

SURVEY MEASURING VIET NAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN 2020-2021

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

December 2021



VIET NAM SDGCW SURVEY

2020-2021

The General Statistics Office of Viet Nam and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Viet Nam Country Office are happy to release the Survey Findings Report from the Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) Survey 2020-2021.

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey was carried out in 2020-2021 by General Statistics Office (GSO) of Viet Nam in collaboration with government ministries as part of the Global MICS Programme of UNICEF. Technical and financial support was provided by the UNICEF and UNFPA.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multipurpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international commitments.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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**VIET NAM
SDGCW SURVEY
2020 - 2021**

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
<p>The sample for the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for the six regions (Red River Delta, Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, North Central and Central Coastal region, Central Highlands, South East, and Mekong River Delta), for two big cities (Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh) and for the largest ethnic groups.</p> <p>The urban and rural areas, regions, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh were treated as sample domains and enumeration areas with high and low proportion of ethnic minorities within each domain were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.</p> <p>All the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork data collection from 18 November 2020 to 3 February 2021. The sampling frame was based on the 2019 Viet Nam Census of Population and Housing. It was calculated that 700 sample clusters would be needed in total.</p> <p>As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for calculating survey results.</p>			
Sample frame	Population Census 2019	Questionnaires	
Updated	September 2020		Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under 5 Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	Oct – Nov 2020	Fieldwork	Nov 2020 to Feb 2021
Survey sample			
Households		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	14,000	- Sample ¹	3,500
- Occupied	13,511	- Occupied	3,373
- Interviewed	13,359	- Response rate (percent)	
- Response rate (percent)	98.9	+ Household	98.2
		+ Source	98.1
Women (age 15-49)		Children under 5	
- Eligible for interviews	11,294	- Eligible	4,404
- Interviewed	10,770	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	4,329
- Response rate (percent)	95.4	- Response rate (percent)	98.3
Men (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Number in interviewed households	11,009	- Number in interviewed households	10,869
- Eligible for interviews ²	5,429	- Eligible ³	7,003
- Interviewed	4,923	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,894
- Response rate (percent)	90.7	- Response rate (percent)	98.4
Survey population			
Average household size	3.4	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	34.5
- Age 5	8.1	- Rural areas	65.5
- Age 18	29.0	- Red River Delta	24.7
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last two years	13.3	- Northern Midlands and Mountainous region	12.6
		- North Central and Central Coastal region	20.2
		- Central Highlands	6.2
		- South East	18.8
		- Mekong River Delta	17.5

1 The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster.

2 The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.

3 The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
AR	Abortion Ratio
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASAR	Age Specific Abortion Rates
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EMEA	Ethnic Minority Enumeration Area
EMS	Ethnic Minority Survey
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
FCT	Field Check Table
g	grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GAR	General Abortion Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight

LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
mL	milliliter
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
NN	Neo-Natal
OB-GYN	Obstetrics/Gynecology
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
PNN	Post-Neonatal
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
PSO	Provincial Statistics Office
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGCW	Sustainable Development Goal indicators on Children and Women
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TAR	Total Abortion Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

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The Survey measuring Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) 2020-2021 was conducted by the General Statistics Office (GSO) in collaboration with concerned government ministries and agencies. It is part of the Global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Programme of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), 6th Round, or MICS6, with technical and financial oversight and support provided by UNICEF. For the first time ever, the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey integrated two modules from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) contributed technical and some financial support to extend the areas addressed in the survey. The Viet Nam SDGCW survey 2020-2021 generated data for 169 indicators, of which 35 are national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, making it a key source of data for monitoring Viet Nam’s progress towards achieving the SDGs and its national targets. The survey’s findings have enabled Viet Nam to better track and fulfill its commitment to “leave no one behind”, as all indicators can be disaggregated, wherever possible, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics.

Under the leadership of the survey’s steering committee, GSO led the survey with due diligence and in close consultation with concerned government ministries and agencies, as well as UNICEF at each stage, from training, data collection and data processing to report writing. We would like to acknowledge the extensive support by our colleagues of the UNICEF Global MICS Programme and the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office for their excellent technical oversight and quality assurance. We would also like to thank UNFPA for their partnership, their technical and financial support to extend this survey in the DHS areas.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to GSO staff, all the interviewers, supervisors and other participants in the survey for their hard work and commitment over long working hours to complete all the steps of the survey, from its initial design to the dissemination of its findings. This includes 32 fieldwork teams travelling nationwide for almost two months to complete the data collection in a timely and professional manner, despite difficulties and constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. We would particularly like to express our gratitude to all household members who participated in the survey, for their willingness to give their time to provide valuable information about their private lives. Without their collaboration this survey would not have been possible.

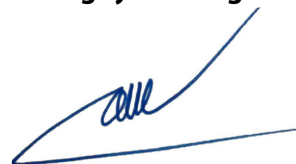
We trust the findings of the Viet Nam SDGCW survey 2020-2021 will be a valuable resource for policymakers, as well as programme managers and researchers of multiple sectors in their work towards a better life for children and women in Viet Nam.

Ms. Rana Flowers

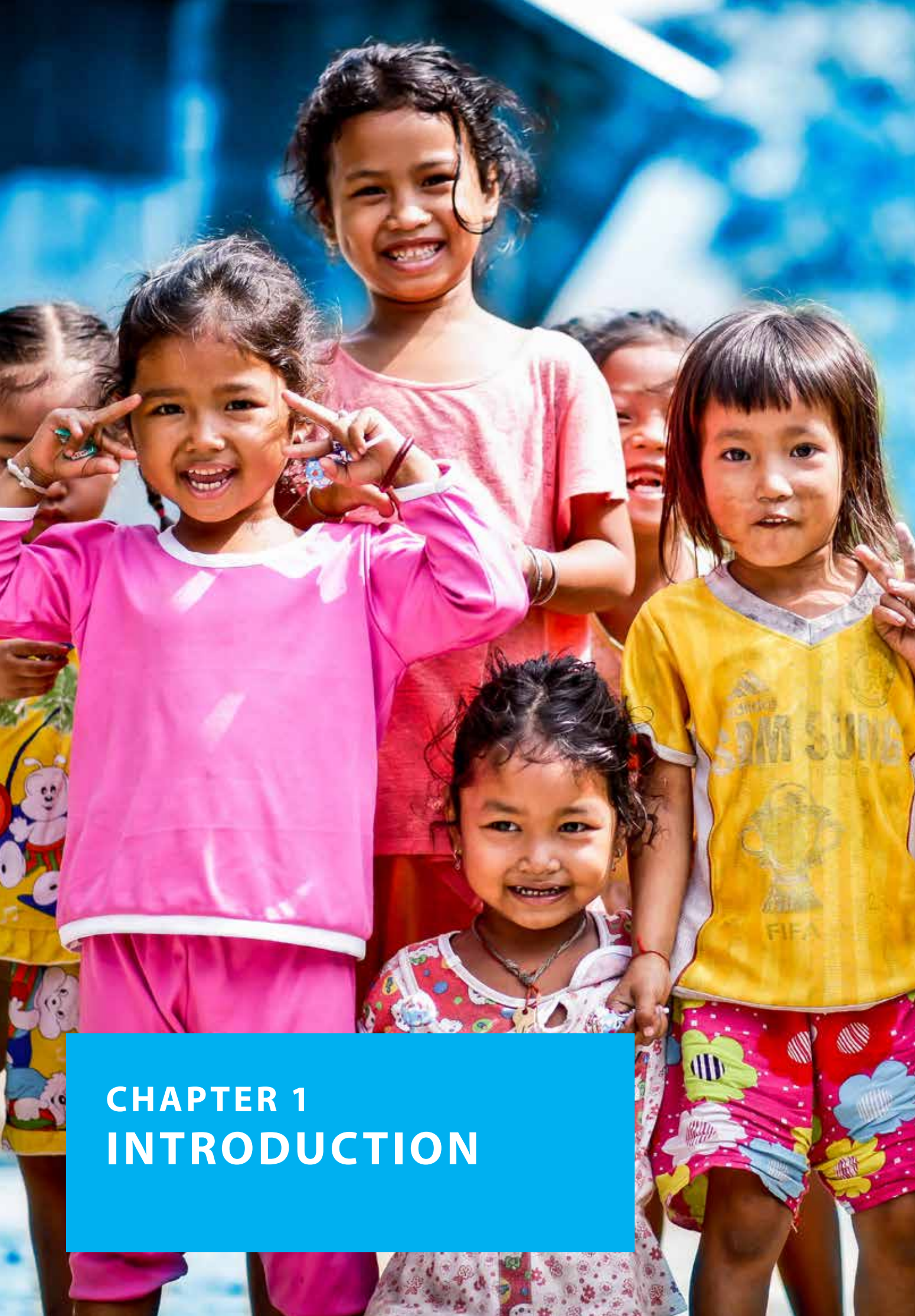


UNICEF Viet Nam Country Office

Mr. Nguyen Trung Tien



Deputy Director General
General Statistics Office



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Survey measuring Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) 2020-2021, the localised version of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The fieldwork was conducted from November 2020 to February 2021 by the General Statistics Office, with technical and financial assistance from UNICEF and UNFPA. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognizes that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

The SDGs are an ambitious and universal plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership that represent an historic opportunity to advance the rights and well-being of every child. Viet Nam is committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030 evidenced by the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approved by the Prime Minister in May 2017. The Government of Viet Nam and UNICEF as well as other development partners have worked together to nationalize SDGs targets and indicators that are most important for children in Viet Nam. These child-focused targets are captured in Viet Nam’s SDGs Action Plan.

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 38 global SDG indicators and 35 nationalized SDG indicators adopted by Viet Nam, either in their entirety or partially.

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in the survey;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need for contraception, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult, and HIV, and ends with abortion and cervical cancer (a new module which was designed by UNFPA).

