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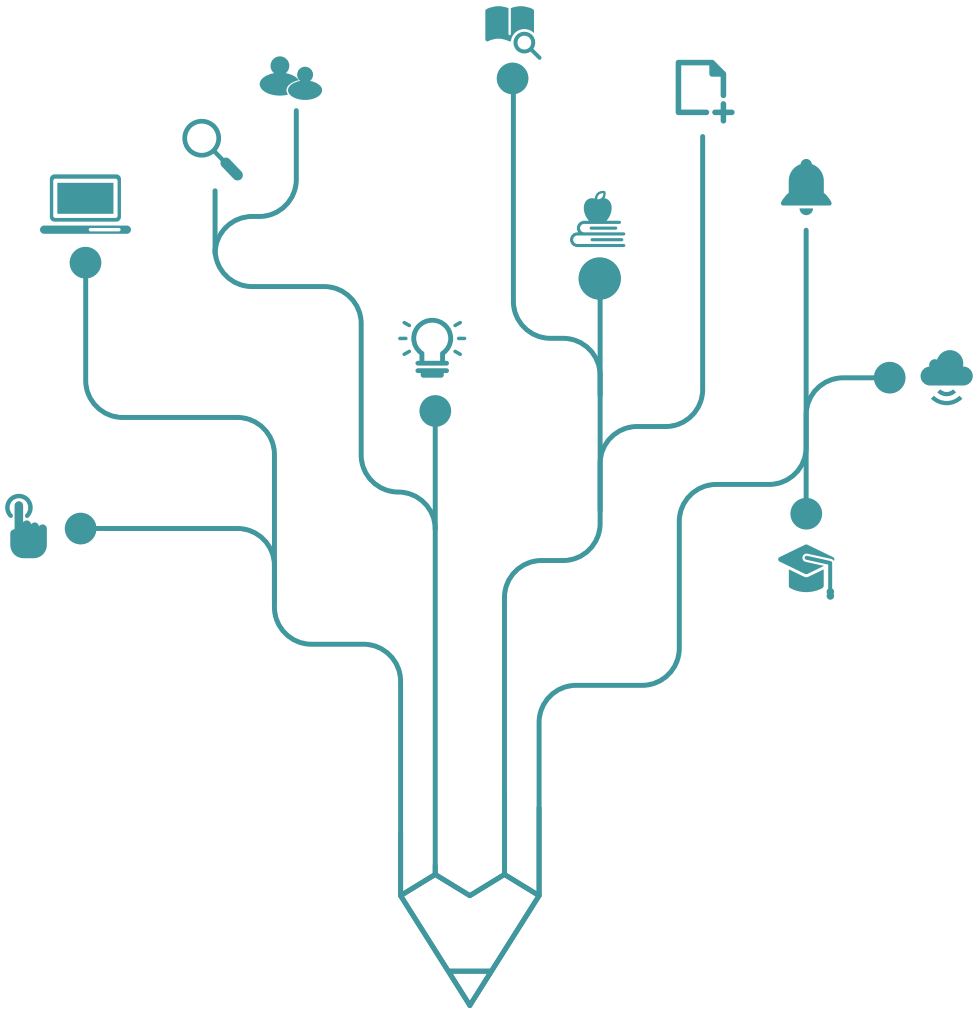

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Global Investment and Household Labor Supply: Evidence from Samsung's Entry in Vietnam*

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Abstract

We investigate how Samsung's investment in Vietnam affected household labor supply decisions. Samsung, a Korean firm, is the biggest producer and exporter in Vietnam, which created a transformative impact on the host economy. Examining the Vietnamese household living standard survey, I find a shift from informal employment, including self-employment, toward formal jobs, primarily into wage work and work for foreign firms, along with increased household expenditures and income in the provinces with Samsung production facilities. We observe smaller but significant results for households in the adjacent regions. Impacts are more substantial for households with female members aged 18-35, a demographic specifically targeted by Samsung's local recruitment efforts. Synthetic control analysis confirms our main results. Our study shows how a big foreign company hiring less-utilized demographic groups can cause a fundamental change in household labor supply behavior.

JEL Codes: F21, J16, J22, J24, O12
Keywords: foreign direct investment, labor supply, Vietnam

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1 Introduction

Over the past decades, low- and middle-income countries have witnessed a surge in foreign investment, becoming the primary recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI) (UNCTAD, 2014). This influx has garnered extensive scholarly attention, particularly its multifaceted impact on domestic economies. Researchers have extensively examined how FDI increases jobs and investment in the local economy, alongside its indirect effects on productivity, technological innovation, and wage disparity in host countries (for reviews, see Harrison and Rodríguez-Clare 2010 and Alfaro-Urena et al. 2022). Such effects are more pronounced in countries with heavy agricultural dependence and low industrial capacity. To many of them, multinational corporations (MNCs hereafter) serve as a crucial catalyst in successful structural change. They have a good example to follow - China (Tseng and Zebregs 2002). Such expectation explains why these countries have tried to leverage their low labor cost advantage to attract substantial FDI.

While the existing literature has shed light on the economic effects of FDI and MNCs, most studies focus on estimating average effects. However, the world sees a growing influence of gigantic MNCs; less than 10% of publicly traded corporations worldwide generate more than 80% of global income, and a few MNCs have a market capitalization greater than the GDP of a less developed country. In such an environment, the FDI effect of large-size MNCs deserves a special investigation.

This paper is an empirical investigation of a particularly illustrative instance: the entry of Samsung, a global leader in the electronic industry and one of the world's largest companies by market capitalization, into Vietnam. We examine how Samsung's investment affected household labor supply decisions, particularly the shift away from the informal labor market. The Vietnamese economy provides a unique and perfect backdrop for the analysis because it is characterized by rapid growth and a substantial informal labor sector. The Korean firm's initial investment amounted to $670 million in 2008 and escalated to over $23 billion within a decade, establishing it as Vietnam's largest enterprise.[1] Such investment created XXX production facility jobs, which were primarily filled in by young female workers. While this is a well-known fact, little is known about how newly created jobs for young women changed the labor supply decision of households.

Our focus is on the reallocation of labor between informal and formal sectors and other

[1] https://vnr500.com.vn/Charts/Index?chartId=1.

labor supply decisions at the household level. We utilize the Vietnamese Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS), spanning from 2004 to 2020. This comprehensive dataset provides detailed information on household demographics, employment, income, and expenditures across various regions of Vietnam. Its time coverage includes the periods before and after Samsung's substantial investment, offering the opportunity to observe the changes over time. The data also allow us to trace the shifts in labor allocation and household economic behavior, both in provinces directly affected by Samsung's investment and in neighboring regions, as well as the relatively unaffected regions. This rich data source is pivotal in capturing the nuanced impacts of Samsung's expansion on Vietnam's labor market and household economic dynamics, allowing for a detailed empirical investigation into the transformative role of FDI in an emerging economy.

We first explore the direct impact of Samsung's investments on households in provinces hosting its production facilities. We have three main findings. First, we observe a shift in household employment patterns in these provinces: there's a notable increase in wage labor participation, particularly in foreign-invested enterprises, coupled with a decline in self-employment, especially in agriculture. Second, we document a substantial reallocation of these hours from secondary to primary occupations, predominantly in foreign firms. Third, we find that households in Samsung-invested provinces show increased expenditures and wage incomes. The wage income effect is driven by the increases in primary jobs and employment in foreign firms with a small decrease in secondary jobs, a switching pattern consistent with the observed labor hours shift.

We also investigate the spillover effects on adjacent provinces. Compared to the direct impacts, we find similar results for the neighboring provinces, though the magnitudes are smaller. This finding is supported by our site-visit interview with the local authority that most workers in Samsung facilities commute from neighboring provinces, in which households would have increased labor supply with a subsequent increase in income and expenditures as captured in the analysis.

To further delve into mechanisms, we examine the subgroup of households with any female member of age between 18 and 35. Samsung Vietnam's recruitment typically targets this demographic subgroup, and so expect them to be most affected by Samsung's investment. We find that both the direct and spillover effects are significantly stronger for this subgroup, suggesting that the increase in labor income and expenditures is driven

by those who were a direct recruitment target for Samsung facilities.

Lastly, in an effort to identify a more robust causal link between Samsung's market entry and labor market dynamics, we conduct an additional analysis by employing the Synthetic Control Method (Abadie 2021). By creating synthetic controls predicated on pre-treatment data for treated units, we affirm our earlier findings, thereby confirming the discernible impact of Samsung's entry on the decision-making processes pertaining to labor within households.

Our study contributes to the literature on the influence of large foreign firms in host countries. Studies in this area are often country-specific and have mixed findings. Méndez and Van Patten (2022) examine the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica, finding improved access to basic necessities for families in regions with the company's presence. Freedman (2017) notes the rise in female labor force participation and education levels in Mississippi counties following the establishment of large manufacturing firms. In contrast, Patrick and Partridge (2019) find limited empirical support for substantial productivity spillovers from incentivized large plants. Our paper adds a new perspective by examining the impact of a large foreign firm in a lower middle-income country, focusing on household labor decisions and working behavior, a relatively unexplored area in the existing literature. To the best of our knowledge, our study is one of the first empirical explorations delving into the ramifications of the entry of a colossal foreign entity, Samsung, on the labor market landscape in Vietnam.

This paper also speaks to the broader globalization literature, particularly studies focusing on how globalization affects labor market participation, wage levels, and productivity. Notable works in this area include McCaig and Pavcnik (2018) on Vietnam's manufacturing sector post-tariff reductions and Dix-Carneiro et al. (2021) on Brazil's transition from informal to formal sectors due to trade openness. They commonly highlight that trade liberalization and FDI expand markets, boost productivity, and create jobs, but at the same time, they also increase competitive pressure. Our study extends this narrative by illustrating the positive effects of a substantial investment from a global MNC in Vietnam on the labor market restructuring.

Our results also resonate with the findings from the literature about the impact of new investment shocks on local development. The investment of an MNC like Samsung in a region can be viewed as a positive local investment and labor demand shock. Scholars

have shown that the shock creates considerable spillover effects to local firms. Setzler and Tintelnot (2021) examine U.S. employer-employee data to show that foreign-multinational employment expansion increases employment, value-added, and wages at domestic firms. Greenstone and Moretti (2003) and Greenstone et al. (2010) indicate that new large manufacturing plants lead to increased labor earnings and property values. Of course, some studies report negative impacts, such as Fons-Rosen et al. (2017) finding foreign company presence negatively affecting domestic firm productivity in Spain and Di Ubaldo et al. (2018) showing negative horizontal spillovers of FDI in Ireland. We contribute to the literature by looking at what happens inside the household. We highlight that better job opportunities for young women also made the household head focus on primary jobs, which is positive for the economy. We also show that the positive effect of Samsung goes beyond the province it entered.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the study context of Samsung's investment in Vietnam. Section 3 delineates the research design, data, and empirical strategy, followed by Section 4, which presents the empirical results of our primary specifications. Section 5 provides results from a further investigation using the synthetic controls method. Finally, Section 6 concludes with policy implications.

2 Context: Samsung's Investment in Vietnam

Our research draws upon the extensive investment of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., a key subsidiary of the South Korean conglomerate, Samsung Group, which stands as one of the leading global corporations in the 21st century. In 2008, Samsung first granted an investment certificate with an initial capital infusion of US$ 670 million, this marked the inception of Samsung Electronics Vietnam in the Bac Ninh province. Subsequently, Samsung Electronics expanded its financial commitment, establishing additional manufacturing facilities in Bac Ninh, Thai Nguyen, and Ho Chi Minh City. In addition, Samsung established a research and development (R&D) team in Vietnam in 2012, which culminated in the 2022 opening of the Samsung R&D Center in Hanoi's Tay Ho Tay urban area.

By 2022, Samsung's total investment in Vietnam had escalated nearly 30-fold to over US$20 billion, accounting for 9% of total accumulated foreign investment and making

Samsung the largest foreign investor in Vietnam. With 3 large factories located in Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen, this investment was particularly impactful in these two provinces, accounting for 45% and 73% of their total foreign direct investment, respectively. In which, Samsung Electronics Vietnam Thai Nguyen (SEVT) represents Samsung's most extensive smartphone manufacturing facility globally (BNIZ 2018; BNIZ 2022). This article examines Samsung's investment activities in the provinces of Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen, where the company's manufacturing plants are concentrated. The focus is on the distinct characteristics of labor between electronics and smartphone manufacturing plants, and sales centers, as well as research centers.

Bac Ninh is the smallest province in Vietnam regarding land area, with a labor force of over 590,000 individuals in 2008. Among them, the proportion of laborers who had received specialized technical training was about 20 percent, while the proportion of those who had received vocational training was only 18 percent. These figures were 4 percent higher than the national average but lower than the average for the Northern Economic Region, 7.2 percent (Bac Ninh Statistical Yearbook, 2009).

As of the end of 2008, there were 6 industrial parks operational in Bac Ninh province. The shortage of labor was not only prevalent among skilled workers but also among unskilled laborers. Some regional enterprises have shown little interest in establishing salary scales or have created superficial ones. Working hours are often extended, and labor intensity is high. Only 50.75 percent of workers participate in social insurance and health insurance schemes. This reality has led to spontaneous strikes by workers demanding wage increases, bonuses, shorter working hours, improved meal provisions, housing allowances, etc. These strikes primarily occur in foreign-invested enterprises (from Taiwan, China), becoming more common since early 2008. Consequently, the bond between workers and enterprises is relatively weak, and the role of labor unions has not been fully realized. Workers are willing to leave their current jobs to join other companies if they perceive better working conditions, salaries, and incomes.

