

**Young lives study:
Vietnam Tracking Survey Report 2004**

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Summary

As a longitudinal study, Young lives project follows up 2000 index children aged around one year and 1000 children aged around eight-years in each of four countries (Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam) over a fifteen-year period.

Aim to maximise respondent follow-up, a tracking survey was carried out at the time before round 2 starts to (1) identify children who are likely to be available for the next round and those who cannot be traced, (2) check the accuracy of children and their families' addresses and general information (3) compare the survey output and regular tracking output.

The tracking survey used questionnaires developed by Anne McCoy, Cathy Garlick and Thea DeWet to collect data by the household visit method. The fieldwork lasts from August 12 to September 23, 2004.

The results of the tracking survey show that:

- In total 7 children were dead and 3 households refused to participate in the YL survey round 2, 10 children temporarily and 136 permanently migrated. Of those permanently migrated, 48 moved within sentinel sites, 59 within the original province, 25 to non-YL provinces, 2 migrated overseas and 2 migrated leaving no clue of their new addresses.
- All 48 children who moved within sentinel sites were fully identified with their new addresses. Of 59 children who moved to other places within their original province, only four children were not identified yet due to unclear addresses. Of 27 children who migrated to other provinces, 9 have not been identified due to unclear addresses.
- The Kappa index for three fixed variables (child' sex, date of birth, va birth weight) reached a level of 'almost perfect'.
- 2.5 % children have been cared by different caregivers and 8.7% HH had different HH headers. The changes among HHs with index children were more than that among HH with children aged 8. 30% HHs had their room number changed. Changes in wall/floor/roof materials ranged from 11% to 16%.

- In round 1, the regular tracking system had not picked all migration cases. However, it was very successful in strengthening the link between YL and HHs and sustaining the participation of CPFC collaborators in YL.

Recommendation:

Hanoi staff needs to contact YL migrants via telephone and mails to their relatives and new addresses given. Hanoi office and provincial CPFC need to encourage CPFC collaborators to update and report timely child tracking.

HHs who migrated should be followed in the survey round 2. HHs who migrated within sentinel sites and province can be surveyed during the round 2. HHs moving to other provinces can be visited while the qualitative studies were carried out, aiming to reduce costs.

Tracking survey for the next round should be conducted no longer than 3 months, from commencing the household quantitative survey.

Although the accuracy of information collected in the survey round 1 was good, there were still difficulties regarding definitions and classifications. Therefore, we highly recommend that:

1. The training course for data collectors the survey round 2 should be conducted in 3 weeks: 2 weeks for class instructions and 1 week for field practice.
2. Training facilitators should work closely with data collectors in round 1, data analysis technician to gain practical experiences and recommendations before training. The facilitator should also analyze the questionnaire at round 1 thoroughly.
3. The selection of data collectors should be concerned with interview performance, appropriate age, behaviour and attitudes.

Hanoi staff and provincial CPFC staff should together provide further instruction to any collaborator who met difficulties in recording and reporting child tracking.

YL has gifts to households during the household quantitative survey round 2.

The project sends a letter to each HH 1 month before the main survey to remind them of our visit. The project funds a child festival ceremony (1 June) at each sentinel site.

1. Introduction

The Young Lives project is a 15-year longitudinal study on child poverty carried out in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam. In each of the countries, 2000 index children aged around one year and 1000 children aged around eight-years are surveyed. (<http://www.younglives.org.uk>) (Tuan et al., 2003).

Attrition in longitudinal study results in diminishing numbers of respondents over time. Attrition of Young Lives children will occur when the children die, when they or their caregivers decide to withdraw from the study, or when the children move and their new location cannot be ascertained, even after a thorough follow-up process. In order to maintain adequate observations to obtain significant statistical power of the study, it is imperative to develop an effective tracking process for the YL study, which aims to maximise respondent follow-up.

YL Vietnam team perceived the priority and importance of the tracking. Therefore it has set up its own system to monitor tracking right after completion of fieldwork in phase I. The system was a combination of 2 approaches: direct contact with index families via post as well as reports from CPFC (Ministry of children and families) collaborators at sentinel sites of RTCCD.