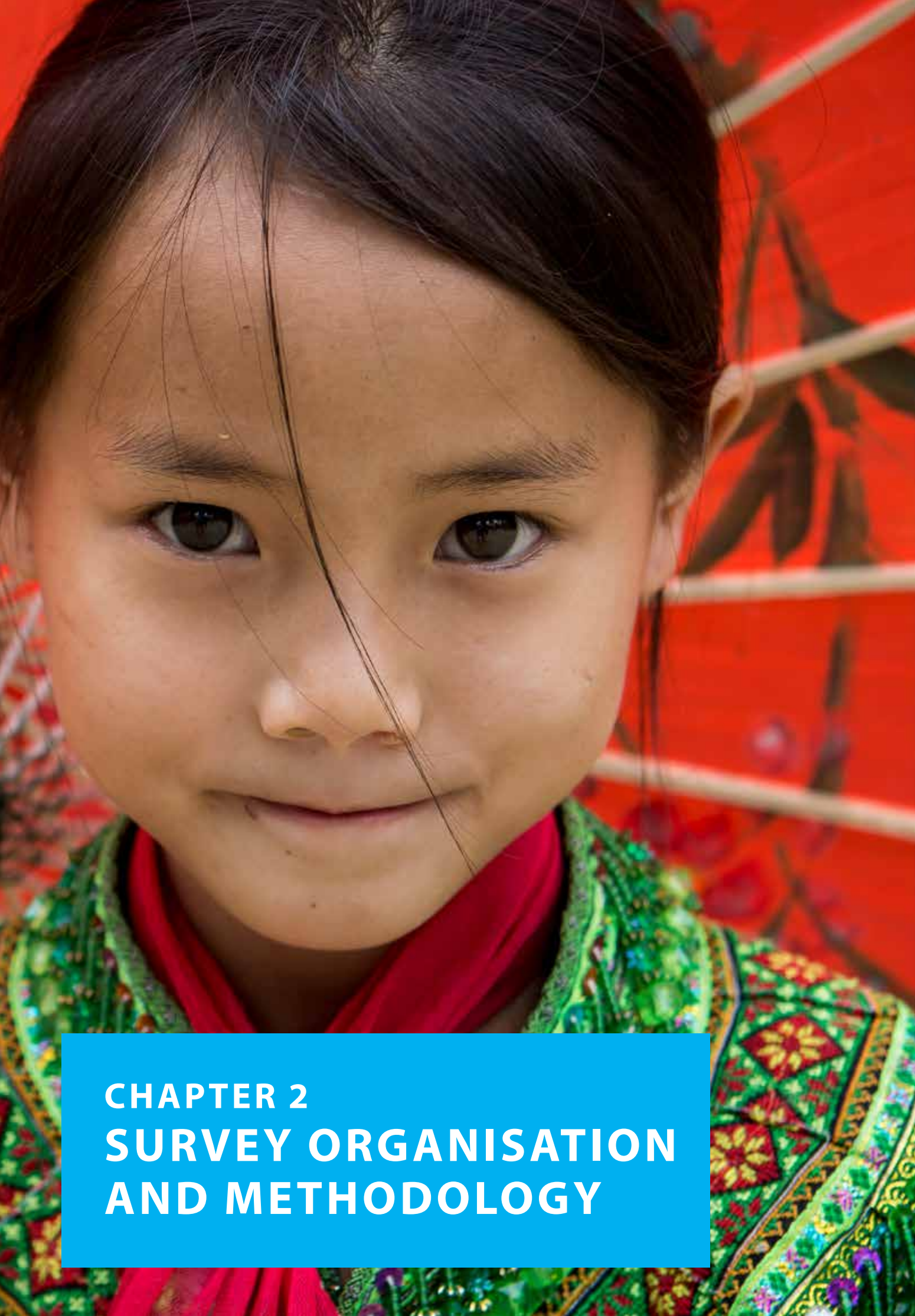
The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills are covered. The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live in a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used. The MICS standard questionnaires can be found at <https://mics.unicef.org/tools>.



CHAPTER 2
SURVEY ORGANISATION
AND METHODOLOGY

2. SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 was implemented by the General Statistical Office (GSO). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.⁴ The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the GSO and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for 6 regions (Northern Midlands and Mountains, Red River Delta, North Central Coastal, Central Highland, South East, and Mekong River Delta), for two big cities (Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh city), and for largest ethnicity groups.

Urban and rural areas, regions, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh cities were treated as sample domains, and enumeration areas with high and low proportion of ethnic minorities within each domain were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total sample of 700 EAs and 14,000 households were selected for the survey. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker)

⁴ Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.⁵ The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing MICS Plus Consent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woman's/Man's Background^[M] Mass Media and ICT ^[M] Fertility^[M]/Birth History Miscarriage, Stillbirth and Abortion Desire for Last Birth Maternal and newborn health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence^[M] Victimisation^[M] Marriage/Union^[M] Sexual Behaviour^[M] HIV/AIDS^[M] Cervical Cancer Prevention Tobacco and Alcohol Use [Men only]^[M] Life Satisfaction^[M] MICS Plus Consent^[M] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills MICS Plus Consent
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
	<p>^[M]The individual questionnaire for men only included those modules indicated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness MICS Plus Consent

Additionally, for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five years, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork observed the place for handwashing and tested household and source water for E. coli levels and collected water samples for arsenic testing. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁶ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Vietnamese and were pre-tested in Lao Cai province in September 2020. Based on the results of the pre-tests, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

5 Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced.

6 <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The GSO under the Ministry of Planning and Investment performs the function of advising and assisting the Minister of Ministry of Planning and Investment in management of statistics, coordinating statistical activities, organizing statistical activities, and providing socio-economic statistical information to agencies, organizations, and individuals as prescribed by law. Within the duties and powers of the GSO, the GSO has the right to "Perform statistical surveys within the National statistical survey program, statistical surveys outside the National statistical survey program which decided by the Minister of Ministry of Planning and Investment".

Within the authority to conduct surveys, the GSO strictly complies the provisions of the Statistics Law 2015 on confidentiality of information provided by the respondents under Clause b, Article 33 (Law No. 89/2015/QH13), i.e. respondents are "ensured the confidentiality of information provided to interviewers as prescribed in Article 57 of this Law" and Clause a of Article 57 stipulates that "types of state statistical information must be kept confidential, including a) Information associated with the specific name and address of each organization or individual, unless that organization or individual agrees or otherwise provided by law".

When approaching households for interviews, the survey enumerators provided a "Letter to households" from the GSO to introduce the purpose of the survey to households, some information to collect and a commitment to keep the information provided by the household confidential.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a dedicated MICS data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁷ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Bac Giang province in October 2020. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 17 days from 26 October to 12 November 2020. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two days in field practice in Quang Ninh province. The training agenda was customized based on the MICS6 training agenda template.⁸

⁷ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

⁸ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

The measurers received dedicated training on water quality testing for a total of seven days, including two days in field practice and a pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 32 teams; each consisted of three interviewers and a supervisor. Fieldwork began during the third week of November 2020 and ended in the first week of February 2021.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

The team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was made.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁹

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the GSO via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, the synchronisation was performed daily. The central office communicated updates of the application to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.

The GSO assigns online supervisors to carry out this process in parallel with the field process to ensure that the data are checked timely, errors are detected and reported to the interviewers and field supervisors. The interviewers can learn from experience to avoid making mistakes throughout the process.

⁹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹⁰

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme with online support from international consultants. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Consultation Workshop on the Draft Survey Findings Report of the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 held in Ha Noi on 5th October 2021. Taking into account inputs and comments received from the experts in the Consultation Workshop, the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots were finalised by the Survey Management Team with guidance of the Technical Committee.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from the data sets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Geocode, i.e. code of province, district, commune, enumeration area, was collected for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, these data are not publicly available.

¹⁰ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

CHAPTER 3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS



3. INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
ACCESS TO MEDIA AND INTERNET				
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.8
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
			Women	96.1
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
			Women	5.4
			Men	6.7
SR.4	Households with a radio		Percentage of households that have a radio	7.2
SR.5	Households with a television		Percentage of households that have a television	85.9
SR.6	Households with a telephone		Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	96.1
SR.7	Households with a computer		Percentage of households that have a computer	29.2
SR.8	Households with internet		Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	72.4
SR.9	Use of computer		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
			Women	30.9
			Men	32.1

11 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. SDGCW survey covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by SDGCW survey. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the SDGCW survey indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

12 All SDGCW survey indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
			Women	94.3
			Men	94.2
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	
			Women	96.8
			Men	97.0
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of Internet	17.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
			Women	
			(a) during the last 3 months	81.3
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	79.7
			Men	
			(a) during the last 3 months	83.0
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	81.1
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	
			Women	
			(a) age 15-24	38.9
			(b) age 15-49	27.2
			Men	
			(a) age 15-24	39.3
			(b) age 15-49	27.4
USE OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL				
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	39.9
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	59.9
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	3.9
SR.16	Use of alcohol		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	73.4
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	4.7

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
SR.18	Children's living arrangements (0-17 years)		Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	6.6
SR.S1	Children's living arrangements (0-15 years)		Percentage of children age 0-15 years living with neither biological parent	6.5
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead (0-17 years)		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.0
SR.S2	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead (0-15 years)		Percentage of children age 0-15 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.7
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad (0-17 years)		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.5
SR.S3	Children with at least one parent living abroad (0-15 years)		Percentage of children age 0-15 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.7
SURVIVE¹³				
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	Probability of dying within the first month of life (per 1,000 live births)	6
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	4
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday (per 1,000 live births)	10
CS.4	Child mortality rate		Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays (per 1,000 children survive up to age 1)	4
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (per 1,000 live births)	14
THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate (per 1,000 women age 15-19 years)	42
TM.2	Early childbearing		Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	8.2
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	72.8
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	72.2
TM.S1	Abortion ratio		Number of abortions per 1,000 live birth	68
TM.S2	General abortion rate		Number of abortions per 1,000 women age 15-49 years	4.7
TM.S3	Total abortion rate		Total abortion rate for women age 15-49 years	0.15
TM.S4	Institutional abortion		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with abortion in the last 2 years whose most recent abortion was performed in a health facility	95.4