The presence of Samsung with attractive employment benefits such as high salaries, healthcare provisions, housing construction for employees, and transportation services is likely to attract labor from within the province as well as neighboring regions. Additionally, this will pressure other domestic and foreign enterprises in the province to compete for labor, especially in the context of labor shortages.

Samsung has made a substantial contribution to Vietnam's economic growth in terms of GDP and exports. Since 2017, Samsung has been the largest enterprise in Vietnam, generating revenue equivalent to more than 25 percent of the country's GDP. Furthermore, Samsung's exports account for more than 20 percent of Vietnam's total export earnings annually (VIR 2018; GSOV 2023).

In terms of employment, Samsung has created nearly 200,000 jobs in Vietnam, primarily in the invested and neighboring provinces. The company offers a range of employee benefits, including transportation, canteen facilities, health services, training courses, and extracurricular activities. These efforts have been acknowledged by national and international organizations (SEV 2023, CECC 2020, Thu-Cuc 2023).

Local state agencies also recognize Samsung's positive impact on workers and communities in Vietnam. Following Samsung's establishment, numerous satellite manufacturers have entered Vietnam, contributing billions in investment, job creation, and state revenue. This influx has been instrumental in transforming the labor and economic structure of the region, shifting employment from agriculture to manufacturing (VIR 2023).

Moreover, Samsung's presence has facilitated many local residents' career transitions and new job opportunities. The influx of Samsung employees has stimulated growth in ancillary industries like food services, improving living standards in these areas (Thai-Nguyen-news 2015, Government-news 2023).

3 Research Design

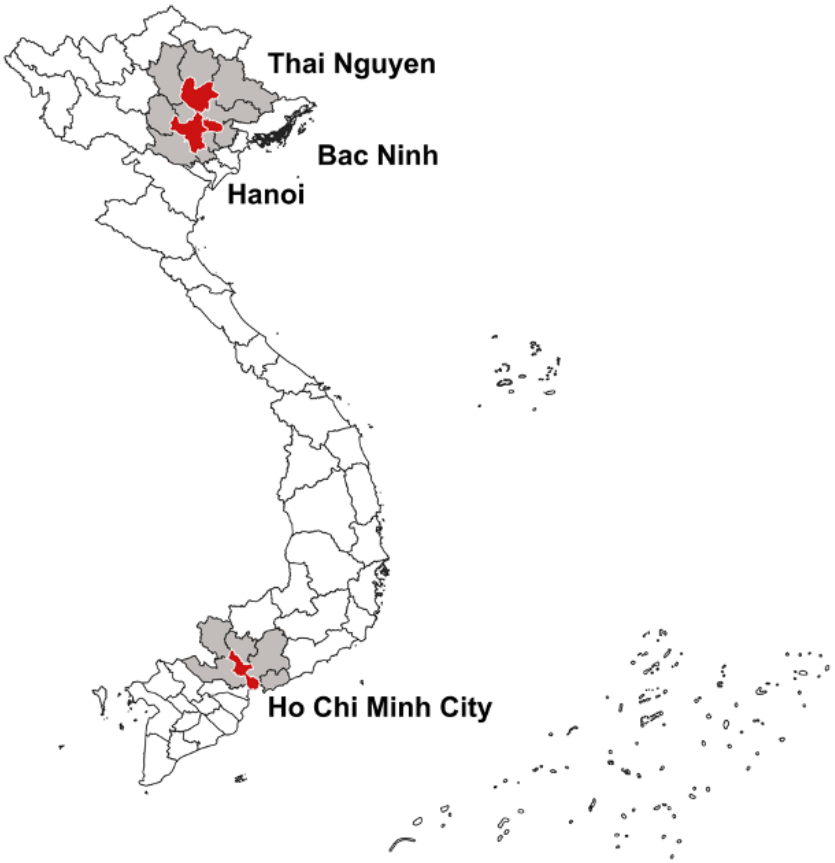
Our research is designed to analyze the economic impact of Samsung's investment in Vietnam, focusing specifically on its effects on the local labor market and household-level economic decisions. The core of our research design revolves around exploiting the regional and temporal variations in Samsung's investments. This design enables us to identify causal effects by comparing outcomes in regions and time periods with varying levels of exposure to Samsung's investment.

The identification strategy hinges on the quasi-experimental nature of Samsung's investment in Vietnam. Given the significant scale of the investment and the fact that it was not uniformly distributed across all regions of Vietnam, we can observe differential impacts, allowing us to employ a difference-in-differences approach. This approach

compares changes over time in labor market outcomes in regions with high Samsung investment (treatment group) against those in regions with no investment (control group), before and after the investment.

Moreover, while Samsung's investments in Vietnam primarily fall into either production or R&D facilities, we confine our analysis to production investments, intentionally excluding the R&D center located in Hanoi. This is because these two investment types involve different work and labor skills, and our research specifically targets household employment decisions related to production facilities. This focus, therefore, allows us to interpret the shifts in household labor decisions more accurately in relation to Samsung's production facility investments.

Figure 1: Samsung's Investment in Vietnam (2020)



Note: Red areas are the provinces where Samsung invested, grey areas are the neighboring provinces, and the remaining white are the non-treated and non-neighboring provinces.

3.1 Data

The primary data source for our analysis is the Vietnamese Household Living Standards Surveys (VHLSS) for the period 2004-2020. These surveys, conducted biennially by the General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSOV) in even-numbered years, track the living standards of various segments of the Vietnamese populace and provide comprehensive data on household demographics, employment, income, and expenditures. The VHLSS is nationally representative, covering various levels, including national, regional, urban, rural, and provincial. From 2004 to 2020, it employed consistent survey methodologies and instruments.[2] Each round involved re-interviewing selected households from previous rounds and adding new households to ensure a dynamic panel. However, given that the number of re-surveyed households decreases by half each year, and considering the extensive time period from 2004 to 2020, the dataset lacks a sufficient number of observations to construct a panel data sample for the analysis. Consequently, the data for this study is treated as repeated cross-sectional rather than a full panel survey.

The structure of the VHLSS comprises three levels: communes/wards (level 1), enumeration areas (EAs, level 2), and households (level 3). Our analysis focuses on household-level data to assess changes in labor decisions among survey subjects. To avoid any double counting, given the mobility of the surveyed individuals, we only include individuals considered permanent residents of a household.

The VHLSS is carried out on a national scale, encompassing a sample of approximately 45,000 households for the income survey and 9,000 households surveyed for both income and expenditure across 3,063 communes/wards. In this paper, we exclusively utilize the income and expenditure survey data due to its availability and alignment with the primary research objectives, except in 2008 and 2018, we used the income survey. Since both samples are nationally representative, and by using the appropriate weight for each sample, this dataset can represent the characteristics of the entire population, correcting for over- or under-sampling in specific groups. The data covers 4 years before and 12 years after the first investment of Samsung, which allows us to investigate the change in household labor decisions before and after the entry of Samsung. The dataset consists of 156,820 households.

[2]Initially, the VHLSS sampling was based on the 1999 census (2004 to 2008), and later on the 2009 census (2010 to 2020).

Vietnam's administrative division comprises 63 provinces and cities. For this study, we exclude residents of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and their nine neighboring provinces in order to address potential confounding factors. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are Vietnam's primary socio-economic hubs, exhibiting GDP growth rates approximately 1.5 times the national average and high levels of social investment capital. Additionally, data from the General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSOV) indicate these cities have a substantially higher proportion of trained labor and degree holders than other regions, marking them as demographically and economically distinct. To avoid endogeneity issues, we have removed these two major cities and their adjacent provinces from our analysis, leaving 52 provinces for our main study, including 118,577 observations. To further ensure the robustness of our results, additional regression analyses were performed, excluding only Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

3.2 Summary statistics

Our study sample is divided into three distinct categories: households from provinces where Samsung has made no investments, those in provinces where Samsung built production facilities, and those in the neighboring provinces. Table 1 reports summary statistics in the year of 2006, the survey period right before Samsung made the initial investment in 2008.

In terms of the age of the household head, 43-47% of the sample falls within the 36-50 years range, and 71-82% of the household heads are male. A significant majority of household heads are married.

The educational attainment of household heads reveals a notable disparity. In Samsung-invested and neighboring provinces, about 41% hold a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27.1% in non-invested and non-neighboring provinces. Family size distribution indicates that households in Samsung-invested provinces and their neighbors tend to have more members, with approximately 54% of households falling in the 3-4 member category.

The composition of female members in households shows that 1-2 female members are more common in Samsung-invested (72%) and neighboring provinces (70%). For the age group 18-35, most households across all categories have 1-2 members in this bracket, with Samsung-invested and neighboring provinces showing higher percentages (63-64%).

Table 1: Summary Statistics on Household in 2006 (%)

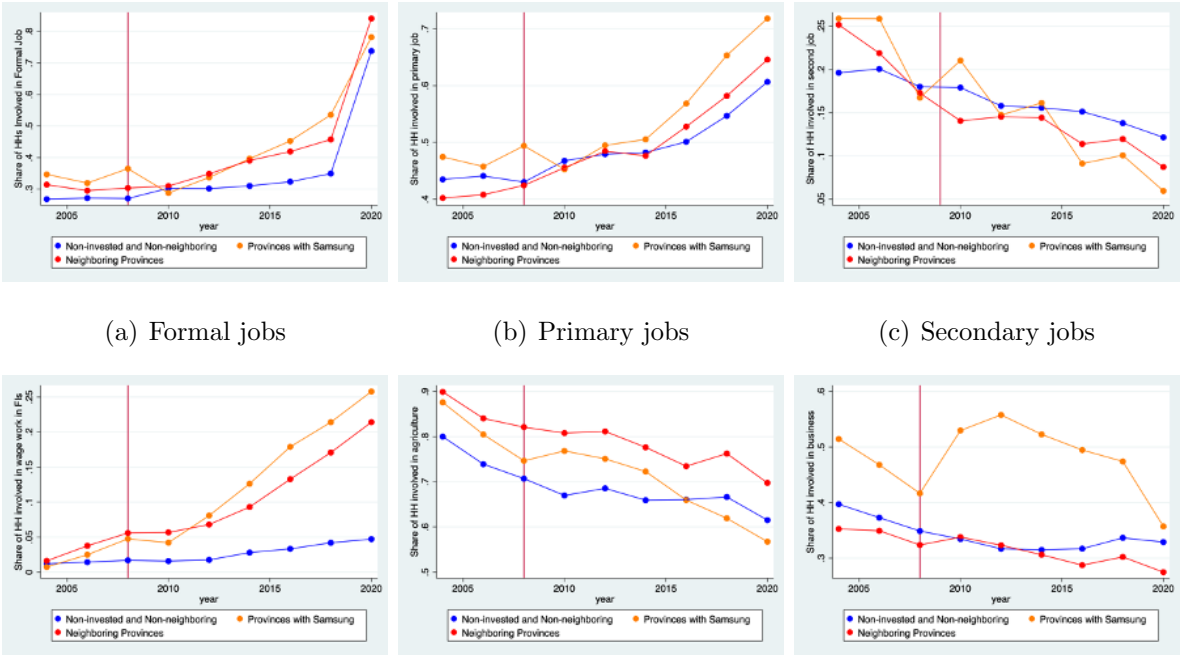
	Non-invested and non-neighboring provinces	Samsung invested provinces	Neighboring provinces	Total
Age of HH's head				
13-18	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.03
18-25	0.92	1.06	1.36	0.98
26-35	13.92	14.89	17.73	14.47
36-50	44.45	43.62	46.72	44.73
51-105	40.69	40.43	34.10	39.79
Sex of HH's head				
=1 if Male	76.91	71.63	81.02	77.26
Marital status of HH head				
=1 if Married	82.05	81.56	87.17	82.72
Highest degree of HH head				
No diploma	12.47	5.32	5.53	11.25
Primary to high school	19.11	9.93	11.89	17.77
Vocational training	26.78	25.18	23.04	26.21
Bachelor and above	27.12	41.13	41.50	29.61
Family size				
1-2	13.41	15.96	13.03	13.46
3-4	44.45	53.55	54.74	46.20
5-7	37.70	30.14	30.76	36.47
8-20	4.44	0.35	1.46	3.88
Number of female member				
0	1.31	2.13	0.52	1.24
1-2	64.44	71.99	70.07	65.50
3-4	30.04	23.76	27.01	29.39
5-6	3.91	2.13	2.19	3.61
7-11	0.29	0.00	0.21	0.27
Number of member age 18-35				
0	31.88	31.21	28.88	31.45
1-2	58.86	62.77	64.03	59.71
3-4	8.35	5.67	6.57	8.01
5-6	0.83	0.35	0.42	0.76
7-10	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.07
Number of hours HH member work for wage work per month				
=1 if ≤ 200	13.13	14.18	11.37	12.94
=1 if 201-500	46.90	42.20	45.67	46.55
=1 if 501-1000	35.37	39.72	39.21	36.06
=1 if ≥ 1001	4.59	3.90	3.75	4.45
Observations (Household)	**5,878**	**282**	**959**	**7,119**

Note: Authors' calculation based on VHLSS 2006.

Figure 2 displays the proportion of households engaged in wage work and self-employment over time. It is evident that across all three groups of provinces, there is a gradual in-

crease in wage work, accompanied by a gradual decline in self-employment. However, it's noteworthy that the pace of this transformation varies across provinces.

Figure 2: Share of households involved in wage work and self-employment



(a) Formal jobs (b) Primary jobs (c) Secondary jobs

(d) Work for Foreign Firms (e) Self-employed in agriculture (f) Self-employed in non-agriculture

The rate of households engaging in wage labor witnessed a more rapid escalation in provinces that received investments from Samsung compared to those in the remaining provinces. Simultaneously, there was an observable swifter decline in the proportion of households involved in self-employment within the former set of provinces.