However, to identify children who were likely to be available for the next survey, and to check the accuracy of the children and their families' addresses and general information, a tracking survey across the four countries was done before round 2 started. In Vietnam, the tracking fieldwork was implemented from July to Sept 04, visiting all 3000 YL children.

2. Survey Methods

2.1 Survey Objectives

- (1) Identify children who are likely to be available for the next round and those who cannot be traced at this stage (2000 children aged 1 and 1000 children aged 8),

- i. % of children whose addresses have changed.
 - ii. % of children whose addresses have changed, but can still be traced.
 - iii. % of children whose addresses have changed and who cannot be traced by sentinel site and province. .
- (2) Check the accuracy of children and their families' addresses and general information.
- (3) Compare the survey output and regular tracking.

2.2. Instruments

The interview guideline/schedule was developed by Anne McCoy, Cathy Garlick and Thea DeWet. It is a questionnaire with some open-ended questions. The main themes of the instrument cover:

- Reconfirmation of household general information and comparison with the information obtained in stage 1: name of child and caregiver, child's DOB, birth weight and sex, and household head.
- Reconfirmation of the household postal and physical address.
- Recording new address (if child moved to a new location) and contact persons.

The questionnaire included three parts:

- Part 1: Locating information and contacts of two closest relatives who were identified from survey stage 1. FW used this section to identify the address.
- Part 2: Interview section. FW observed and interviewed, following steps, to identify whether the address is found, there is an appropriate person at home to answer, whether the YL is living here, has moved or died, and ask for the consent of the family to continue with the project. Child migration and clues to track the child are detailed in this section.
- Part 3: Interview section. FW interviewed child caregiver or a member of family where child is currently living to confirm name of child and caregiver, child's DOB, birth weight, sex, household header and address.

The questionnaire was then translated into Vietnamese and slightly changed in term of format but the content was unchanged to help field workers (FW) record easier. A back-translation was then sent to UK consortium for approval of the changes.

2.3. Survey Procedure

Data was collected using the household (HH) visit method. FWs visited all 3000 HHs who have children enrolled in the Young Lives study. Communal authorities arranged a group of local guides to go with the survey team to help identify the households quickly. The survey team consists of researchers from the Research and Training Center for Community Development (RTCCD) and local staff who were working at the provincial and district CPFC. These local staff was trained thoroughly (detailed in section 2.5) before the survey by RTCCD.

After entering the household, FW introduced her/himself and objective of the visit. All HHs recognized the return of YL FWs and they were very comfortable with the interviews. To obtain information for part 3, the respondent (child caregiver or a member of the family) was asked to provide child birth certificate, hospital/clinic certificate of child when born and household registration book. With 1000 children born in 94-95, if the first 3 documents were unavailable, the FW referred to the child's learning result. FW checked the report of caregiver with documents to obtain the most accurate information.

With regard to children who moved, FWs were asked to travel to the new location to conduct the interview if it was not far, e.g., moving within the same village or commune or even district. For those who migrated further and were not accessible, a follow up was conducted via phone and post by the Hanoi team.

2.4. Survey schedule

The survey was conducted in Hung Yen province first. Then the Hanoi team split into two groups. One surveyed in Lao Cai and the other surveyed in Ben Tre, Phu Yen and Da Nang. The division aims to guarantee that the data collection would be completed and computerized by Professor Trudy Harpham's visit (Sept 2004). Data was ready for analysis and report writing to obtain her comments. The other reason for a division was that the survey should be completed before harvest, which started in Oct. Detail schedule of data collection was as bellows:

Hung Yen province	:	12 – 18 Aug
Lao Cai province	:	22 Aug – 1 Sept
Ben Tre province	:	22 Aug – 1 Sept
Phu Yen province	:	2 – 12 Sept
Da Nang city	:	13 – 23 Sept

2.5. Training

With the aim of building up the research capacity of local CPFC staff, the Hanoi team, with permission from the UK consortium, had recruited a group of staff who were currently working at the provincial and district CPFC in YL sites. They were recruited on the basis of high commitment, participation and team work.. The local team ranged from 6 to 8 per province. They consisted of provincial CPFC key staff and head/deputy of district CPFC.