¹³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.5a	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	97.0
TM.5b			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	
TM.5c			(b) at least four times by any provider	
			(c) at least eight times by any provider	52.7
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	74.0
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	77.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	96.3
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	96.1
TM.10	Caesarean section		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	34.4
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	96.6
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	99.0
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	88.5
TM.14	Newborns dried		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	95.0

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	12.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	63.3
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	42.6
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	86.1
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁴		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	83.3
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	88.1
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			Women	0.1
			Men	1.8
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			Women	*
			Men	54.6
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	
			Women	0.9
			Men	0.2

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

14 Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			Women	95.0
			Men	81.3
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	6.8
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	
			Women	9.7
			Men	57.1
TM.S5	Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use	5.6.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union and ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use	60.7
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁵ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	
			Women	39.8
			Men	48.7
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁶ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			Women	34.5
			Men	28.7
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹⁷ toward people living with HIV	
			Women	36.1
			Men	36.7

¹⁵ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁶ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁷ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
			Women	58.9
			Men	65.8
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	
			Women	5.5
			Men	9.3
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	
			Women	9.3
			Men	14.1
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received	
			(a) counselling on HIV ¹⁸	22.5
			(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	10.2
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	21.1
TM.S6	Cervical cancer screening		Percentage of women age 30-49 years who received cervical cancer screening	28.2
TM.S7	HPV vaccination		Percentage of women age 15-29 years who ever had HPV vaccination	7.5

¹⁸ Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	96.4
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	65.7
TC.S1	Polio immunization coverage (National) ¹⁹		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received polio vaccination	86.0
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	91.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	89.7
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	90.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	78.3
TC.S2a	Full immunization coverage (National) ²⁰		Percentage of children who at age (a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	78.6
TC.S2b			(b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	69.6
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	50.0
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS	58.1
TC.13b			(b) ORS and zinc	21.2

¹⁹ Polio coverage: Three doses of OPV and at least 1 dose of IPV, or two doses of OPV and at least one dose of IPV, or one dose of OPV and at least two doses of IPV.

²⁰ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of OPV and at least 1 dose of IPV or 2 doses of OPV and at least 1 doses of IPV or 1 dose of OPV and at least 2 doses of IPV, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	51.0
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	87.9
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	48.1
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.7
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²¹	86.0
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(72.6)
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	(69.1)
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.6
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	23.5
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²²	45.4
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²³ during the previous day	60.7
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	66.5

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

21 Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

22 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

23 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	23.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	15.8
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁴ during the previous day	50.8
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	86.0
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	
		(a) breastfed children	46.5	
		(b) non-breastfed children	44.1	
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	92.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁵ during the previous day	55.2
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁶ or more during the previous day	77.8
TC.43	Bottle feeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	54.3
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with	
		(a) Any adult household member	64.8	
		(b) Father	17.1	
		(c) Mother	47.8	
TC.50	Availability of children's books		Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	26.5
TC.51	Availability of playthings		Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	45.8

²⁴ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁵ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁶ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	6.5
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	78.2
LEARN				
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	80.5
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	97.6
LN.3	School readiness		Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	94.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	96.9
LN.5a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.2
LN.5b			(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	93.0
LN.5c			(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	78.1
LN.6a	Out-of-school rate		Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	1.2
LN.6b			(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	5.6
LN.6c			(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	21.6

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	94.4 85.6
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.3 86.8 58.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	98.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	0.9 0.8
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.99 1.00 1.03 0.99 0.83 0.53 1.00 0.97 0.88
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	86.4

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	88.8
LN.14	Participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	80.8
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	70.4
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	64.9
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	21.8
LN.18	Availability of books at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	51.2
LN.19	Reading habit at home		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	82.7
LN.20	School and home languages		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	92.8
LN.21	Support with homework		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	55.1
LN.22a	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
LN.22b			(a) Age 7-14	83.2
LN.22c			(b) Age for grade 2/3	73.5
			(c) Attending grade 2/3	72.7
LN.22d			Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	
LN.22e			(a) Age 7-14	73.3
LN.22f	(b) Age for grade 2/3	55.0		
	(c) Attending grade 2/3	51.9		

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND ABUSE				
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.1
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	72.4
PR.3	Child labour (total)	8.7.1	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁷	6.9
PR.S1	Child labour (economic activities)	8.7.1	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds	5.7
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union	
			Women	
			(a) before age 15	1.1
			(b) before age 18	14.6
			Men	
			(a) before age 15	0.3
			(b) before age 18	1.9
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union	
			Women	7.4
			Men	1.4
PR.6	Polygyny		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	
			Women	1.2
			Men	1.9
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,	
			(a) age 15-19 years	9.3
			(b) age 20-24 years	5.8

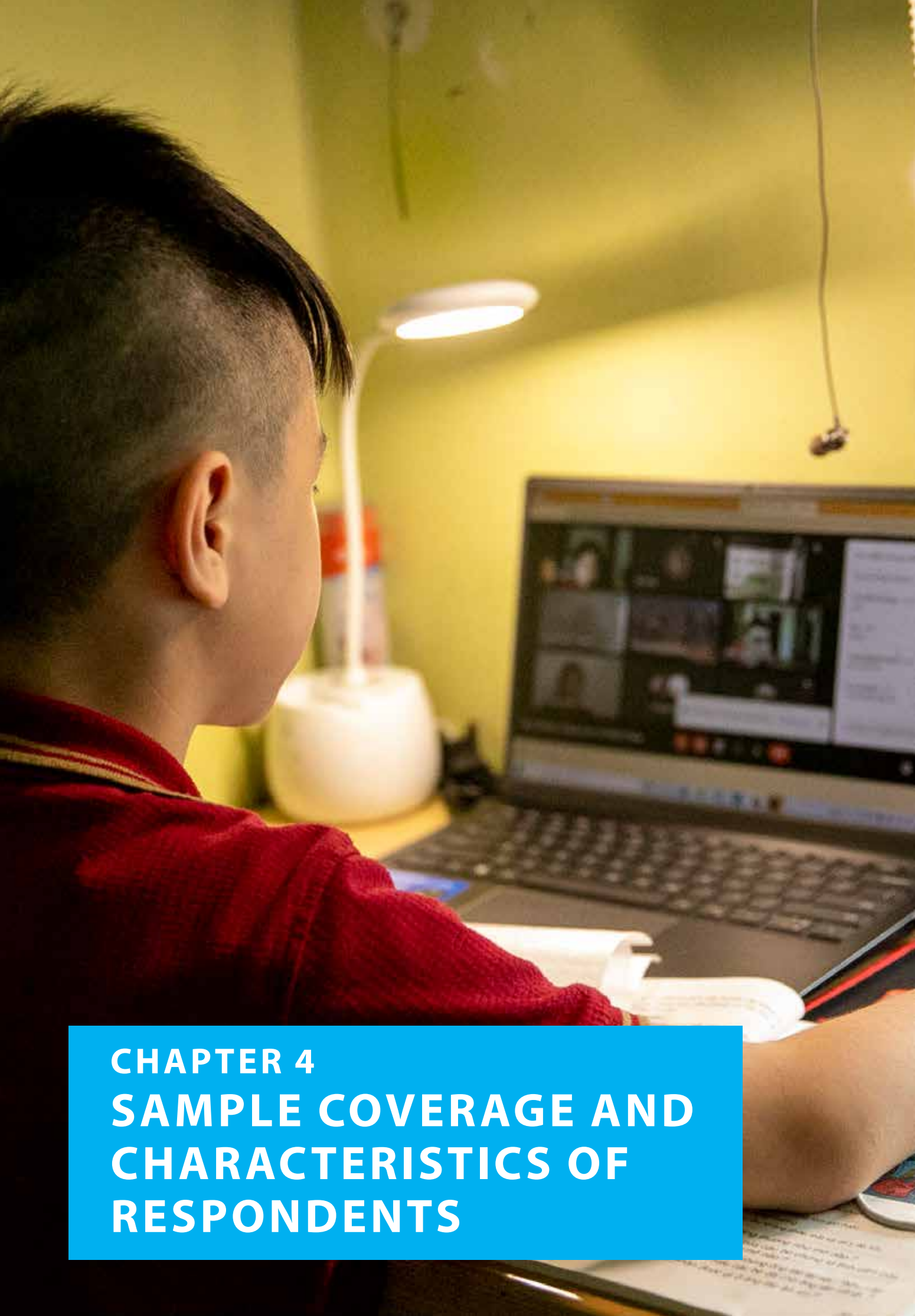
²⁷ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1-3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	
			Women	1.6
			Men	1.2
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	
			Women	27.7
			Men	32.1
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	
			Women	84.8
			Men	97.4
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	
			Women	10.9
			Men	9.9
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT				
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	98.1
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	97.8
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed.	97.0
WS.S1	Availability of drinking water		Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed in the last 12 months	89.8
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	43.8
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	41.1

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value	
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	54.0	
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water		Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with arsenic contamination in source water	0.6	
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	90.7	
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	92.1	
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	89.9	
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied and buried in a covered pit	88.5	
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	8.0	
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	95.6	
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	4.0	
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	1.8	
EQ.S1	Children with functional difficulty (age 2-15 years)		Percentage of children age 2-15 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	1.8	
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage		Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance		
EQ.2b			(a) women age 15-49		85.6
EQ.2c			(b) men age 15-49		80.3
			(c) children age 5-17		96.3
			(d) children under age 5	96.1	
EQ.S2	Health insurance coverage (children age 5-15 years)		Percentage of children covered by health insurance (children age 5-15)	97.2	

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	39.0
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	32.4
EQ.5	Children (under 18 years) in the households that received any type of social transfers		Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	42.1
EQ.S3	Children (under 16 years) in the households that received any type of social transfers		Percentage of children under age 16 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	43.5
EQ.6	School-related support		Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	27.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	2.6 3.6
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	7.5 7.3 7.1 7.1
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	66.1 64.3 61.6 69.8

SDGCW/MICS6 INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
EQ.11a	Perception of a better life		Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year	
EQ.11b			Women	
			(a) age 15-24	46.7
			(b) age 15-49	42.5
			Men	
			(a) age 15-24	45.6
			(b) age 15-49	45.4



CHAPTER 4
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND
CHARACTERISTICS OF
RESPONDENTS

4. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents the results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 14,000 households selected for the sample, 13,511 households were found occupied. Of these, 13,359 households were successfully interviewed with a household response rate of 98.9 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster, for a total of 3,500 sampled households. Of these, 3,312 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 98.2 percent. Also, 3,308 were successfully tested for drinking water source yielding a response rate of 98.1 percent.