3.3 Empirical strategy

Our empirical strategy unfolds through a systematic sequence of analyses. We begin by estimating the changes in household (HH) labor decisions within provinces affected by Samsung's investment, focusing on shifts in employment dynamics. We then extend our analysis to neighboring regions, exploring the broader impact of Samsung's investment on the regional labor market.

The primary focus of our study lies in examining several key outcomes. Primarily, we assess HH labor participation and decision-making across different employment types, such as wage work and self-employment. A critical aspect of our analysis is exploring

how HH members allocate their working hours across various job categories.

Much of our investigation delves into the repercussions of these labor decisions on household income and expenditure. We aim to understand how alterations in HH labor dynamics influence financial outcomes, exploring the complex interplay between employment choices, income generation, and expenditure patterns.

Our comprehensive approach intends to illuminate the immediate impacts of the immediate labor market and the broader economic implications for households. We strive to provide a nuanced understanding of the socioeconomic effects of Samsung's investment.

To analyze the fundamental influence of Samsung's operation in a province on household outcomes, we consider the following specification:

$$Y_{ipt} = \beta_1 Samsung_{pt} + \beta_2 Neighboring_{pt} + \theta X_{ipt} + \alpha_t + \gamma_p + \varepsilon_{ipt}, \tag{1}$$

where Y_{ipt} is outcome of household i in province p at year t. Outcomes of interest include those representing for extensive and intensive margin of household working decision, which are the number of household members, total number of hours household members worked for informal and formal jobs. We identify a household member who works for the informal job if he/she works self-employed or works for another household business. In contrast, a household member works for formal employment if he/she works for wage work at state-owned, collaborative, private or foreign firms. This classification was utilized by McCaig and Pavcnik (2018) in their study and aligns with the differentiation between household businesses and registered enterprises according to Vietnam's Enterprises Law. This information is extracted from the question of "For whom has household member worked in the past 12 months?" in VHLSS. In addition, we check for the income and expenditure consequence of household working decision to see whether household benefit from that decision.

$Samsung_{pt}$ is a dummy which takes value 1 if Samsung operated in province p at year t, and 0 otherwise. We also include the spillover effect into the neighboring region by including $Neighboring_{pt}$, which is equal to 1 if province p is next to the treated province at time t. X_{ipt} is a vector of covariates including gender, age, education of HH's head, number of member in the family and so on. α_t and γ_p are year and province fixed effects which will control for the unobservables that may be driving changes in, for instance, attractiveness of a particular region. Standard errors are clustered at province level.

Based on the fact that nearly 80% of Samsung factory workers are females aged 18 to 35, we investigate heterogeneous effects for this subgroup. In the regression specification, we introduce an interaction term between Samsung's presence and a dummy variable for households with female members in this age group. Our hypothesis is that the impact of Samsung's investment might be more pronounced in this demographic, given their significant representation in the company's workforce. This approach enables us to explore potential gender disparities and their implications for local development.

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{ipt} = \beta_1 Samsung_{pt} + \beta_2 Samsung_{pt} * female_1835_{ipt} + \beta_3 female_1835_{ipt} + \\ \beta_4 Neighboring_{pt} + \beta_5 Neighboring_{pt} * female_1835_{ipt} + \theta X_{ipt} + \alpha_t + \gamma_p + \varepsilon_{ipt}, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where $female_1835$ equals to 1 if the household has any member who is female aged between 18-35. As this is the subpopulation that is targeted by Samsung Vietnam's recruitment, our prior is that we find stronger effects for this subsample.

4 Results

In this section, we present our main analysis results in two steps. First, in Panel A of each table, we examine the changes in household's working decision in Samsung-invested provinces, as well as the spillovers onto neighboring provinces compared to the non-treated and non-neighboring regions. Secondly, regression results in Panel B show the heterogenous effects for the households with female members aged 18 to 35 years old.[3]

4.1 Impact on Households' working decision

Table 2 shows regressions for the number of household members who have worked for different jobs in the past 12 months. In Panel A, households tend to switch from being self-employed and working for other household businesses, especially in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture, towards working for wages and salaries in the formal sector. On average, the number of household members working for informal jobs in non-treated

[3]As mentioned earlier, in Samsung's official employment notification, eligibility criteria stipulate that prospective employees should fall within the age range of 18 to 35, and in specific instances, the company accords preference to female applicants. Additionally, in accordance with the labor statistics disclosed by Samsung, the workforce comprises a notable 80% representation of women in their twenties.

and non-neighboring regions is 2.11 persons, about four times the number of formal employment. After the entry of Samsung, we see a decrease in the self-employed involvement of household members by 13.3%. In comparison, there is a 26.7% increase in the number of household members working for formal jobs in invested provinces. Among the formal employment, we find new HH members entering the wage labor market (40% increase in "primary job"), while we find a significantly lower engagement in a second job by 60%. Notably, households in treated provinces are 4.7 times more likely to work for foreign-invested firms than those in the non-treated and non-neighboring provinces. We find no evidence for change in the number of HH members self-employed in production other than agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture.

These findings on the decrease in the number of household members engaged in self-employed in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture are consistent with the finding from Liu et al. (2020), who noted agriculture's declining employment capacity, particularly for the young and a shift among rural households towards non-farm income sources.[4]

In addition, we find significant spillover effects in neighboring provinces. Households in neighboring provinces experience a similar pattern of change in working decisions, with a 8.1% decrease in self-employment and a 22.2% increase in formal work.

Panel B shows that for households with female members aged 18-35 in treated provinces, the supposedly most affected group, there was an increase in the average number of people working for formal work and first jobs equivalent to 44.4 percent and 52.5 percent, respectively. Thus, within this group, there is a noticeable increase in the number of members engaging in wage work overall. Specifically, households with female members aged 18-35 are 6.7 times more likely to work for foreign-invested firms. Moreover, this cohort of households exhibits a decrease of 5.7 percent in the number of household members engaging in self-employment and household businesses, with a particularly pronounced reduction of 8.9 percent in the likelihood of involvement in agricultural pursuits. This result suggests that the presence of Samsung has induced an increased propensity among women in the impacted regions to engage in wage-based employment, particularly in their

[4]The study was conducted on the evolution of agriculture and labor force dynamics during the swift structural transformation from 1992 to 2016. The researchers observe that the agricultural workforce is not only contracting but also aging at a more accelerated pace compared to the general labor force. This phenomenon is not confined to the labor market alone; it is also evident among farming families. They also find a notable shift in the larger proportion of their household earnings now being sourced from non-farm sectors, a trend that underscores the changing economic landscape in rural areas.

most time-consuming job.[5]

Table 2: Number of HH's members worked (past 12 months)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.11*	0.14***	-0.04***	0.13***	-0.23***	-0.30***	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.09**	0.11***	-0.02*	0.10***	-0.17***	-0.19***	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)
B. Heterogeneity effect for Household with female members age 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.05**	-0.03***	0.04	-0.18***	-0.24***	-0.00
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.19***	0.20***	-0.00	0.19***	-0.12***	-0.14***	0.07
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.03	-0.02***	0.03**	-0.12***	-0.15***	-0.00
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.18***	0.17***	0.01	0.15***	-0.10	-0.08	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.03)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.21	0.25	-0.04	0.23	-0.29	-0.37	0.06
P value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.19	0.20	-0.01	0.18	-0.22	-0.24	-0.02
P value	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.43
Control mean	0.45	0.40	0.05	0.03	2.11	1.58	0.53
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

[5]To investigate this phenomenon more comprehensively, we run the regressions with households with female members and those with members aged 18-35 separately (Appendix B) The findings are consistent with the main results.

In addition, we check for the total effects of this subgroup in invested and neighboring provinces. The coefficients and p-values indicate that in the invested region, there is an overall increase of 48.9 percent in the number of household members employed in formal jobs. Additionally, there is an increase in the number of members working in primary jobs, while there is a decrease in the number of members employed in secondary jobs and self-employment. The effect is slightly lower in neighboring provinces, with 40 percent more members working in formal employment.

In Table 3, we examine the distribution of working hours at the household level for wage-based employment.[6] Over the past 30 days, within the invested provinces, our analysis reveals a statistically significant increase in total working hours for formal jobs and a statistically significant decrease in total working hours for informal employment in both primary and secondary jobs. Since the VHLSS does not report working hours for self-employment in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture, as well as for self-employment in production and business, the working hours for informal employment reported here pertain only to those working for other household businesses. The results indicate that household members are reducing their working hours for informal jobs while working more in more stable formal positions. Among formal employment, we find an increase in working hours only for primary jobs and positions with foreign firms, while there is no evidence of an increase in working hours for secondary formal jobs.

Within the provinces subject to treatment, there is a substantial reduction of 34 percent in working hours dedicated to informal work compared to the non-treated and non-neighboring provinces. Additionally, the changes in working hours for foreign businesses reflect a 60 percent increase. When we consider the findings presented in conjunction with the data from Table 2, it becomes evident that employment with foreign-invested enterprises has emerged as a prevailing and predominant trend in both provinces that have received foreign investments and their adjacent regions, as discernible in both the allocation of working hours and the number of household members involved in this pursuit. This trend can be attributed to multiple factors, including the direct influence of Samsung's entry into these regions and the indirect impact of the subsequent investments made by other foreign firms in these areas in response to Samsung's presence.

[6]Labor supply hours for self employment is not available in the data we use.

Table 3: Number of hours HH's members worked (past 30 days)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past month (log) for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.34***	0.35***	-0.07	0.57***	-0.33***	-0.29***	-0.50***
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.16)
Neighboring provinces	0.33**	0.33**	-0.04	0.44***	-0.24**	-0.22***	-0.25
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.27)
B. Additional Effect for 18-35 years old by gender							
Samsung invested provinces	0.10*	0.11*	-0.08	0.21*	-0.40***	-0.35***	-0.43***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.15)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.51***	0.52***	0.02	0.76***	0.13***	0.14***	-0.14***
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Neighboring provinces	0.05	0.06	-0.07	0.16**	-0.19**	-0.17**	-0.20
	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.25)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.60***	0.60***	0.07	0.60***	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.61	0.63	-0.06	0.96	-0.27	-0.22	-0.57
P value	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.65	0.66	0.00	0.76	-0.30	-0.27	-0.31
P value	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.30
Control mean	1.81	1.77	0.58	0.15	5.54	5.34	2.81
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Dependent variables are in log form.

When we scrutinize Samsung's impact on the subgroup of interest in Panel B, we observe a more substantial effect on the number of hours dedicated to foreign-owned businesses within households containing female members aged 18 to 35. Household members in these subgroups tend to work 78 percent more for foreign-invested firms. These findings underscore the inclination of this specific group to increase their work hours in wage-based employment and, notably, their participation in FDI-related firms. For neighboring provinces, we find more minor in magnitude but still significant effects.

4.2 Impact on household labor income and expenditure

We now turn to results on household income, in order to examine whether the shifts in labor decisions and the reallocation of working hours translate into labor income. Table 4 shows the change in HH labor income for the past 12 months by the entry of Samsung.

In Panel A, the results show that compared to the comparison regions, households in treated localities experience an increase in income of 37 percent from formal jobs, primarily wage work. Simultaneously, there is a statistically significant increase of 15 percent in total income. The rise in household income primarily emanates from an escalation in earnings derived from the most time-intensive occupations and income generated through employment with foreign-invested firms. Furthermore, regarding spillovers to neighboring provinces, the results suggest that total household income from formal jobs registers a significant surge of 29 percent in neighboring provinces compared to non-treated and non-neighboring regions. This indicates that switching from informal to formal employment is associated with an increase in household income. Similar to the results in invested regions, this substantial income boost is mainly attributable to increases in wage income, notably from primary job engagements and employment with foreign-invested firms. Income levels stemming from wage/salary employment and FDI firms were similarly observed in neighboring localities; however, these increases were comparatively more modest when contrasted with households in the invested region. We also observe a statistically significant increase of 17 percent in total income in neighboring areas.

Consistent with our discovery of a decrease in engagement and working hours for the second most time-consuming job, we also find evidence of a reduction in income derived from secondary employment in both panels. One possible explanation is that Samsung's entry creates greater wage employment opportunities, particularly in foreign firms that likely offer higher income to households. Consequently, households opt for less involvement in secondary jobs, concentrating instead on their primary employment. This strategy enables households to enhance their income more efficiently than by juggling multiple jobs simultaneously.

In Panel B, we find that households in areas receiving investments, particularly those with female members aged 18 to 35, experience a notable increase in income from wage-based employment. For these households, income from formal work and the primary occupation rose by 41 percent and 40 percent, respectively. Remarkably, income from jobs

in foreign enterprises for these households surged by 44 percent relative to the comparison group. However, there was a decrease of 1 percent in income from secondary occupations, although it was not statistically significant. These findings highlight a significant shift in income dynamics, particularly among households with young female members in regions influenced by Samsung's investments, including the directed investment areas and those adjacent to them.

Table 4: Household Labor Income

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (log)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total income
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	
A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.34***	0.36***	-0.05**	0.33***	-0.14*	-0.25**	0.13	0.14**
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.06)
Neighboring provinces	0.27***	0.27***	-0.02	0.24***	-0.19***	-0.25**	-0.00	0.16***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.05)
B. Additional Effect for 18-35 years old by gender								
Samsung invested provinces	0.16**	0.18***	-0.04***	0.13**	-0.20***	-0.19***	0.03	0.03
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.39***	0.38***	-0.01	0.42***	0.12	-0.13	0.22	0.26***
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.08	0.09	-0.02**	0.09**	-0.17***	-0.20***	-0.02	0.00
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.41***	0.39***	0.02	0.33***	-0.03	-0.11	0.04	0.34***
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.07)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.55	0.56	-0.05	0.55	-0.08	-0.32	0.24	0.28
P value	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.49	0.05	0.30	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.49	0.48	-0.01	0.42	-0.20	-0.30	0.02	0.34
P value	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.63	0.00
Control mean	0.88	0.82	0.06	0.07	2.87	2.05	0.57	1.60
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Dependent variables are in log form. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (base year is 2000).