All local staff attended a one-day training by RTCCD at the provincial CPFC meeting room. YL design and overview of the project were introduced to help local staff understand fully the YL project. Then objectives of the tracking survey were introduced and how this tracking survey fitted in the cycle of the YL and in the tracking system, including the regular CPFC tracking. Questionnaire and interview skills were introduced slowly, Followed by role-plays and acting out different circumstances to allow trainees to practice varied situations. Trainers played as respondents, while trainees were interviewers (researchers). Each trainee was given 2 chances to practice interviews. Feedback was given after each round of practice. We recognized considerable improvement in their performance at the end of the 2nd practice. At the end of the training day, the survey plan was introduced, and 5% supervision and management mechanism were mentioned as well.

In the first day of the survey, 2 local FWs together with 1 RTCCD entered the first HH. RTCCD FW conducted the interview while local FW listened to how questions were asked and looked at the questionnaire to decide how it should be filled. Then RTCCD gave local FWs the completed questionnaire to have a look and further guidance was provided if necessary. At the 2nd and 3rd HH, local FW conducted the interviews and showed RTCCD the completed questionnaires. RTCCD FWs gave comments and adjusted their interview approach if necessary. The support was provided until they were confident in interviewing and recording alone, as which point the team divided and allocated a group of HHs..

2.5. Data management and supervision at the field

On the day of the survey, the team gathered in one place for lunch. The RTCCD team leader questioned the FWs regarding their performance, progress and any difficulties encountered during the morning. In order to measure the quality of the interviews and the

progress of the morning, one member of the RTCCD staff collected completed questionnaires. Feedback and guidance were given and any decisions to provide further support made.. After lunch the team went back to work.

At night, one member of RTCCD staff gathered all completed questionnaires. RTCCD supervisors checked several completed forms of each FW and noted down their comments. A meeting was held to review the progress of the day in which a plan of action was also set for the next day and questionnaires handed out. Supervisors handed back any incomplete or erroneous questionnaires for the FW to complete and return to the HH if necessary.

Completed questionnaires were packed by sentinel site and gathered by province. After the fieldwork in one province was completed, a big pack was sent by to RTCCD IT Unit by guaranteed post.

2.6 Data entry

Data was computerized using Microsoft Access with 100% double data entry. All differences between the two versions were identified by EpiData version 3 and verified by checking the questionnaires. Final data was transferred to Stata version 8 for analysis.

2.7 Analysis

To measure agreement between some basic data in round 1 and tracking survey, Kappa index was calculated. Kappa-statistic is scaled to be 0 when the amount of agreement would be expected is very low and 1 when there is a perfect agreement. Landis and Koch (1977a, 165) suggest the following interpretations:

below 0.0	Poor
0.00 – 0.20	Slight
0.21 – 0.40	Fair
0.41 – 0.60	Moderate
0.61 – 0.80	Substantial
0.81 – 1.00	Almost perfect

3. Regular tracking system

Before the tracking survey was implemented, RTCCD set up a YL regular tracking system using 2 approaches since the completion of survey stage 1 (Dec 2002):

Approach 1: Direct contact with households via post

Once a year RTCCD sent a letter to each family with index children (2000 children born 2001-2002) thanking them for their cooperation and to inquire about the child's status and migration. The letter was enclosed with a form and a stamped envelope. The family was requested to fill up the form and return the completed form back to RTCCD.

RTCCD sent 2000 letters out by August 2003 and re-sent a reminder by Jan 2004. To date 972 households have responded. The response rate is 48.6 percent.

Approach 2: Reports from CPFC collaborators at sentinel sites

Regular monitoring at each sentinel site based on the work of village CPFC collaborators. Every three months, the village CPFC collaborator reports to the RTCCD in a template form the movement and/or death of 2000 index children living in her/his sentinel site. The information is recorded in her/his tracking notebook as well which was made for the whole 15 years use. Schedule of reporting to RTCCD will be in the following months: March, June, September and December. Telephone is used in urgent or special events such as informing of child death or change of personnel. Besides, postcards of thanks and wishes were sent to PCFC at all levels and local authorities by the traditional New Year (TET).