In the interviewed households, 11,294 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 10,770 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were eligible to be interviewed in every other household. 5,429 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,923 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 90.7 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 4,404 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,329 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.3 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 10,869 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 7,003 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 6,894 which correspond to a response rate of 98.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 94.3, 89.7, 97.2, 97.3 percentages are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Area				Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Red River Delta	In which		Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Central Coastal Areas	In which			
					Ha Noi	Central Highlands			South East	Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta	
Households												
Sampled	14000	4500	9500	2720	1340	2680	1860	1580	2760	1380	2400	
Occupied	13511	4302	9209	2612	1274	2596	1819	1519	2662	1320	2303	
Interviewed	13359	4209	9150	2561	1234	2576	1808	1504	2620	1290	2290	
Household completion rate	95.4	93.5	96.3	94.2	92.1	96.1	97.2	95.2	94.9	93.5	95.4	
Household response rate	98.9	97.8	99.4	98.0	96.9	99.2	99.4	99.0	98.4	97.7	99.4	
Water quality testing^A												
Sampled	3500	1125	2375	680	335	670	465	395	690	345	600	
Occupied	3373	1075	2298	656	325	652	453	379	666	329	567	
Household water quality test												
Completed	3312	1040	2272	632	305	644	452	373	650	318	561	
Completion rate	94.6	92.4	95.7	92.9	91.0	96.1	97.2	94.4	94.2	92.2	93.5	
Response rate	98.2	96.7	98.9	96.3	93.8	98.8	99.8	98.4	97.6	96.7	98.9	
Source water quality test												
Completed	3308	1038	2270	631	304	644	452	372	648	316	561	
Completion rate	94.5	92.3	95.6	92.8	90.7	96.1	97.2	94.2	93.9	91.6	93.5	
Response rate	98.1	96.6	98.8	96.2	93.5	98.8	99.8	98.2	97.3	96.0	98.9	

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Area				Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Red River Delta	In which		Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Coastal Areas	In which			
					Ha Noi	Central Highlands			South East	Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta	
Women age 15-49 years												
Eligible	11294	3575	7719	2064	1136	2431	1429	1337	2304	1184	1729	
Interviewed	10770	3363	7407	1983	1089	2356	1387	1280	2126	1088	1638	
Women's response rate	95.4	94.1	96.0	96.1	95.9	96.9	97.1	95.7	92.3	91.9	94.7	
Women's overall response rate	94.3	92.0	95.3	94.2	92.9	96.2	96.5	94.8	90.8	89.8	94.2	
Men age 15-49 years^B												
Number of men in interviewed households	11009	3379	7630	1860	1001	2391	1340	1401	2294	1149	1723	
Eligible	5429	1656	3773	925	501	1181	674	682	1146	577	821	
Interviewed	4923	1437	3486	862	463	1100	629	627	966	475	739	
Men's response rate	90.7	86.8	92.4	93.2	92.4	93.1	93.3	91.9	84.3	82.3	90.0	
Men's overall response rate	89.7	84.9	91.8	91.4	89.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	83.0	80.5	89.5	
Children under 5 years												
Eligible	4404	1095	3309	727	351	1214	588	615	622	293	638	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	4329	1067	3262	707	341	1203	578	607	608	282	626	
Under-5's response rate	98.3	97.4	98.6	97.2	97.2	99.1	98.3	98.7	97.7	96.2	98.1	
Under-5's overall response rate	97.2	95.3	97.9	95.4	94.1	98.3	97.7	97.7	96.2	94.1	97.6	

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Area			Region								
	Total	Urban	Rural	Red River Delta	In which		Central Highlands	South East	In which			
					Ha Noi	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas			North Central and Coastal Areas	Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta	
Children age 5-17 years^c												
Number of children in interviewed households	10869	2913	7956	1962	1026	2469	1462	1531	1677	820	1768	
Eligible	7003	1957	5046	1260	655	1525	961	913	1141	564	1203	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6894	1922	4972	1247	650	1512	947	894	1112	541	1182	
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.4	98.2	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.5	97.9	97.5	95.9	98.3	
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	97.3	96.1	97.9	97.0	96.1	98.4	97.9	97.0	95.9	93.7	97.7	

^a The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^b The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every other household

^c The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Overall, 99 percent of households had access to grid electricity, while about 1 percent of households in rural areas had no grid electricity. The Northern Midlands and Mountainous region had the highest percentage of dwellings without electricity (2 percent). There was a significant difference in the rate of access to electricity by ethnic groups; 19 percent of Mong ethnic households lived in dwellings without grid electricity, while this was less than 3 percent for other ethnic groups.

Nationally, 87.4 percent of households used clean fuels and technologies for cooking. These included electric stoves, solar cookers, stoves using liquified petroleum gas or cooking gas, natural gas, biogas and ethanol. Urban areas had higher rates of households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking (96.4 percent) than rural areas (82.5 percent). There were major differences between regions and ethnicity. Regions with the lowest number of households using clean fuels were the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (64.6 percent) and the Central Highlands (74.1 percent). Rates for using clean fuels and technologies in these regions were substantially lower than other regions (more than 85.0 percent). Use of clean fuels and technologies was very low in Mong households (12.8 percent) in Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung households (56.3 percent), while very high in Kinh/Hoa households (92.7 percent).

The proportion of households having access to the internet at home was 72.4 percent. This was higher for urban areas (85.2 percent) than for rural areas (65.2 percent). Households having access to the internet at home ranged from 60.1 percent in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region to 82.7 percent in the South East.

Materials used for dwellings, such as roofing, flooring and exterior walls are classified into three categories: natural, rudimentary and finished. The majority of households had finished floors (95.6 percent), finished roofing (98.7 percent) and finished walls (93.2 percent). The natural category is considered bad for inhabitants' health, especially children. The proportion of households with natural category materials for roofing, flooring and exterior walls was higher in rural than urban areas: 2.6 percent and 0.3 percent for flooring, 0.5 percent and 0.1 percent for roofing and 1.7 percent and 0.4 percent for walls, respectively. This was higher in the Mekong River Delta and Northern Midlands and Mountainous region. Many Khmer and Mong households had natural floors (12.4 percent and 45.6 percent, respectively) and natural walls (10.2 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively).

Overall, 20.9 percent of households had three or more rooms used for sleeping, reflecting better living conditions. Urban areas had a slightly higher proportion of households with three or more rooms for sleeping (21.6 percent), than rural areas (20.5 percent). The Mekong River Delta had the lowest percentage (13.8 percent) of households with three or more rooms for sleeping. The national mean

number of persons per room used for sleeping was 2. The Kinh/Hoa group had a mean number of persons per room used for sleeping below the national figure (1.9), while Other minority groups were higher, at 2.3 for this indicator.

In table SR.2.2, households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

About 87 percent of households in Viet Nam own their dwelling. The South East was the region with the lowest proportion (62.6 percent), which reflects the region's huge number of migrants who live in rented houses or houses not owned.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, region and ethnicity, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Area				Region						Ethnicity					
	Total	Urban		Rural	In which			In which			Kin and Hoa	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	Khmer	Mong	Other/ Missing	
		100.0	100.0	100.0	Red River Delta	Ha Noi	Northern and Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Central Coastal Areas	Central Highlands	South East						Ho Chi Minh City
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity																
Yes, interconnected grid	99.3	99.8	99.0	99.8	99.7	98.0	99.1	99.3	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.8	97.8	98.2	80.6	97.3
Yes, off-grid	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	14.0	1.5
No	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	5.4	0.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Energy use for cooking^a																
Clean fuels and technologies	87.4	96.4	82.5	94.5	97.3	64.6	89.9	74.1	95.8	96.1	85.1	92.7	56.3	74.3	12.8	41.4
Other fuels	11.5	2.2	16.7	4.2	2.0	35.3	9.6	25.5	1.9	1.1	14.3	6.3	41.7	25.4	85.2	56.2
No cooking done in the household	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.4	2.0	1.9
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Internet access at home^b																
Yes	72.4	85.2	65.4	77.7	89.2	60.1	66.9	60.2	82.7	84.8	72.3	76.2	51.0	51.0	34.5	36.5
No	27.5	14.7	34.5	22.2	10.8	39.9	33.0	39.6	17.0	14.9	27.6	23.7	49.0	49.0	65.5	62.6
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Main material of flooring^c																
Natural floor	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.2	0.1	6.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	3.4	0.8	3.4	12.4	45.6	4.5
Rudimentary floor	2.5	0.8	3.5	0.1	0.3	8.0	1.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	5.6	1.2	17.6	0.1	0.8	9.6
Finished floor	95.6	98.8	93.8	99.6	99.2	85.8	97.2	95.0	99.4	99.5	90.8	97.9	79.0	87.4	53.3	85.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, region and ethnicity, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Area										Region					Ethnicity						
	Total	Urban		Rural	Red River Delta		In which		Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas		North Central and Central Coastal Areas	In which		South East	Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta	Kinh and Hoa	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	Khmer	Mong	Other/ Missing	
Main material of roof^c																						
Natural roofing	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.5	3.5	0.3	0.4	
Rudimentary roofing	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.7	3.6	2.5	
Finished roofing	98.7	99.6	98.3	99.8	99.6	99.4	95.8	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.7	97.3	99.3	99.7	97.3	93.2	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.5	
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Main material of exterior walls^c																						
Natural walls	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	4.9	1.0	0.3	4.9	1.0	0.3	10.2	15.6	1.9	1.9	
Rudimentary walls	2.5	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	10.4	1.5	5.9	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.9	13.8	1.2	30.2	12.6	12.6	
Finished walls	93.2	97.1	91.1	99.6	99.8	98.2	86.9	98.2	90.1	98.3	98.5	78.3	95.1	98.5	78.3	85.3	77.7	53.5	79.9	79.9	79.9	
Other	3.0	1.9	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.7	14.3	3.0	0.7	14.3	3.0	0.6	10.9	0.7	5.1	5.1	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Rooms used for sleeping																						
1	37.6	39.4	36.6	30.9	22.3	32.2	36.7	32.2	35.3	47.7	48.3	43.5	35.3	48.3	43.5	55.1	60.5	58.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	
2	41.5	39.0	42.9	41.8	42.8	44.9	40.6	44.9	42.7	36.6	35.4	42.7	43.0	35.4	42.7	28.4	31.3	29.3	34.8	34.8	34.8	
3 or more	20.9	21.6	20.5	27.3	34.9	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.0	15.7	16.2	13.8	21.6	16.2	13.8	16.5	8.2	12.3	16.6	16.6	16.6	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, region and ethnicity, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Area		Region						Ethnicity						
	Urban	Rural	In which		In which		In which		Kin and Hoa	Mekong River Delta	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	Khmer	Mong	Other/ Missing	
			Red River Delta	Ha Noi	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Coastal Areas	Central Highlands	South East							Ho Chi Minh City
Number of households	4739	8620	3297	1106	1589	2747	756	2581	1272	2389	11724	806	158	159	511
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.7
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.7	98.5	95.2	99.2
Number of household members	16496	31336	11796	4319	6041	9683	2943	9016	4565	8355	41491	2792	563	773	2214