The coefficient on total income for this subgroup of households is positively estimated at 27 percent. This indicates that the increase in income from wage labor—particularly from primary formal employment—outweighs the simultaneous decrease in earnings from secondary jobs, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. This shift suggests an overall boost in household income, implying improved welfare. The expenditure results further elucidate this pattern and its implications.

Finally, we examine the shifts in household expenditure brought about by Samsung's investment. From Table 5, the increase in household income is corroborated by heightened expenditures overall, particularly in the categories of holiday foods, health, and housing in treated provinces, as well as in most categories in neighboring regions, except for holiday foods, education, and durable goods. Total expenditures in invested and neighboring provinces increased by ten percent and six percent, respectively.

The increase in expenditures is most pronounced among households that include both female members and individuals aged 18 to 35 (see appendix B). Within the investment-receiving area, this demographic cohort experiences substantial increases in spending categories such as daily food, holiday food, health-related expenses, educational outlays, durable goods, and total expenditure. Specifically, compared to households without both female members and individuals aged 18 to 35 in non-invested and non-neighboring localities, total spending within this specific group of households amplifies by 36 percent, 7 percent, 9 percent, 24 percent, 35 percent, and 83 percent, respectively, for the aforementioned categories. The increase in spending among this demographic segment within neighboring localities registers figures of 25 percent, 11 percent, and 33 percent for daily food, health, and education. While these increments are lower in magnitude compared to the corresponding figures for the investment-recipient locality, they nonetheless indicate a commendable and notable rise in expenditure.

Table 5: Household Expenditures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (log)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					Total expend
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other	Durables	
Panel A. Basic Regressions								
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.01**	0.07**	0.02	0.09***	0.08	0.09	0.10***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.02**	0.00	0.06***	0.02	0.07***	0.07***	0.05	0.06**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.03)
B. Heterogeneity for Households with female members of age 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01*	0.00	0.07***	-0.00	0.07***	0.05*	0.09	0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.02	0.01***	0.00	0.05	0.03**	0.07	0.00	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.04**	0.01	0.07***	0.05***	0.04	0.05
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.01	0.00**	0.03***	0.02	0.01	0.04*	0.03	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.09
P value	0.30	0.00	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.10	0.45	0.12
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07
P value	0.01	0.33	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.01
Control mean	0.34	0.07	0.31	0.40	0.66	1.13	1.32	2.80
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Dependent variables are in log form. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (base year is 2000).

4.3 Event Study and Testing the Parallel Trend Assumption

To ensure the validity of regression outcomes using the TWFE method, which includes fixed effects and household-specific, time-varying controls, one must eliminate any omitted

variables that could be correlated with Samsung's entry or the initial outcome levels prior to the investment. A common way to frame this is by assuming that households in the regions receiving Samsung's investment would have experienced similar outcome trends over time as households in non-invested areas would have, had the investment not occurred. For this assumption to hold, the temporal trends in the control households must serve as a reliable counterfactual for the treated households. An event study is a widely used approach to test the assumption of parallel trends. This study adapts the main regression specification by replacing the interaction of the treatment variable with a post-treatment indicator instead of using year dummies that interact with the treatment variable. For Bac Ninh, we conduct the event study comparing treated provinces against a control group of non-invested, non-neighboring regions. The equation for this event study is:

$$y_{ijt} = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=-1}^{11} \beta_j \cdot 1(j = t - 2007) \times 1(s = \text{Bacninh}) + \theta_k \sum_{k=1}^{m} X_{ipt} + \gamma_j + \alpha_t + \mu_p + \epsilon_{ipt}$$

Here, the β_j coefficients are evaluated relative to 2007, the year before Samsung's entry, which is normalized to zero. Ideally, pre-2007 investment effect coefficients should be zero, reflecting no pretreatment effect. Post-treatment, the coefficients relative to 2007 are expected to be positive, reflecting a beneficial impact of the investment compared to the year before it occurred. The results of checking parallel trends are in Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and are summarized in Table 6.

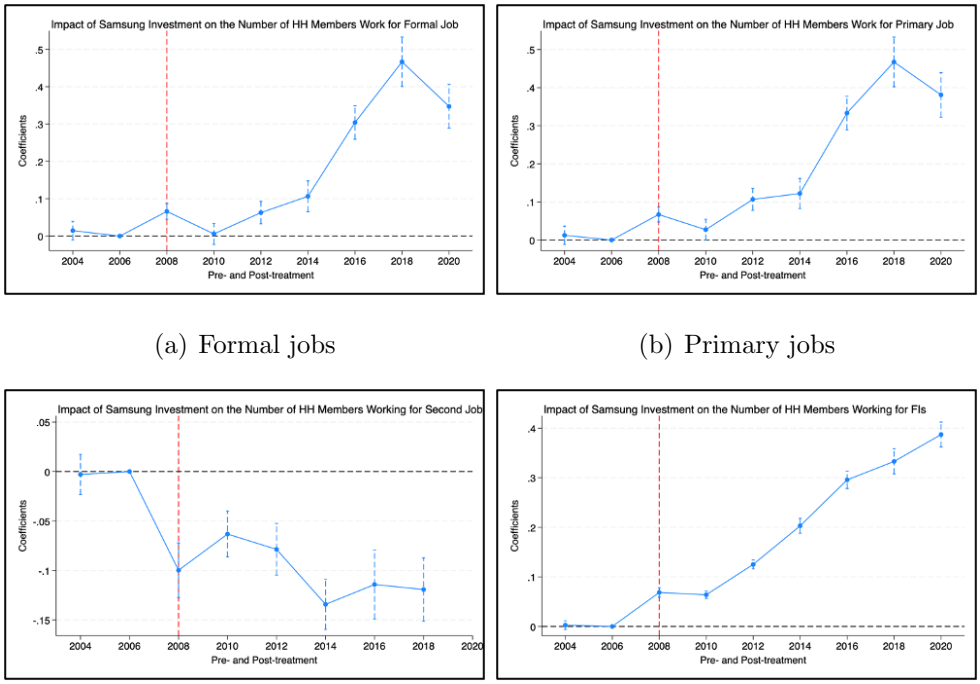
Table 6: Parallel Trend Assumption Testing

Extensive margin	Parallel Trend Assumption	**Intensive margin**	Parallel Trend Assumption	**Household income**	Parallel Trend Assumption
Formal job	Satisfied	Formal job	Satisfied	Formal job	Satisfied
Primary job	Satisfied	Primary job	Satisfied	Primary job	Satisfied
Second job	Satisfied	Second job	Satisfied	Second job	Satisfied
FIs	Satisfied	FIs	Satisfied	FIs	Satisfied
Agriculture	Not satisfied			Agriculture	Satisfied

For outcomes where the parallel trend assumption holds according to the event study, the pre-treatment trends exhibit no significant deviations, with coefficients in the pre-treatment period close to zero and statistically insignificant. This lack of notable differ-

ences across groups before Samsung's investment entry suggests stable outcome levels in the pre-investment period, reinforcing the practical validity of the parallel trend assumption. Post-investment trends in regions with Samsung's presence mirror findings from our two-way fixed effects (TWFE) analysis, providing consistent insights into both extensive and intensive labor margins.

Figure 3: Pre- and Post-Treatment Effects on Working Decision (Extensive Margin)



(a) Formal jobs

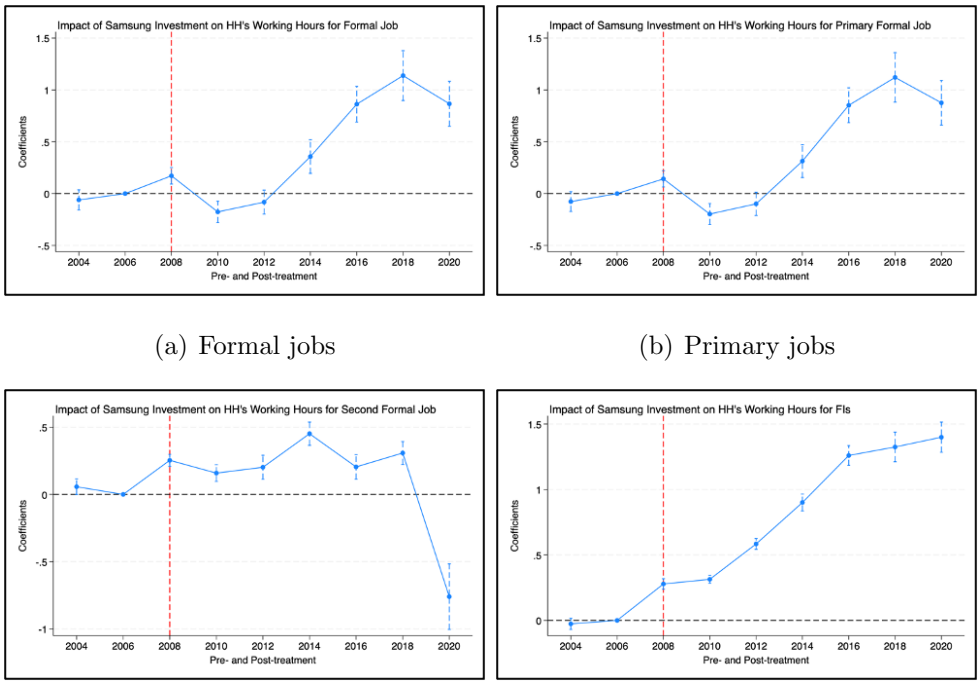
(b) Primary jobs

(c) Secondary jobs

(d) Work for Foreign Firms

In terms of extensive margin, following Samsung's entry, we observe a reduction in the number of household members engaging in secondary employment. At the same time, there is a noticeable shift towards working more in foreign-invested firms. This suggests a reallocation of labor as households prioritize employment in foreign-invested entities over secondary or informal job opportunities. On the intensive margin, household members spend fewer hours in wage work overall, particularly in secondary jobs, which might indicate a shift in focus towards more stable or lucrative positions within foreign-invested firms. However, the hours spent on primary jobs show a less distinct pattern, which may reflect varying impacts depending on individual household circumstances or regional labor market conditions. Despite this ambiguity for primary jobs, the data consistently show increased hours worked for foreign-invested firms, paralleling our TWFE results and underscoring the transformative role of foreign investment in local labor allocation.

Figure 4: Pre- and Post-Treatment Effects on Working Decision (Intensive Margin)



(a) Formal jobs

(b) Primary jobs

(c) Secondary jobs

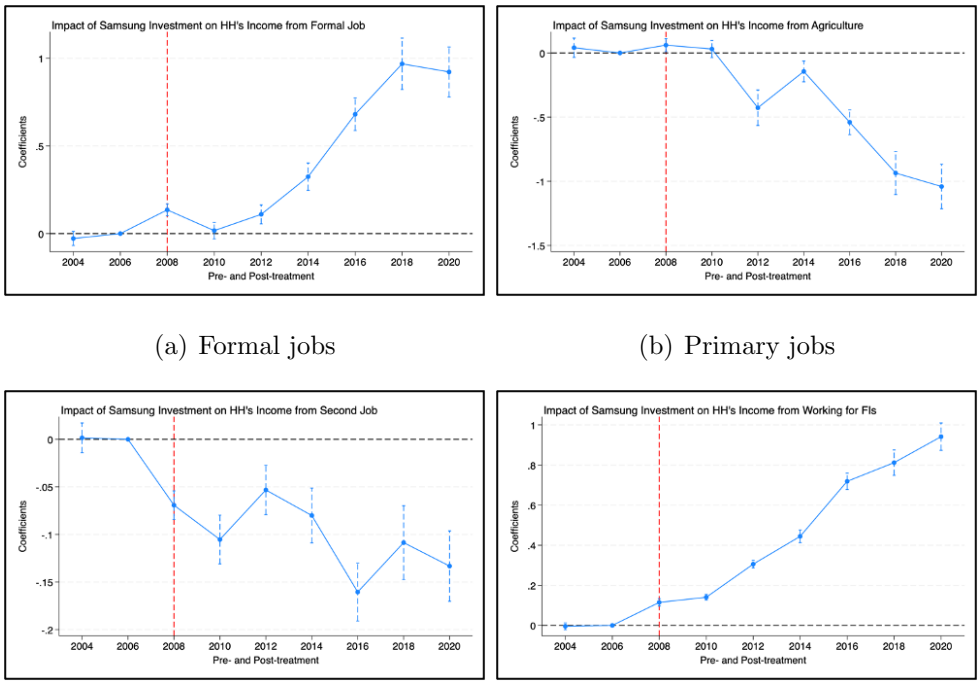
(d) Work for Foreign Firms

For some other outcomes, however, the parallel trend assumption does not fully hold, with pre-treatment trends showing differences that challenge this assumption. Despite these limitations, the post-treatment trends in these cases align closely with those found in the TWFE analysis, suggesting that Samsung's investment impacts are similarly detectable across models. To address any potential biases arising from these deviations, we further supplement our findings by applying the Synthetic Control Method in Section 2.5, providing an additional robustness check and enhancing the credibility of our conclusions. This multi-method approach strengthens the overall validity of our analysis by corroborating results across different methodological frameworks.