The results of the tracking system up to April 2004 show that totally 34 children were not living on their original sentinel sites any more, of which 15 moved to other provinces, 14 moved to other districts or communes but still in the same province and 5 children died. Reasons of migration cases: parents divorced (6), parents had a new job away (15), the family started living on their own, separating from grandparents (3), the family's land was collected for the public construction project (2), child death (5), and don't know causes (3)

4. Results

4.1 Child Attrition

Attrition in Young lives study includes 3 main kinds: children died, refusals and relocation. The results of the tracking survey Aug-Sept 2004 showed that 7 children died (0.24%), 4 households refused to continue and 146 children migrated to other places (Table 1).

Child mortality ratio within 2 years, from survey round 1 to the tracking fieldwork, is 2.4 per 1000 children. The YL ratio is lower than the national mortality ratio among children under 5 (40/1000 in 2002) published by the UNDP. The rate among the index children in Hung Yen and Lao Cai was higher than that in other provinces. However, this difference was not statistically significant.

Refusal is not common in developing countries, including Vietnam. So far, only three households (HH) refused to participate in YL round 2, accounting for 0.1% of our sample (2 HHs of children aged 8 and 1 HH with the index child). Of three refusals, two were in Da Nang city and one in Hung Yen province. Reasons included being prohibited by the in-laws to participate in the project due to child adoption status and mother's infertility; the family having conflict and discontent with the local authority; and the family having discontent with a previous project conducted by a milk company that used much time (filming, interview child and the family) but the family gained nothing. This project was better received with enthusiastic mothers' in Ben Tre, Phu Yen and Lao Cai than in Da Nang and Hung Yen.

Table 1: Distribution of children dead, migration and refusal

	Total	1 year olds	8years olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Child death	7	6	1	1	0	3	2	1
	0.24	0.3	0.1	0.17	0.0	0.51	0.34	0.17
Refusal	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	2

	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Migration	146	114	32	24	14	28	18	62
	4.9	5.7	3.2	4.0	2.3	4.7	3.0	10.3
Number of children	3000	2000	1000	600	600	600	600	600

In terms of migration, it would be possible to track most of the migrated children if we know correct addresses of their new homes, which were accessible. Up to date, 146 children migrated to other places, accounting for 5% of our sample. The index children migrated more than the 8-year-old children (5.7% vs. 3.2%). Da Nang city had the highest rate of changes, making up 10% of total migrations. The primary cause was seen to be urbanization. Most of themigrated YL families in Da Nang moved due to the city governor needing their lands for public construction. Of 146 migrants, 10 children were temporarily rehoused, e.g. living with grandparents or relatives for months. These 10 children would return to their original homes before or by survey stage II

Of 136 permanent migrants, it was not possible to find new address for 2 children. 48 children moved within a sentinel site, 59 children moved outside the YL sentinel sites but still within the same province and 27 children moved to non-YL provinces. Of the 62 cases of permanent migration in Da Nang, only three children moved to other provinces (5%). The rate of migration to non-YL provinces out of total migrated cases was 23.8% in Phu Yen and 54.6% in Ben Tre (Table 2 & 3).

To track the migrated children, it is essential to know the correct addresses of their new homes. The term “knowing the correct addresses” means field workers have visited the child’s new home to ascertain that the child was living there; or the field worker contacted the family via telephone or mail and received confirmation from the child parents confirming the child’s status at new address. Of 48 cases that moved within the sentinel site, we confirmed the correct addresses of all 48 cases via visits to their new homes. Of 59 cases migrating within the original province, we did not have accessible (clear) addresses of 4 children, and we had to contact 6 families for confirmation although we had their new addresses (Table 4).