¹MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households^C Please refer Household Questionnaire, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, region and ethnicity, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Area			Region						Ethnicity						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Red River Delta	In which		Central Highlands	South East	In which		Kin and Hoa	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	Khmer	Mong	Other/ Missing	
					Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Central Coastal Areas			Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta						
Percentage of households that own a																
Television ^a	85.9	85.2	86.3	90.4	92.9	82.5	89.1	81.9	78.6	79.5	87.5	88.6	72.0	72.8	25.8	68.8
Refrigerator	85.7	90.1	83.3	91.7	95.7	80.4	86.2	67.9	88.0	90.0	83.7	90.0	72.8	54.1	11.7	41.0
Radio	7.2	6.6	7.5	11.4	11.1	5.5	4.8	4.6	5.9	5.0	7.7	7.8	3.1	5.5	1.2	2.9
Electric fan	96.1	98.5	94.8	99.0	99.7	88.3	97.5	78.2	99.3	98.9	98.1	98.6	89.2	94.7	26.0	72.9
Air condition	39.9	57.5	30.3	69.4	84.3	28.3	33.0	3.9	44.0	55.5	22.1	44.6	8.9	7.1	0.1	5.4
Electric rice cooker	94.7	97.9	92.9	98.5	99.2	84.3	95.9	85.3	97.5	97.8	94.7	97.6	80.4	88.9	39.6	68.0
Electric/ induction stove	27.7	39.9	21.0	44.8	64.5	30.5	18.4	22.0	28.8	34.8	13.6	30.0	15.7	5.1	4.1	8.4
Microwave	16.0	29.4	8.6	26.7	47.2	9.9	13.2	12.8	18.6	26.1	6.6	17.8	4.5	2.3	0.3	1.8
Washing machine	58.3	72.5	50.5	74.2	83.0	49.8	53.8	50.5	66.6	71.7	40.7	63.7	26.0	16.3	3.2	16.1
Percentage of households that own																
Agricultural land	45.7	12.8	63.9	51.1	37.4	73.8	50.5	62.6	14.0	5.0	43.2	41.9	76.5	37.6	88.2	74.0
Farm animals/Livestock	37.2	10.1	52.1	29.3	19.5	72.3	49.4	44.7	13.5	4.5	33.9	32.8	72.9	36.2	88.5	65.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																
Wristwatch	39.0	51.3	32.3	40.3	52.5	25.8	35.6	35.0	47.3	51.6	42.3	41.8	19.5	31.7	4.2	19.3
Bicycle	49.3	40.4	54.1	66.2	60.7	43.1	53.5	26.6	30.9	30.1	52.2	52.2	30.6	44.0	6.0	26.6
Electric bicycle	13.5	12.7	14.0	22.8	20.6	11.2	14.3	4.3	7.5	6.9	10.7	14.8	5.7	6.6	2.0	3.1
Motorcycle or scooter	88.8	90.9	87.6	85.4	89.6	92.2	87.1	92.5	93.1	93.0	87.0	88.8	90.6	81.1	87.2	87.3
Animal-drawn cart	2.4	0.7	3.3	2.5	3.2	4.6	4.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.5	2.3
Car, truck, or van	8.5	13.7	5.7	11.6	18.6	9.6	9.1	9.8	7.3	7.4	3.9	9.1	5.4	0.8	0.6	5.9
Plough with motor	3.9	0.9	5.5	1.3	0.6	17.7	2.8	9.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.9	21.3	1.4	19.2	17.4
Tractor with motor	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.9	7.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.5	5.8
Boat with a motor	2.8	1.7	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	12.8	3.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.5

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, region and ethnicity, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Area										Region										Ethnicity				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Red River Delta	Ha Noi	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	North Central and Coastal Areas	South East	Ho Chi Minh City	Mekong River Delta	Kinh and Hoa	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	Khmer	Mong	Other/ Missing										
Plano	1.2	2.6	0.5	2.5	5.6	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6										
Computer or tablet*	29.2	47.8	18.9	36.7	58.6	17.1	26.0	27.1	39.6	49.3	19.9	10.3	9.7	1.9	5.7										
Mobile telephone ^A	95.4	97.3	94.4	95.1	97.6	96.5	93.0	92.2	97.7	97.7	96.6	95.6	91.4	90.9	85.2										
Bank account	53.5	70.6	44.1	61.4	74.2	45.3	51.6	39.0	72.1	77.4	34.7	56.8	28.3	17.0	23.9										
Ownership of dwelling																									
Owned by a household member	87.4	76.8	93.3	91.1	88.1	98.4	95.6	91.7	62.6	57.8	91.1	87.3	77.4	92.8	91.8										
Not owned	12.5	23.1	6.7	8.8	11.8	1.6	4.4	8.3	37.1	41.8	8.9	12.6	22.6	7.1	7.7										
Rented	10.1	21.0	4.1	7.3	9.1	1.0	2.4	3.9	33.8	37.6	5.0	10.2	10.9	5.8	4.7										
Other	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.9	2.4	2.7	1.3	3.0										
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5										
Number of households	13359	4739	8620	3297	1106	1589	2747	756	2581	1272	2389	11724	806	158	511										

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

About one third of the urban population was in the richest wealth index quintile (35.7 percent), three times higher than the richest rural population (11.7 percent). By contrast, most of the poorest population live in rural areas; 28.2 percent of the rural population were in the poorest quintile, six times higher than the poorest urban population (4.5 percent). Of the six regions, the Red River Delta (39.9 percent) occupies more than one third of the richest wealth quintiles, while the Northern Midlands and Mountainous regions and Central Highlands have more than two fifths of their populations in the poorest wealth index quintile.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021							
	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	47832
Area							
Urban	4.5	14.0	20.2	25.7	35.7	100.0	16496
Rural	28.2	23.2	19.9	17.0	11.7	100.0	31336
Region							
Red River Delta	5.6	13.1	15.9	25.5	39.9	100.0	11796
Ha Noi	3.1	6.9	10.4	20.6	59.0	100.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	51.0	15.1	10.3	12.0	11.6	100.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	19.8	23.6	23.3	17.7	15.5	100.0	9683
Central Highlands	44.5	20.4	16.7	12.3	6.2	100.0	2943
South East	5.3	20.7	27.5	26.0	20.5	100.0	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	3.3	13.6	24.0	29.4	29.7	100.0	4565
Mekong River Delta	25.4	28.1	22.0	17.0	7.4	100.0	8355

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity²⁸. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.²⁹

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

²⁸ This was determined by asking respondents about the ethnicity of the household head.

²⁹ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	13359	13359
Sex of household head			
Male	70.3	9389	9542
Female	29.7	3970	3817
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	8	8
18-34	18.4	2452	2193
35-64	64.6	8633	8913
65-84	15.2	2025	2021
85+	1.8	240	224
Area			
Urban	35.5	4739	4209
Rural	64.5	8620	9150
Region			
Red River Delta	24.7	3297	2561
Ha Noi	8.3	1106	1234
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	11.9	1589	2576
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	20.6	2747	1808
Central Highlands	5.7	756	1504
South East	19.3	2581	2620
Ho Chi Minh City	9.5	1272	1290
Mekong River Delta	17.9	2389	2290
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or no education	5.0	671	1551
Primary education	19.4	2595	3255
Lower secondary	36.5	4881	4503
Upper secondary	19.5	2600	2073
Vocational high school	4.4	590	446
University/ college or higher	14.9	1996	1499
Number of household members			
1	10.5	1406	1217
2	20.9	2796	2689
3	20.7	2759	2787
4	25.6	3414	3279
5	12.0	1597	1715
6	6.8	910	1024
7+	3.6	477	648

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	87.8	11724	9034
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	6.0	806	1228
Khmer	1.2	158	928
Mong	1.2	159	1041
Other/missing	3.8	511	1128
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	25.6	3417	3580
At least one child age 5-17 years	51.1	6821	7003
At least one child age <18 years	61.3	8189	8397
At least one woman age 15-49 years	68.8	9191	9239
At least one man age 15-49 years	65.5	8756	8966
No member age <50	17.8	2374	2202
No adult (18+) member	0.0	2	4
Mean household size	3.4	13359	13359