For household income outcomes, the parallel trend assumption held for several categories, including total household income, income from primary job, second job, income from foreign firm employment, and income from self-employment in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture. Our analysis reveals an increase in total household income, income from primary job and income earned from employment with foreign firms, paired with a decrease in income from second job and from self-employment in traditional sectors like agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture. This suggests a shift in household labor from self-employment toward more stable positions in wage work or foreign firms. These find-

ings align with our main results, which highlighted shifts in employment and income composition due to the influence of foreign investment. This pattern supports the interpretation that foreign investment not only raises household income but also reshapes the economic activities within households, favoring wage employment over self-employment in agriculture and other primary sectors.

Figure 5: Pre- and Post-Treatment Effects on Household Labor Income



(a) Formal jobs

(b) Primary jobs

(c) Secondary jobs

(d) Work for Foreign Firms

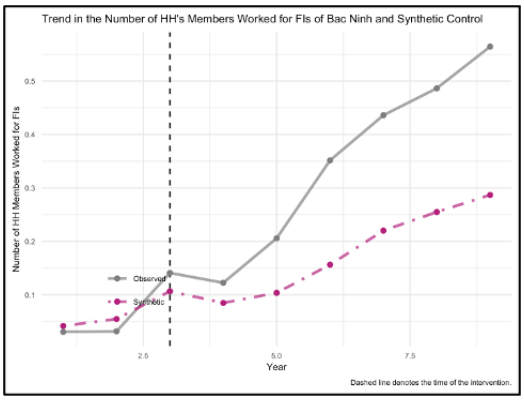
4.4 Robustness checks

To ensure the reliability of our results, we conducted additional robustness tests. First, we re-ran the main regressions using different forms of the outcome variables, including levels form (Appendix A) and average values per household member (Appendix C) or per working-age household member (Appendix D). We also performed regressions on a sample excluding households from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam's two largest cities (Appendix E), and used standard errors clustered at the province-year level (Appendix F). The results align with those presented in the main results section.

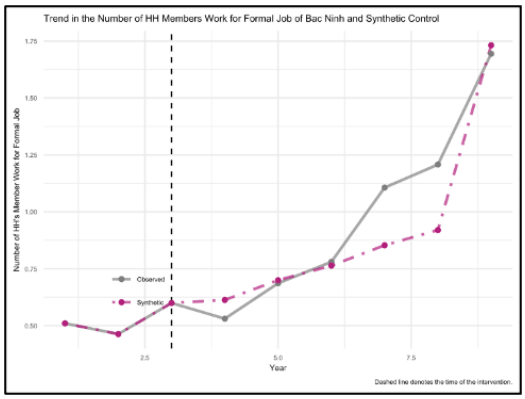
5 Synthetic Control Method

In this section, we employ the synthetic control method to draw more precise causal impacts of Samsung's market entry on household labor force participation decisions. This method entails selecting control provinces as donors and choosing key independent variables. Our objective is to construct a synthetic treated unit that mirrors the pre-intervention characteristics of the actual treated unit before Samsung enters the market. Here, we focus on the young female employment channel, thus limiting the sample to households with females aged 18-35. Then we compare Samsung-invested provinces against the others. In constructing the control group, we assign weights to each control unit, effectively matching the treated and comparison groups. This approach allows for a more nuanced and controlled analysis of the impact of Samsung's market entry on household labor decisions by comparing the post-entry outcomes in the treated unit with those of a carefully constructed synthetic counterpart. For the details of SCM, refer to the appendix.

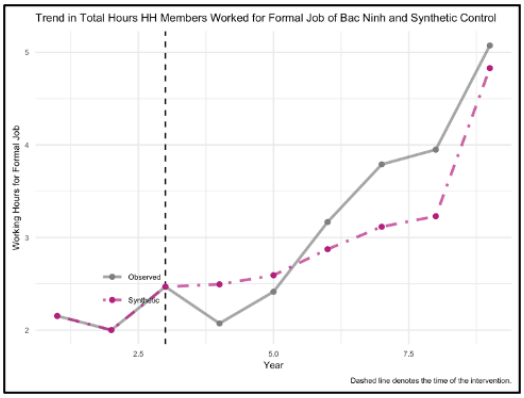
Figure 6: SCM Analysis for the Number of HH Members Working and HH's Income



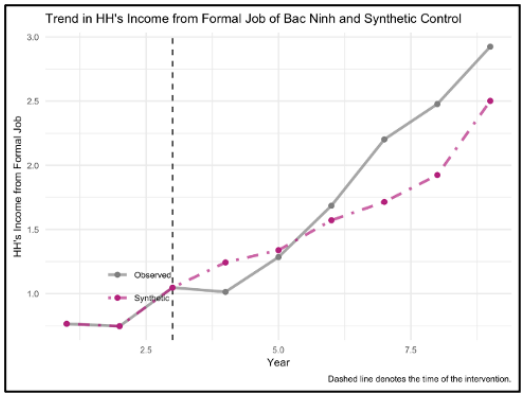
(a) Number of HH Members Working for FIs



(b) Number of HH Members Working for Formal Jobs



(c) Total Working Hours for Formal Jobs



(d) HH Income from Formal Jobs

Figure 6 presents the analysis results. The first graph confirms that working for foreign investing firms increased after Samsung's entry. The gap between the treatment and control provinces widens after 5 years. The other three figures show that the positive employment and income impacts, shown in the TWFE analysis results, appear five years after Samsung's entry, which coincides with the immense job creation for young females. Note that the treated unit and its synthetic counterpart exhibit parallel trends leading up to Samsung's market entry. Nevertheless, after the establishment of Samsung's manufacturing facilities, substantial disparities in the key variables of interest became evident between the treated provinces and their respective synthetic controls.

It is also notable that Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen show different magnitude, with the former exhibiting a more substantial influence (See Appendix for SCM analysis for Thai Nguyen and Bac Ninh). This divergence may be attributed to Samsung's prolonged investment duration in Bac Ninh. Additionally, it is discernible that the expansion in

the number of household members employed by foreign-invested firms is most pronounced and exhibits a continuous upward trajectory over time, thereby underscoring a clear trend towards increased labor engagement with FDI enterprises. Regional disparities reveal a larger income gap between treated units and the control group in Bac Ninh than in Thai Nguyen, mirroring differences in household work decisions. Wage income from primary jobs increased, likely reflecting Samsung's economic impact, while income from secondary jobs declined, indicating shifts in labor market structure and work patterns. Although Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen show similar effects, differences arise due to variations in investment duration, amount, and employment scale. To assess the reliability of the SCM results, we conduct a placebo test following the approach of Abadie et al. (2010). This method examines the mean squared prediction error (MSPE) for each unit before and after the treatment, calculating the ratio $MSPE_{after}/MSPE_{before}$. Based on this ratio, we rank units according to the extent of their change following the intervention. If the treated unit exhibits the largest change, it receives the first rank. The placebo test results, presented in Appendix H, show that Bac Ninh (province code 27) has the most significant change, thereby confirming the reliability of the SCM results.

6 Conclusion

This study examines the impact of foreign direct investment by multinational corporations, focusing on Samsung's investment in Vietnam and its effects on household employment choices. Using Vietnam as a case study, we highlight the transformative effects of large-scale investments in developing economies, where Samsung's presence has notably shifted labor dynamics and household income structures.

Our findings indicate that Samsung's entry drives a shift from informal to formal employment, increasing household incomes primarily through wage-based work. In regions directly impacted by Samsung's investment, households show a clear reallocation of labor, with formal employment replacing informal one, and primary employment replacing secondary jobs, which suggests improved welfare through higher spending on healthcare, education, and durable goods. While similar effects may apply to other foreign-invested firms, Samsung's impact is exceptionally large, particularly benefiting young female labor participation and facilitating labor supply adjustment in the affected households.

By exploring intra-household labor supply responses to FDI, this paper adds to the broader literature on FDI's impact on developing economies. It underscores the need for future research to investigate how large foreign investments influence diverse aspects of human welfare and social dynamics. Such insights are vital for designing policies that maximize FDI benefits while addressing potential challenges.

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Appendix A: Main tables with levels of the dependent variables

Table A1: Number of hours HH's members work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regressions							
Samsung invested provinces	25.19	32.68**	-7.48	30.16***	-48.08***	-19.00	-29.07***
	(18.94)	(13.61)	(5.55)	(10.31)	(9.91)	(12.43)	(7.49)
Neighboring provinces	19.69	25.33**	-5.64	21.54***	-55.81***	-34.03***	-21.78
	(13.09)	(11.56)	(3.73)	(5.91)	(15.19)	(10.78)	(15.85)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	1.39	10.35	-8.96**	8.95	-50.18***	-24.43***	-25.75***
	(11.10)	(7.38)	(4.11)	(6.53)	(7.93)	(7.12)	(7.55)
Samsung × Female 18-35	50.69***	47.54***	3.15	44.73***	4.41	11.45	-7.04***
	(13.88)	(11.12)	(2.92)	(5.85)	(12.50)	(11.62)	(1.97)
Neighboring provinces	-0.40	6.06	-6.46*	6.17**	-42.05***	-22.14*	-19.91
	(12.51)	(10.00)	(3.38)	(2.96)	(12.26)	(12.31)	(14.23)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	43.77***	41.97***	1.80	33.10***	-29.31	-25.25**	-4.06
	(11.12)	(12.47)	(2.47)	(6.81)	(17.91)	(9.88)	(9.16)
Sum of the first two coefficients	52.08	57.89	-5.82	53.67	-45.77	-12.98	-32.79
P value	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	43.37	48.03	-4.66	39.27	-71.36	-47.39	-23.98
P value	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Control mean	125.76	109.21	16.55	6.92	527.17	418.68	108.49
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A2: HH's income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	5.12**	4.73***	-0.12	3.05***	8.63	0.44	8.35	4.96
	(2.27)	(1.76)	(0.08)	(0.96)	(11.09)	(2.70)	(12.46)	(3.20)
Neighboring provinces	3.42**	3.08***	-0.02	1.99***	2.56	1.89	0.33	3.76**
	(1.28)	(1.13)	(0.04)	(0.67)	(2.56)	(1.53)	(2.56)	(1.51)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	2.28	2.26	-0.07	1.17	1.36	4.18	-2.16	1.62
	(1.77)	(1.39)	(0.08)	(0.78)	(3.47)	(2.65)	(4.51)	(2.58)
Samsung × Female 18-35	6.01***	5.24***	-0.10***	3.95***	15.25	-7.84***	22.03	7.07***
	(0.78)	(0.56)	(0.02)	(0.21)	(15.94)	(1.55)	(15.70)	(1.00)
Neighboring provinces	1.00	0.94	-0.06*	0.73*	4.50	4.78**	-0.09	0.81
	(0.90)	(0.78)	(0.03)	(0.41)	(3.17)	(2.33)	(2.22)	(1.06)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	5.24***	4.63***	0.08	2.69***	-4.09	-6.19*	0.97	6.37***
	(1.38)	(1.28)	(0.06)	(0.57)	(5.03)	(3.10)	(3.49)	(1.42)
Sum of the first two coefficients	8.29	7.50	-0.17	5.13	16.61	-3.66	19.87	8.69
P value	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.39	0.19	0.33	0.02
Sum of the last two coefficients	6.24	5.57	0.03	3.43	0.41	-1.41	0.88	7.18
P value	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.92	0.46	0.82	0.00
Control mean	7.76	6.94	0.18	0.48	43.89	27.44	10.70	13.51
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table A3: HH's expenditure for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.03	0.01**	0.33***	0.04	0.37	0.74	2.83***	4.76***
	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.26)	(0.69)	(0.33)	(1.26)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	-0.00	0.31***	0.03	-0.08	0.24	0.48	1.08
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.42)	(0.21)	(0.85)	(1.03)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	-0.01	0.00	0.19*	-0.08*	0.31	0.58	2.96***	4.11***
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.31)	(0.65)	(0.89)	(0.53)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.07	0.01***	0.29*	0.24*	0.11	0.36***	-0.28	1.38
	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.08)	(1.45)	(1.82)
Neighboring provinces	-0.00	-0.00	0.09	0.02	-0.00	0.18	0.24	0.45
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.46)	(0.22)	(0.87)	(1.03)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.03*	0.00*	0.48*	0.02	-0.17	0.14	0.51**	1.36***
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.24)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.24)	(0.42)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.06	0.01	0.49	0.17	0.42	0.93	2.68	5.49
P value	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.01
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.03	0.00	0.57	0.04	-0.17	0.31	0.75	1.81
P value	0.31	0.58	0.01	0.79	0.65	0.13	0.38	0.09
Control mean	0.51	0.08	0.63	0.93	2.68	3.46	6.65	21.84
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (Base year is 2000).