Tracking children who migrated to non-YL provinces proves to be the most difficult task. These children were also at high risk of losing track. Of 27 cases, so far we had confirmation for 4 children, 14 cases with clear addresses but with a need for further

confirmation and 9 cases without clear addresses, which proved extremely difficult to try to contact them via any method.

In total we did not get clear addresses of 11 children, 9 moving to non-YL provinces and 4 moving within the original province. Of 11 children, 2 permanently joined their parents in United States and Republic of Czech.

Table 2: Distribution of child migration by permanent or temporary

	Total	1 year olds	8years olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Temporary	10	10	0	3	2	0	5	0
	6.9	8.8	0	12.5	14.3	0	27.8	0
Permanent	136	104	32	21	12	28	13	62
	93.1	91.2	100	87.5	85.7	100	72.2	100
Total	146	114	32	24	14	28	18	62
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3 : Distribution of permanent migrating children by destination

Destination	Total	1 year olds	8years olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Within sentinel site	48	33	15	8	3	11	2	24
	35.8	32.4	46.9	38.1	27.3	39.3	15.4	39.3
Within province*	59	49	10	8	2	8	7	34
	44.0	48.0	31.3	38.1	18.2	28.6	53.9	55.7
Outside province	27	20	7	5	6	9	4	3
	20.2	19.6	21.9	23.8	54.6	32.1	30.8	4.9

Total**	134	102	32	21	11	28	13	61
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* 2 children in Da Nang moved to other YL sentinel sites within Da Nang city.

** 2 children migrated without a clue of their new addresses.

Table 4 : Distribution of permanent migrating children by destination and defined new address

	New address confirmed	Having new address but not yet confirmed	No clear address	Total
Destination*				
Within sentinel site	48	0	0	48
Within province**	49	6	4	59
Outside province	4	14	9	27
Total	99	21	11	134

* 2 children migrated without a clue of their new addresses.

4.2. The accuracy and changing of general information

The second objective of this tracking activity is to measure the accuracy of basic information collected in phase I. Three variables to be re-measured included child's sex, child's date of birth, and birth weight of 1 year olds. The Kappa index was used to assess the inter-rated agreement between survey phase 1 and this tracking.

The agreement for child sex is 99%. Only one case was incorrect due to an inut error by the data entry clerk in phase I.

Date of birth (DoB) and birth weight are slightly difficult to ascertain in rural Vietnam, especially in areas where the local people have a low education level. Rural and ethnic minority record the DoB according to the lunar calendar. Children born at home had no DoB documented right after birth. Of 2000 index children, 19% were born at home (Tuan et al., 2003). The child's birth certificate would be made much later despite government policy requiring parents to register for a birth certificate within 20 days after birth in order to not incur a penalty. Up to the tracking date, there were still 92 (5%) index

children (aged 2.5 – 3.5) and 13 (1.3%) 8-year-old children (now 9.5-10.5) not possessing birth certificates. In order to avoid the penalty, parents would report the wrong date that was usually later than the true DoB. The tracking findings showed that 21% of the total index children had the wrong DoB on birth certificate and this figure among children aged 8 was 30%.

Having experiences in child nutrition surveys which required high accuracy in terms of child DoB, RTCD researchers did instruct local staff thoroughly in correctly identifying the child’s true DOB. The tracking findings revealed that the collection of childrens DoB was accurate. The Kappa agreement reached ‘almost perfect’ between the phase 1 and this tracking. However, quality varied by province. Da Nang city had the highest accuracy while Phu Yen and Lao Cai provinces had the lowest accuracy.

In terms of birth weight, the inter-rated agreement was high (kappa ranged from 0.87 to 0.93). However, this calculation was based on reports of mothers who did remember the child’s birth weight. Lao Cai had the highest rate of no birth weight reported (45%) meaning that the mother did not remember birth weight or the child did not get weighed. Following Lao Cai, Phu Yen also had a high rate of children without birth weight reported 23% while in Da Nang and Ben Tre this figure was only 2.5%.