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 47,832 household members were listed. Of these, 23,805 were males, and 24,027 were females.³⁰

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population ^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23805	100.0	24027	100.0	47832	100.0
Age						
0-4	2039	8.6	1849	7.7	3888	8.1
5-9	2261	9.5	2109	8.8	4370	9.1
10-14	1762	7.4	1600	6.7	3362	7.0
15-19	1667	7.0	1568	6.5	3235	6.8
15-17	1210	5.1	1061	4.4	2271	4.7
18-19	456	1.9	507	2.1	964	2.0
20-24	1699	7.1	1620	6.7	3319	6.9
25-29	2138	9.0	2062	8.6	4200	8.8
30-34	2126	8.9	2047	8.5	4173	8.7

³⁰ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
35-39	1935	8.1	1889	7.9	3824	8.0
40-44	1635	6.9	1711	7.1	3346	7.0
45-49	1596	6.7	1492	6.2	3088	6.5
50-54	1360	5.7	1496	6.2	2856	6.0
55-59	1212	5.1	1287	5.4	2499	5.2
60-64	912	3.8	1079	4.5	1991	4.2
65-69	569	2.4	760	3.2	1329	2.8
70-74	386	1.6	561	2.3	947	2.0
75-79	182	0.8	270	1.1	451	0.9
80-84	172	0.7	284	1.2	456	1.0
85+	155	0.7	343	1.4	498	1.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	7272	30.5	6619	27.5	13891	29.0
Adults age 18+ years	16533	69.5	17409	72.5	33942	71.0

^AAs this table includes all household members listed in the interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since the sample weights have been normalized (standardized). Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children five years of age, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education³¹, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance,

³¹ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{32, 33}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 years are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (only for children age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	10770	10770
Area			
Urban	37.4	4031	3363
Rural	62.6	6739	7407
Region			
Red River Delta	23.9	2574	1983
Ha Noi	9.7	1042	1089
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	12.2	1311	2356
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	19.2	2065	1387
Central Highlands	5.9	640	1280
South East	21.8	2348	2126
Ho Chi Minh City	11.6	1250	1088
Mekong River Delta	17.0	1832	1638

32 The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In SDGCW, the following assets were used in these calculations: television, refrigerator, electric fan, air condition, electric rice cooker, electric/induction stove, microwave, washing machine, watch, bicycle, electric bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car, truck or van, plough with motor, boat with a motor, piano, computer or tablet, mobile telephone, bank account, ownership of dwelling, agricultural land, farm animals/livestock. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6.* Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

33 When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	12.9	1385	1349
15-17	8.8	946	909
18-19	4.1	439	440
20-24	12.6	1352	1150
25-29	16.9	1820	1603
30-34	16.1	1737	1797
35-39	15.3	1648	1819
40-44	14.0	1507	1635
45-49	12.3	1322	1417
Education			
Pre-primary or no education	3.2	342	1234
Primary education	10.3	1109	1592
Lower secondary	30.0	3234	3181
Upper secondary	27.8	2992	2461
Vocational high school	4.1	446	354
University/ college or higher	24.6	2646	1947
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	70.4	7577	8308
Widowed	2.2	232	206
Divorced	3.3	358	254
Separated	0.8	89	79
Never married/in union	23.2	2493	1900
Missing	0.2	18	18
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	26.6	2860	2266
Ever gave birth	73.4	7910	8504
Gave birth in last two years	13.3	1436	1566
No birth in last two years	60.1	6474	6938
Health insurance			
Has coverage	85.6	9221	9325
Has no coverage	14.4	1546	1444
DK/Missing	0.0	2	2
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	86.9	9356	6900
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	5.7	612	962
Khmer	1.2	129	675
Mong	1.7	178	1122
Other/Missing	4.6	496	1111
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.0	1944	3707
Second	20.0	2150	1911
Middle	20.7	2227	1726
Fourth	20.3	2186	1671
Richest	21.0	2263	1755

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4923	4923
Area			
Urban	35.5	1749	1437
Rural	64.5	3174	3486
Region			
Red River Delta	22.9	1126	862
Ha Noi	8.6	424	463
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	12.0	588	1100
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	18.6	914	629
Central Highlands	6.7	330	627
South East	22.8	1121	966
Ho Chi Minh City	11.5	568	475
Mekong River Delta	17.1	844	739
Age			
15-19	13.2	652	610
15-17	9.9	486	422
18-19	3.4	166	188
20-24	12.9	636	536
25-29	17.7	870	728
30-34	16.3	801	805
35-39	15.6	768	844
40-44	12.7	624	738
45-49	11.6	572	662
Education			
Pre-primary or no education	2.4	117	322
Primary education	9.2	453	729
Lower secondary	31.3	1543	1619
Upper secondary	30.6	1508	1256
Vocational high school	5.0	244	194
University/ college or higher	21.5	1058	803
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.5	3027	3436
Widowed	0.1	6	9
Divorced	2.4	120	107
Separated	0.4	18	15
Never married/in union	35.5	1748	1349
Missing	0.1	5	7
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	60.9	2997	3398
Has no living children	39.1	1923	1522
DK/Missing	0.1	3	3

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Health insurance			
Has coverage	80.3	3951	4064
Has no coverage	19.7	972	858
DK/Missing	0.0	0	1
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	85.6	4212	3071
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	6.2	307	462
Khmer	1.2	58	301
Mong	1.7	82	526
Other/Missing	5.4	264	563
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.5	1010	1862
Second	20.0	984	834
Middle	20.1	989	756
Fourth	20.3	997	745
Richest	19.1	943	726

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4329	4329
Sex			
Male	52.6	2276	2283
Female	47.4	2053	2046
Area			
Urban	31.6	1369	1067
Rural	68.4	2960	3262
Region			
Red River Delta	24.7	1068	707
Ha Noi	8.3	358	341
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	15.3	663	1203
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	21.6	934	578
Central Highlands	7.2	314	607
South East	16.3	706	608
Ho Chi Minh City	7.7	334	282
Mekong River Delta	14.9	645	626
Age in months			
0-5	8.2	357	388
6-11	8.1	353	357
12-23	20.1	872	860
24-35	18.8	812	827
36-47	21.9	949	919
48-59	22.8	986	978

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or no education	3.9	168	618
Primary education	8.0	348	583
Lower secondary	28.5	1235	1227
Upper secondary	24.9	1078	871
Vocational high school	6.8	294	211
University/ college or higher	27.8	1205	819
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.5	4048	3943
Other primary caretaker	6.5	281	386
Health insurance			
Has coverage	96.1	4159	4039
Has no coverage	3.9	167	289
DK/Missing	0.1	3	1
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	1.2	34	39
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	2713	2685
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	82.8	3585	2312
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	6.9	299	415
Khmer	1.3	55	313
Mong	3.0	129	764
Other/missing	6.0	261	525
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.7	895	1907
Second	18.5	801	663
Middle	20.4	885	616
Fourth	21.0	908	579
Richest	19.4	840	564

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	10336	6894	6894
Sex				
Male	51.4	5316	3624	3558
Female	48.6	5020	3270	3336
Area				
Urban	32.4	3349	2270	1922
Rural	67.6	6987	4624	4972
Region				
Red River Delta	25.3	2618	1694	1247
Ha Noi	9.4	974	624	650
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	13.8	1429	943	1512
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	20.4	2108	1402	947
Central Highlands	7.2	741	456	894
South East	16.1	1663	1150	1112
Ho Chi Minh City	7.9	812	566	541
Mekong River Delta	17.2	1778	1250	1182
Age				
5-9	44.2	4570	3024	3214
10-14	33.7	3482	2214	2402
15-17	22.1	2284	1657	1278
Mother's education^B				
Pre-primary or no education	4.8	498	301	967
Primary education	15.1	1561	1063	1331
Lower secondary	37.5	3877	2565	2234
Upper secondary	19.3	2000	1337	1094
Vocational high school	4.7	489	328	246
University/ college or higher	18.2	1877	1272	971
DK/Missing	0.1	7	5	5
Emancipated ^C	0.3	27	23	46
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	89.6	9264	6146	5935
Other primary caretaker	10.1	1045	724	913
Emancipated ^C	0.3	27	23	46
Health insurance				
Has coverage	96.3	9951	6636	6611
Has no coverage	3.7	384	257	282
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1	1
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	1.9	200	132	205
Has no functional difficulty	98.1	10136	6762	6689

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	86.3	8916	5966	4345
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	5.7	592	417	665
Khmer	1.1	114	76	478
Mong	1.7	171	99	658
Other/Missing	5.3	544	335	748
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	20.6	2130	1364	2537
Second	17.3	1785	1262	1176
Middle	19.7	2034	1351	1043
Fourth	19.7	2034	1374	1007
Richest	22.8	2353	1543	1131

^AAs one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^BIn this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^CChildren age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^DThe results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the two tables for the Age disaggregated data.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by the level of education ever attended. The total percentage of literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

Nationally, literacy rates for both women and men age 15-49 years were high, and almost equal (93.8 percent and 94.5 percent, respectively). The literacy rates among women and men of this age group were lower in rural areas (91.4 percent for women and 92.9 percent for men) compared to urban areas (97.7 percent for women and 97.5 percent for men). Literacy rates of young people age 15-24 years were slightly higher than those age 15-49 years. Among the age group 35-49 years, 9.6 percent of women and 8.2 percent of men were illiterate. People age 15-49 years from all ethnic minority groups had lower literacy (under 85.8 percent for women and 90.7 percent for men of ethnic minorities), compared to 96.9 percent for women and 96.5 percent for men of the Kinh and Hoa groups. In every ethnic minority group, the literacy rates for women were lower than men, especially in the Khmer and Mong groups. Similarly, people age 15-49 years from the poorest quintile had the lowest percentage of literacy, and this was lower for women than men (76.7 percent for women and 82.3 for men).