Appendix B: Main tables for households with female members and 18-35 separately

Table B1: Number of HH's members work past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.11*	0.14***	-0.04***	0.13***	-0.23***	-0.30***	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.09**	0.11***	-0.02*	0.10***	-0.17***	-0.19***	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	-0.04	0.02	-0.06***	-0.03***	-0.88***	-0.87***	-0.35***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.12)
Samsung × Female	-0.05*	-0.07***	0.02***	0.02*	0.53***	0.52***	0.28**
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Samsung × Age 18-35	0.40*	0.41**	-0.00	0.56***	0.43***	0.33**	0.20
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Samsung × Female × Age 18-35	-0.09	-0.10	0.02***	-0.35***	-0.24	-0.24	-0.03
	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.11)
Neighboring provinces	-0.03	0.01	-0.05***	-0.03	-0.79***	-0.93***	0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Neighboring × Female	-0.10**	-0.12**	0.02***	0.02	0.57***	0.72***	-0.07
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Neighboring × Age 18-35	0.10	0.11*	-0.01***	0.06	0.29*	0.27*	-0.10
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.09)
Neighboring × Female × Age 18-35	0.25***	0.22***	0.03**	0.11***	-0.18	-0.24	0.17**
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.07)
Control mean	0.45	0.40	0.05	0.03	2.11	1.58	0.53
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B2: Number of hours HH's members work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.34***	0.35***	-0.07	0.57***	-0.33***	-0.29***	-0.50***
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.16)
Neighboring provinces	0.33**	0.33**	-0.04	0.44***	-0.24**	-0.22***	-0.25
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.27)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	-0.34	-0.30	-0.44***	-0.12***	-2.46***	-2.40***	-1.60***
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.37)
Samsung × Female	0.02	-0.01	0.26***	0.12**	1.80***	1.79***	0.93***
	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.25)
Samsung × Age 18-35	1.38**	1.39**	-0.32***	2.23***	0.98***	0.96***	0.19***
	(0.68)	(0.68)	(0.06)	(0.33)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Samsung × Female × Age 18-35	-0.34	-0.37	0.50***	-1.35***	-0.43***	-0.41***	0.10
	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Neighboring provinces	-0.46**	-0.41*	-0.42***	-0.14*	-2.26***	-2.10***	-1.72***
	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.34)
Neighboring × Female	0.01	-0.01	0.28***	0.12	1.94***	1.79***	1.43***
	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.29)
Neighboring × Age 18-35	0.84**	0.86**	-0.28***	0.38	2.16***	2.05***	1.16***
	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.04)	(0.23)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.27)
Neighboring × Female × Age 18-35	0.37	0.34	0.45***	0.35**	-1.99***	-1.88***	-1.08***
	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.05)	(0.16)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.28)
Control mean	1.81	1.77	0.58	0.15	5.54	5.34	2.81
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table B3: HH's income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.34***	0.36***	-0.05**	0.33***	-0.14*	-0.25**	0.13	0.14**
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.06)
Neighboring provinces	0.27***	0.27***	-0.02	0.24***	-0.19***	-0.25**	-0.00	0.16***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01	0.07	-0.10***	-0.06***	-1.35***	-1.09***	-0.32*	-0.26***
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.08)
Samsung × Female	-0.08	-0.11	0.03***	0.08**	1.02***	0.81***	0.31*	-0.03
	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.05)
Samsung × Age 18-35	0.89**	0.87**	-0.02**	1.30***	-0.10	0.33***	-0.55**	0.86***
	(0.38)	(0.37)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.25)	(0.21)
Samsung × Female × Age 18-35	-0.25	-0.25	0.04***	-0.82***	0.43***	-0.27	0.79***	-0.17
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.12)
Neighboring provinces	-0.10	-0.06	-0.06***	-0.06	-0.94***	-0.99***	0.10	-0.38**
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Neighboring × Female	-0.09	-0.12	0.03***	0.06	0.68***	0.76***	-0.17	0.08
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.11)	(0.14)
Neighboring × Age 18-35	0.55***	0.55***	-0.03***	0.20	0.75***	0.46***	-0.01	0.88**
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.24)	(0.16)	(0.29)	(0.36)
Neighboring × Female × Age 18-35	0.17	0.14	0.05***	0.18**	-0.63***	-0.47***	0.12	-0.16
	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.23)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.30)
Control mean	0.88	0.82	0.06	0.07	2.87	2.05	0.57	1.60
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table B4: HH's expenditure for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.00**	0.06**	-0.00	0.09***	0.11	0.05	0.11**
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.02**	-0.00	0.05**	0.01	0.06***	0.08***	0.04	0.05*
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.27***	0.03***	-0.17***	-0.01	0.30*	0.06	0.09	0.67
	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.42)
Samsung × Female	-0.27***	-0.03**	0.25***	-0.01	-0.24	-0.03	-0.04	-0.60
	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.44)
Samsung × Age 18-35	-0.29***	-0.06***	-0.10***	-0.20***	-0.18	-0.09	-0.29	-0.67
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.21)	(0.42)
Samsung × Female × Age 18-35	0.33***	0.06***	0.09***	0.24***	0.22	0.21	0.30**	0.72*
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.14)	(0.37)
Neighboring provinces	0.26***	0.01*	-0.05	0.19***	0.04	0.03	-0.11	0.25**
	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.11)
Neighboring × Female	-0.26***	-0.01**	0.10**	-0.23***	0.02	-0.03	0.11	-0.26**
	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Neighboring × Age 18-35	-0.21***	0.00	-0.10***	-0.24**	0.02	0.19***	0.16	-0.09
	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Neighboring × Female × Age 18-35	0.24***	0.00	0.11***	0.31**	-0.01	-0.07	-0.09	0.19
	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Control mean	0.34	0.07	0.31	0.40	0.66	1.14	1.30	2.80
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (Base year is 2000).

Appendix C: Main tables for average outcomes (over total number of household member)

Table C1: Average number of household members work

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.03**	0.04***	-0.01***	0.03***	-0.06***	-0.08***	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Neighboring provinces	0.02*	0.03**	-0.00**	0.02***	-0.04***	-0.04**	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.02***	0.02***	-0.01***	0.02*	-0.05**	-0.07***	0.01**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.03***	0.03***	-0.00	0.04***	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.01	-0.00**	0.01**	-0.03**	-0.02*	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.03***	0.03***	0.00	0.03***	-0.03**	-0.03**	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.05	-0.07	-0.09	0.00
P value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.04	0.04	-0.00	0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.00
P value	0.01	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.54
Control mean	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.39	0.13
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table C2: Average number of hours member work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.26***	0.28***	-0.05	0.42***	-0.28***	-0.23***	-0.37***
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.12)
Neighboring provinces	0.24*	0.25**	-0.05	0.32***	-0.20***	-0.19***	-0.20
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.21)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.10**	0.11**	-0.05	0.17*	-0.33***	-0.28***	-0.32***
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.36***	0.36***	0.01	0.54***	0.10***	0.11***	-0.11***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Neighboring provinces	0.05	0.05	-0.06	0.13**	-0.15**	-0.14**	-0.15
	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.19)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.43***	0.43***	0.03	0.42***	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11*
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.46	0.47	-0.05	0.70	-0.23	-0.18	-0.43
P value	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.48	0.48	-0.03	0.55	-0.26	-0.24	-0.26
P value	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.26
Control mean	1.38	1.33	0.40	0.11	4.32	4.12	2.03
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table C3: Households' average income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.26***	0.26***	-0.01	0.22***	-0.07	-0.21**	0.14	0.14***
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.19***	0.19***	-0.00	0.15***	-0.12***	-0.16***	0.01	0.14***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.14***	0.15***	-0.01	0.11**	-0.12***	-0.15**	0.07*	0.06
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.24***	0.22***	-0.01	0.24***	0.09	-0.11*	0.13	0.18***
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.16)	(0.03)
Neighboring provinces	0.08*	0.08*	-0.01*	0.07**	-0.10***	-0.11***	-0.00	0.03
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.25***	0.24***	0.01	0.18***	-0.03	-0.10*	0.02	0.23***
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.38	0.38	-0.02	0.34	-0.03	-0.26	0.21	0.24
P value	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.81	0.04	0.30	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.33	0.32	-0.00	0.24	-0.13	-0.21	0.02	0.26
P value	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.48	0.00
Control mean	0.51	0.48	0.03	0.04	1.83	1.27	0.36	0.92
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table C4: Households' average expenditure for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01	0.00**	0.03*	0.01	0.04***	0.07*	0.06	0.10***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.02***	0.01	0.02**	0.04**	0.02	0.06**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01***	0.00***	0.04***	0.00	0.05***	0.08***	0.06	0.11***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	-0.00	-0.00***	-0.02***	0.01	-0.03***	-0.01	-0.00	-0.04
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.02**	0.01	0.03**	0.05***	0.00	0.05**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.00	-0.00***	0.00	0.01	-0.02**	-0.02*	0.03*	0.01
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.08
P value	0.56	0.62	0.35	0.39	0.01	0.22	0.32	0.17
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.01	-0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06
P value	0.16	0.85	0.00	0.58	0.14	0.09	0.35	0.01
Control mean	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.15	0.29	0.51	0.68	1.67
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Appendix D: Main tables for average outcomes (over total number of household member aged 18-60)

Table D1: Average number of household members work

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.04**	0.06***	-0.01***	0.05***	-0.12***	-0.15***	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Neighboring provinces	0.05**	0.05***	-0.01	0.04***	-0.06***	-0.07***	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.02**	0.05***	-0.02***	0.02**	-0.13***	-0.15***	0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.04***	0.03**	0.00	0.06***	0.02	0.00	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Neighboring provinces	0.02	0.03*	-0.01**	0.02**	-0.05**	-0.05**	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.06***	0.05***	0.00	0.05***	-0.03	-0.05*	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.06	0.07	-0.01	0.09	-0.11	-0.15	0.01
P value	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.08	0.08	-0.00	0.07	-0.08	-0.10	0.00
P value	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.96
Control mean	0.18	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.85	0.64	0.22
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	110,311	110,311	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table D2: Average number of hours member work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.33***	0.34***	-0.07	0.54***	-0.31***	-0.25***	-0.53***
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.19)
Neighboring provinces	0.34**	0.35**	-0.02	0.40***	-0.18**	-0.16***	-0.21
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.23)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.16**	0.17***	-0.07	0.25**	-0.40***	-0.34***	-0.48***
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.15)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.32***	0.32***	-0.00	0.55***	0.17***	0.17***	-0.10
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Neighboring provinces	0.12	0.13	-0.04	0.18**	-0.13**	-0.11*	-0.13
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.20)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.44***	0.44***	0.04	0.44***	-0.10	-0.10	-0.15**
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.48	0.49	-0.07	0.80	-0.23	-0.17	-0.58
P value	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.56	0.56	-0.00	0.62	-0.24	-0.21	-0.29
P value	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.25
Control mean	1.62	1.57	0.49	0.14	4.94	4.73	2.45
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table D3: Households' average income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.31***	0.32***	-0.02	0.28***	-0.10	-0.25*	0.16	0.14***
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.25***	0.25***	-0.01	0.20***	-0.13***	-0.19***	0.02	0.17***
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.20***	0.22***	-0.02	0.15**	-0.16***	-0.22***	0.11**	0.06
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.21***	0.20***	-0.01	0.26***	0.12*	-0.06	0.11	0.15***
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.18)	(0.02)
Neighboring provinces	0.12*	0.12*	-0.01**	0.10**	-0.11***	-0.13**	0.00	0.05
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.28***	0.26***	0.01	0.20***	-0.05	-0.14**	0.02	0.25***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.41	0.41	-0.03	0.41	-0.04	-0.28	0.22	0.22
P value	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.69	0.10	0.33	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.39	0.38	-0.00	0.30	-0.16	-0.26	0.03	0.30
P value	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.47	0.00
Control mean	0.67	0.63	0.04	0.05	2.29	1.60	0.45	1.22
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311	110,311

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table D4: Households' average expenditure for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01*	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03***	0.06	0.06	0.06***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.03***	0.01	0.03**	0.05***	0.04	0.06*
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.00	0.02**	0.03	0.06	0.04**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03*	0.01*	0.05*	0.01	0.05
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.02**	0.00	0.03**	0.04**	0.03	0.04
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.01	-0.00	0.02**	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.08
P value	0.26	0.20	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.09	0.36	0.04
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07
P value	0.08	0.76	0.00	0.43	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.04
Control mean	0.17	0.03	0.16	0.22	0.37	0.67	0.85	1.95
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Appendix E: Main tables (excluding only Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city)

Table E1: Number of household members work

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.10*	0.14***	-0.03***	0.12***	-0.26***	-0.34***	0.05
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Neighboring provinces	0.09**	0.10***	-0.01	0.08**	-0.15***	-0.18***	-0.01
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.06**	-0.03***	0.04	-0.21***	-0.28***	0.02
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.17***	0.17***	-0.00	0.17***	-0.10***	-0.11**	0.05
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Neighboring provinces	0.02	0.04	-0.02***	0.03*	-0.11***	-0.15***	0.00
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.15***	0.14**	0.01	0.12***	-0.09	-0.07	-0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.03)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.19	0.23	-0.04	0.21	-0.31	-0.39	0.07
P value	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.17	0.18	-0.01	0.15	-0.20	-0.22	-0.02
P value	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.50
Control mean	0.48	0.44	0.05	0.06	2.06	1.51	0.53
Number of provinces	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table E2: Number of hours member work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.32***	0.33***	-0.08	0.54***	-0.30***	-0.25**	-0.58***
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.17)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.21)
Neighboring provinces	0.32**	0.33**	-0.02	0.38***	-0.19**	-0.17**	-0.21
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.24)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.10**	0.11**	-0.10	0.22**	-0.36***	-0.32***	-0.51***
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.19)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.45***	0.45***	0.03	0.65***	0.13***	0.14***	-0.14***
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.08	0.09	-0.05	0.15**	-0.14*	-0.12	-0.16
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.22)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.53***	0.52***	0.08	0.50***	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.55	0.56	-0.07	0.87	-0.23	-0.18	-0.65
P value	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.61	0.61	0.02	0.65	-0.25	-0.23	-0.27
P value	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.32
Control mean	1.93	1.88	0.58	0.27	5.48	5.28	2.73
Number of provinces	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table E3: Households' income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.33***	0.35***	-0.04**	0.31***	-0.14**	-0.32**	0.18	0.13***
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.26***	0.26***	-0.01	0.21**	-0.20***	-0.27***	0.00	0.16***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.16***	0.19***	-0.04**	0.13*	-0.21***	-0.27***	0.07	0.02
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.35***	0.34***	-0.01	0.37***	0.14	-0.11	0.23	0.23***
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.23)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.09	0.10	-0.02***	0.08*	-0.20***	-0.22***	-0.02	0.02
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.37***	0.35***	0.02	0.27***	-0.01	-0.10	0.05	0.30***
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.07)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.51	0.53	-0.05	0.50	-0.07	-0.38	0.30	0.25
P value	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.55	0.06	0.28	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.46	0.45	-0.01	0.35	-0.21	-0.32	0.03	0.33
P value	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.58	0.00
Control mean	0.95	0.89	0.06	0.14	2.84	1.98	0.57	1.67
Number of provinces	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table E4: Households' expenditure for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.01***	0.07**	0.02	0.07***	0.08	0.12	0.11***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.02**	0.00	0.06***	0.02	0.06***	0.07***	0.09	0.07***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.01**	0.00	0.07***	-0.00	0.06***	0.05*	0.12	0.12***
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.02	0.01***	0.01	0.05	0.03**	0.06	0.00	-0.02
	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.00	0.04**	0.02	0.06***	0.05***	0.07	0.06**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.01	0.00**	0.04***	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.10
P value	0.29	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.33	0.09
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.09
P value	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.51	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.00
Control mean	0.35	0.07	0.32	0.40	0.69	1.15	1.32	2.82
Number of provinces	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488	140,488