Table 5 : The kappa index of inter-rated agreement between tracking survey and data round 1

	Total	1 year olds	8years olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	N	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa	Kappa
Date of birth	2947*	1960	987	593	589	580	594	591
	0.87	0.88	0.84	0.83	0.88	0.84	0.89	0.91
Birth weight		1693		309	390	219	385	390
		0.9	N//A	0.89	0.9	0.89	0.87	0.93

* 53 HHs were not visited during this tracking fieldwork

In terms of caregiver and household header changes, the tracking findings pointed out 75 cases, accounting for 2.5%. There is no statistical difference between the index and 8-year-old children. However, Hung Yen had the highest rate of caregiver changes (5.6%). It is due to parents living away for work resulting in the children being cared for by grandparents

In total 8.7% HHs had changes in terms of HH header and this change was more than caregiver change. The rate of HH header change at the index childrens HHs was higher than that at the 8-y child HHs (10.5% vs. 5.2%). The primary reason is due to the family separating from the grandparents to live on their own. However, up to 30% of changes were due to mis-identification during survey round 1, conclusions based on comments of the tracking field workers. Although the YL has given a definition of HH header, it was still difficult to identify HH header in some contexts. These difficulties would be brought about at the training for field workers stage 2.

Table 6 : Changing primary caregiver and household header

	Total	1 year olds	8year olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Number of children*	2947	1960	987	593	589	580	594	591
Caregiver	75 2.5	55 2.8	20 2.0	7 1.2	8 1.4	17 2.9	34 5.6	9 1.5
Household header	257 8.7	206 10.5	51 5.2	43 7.3	45 7.6	40 6.9	53 8.9	76 12.9

* 53 HHs were not visited during the tracking fieldwork

Housing characteristics were measured using number of rooms and wall/roof/floor materials. Of those indices, number of room index had the highest rate of changes (30%). Changes in wall/roof/floor materials ranged from 11% to 15% of total HHs visited. The main causes of high changes in room number included classification difference between 2 surveys, although same definitions were given, mis-identification due to the family having a ceiling underneath the actual roof. The latter error occurred most in Da Nang city.

Table 7 : Changing of housing characteristics

	Total	1 year olds	8years olds	Phu yen	Ben Tre	Lao cai	Hung yen	Da nang
	n	n	n	n	N	n	n	n
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of children*	2947	1960	987	593	589	580	594	591
Number of rooms	894	600	294	198	246	132	152	166
	30.3	30.6	29.8	33.4	41.8	22.8	25.6	28.1
Wall material	334	234	100	98	98	94	23	21
	11.3	11.9	10.1	16.5	16.6	16.2	3.9	3.6
Roof material	467	330	137	82	113	109	76	87
	15.9	16.8	13.9	13.8	19.2	18.8	12.8	14.7
Floor material	353	243	110	67	73	78	122	13
	12.0	12.4	11.1	11.3	12.4	13.5	20.5	2.2

4.3. The effectiveness of the regular tracking system

Comparing results obtained from the tracking survey and the regular tracking report, it was possible to conclude that the CPFC collaborators performed the monitoring child death well. However, the monitor for child migration was not good, especially in Phu Yen and Da Nang where only 10% and 17% of migrated children were reported. The primary causes were CPFC collaborators not reporting children who migrated within the sentinel site and the ones who temporarily migrated.

Table 8: Comparing the results of tracking system (system*) and tracking survey (survey)

	Child dead			Migration		
	System	Survey	%**	System	Survey	%**
Phu yen	1	1	100	2	20	10
Ben Tre	0	0		4	11	36

Lao cai	1	2	50	6	20	30
Hung yen	2	2	100	9	16	56
Da nang	1	1	100	8	47	17
Total	5	6	83	29	114	25

* System: data updated to 30/4/2004

** % : (system/survey)*100%

However, another effectiveness of the regular tracking system is the link between Hanoi researchers, YL HHs & local officials. CPFC staff fulfilled this responsibility well. YL HHs now understood clearly the project when previously they used to think that their children were to be involved in intervention activities with heavy supports. HHs felt that they were very close with researchers and they were proud of being a sample of the YL. In particular, most of HHs expressed that they were very thrilled when receiving a letter from the project. Some HHs even showed us the letter and said that they would keep all letters as souvenir.