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)									
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women	
	Pre-primary or no education		Primary		Secondary or higher or vocational high school ^a				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	0.2	3.0	7.0	3.3	86.5	100.0	93.8	10770	
Area									
Urban	0.2	0.9	4.4	1.4	93.0	100.0	97.7	4031	
Rural	0.2	4.2	8.6	4.4	82.6	100.0	91.4	6739	
Region									
Red River Delta	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.5	96.0	100.0	98.2	2574	
Ha Noi	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	97.0	100.0	98.9	1042	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	0.2	11.2	6.3	5.4	76.8	100.0	83.3	1311	
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	0.2	2.2	5.0	2.7	89.9	100.0	95.1	2065	
Central Highlands	0.3	8.4	7.0	5.7	78.6	100.0	85.9	640	
South East	0.4	1.5	5.9	2.6	89.6	100.0	95.9	2348	
Ho Chi Minh City	0.4	0.9	4.3	1.8	92.6	100.0	97.3	1250	
Mekong River Delta	0.2	1.7	18.0	4.9	75.1	100.0	93.4	1832	

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or no education		Primary		Secondary or higher or vocational high school ^A	Total	Total percentage literate ¹			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate						
Age										
15-24 ¹	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.9	96.0	100.0	96.1	2736		
15-19	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	97.5	100.0	97.5	1385		
15-17	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	98.0	100.0	98.0	946		
18-19	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	96.4	100.0	96.4	439		
20-24	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.9	94.5	100.0	94.6	1352		
25-34	0.2	2.2	5.1	1.6	90.9	100.0	96.2	3557		
35-49	0.4	4.7	12.8	4.9	77.2	100.0	90.4	4477		
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	0.8	6.8	2.3	89.9	100.0	96.9	9356		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.2	7.3	9.3	6.9	76.2	100.0	85.8	612		
Khmer	2.0	9.9	13.7	13.4	61.0	100.0	76.7	129		
Mong	0.6	49.9	3.6	13.9	32.0	100.0	36.1	178		
Other/Missing	0.5	19.7	8.1	10.9	60.8	100.0	69.4	496		
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	13.3	13.6	9.9	62.7	100.0	76.7	1944		
Second	0.3	2.1	10.8	3.9	82.9	100.0	94.0	2150		
Middle	0.2	0.5	7.0	2.5	89.9	100.0	97.0	2227		
Fourth	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.7	95.7	100.0	99.3	2186		
Richest	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.3	98.3	100.0	99.6	2263		
¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)										
^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher or vocational high school are considered literate and are not tested.										

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Pre-primary or no education		Primary		Secondary or higher or vocational high school ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.1	2.2	5.9	3.3	88.4	100.0	94.5	4923
Area								
Urban	0.0	0.9	3.2	1.6	94.3	100.0	97.5	1749
Rural	0.2	3.0	7.5	4.2	85.2	100.0	92.9	3174
Region								
Red River Delta	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.7	97.0	100.0	99.1	1126
Ha Noi	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	97.7	100.0	99.0	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	0.1	5.2	6.7	6.2	81.8	100.0	88.5	588
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	0.0	1.9	3.6	3.1	91.5	100.0	95.0	914
Central Highlands	0.1	5.6	6.2	5.5	82.6	100.0	88.9	330
South East	0.3	1.5	5.0	2.9	90.3	100.0	95.6	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	0.4	0.9	3.4	3.3	92.1	100.0	95.8	568
Mekong River Delta	0.4	2.8	14.2	4.5	78.1	100.0	92.7	844
Age								
15-24 ¹	0.0	1.0	1.9	2.1	95.0	100.0	96.8	1288
15-19	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	97.0	100.0	98.4	652
15-17	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	97.6	100.0	98.5	486
18-19	0.0	0.5	3.1	1.4	95.0	100.0	98.1	166
20-24	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.2	92.9	100.0	95.2	636
25-34	0.2	1.5	3.6	2.6	92.1	100.0	95.9	1671
35-49	0.2	3.6	10.6	4.6	81.0	100.0	91.8	1964
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	0.1	1.2	5.4	2.3	91.0	100.0	96.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	5.2	6.4	4.1	84.4	100.0	90.7	307
Khmer	0.2	5.2	15.8	6.7	72.1	100.0	88.1	58
Mong	0.6	17.3	9.9	19.0	53.3	100.0	63.8	82
Other/Missing	0.1	10.6	10.8	11.6	66.9	100.0	77.9	264
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.1	8.1	11.9	9.6	70.3	100.0	82.3	1010
Second	0.0	2.0	7.9	4.1	86.0	100.0	93.9	984
Middle	0.5	0.3	6.3	1.4	91.5	100.0	98.2	989
Fourth	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.8	96.2	100.0	99.2	997
Richest	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	98.9	100.0	99.4	943

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher or vocational high school are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since the last move and also compare the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Nationwide, 52.1 percent of women age 15-49 years, and 31.8 percent of men age 15-49 years were migrants. More migrants moved from rural areas than from urban areas. Of 100 migrant women, 67.0 percent were from rural areas and 32.9 percent were from urban areas. Of 100 male migrants, 55.3 percent were from rural areas and 44.3 percent from urban areas. The proportion of migrants in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. However, the migration flow from rural to urban areas no longer prevailed. Of all in-migrants in urban areas, the number of those from urban areas in their most recent migration was larger than the number of those migrating from rural areas.

Intra-regional migration, for both female and male migrants, accounted for the largest share of the migration flow, followed by migration to adjacent regions. The South East and Central Highlands were the two regions with the highest in-migration rates from other regions. In-migrants in the South East mainly came from the Mekong River Delta and the North Central and Central Coastal region, while in-migrants in the Central Highlands were mainly from the North Central and Central Coastal region and Red River Delta.

By the number of years since the most recent migration, younger people were more likely to move in recent years than older people. For the most recent migration in the last four years, the highest proportion was among women and men age 20-29 years (more than a quarter for women and about a fifth for men). Migration in the last four years positively associated with education for both men and women. Men and women at older age, 40-49 years, were more likely to change their residency for the last time 10 years ago or longer.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:										Number of women who ever migrated						
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	Urban area	Rural area	Cannot identify that location is in urban or rural	Do not remember	Total	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and Coastal Areas		Central highlands	South East	Mekong River Delta	Outside country	Total	
Total	47.9	2.7	13.2	11.3	24.8	100.0	10770	32.9	67.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	13.1	23.3	18.6	3.7	20.7	20.4	0.2	100.0	5610	
Area																						
Urban	35.7	4.8	21.9	12.8	24.9	100.0	4031	54.9	44.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.5	24.7	16.7	4.0	30.5	16.4	0.1	100.0	2593	
Rural	55.2	1.5	8.1	10.4	24.8	100.0	6739	13.9	86.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	17.9	22.2	20.2	3.4	12.3	23.8	0.2	100.0	3018	
Region																						
Red River Delta	48.5	2.8	14.3	10.0	24.4	100.0	2574	36.5	63.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	84.2	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	1327	
Ha Noi	46.5	2.1	22.4	9.5	19.5	100.0	1042	57.8	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	88.4	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	558	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	52.8	1.1	9.1	10.5	26.5	100.0	1311	11.0	89.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	8.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	619	
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	61.6	1.2	7.0	8.9	21.4	100.0	2065	22.2	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	1.5	87.4	1.5	8.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	793	
Central Highlands	56.9	0.6	5.6	8.0	29.0	100.0	640	20.8	79.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	15.6	25.0	44.9	5.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	276	
South East	27.5	6.2	25.3	16.3	24.6	100.0	2348	52.7	47.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	4.3	11.2	4.1	60.4	18.4	0.3	100.0	1702	
Ho Chi Minh City	25.6	6.9	27.8	16.7	22.9	100.0	1250	62.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	2.0	10.5	4.0	66.1	16.1	0.2	100.0	929	
Mekong River Delta	51.2	1.7	8.9	11.2	26.9	100.0	1832	18.1	80.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.2	4.3	91.0	0.3	100.0	893	
Age																						
15-19	76.4	5.5	10.2	2.7	5.2	100.0	1385	34.2	65.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.9	27.4	13.7	4.5	19.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	327	
15-17	85.4	1.9	4.6	2.8	5.3	100.0	946	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	34.1	8.5	3.4	19.4	22.8	0.0	100.0	138	
18-19	56.9	13.3	22.1	2.6	5.1	100.0	439	30.7	69.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	22.5	17.5	5.3	19.5	21.5	0.0	100.0	189	
20-24	46.8	6.4	30.9	10.0	5.8	100.0	1352	36.1	63.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	16.5	19.5	15.9	3.4	21.4	22.6	0.6	100.0	719	
25-29	44.1	3.0	20.4	23.4	9.1	100.0	1820	31.1	68.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.0	22.2	20.4	5.0	21.3	16.0	0.1	100.0	1018	
30-34	40.9	2.1	13.3	17.8	25.8	100.0	1737	33.8	65.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	13.6	24.1	17.1	3.3	22.4	19.3	0.1	100.0	1026	
35-39	41.1	1.2	7.4	10.5	39.7	100.0	1648	33.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.8	26.2	18.4	3.1	20.5	19.9	0.1	100.0	970	
40-44	43.1	0.7	5.6	6.1	44.5	100.0	1507	32.3	67.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	11.5	21.6	19.5	3.6	19.5	24.1	0.1	100.0	857	
45-49	47.5	0.6	4.2	3.5	44.3	100.0	1322	30.6	69.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	23.8	22.5	3.3	19.1	21.4	0.1	100.0	694	