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Appendix F: Main tables (Standard errors clustered at province-year level

Table F1: Number of household members work

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of HH members worked past 12 months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Agriculture	Production
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.11*	0.14***	-0.04***	0.13***	-0.23***	-0.30***	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Neighboring provinces	0.09***	0.11***	-0.02**	0.10***	-0.17***	-0.19***	-0.01
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.05	-0.03***	0.04	-0.18**	-0.24***	-0.00
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.19***	0.20***	-0.00	0.19***	-0.12***	-0.14*	0.07
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.01	0.03	-0.02***	0.03*	-0.12***	-0.15***	-0.00
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.18***	0.17***	0.01	0.15***	-0.10**	-0.08*	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.21	0.25	-0.04	0.23	-0.29	-0.37	0.06
P value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.19	0.20	-0.01	0.18	-0.22	-0.24	-0.02
P value	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
Control mean	0.45	0.40	0.05	0.03	2.11	1.58	0.53
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table F2: Number of hours member work past 30 days

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Number of hours HH members worked past months for						
	Formal Employments				Informal Employments		
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Total	Primary job	Second job
Panel A. Basic Regression							
Samsung invested provinces	0.34**	0.35**	-0.07	0.57***	-0.33***	-0.29***	-0.50**
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.20)
Neighboring provinces	0.33***	0.33***	-0.04	0.44***	-0.24***	-0.22***	-0.25**
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35							
Samsung invested provinces	0.10	0.11	-0.08	0.21*	-0.40***	-0.35***	-0.43**
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.19)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.51***	0.52***	0.02	0.76***	0.13*	0.14**	-0.14
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.12)
Neighboring provinces	0.05	0.06	-0.07	0.16**	-0.19***	-0.17***	-0.20
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.12)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.60***	0.60***	0.07	0.60***	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.61	0.63	-0.06	0.96	-0.27	-0.22	-0.57
P value	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.65	0.66	0.00	0.76	-0.30	-0.27	-0.31
P value	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Control mean	1.81	1.77	0.58	0.15	5.54	5.34	2.81
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table F3: Households' income for the past 12 months

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real income past 12 months (Million VND)							
	Formal Employment				Informal Employment			Total
	Total	Primary job	Second job	Foreign firms	Other HH	Agriculture	Production	income
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.34***	0.36***	-0.05***	0.33***	-0.14**	-0.25***	0.13	0.14**
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.06)
Neighboring provinces	0.27***	0.27***	-0.02*	0.24***	-0.19***	-0.25***	-0.00	0.16***
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.16*	0.18**	-0.04**	0.13**	-0.20***	-0.19**	0.03	0.03
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.07)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.39***	0.38***	-0.01	0.42***	0.12*	-0.13	0.22	0.26***
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.09)
Neighboring provinces	0.08	0.09*	-0.02**	0.09**	-0.17***	-0.20***	-0.02	0.00
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.41***	0.39***	0.02	0.33***	-0.03	-0.11**	0.04	0.34***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.06)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.55	0.56	-0.05	0.55	-0.08	-0.32	0.24	0.28
P value	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.00
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.49	0.48	-0.01	0.42	-0.20	-0.30	0.02	0.34
P value	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00
Control mean	0.88	0.82	0.06	0.07	2.87	2.05	0.57	1.60
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

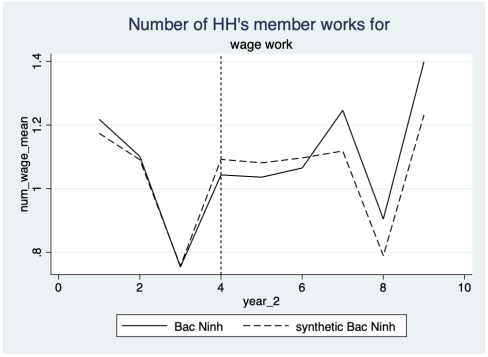
Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Income values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

Table F4: Households' expenditure for the past 12 months

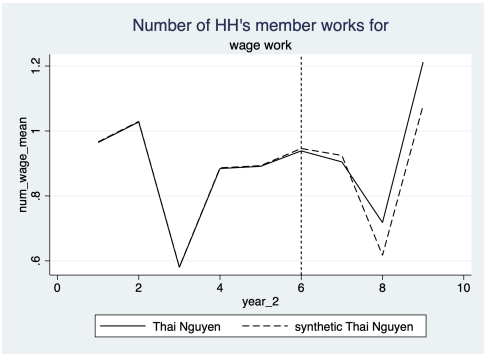
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Household's real expenditure (Million VND)							
	Past 30 days		Past 12 months					
	Daily foods	Holiday foods	Health	Education	Housing	Other expenditure	Durables	Total
Panel A. Basic Regression								
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.00	0.06***	-0.00	0.09***	0.11**	0.05	0.11**
	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Neighboring provinces	0.02**	-0.00	0.05***	0.01	0.06***	0.08***	0.04	0.05**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Control mean								
Panel B. Heterogeneity for households with female members of aged 18-35								
Samsung invested provinces	0.02	0.00	0.06**	-0.03	0.08**	0.09*	0.05	0.12**
	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Samsung × Female 18-35	0.02	0.01**	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01	-0.01
	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Neighboring provinces	0.02	-0.00	0.04**	-0.00	0.06***	0.07***	0.02	0.04
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Neighboring × Female 18-35	0.01	0.00*	0.03*	0.01	0.01	0.03*	0.04	0.03**
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Sum of the first two coefficients	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.14	0.05	0.10
P value	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.52	0.06
Sum of the last two coefficients	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.07
P value	0.01	0.56	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
Control mean	0.34	0.07	0.31	0.40	0.66	1.14	1.30	2.80
Number of provinces	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Number of years	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Observations	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577	118,577

Note: Standard errors clustered at province level in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Expenditure values are deflated by the national consumer price index (CPI) (Base year is 2000).

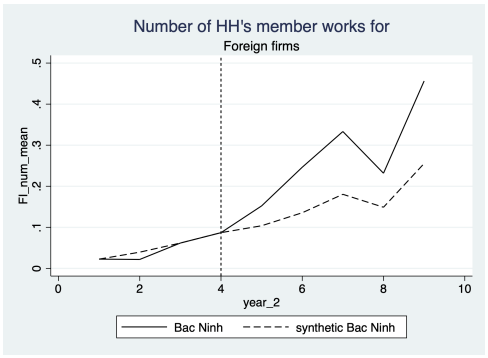
Appendix G: Additional SCM Analysis for the Number of HH Members Working and HH's Income for Bac Ninh and Thai Nguyen



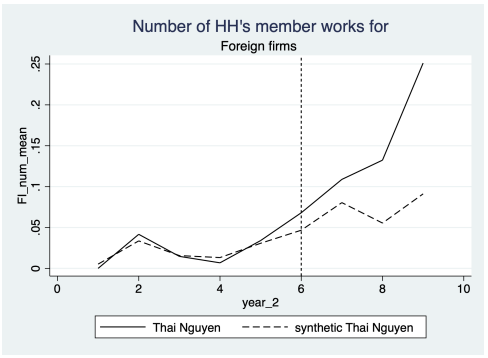
(e)



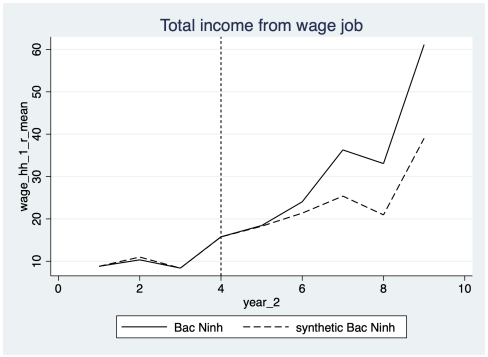
(f)



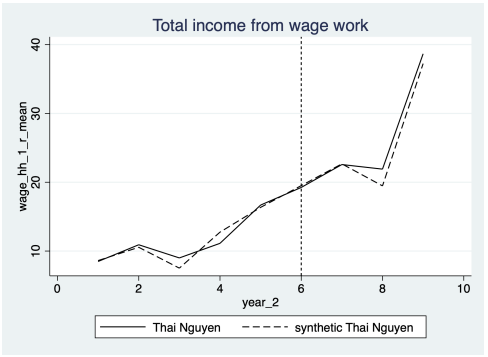
(g)



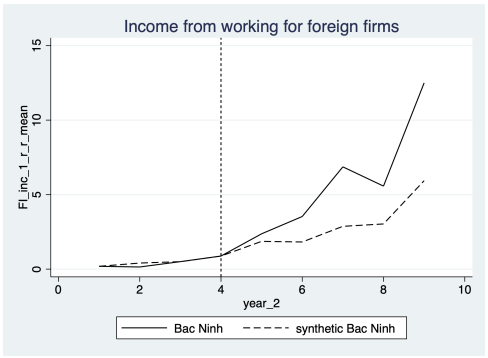
(h)



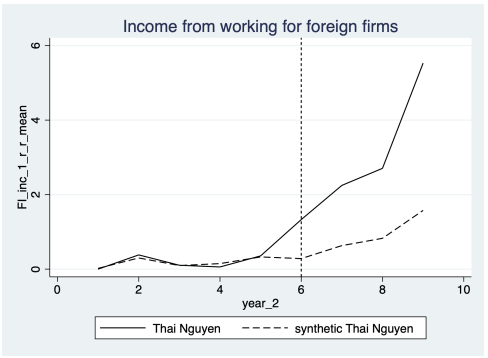
(i)



(j)



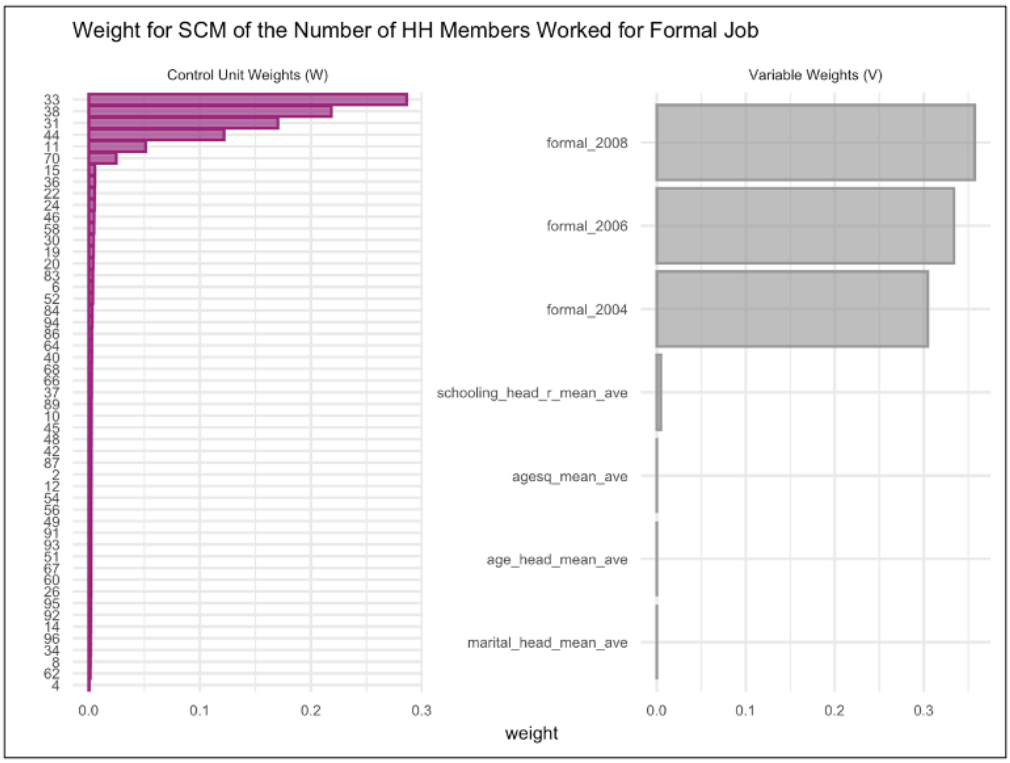
(k)



(l)