The local CPFC staff did fully understand what they were expected to do. Except for CPFC collaborators in some sentinel sites in Da Nang city, most of CPFC collaborators in other provinces were extremely enthusiastic with YL. Their knowledge of YL HHs was second to none. We observed that they could tell the name of child and their parents plus child age and took us to the family without any problems. They even know which YL HHs had migrated. However, they were not in the habit of recording this in the tracking book and in reporting all details of moving to RTCCD. To improve the CPFC performance, RTCCD researchers did instruct on how to fill up the tracking book and in which situation a recording was needed. We believed that child migration would be fully recorded and reported in the project.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Belows is a summary of primary findings from the tracking survey conducted in Aug – Sept 2004. Further analysis would be carried out in other paper.

Conclusion	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In total 7 children were dead and 3 households refused to participate in the YL survey round 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hanoi staff needs to contact YL migrants via telephone and mails to their relatives and new addresses given.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 children temporarily and 136 permanently migrated. Of those permanently migrated, 48 moved within sentinel sites, 59 within the original province, 25 to non-YL provinces, 2 migrated overseas and 2 migrated leaving no clue of their new addresses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hanoi office and provincial CPFC need to encourage CPFC collaborators to update and report timely child tracking.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All 48 children who moved within sentinel sites were fully identified with new addresses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HHs who migrated should be followed in survey round 2. HHs who migrated within sentinel sites and province can be surveyed during round 2. HHs moving to other provinces can be visited while qualitative studies were carried out, aiming to reduce costs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of 59 children who moved to other places within their original province, only four children were not identified yet due to unclear addresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tracking survey for the next round should be conducted no longer than 3 months from commencing the household quantitative survey. Three months is enough for data collection, entry and analysis as results are unlikely to change much by survey round 2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of 27 children who migrated to other provinces, 9 have not been identified due to unclear addresses. - With such migration rate, it is estimated that the migrated number would reach 200 by July 2005, the start of survey round 2. Of which, the number of migration within the 	

original province might reach 80 and migration to other provinces 40. An estimated, 5-10 HHs might not be identified due to having no clue of where they had moved.

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- The accuracy of information collected during the survey round 1 is high. The Kappa index for three fixed variables (child' sex, date of birth, va birth weight) reached a level of 'almost perfect'.
 - 2.5 % children have been cared for by different caregivers and 8.7% HH had different HH headers. The changes among HHs with index children were more than that among HH with children aged 8.
 - 30% of HHs had their room number changed. Changes in wall/floor/roof materials ranged from 11% to 16%.

- Although the accuracy of information collected in the survey round 1 was good, there were still difficulties regarding definitions and classifications. Therefore, we highly recommend that:

1. The training course for data collectors at survey round 2 should be conducted in 3 weeks: 2 weeks for class instructions and 1 week for field practice.
2. Training facilitators should work closely with data collectors in round 1, data analysis technician to gain practical experiences and recommendations before training. The facilitator should also analyze the questionnaire at round 1 thoroughly.
3. The selection of data collectors should be concerned with interview performance, appropriate age, behaviour and attitudes. E.g. data collector should be friendly and respect respondents. We got some feedbacks regarding attitude, demanding and slow nature of some data collectors to YL households.

- In round 1, the regular tracking system had not picked all migration cases.

- Hanoi staff and provincial CPFC staff should together provide further

However, it was very successful in strengthening the link between YL and HHs and sustaining the participation of CPFC collaborators in YL. The effectiveness of this network will be increased in the second round.

instruction to any collaborator who met with difficulties in recording and reporting child tracking.

- YL has gifts for households during the household quantitative survey round 2.
 - The project sends a letter to each HH 1 month before the main survey to remind them of our visit.
 - The project funds a child festival ceremony (1 June) at each sentinel site. The fund can be small but it helps to build up the close relationships between YL, children and their families. It also demonstrates our commitment to high concern regarding the child's welfare & CPFC system.
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References

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