Appendix H: Placebo test for Synthetic Controls Method

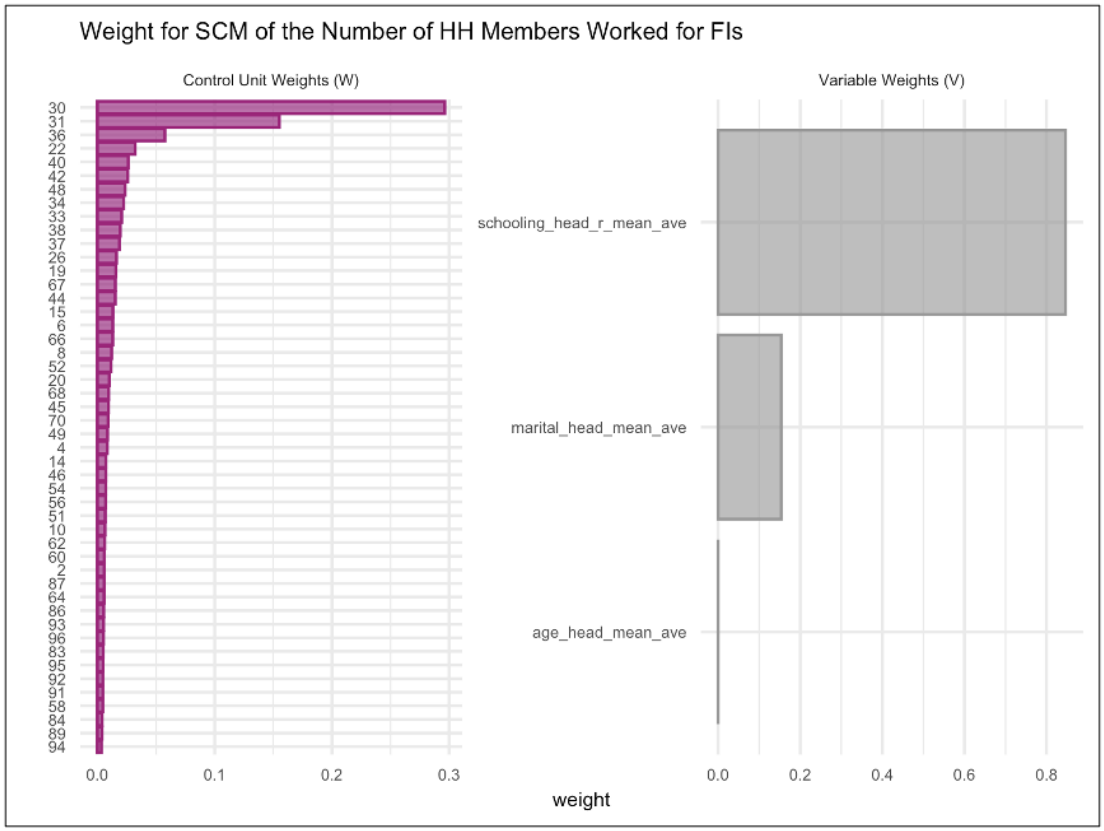
Figure H1: Weight and Placebo Test for Synthetic Control Method Analysis of the Number of HH Members Worked for the Formal Job of Bac Ninh



Placebo Test

Province	Type	Pre_Mspe	Post_Mspe	Mspe_Ratio	Rank	Fishers_Exact_Pvalue	Z_Score
Bac Ninh	Treated	0.000	0.015	18602.211	1	0.019	6.5523210
Lam Dong	Donor	0.000	0.068	7401.838	2	0.038	2.4848755
Hai Phong	Donor	0.000	0.019	388.304	3	0.077	-0.0621085
Quang Tri	Donor	0.000	0.030	298.105	4	0.096	-0.0948645
Phu Yen	Donor	0.001	0.063	123.582	5	0.115	-0.1582429

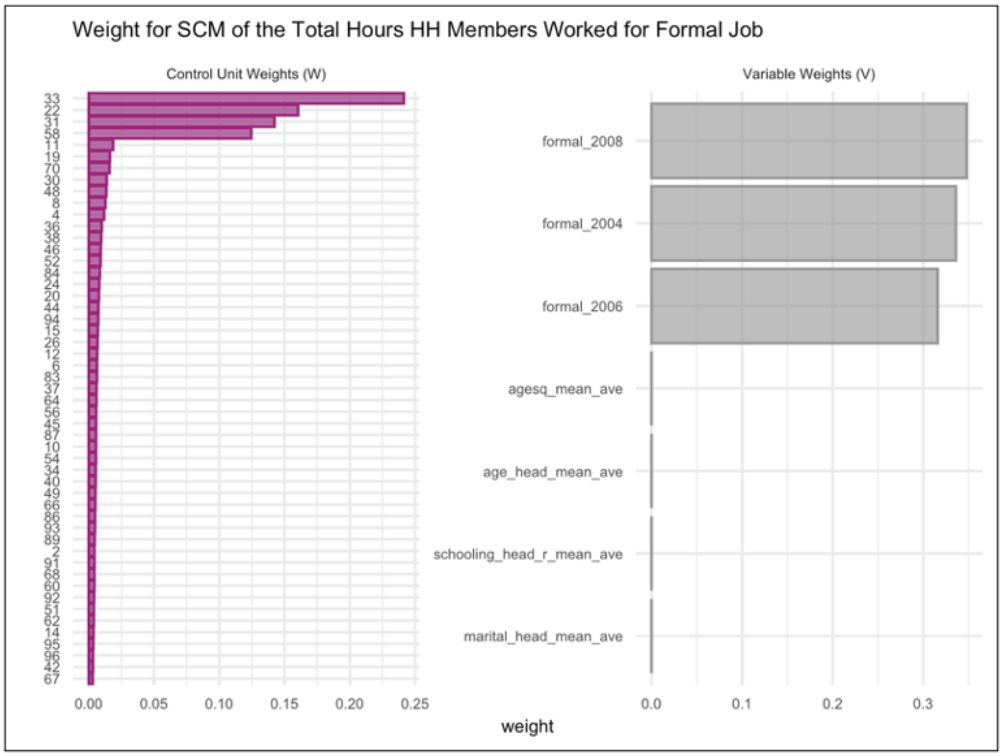
Figure H2: Weight and Placebo Test for Synthetic Control Method Analysis of the Number of HH Members Work for Foreign Firms of Bac Ninh



Placebo test

Province	Type	Pre_Mspe	Post_Mspe	Mspe_Ratio	Rank	Fishers_Exact_Pvalue	Z_Score
Bac Ninh	Treated	0	0.010	4.618393e+09	1	0.019	7.0724275
Cao Bang	Donor	0	0.023	1.266078e+03	2	0.038	-0.1386732
Nghe An	Donor	0	0.005	6.522580e+02	3	0.058	-0.1386742
Vinh Long	Donor	0	0.010	5.565150e+02	4	0.077	-0.1386743
Khanh Hoa	Donor	0	0.017	4.063630e+02	5	0.096	-0.1386746

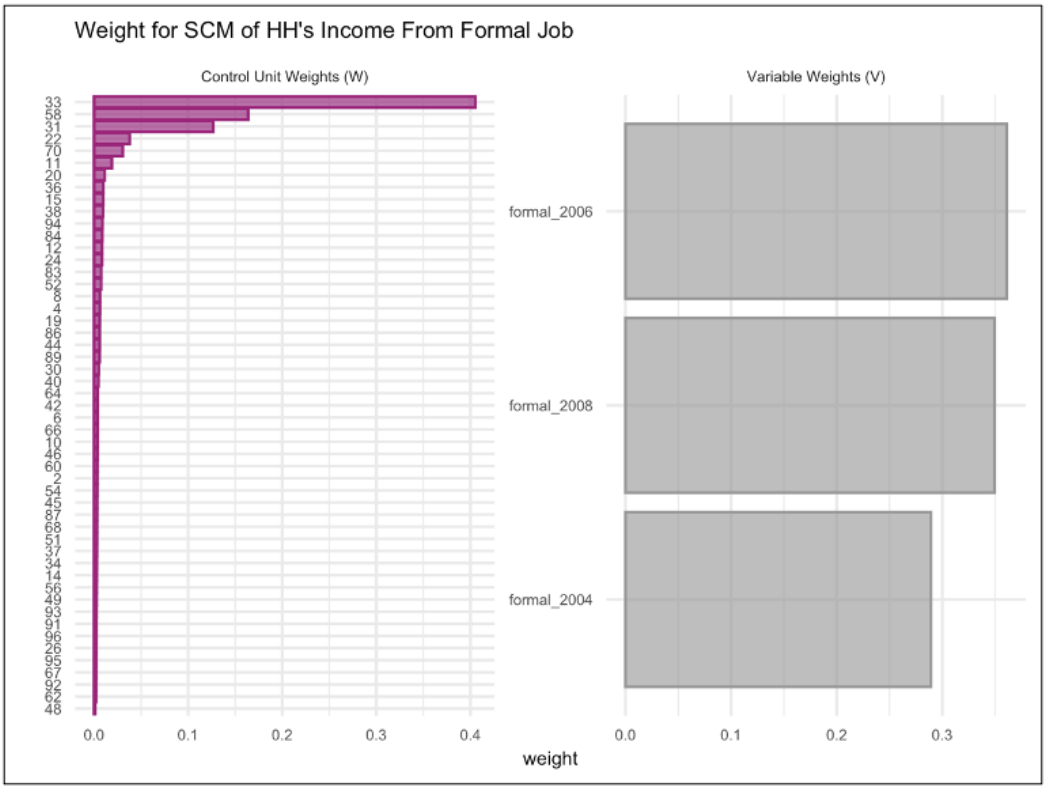
Figure H3: Weight and Placebo Test for Synthetic Control Method Analysis of Total Working Hours for Formal Job of Bac Ninh



Placebo Test

Province	Type	Pre_Mspe	Post_Mspe	Mspe_Ratio	Rank	Fishers_Exact_Pvalue	Z_Score
Bac Ninh	Treated	0	0.028	1.159592e+13	1	0.019	7.0020600
Dong Thap	Donor	0	0.007	1.526366e+12	2	0.038	0.7774968
Lam Dong	Donor	0	0.007	7.965953e+10	4	0.077	-0.1167945
Khanh Hoa	Donor	0	0.020	5.750513e+10	5	0.096	-0.1304894
Thua Thien Hue	Donor	0	0.008	4.108155e+10	6	0.115	-0.1406418

Figure H4: Weight and Placebo Test for Synthetic Control Method Analysis of HH's Income from Formal Job of Bac Ninh



Placebo Test

Province	Type	Pre_Mspe	Post_Mspe	Mspe_Ratio	Rank	Fishers_Exact_Pvalue	Z_Score
Bac Ninh	Treated	0	0.208	3.539487e+12	1	0.019	5.6426584
Bac Giang	Donor	0	0.143	2.531696e+12	2	0.038	3.9680586
Dong Nai	Donor	0	0.006	6.487853e+11	3	0.058	0.8393130
Ninh Binh	Donor	0	0.046	3.994659e+11	4	0.077	0.4250304
An Giang	Donor	0	0.035	1.116496e+11	5	0.096	-0.0532206

Appendix I: Samsung Electronics Vietnam Thai Nguyen (SEVT)'s recruitment announcement

Thông báo mới

Gửi Email In trang Lưu Chia sẻ 0

CÔNG TY SAMSUNG THÁI NGUYÊN TUYỂN LAO ĐỘNG NỮ PHỔ THÔNG

04/11/2014 11:00

Trung tâm Dịch vụ việc làm tỉnh Hà Giang phối hợp với Công ty TNHH Samsung Electronics Việt Nam, có địa chỉ tại: Khu công nghiệp Yên Bình I - Đồng Tiến - Phổ Yên - Thái Nguyên tuyển dụng lao động nữ làm việc tại các dây chuyền chuyên sản xuất, lắp ráp linh kiện điện tử, điện thoại di động, cụ thể như sau:

1. Vị trí tuyển dụng: Công nhân.
2. Đối tượng tuyển: Lao động nữ; độ tuổi từ 18 - 35.
Trình độ văn hóa: Tốt nghiệp THPT (trong vòng 13 năm, từ năm 2002 - 2014).
3. Mô tả công việc: Sản xuất, lắp ráp linh kiện điện tử, điện thoại di động.
4. Chỗ ăn, ở: Công ty có ký túc xá, được trang bị đầy đủ tiện nghi cho lao động ở tỉnh xa. Miễn phí ăn ca tại Công ty.
5. Chế độ:
- Thu nhập = Lương cơ bản + Phụ cấp + Lương làm thêm giờ.
- Thu nhập thực tế: 6.500.000 vnđ/tháng.
- Thưởng tết: 100% lương cơ bản.
- Thưởng năng xuất: 02 lần/năm (100% - 150% lương cơ bản/lần).

6. Hồ sơ gồm có:
- Bản sao chứng minh thư công chứng: 03 bản.
- Giấy khai sinh bản sao công chứng: 02 bản.
- Sơ yếu lý lịch có dán ảnh, dấu giáp lai: 01 bản.
- Bản sao hộ khẩu công chứng: 01 bản.
- Bản sao bằng tốt nghiệp cấp 3: 02 bản.
- Ảnh thẻ kích thước 3x4: 04 ảnh.
- Đơn xin việc theo mẫu của Samsung (nhận khi nộp hồ sơ).

7. Địa điểm, thời gian: Địa điểm, ngày, giờ phỏng vấn, cách làm hồ sơ liên hệ trực tiếp với Trung tâm Dịch vụ việc làm tỉnh Hà Giang.
*** Chi tiết liên hệ tại:** Trung tâm Dịch vụ việc làm tỉnh Hà Giang.
Địa chỉ: Số 224, Tổ 13, phường Nguyễn Trãi, TP Hà Giang, tỉnh Hà Giang.
Điện thoại: (0219) 3 864.387 - 0913.299.775 (A.Trường), 0987.621.888 (C.Vân).
Website: www.vieclamhagiang.vn hoặc www.vlhagiang.vieclamvietnam.gov.vn
Ghi chú: *Trung tâm không thu bất kỳ một khoản phí nào của người lao động.*

Ngọc Duy-Trung tâm DVVL