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:					Total	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated				
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Urban area	Rural area	Cannot identify that location is in urban or rural	Do not remember	Total	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and Coastal Areas					Central Highlands	South East	Mekong River Delta	Outside country
Total	68.2	2.7	9.5	5.7	13.9	100.0	4923	44.5	55.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.8	19.6	12.3	8.2	29.9	21.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	1565	
Area																							
Urban	50.0	5.0	19.8	8.7	16.5	100.0	1749	61.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	21.9	12.2	5.7	36.9	17.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	875	
Rural	78.2	1.4	3.8	4.1	12.5	100.0	3174	22.6	77.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	10.7	16.8	12.6	11.3	21.1	27.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	690	
Region																							
Red River Delta	73.9	3.7	9.1	3.9	9.4	100.0	1126	50.4	49.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	76.5	5.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Ha Noi	63.3	1.4	14.0	5.1	16.3	100.0	424	68.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	91.1	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	89.5	0.1	0.9	2.6	6.8	100.0	588	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.2	20.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
North Central and Coastal Areas	86.4	0.3	3.9	1.8	7.7	100.0	914	32.9	65.8	0.2	1.2	100.0	2.8	18.4	67.2	0.0	10.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	125
Central Highlands	53.3	0.3	3.3	5.4	37.7	100.0	330	18.4	81.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.7	8.8	16.3	63.9	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
South East	39.0	7.3	23.8	12.0	17.9	100.0	1121	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	4.2	9.4	4.4	61.6	18.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	683
Ho Chi Minh City	38.0	8.5	26.4	10.6	16.4	100.0	568	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0	7.2	2.3	70.7	16.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	352	
Mekong River Delta	70.7	0.7	5.5	6.3	16.9	100.0	844	29.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	11.5	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	248	
Age																							
15-19	82.7	3.1	4.4	2.2	7.6	100.0	652	42.7	57.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.8	19.1	3.5	13.9	34.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
15-17	87.4	1.2	2.8	1.9	6.7	100.0	486	44.7	55.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.9	26.0	6.4	10.5	30.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
18-19	69.0	8.8	9.0	2.9	10.3	100.0	166	(40.3)	(59.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.1)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(17.9)	(39.4)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51
20-24	69.2	6.8	14.3	3.8	5.9	100.0	636	41.7	58.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	10.3	14.2	14.8	16.4	28.8	15.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	196

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Viet Nam SDGCG 2020-2021

	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:					Number of men who ever migrated							
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Urban area	Rural area	Cannot identify that location is in urban or rural	Do not remember	Total	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and Central Coastal Areas		Central Highlands	South East	Mekong River Delta	Outside country	Missing	Total	
25-29	65.3	4.7	16.4	6.7	7.0	100.0	870	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	15.1	12.0	8.8	34.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	302	
30-34	69.1	0.9	9.9	9.1	11.1	100.0	801	49.2	50.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	20.0	7.8	6.8	40.5	19.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	247	
35-39	64.4	1.6	8.9	8.0	17.1	100.0	768	44.7	55.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	9.6	20.1	17.8	5.8	25.2	21.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	274	
40-44	61.9	0.8	5.6	5.1	26.5	100.0	624	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	25.9	12.2	5.0	21.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	238	
45-49	65.7	0.8	3.9	3.3	26.3	100.0	572	34.7	64.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	6.9	23.6	13.8	4.9	25.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196	
Education																							
Pre-primary or no education	64.9	1.2	5.0	4.4	24.5	100.0	117	29.1	70.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	8.2	6.2	13.1	25.3	29.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	41	
Primary education	68.4	2.0	5.3	4.4	19.9	100.0	453	27.1	72.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	5.1	2.8	9.4	28.7	48.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	143	
Lower secondary	71.7	1.5	6.9	5.1	14.8	100.0	1543	33.3	66.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.1	10.3	12.8	9.7	32.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	436	
Upper secondary	75.1	3.0	8.2	4.3	9.4	100.0	1508	34.5	65.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.7	17.2	10.8	10.5	29.4	18.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	375	
Vocational high school	62.8	0.3	14.4	7.5	15.0	100.0	244	58.7	41.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.7	23.6	11.6	6.4	25.4	19.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	91	
University/college or higher	54.7	5.0	16.3	8.9	15.0	100.0	1058	66.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	34.7	16.7	4.6	29.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	479	
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	64.4	1.3	9.7	7.0	17.5	100.0	3175	42.9	56.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.8	20.9	12.5	6.4	29.3	23.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1130	
Never married/in union	75.1	5.3	9.0	3.3	7.3	100.0	1748	48.9	51.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	16.5	12.0	12.9	31.7	18.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	435	

4.8 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

In Viet Nam, 50.2 percent of women age 15-49 years read a newspaper, 8.0 percent listen to the radio and 76.4 percent watch television at least once a week. This is almost the same for men, at 49.6 percent, 11.3 percent and 75.9 percent, respectively. Overall, only 5.4 percent of women and 6.7 percent of men were exposed to all three types of media on a weekly basis, while 86.5 percent of women and 86.9 percent of men were exposed to any media at least once per week.

There was a strong association of media exposure with education and wealth index. People with higher education levels and in richer wealth index quintile households were more exposed to mass media. Ethnicity differentials were also observed. Kinh/Hoa people had much more exposure to mass media than other ethnic groups. Mong and Khmer women and men were least exposed to all three forms of mass media (0.5 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, for women and 1.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, for men). For the Kinh/Hoa ethnic group, this was 5.9 percent for women and 7.3 percent for men.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	50.2	8.0	76.4	5.4	86.5	10770
Area						
Urban	64.8	7.9	75.0	6.2	90.9	4031
Rural	41.4	8.1	77.3	4.9	83.9	6739
Region						
Red River Delta	55.8	7.0	81.6	4.9	90.4	2574
Ha Noi	73.1	7.1	81.3	5.8	95.1	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	33.9	6.4	66.5	4.1	71.3	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	42.4	10.8	88.4	7.9	91.2	2065
Central Highlands	40.7	6.3	70.7	3.3	79.8	640
South East	63.0	6.0	63.1	4.3	85.6	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	67.1	6.0	64.3	4.5	89.6	1250
Mekong River Delta	49.7	10.7	81.9	6.5	90.0	1832
Age						
15-19	53.5	4.9	76.5	3.4	87.1	1385
15-17	51.8	4.7	80.3	3.5	87.8	946
18-19	57.3	5.2	68.1	3.1	85.4	439
20-24	59.2	7.3	63.3	6.0	83.0	1352
25-29	57.6	9.2	69.8	6.4	84.9	1820
30-34	56.0	8.0	76.7	5.0	87.4	1737
35-39	50.5	8.3	80.4	5.7	87.5	1648
40-44	39.4	11.1	83.9	7.9	87.7	1507
45-49	31.7	6.6	85.4	2.9	87.7	1322

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Education						
Pre-primary or no education	2.0	1.9	41.1	0.1	42.5	342
Primary education	17.7	6.8	72.0	1.6	76.0	1109
Lower secondary	35.3	6.7	76.4	3.7	84.0	3234
Upper secondary	53.7	6.9	79.8	4.7	89.1	2992
Vocational high school	68.8	8.1	80.9	7.2	92.2	446
University/ college or higher	81.2	12.2	78.4	10.4	95.7	2646
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	54.2	8.5	79.3	5.9	90.1	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	29.7	5.4	61.3	3.0	66.6	612
Khmer	30.8	6.3	68.0	1.1	79.1	129
Mong	7.4	3.5	16.7	0.5	21.6	178
Other/Missing	20.0	4.6	64.0	1.6	68.6	496
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	20.4	5.2	61.8	2.1	66.8	1944
Second	41.8	8.3	72.0	4.6	85.7	2150
Middle	52.9	7.8	77.3	5.5	88.9	2227
Fourth	60.4	8.4	81.9	6.0	92.2	2186
Richest	71.3	10.1	87.2	8.6	96.2	2263
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						
Note: Based on small number of cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.						

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	49.6	11.3	75.9	6.7	86.9	4923
Area						
Urban	61.2	12.5	74.1	8.5	88.0	1749
Rural	43.1	10.6	76.9	5.7	86.2	3174
Region						
Red River Delta	60.6	14.8	83.8	11.7	92.8	1126
Ha Noi	68.2	15.5	88.9	12.9	95.4	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	41.1	10.7	78.5	4.7	82.9	588
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	41.0	6.0	78.6	3.9	86.1	914
Central Highlands	44.4	18.2	82.8	9.7	88.9	330
South East	63.1	8.8	60.6	4.8	84.1	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	66.3	9.5	67.8	5.3	87.6	568
Mekong River Delta	34.0	13.3	78.1	5.8	85.4	844

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Age						
15-19	46.0	6.3	74.7	4.2	86.0	652
15-17	44.0	4.6	76.8	3.0	86.4	486
18-19	51.8	11.1	68.7	7.5	85.0	166
20-24	54.1	7.0	57.7	3.4	78.9	636
25-29	56.2	9.2	70.1	5.2	86.4	870
30-34	53.9	10.3	76.8	6.1	87.7	801
35-39	49.8	15.3	81.5	9.1	89.8	768
40-44	44.6	15.5	85.3	10.0	89.0	624
45-49	37.4	16.2	86.9	9.6	89.9	572
Education						
Pre-primary or no education	2.5	3.5	58.2	0.1	59.7	117
Primary education	14.7	12.5	70.1	2.0	73.8	453
Lower secondary	39.4	9.5	76.4	3.8	85.7	1543
Upper secondary	51.4	8.4	75.0	5.5	88.3	1508
Vocational high school	72.7	17.8	81.4	13.8	94.3	244
University/ college or higher	76.5	16.8	79.5	13.7	93.4	1058
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	52.6	11.7	78.3	7.3	89.2	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	42.1	9.4	62.4	3.9	79.6	307
Khmer	30.1	5.7	66.0	2.1	70.9	58
Mong	14.0	6.3	27.8	1.8	35.9	82
Other/Missing	24.9	10.1	70.3	2.8	77.5	264
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.1	8.5	64.3	2.0	74.3	1010
Second	42.9	10.5	71.1	4.1	84.6	984
Middle	49.0	9.1	76.1	4.4	88.9	989
Fourth	59.0	12.1	82.5	9.3	92.2	997
Richest	73.4	16.5	86.0	14.2	94.9	943
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁴ and computer) and access to the internet.

Nationally, the vast majority of households owned a telephone (96.1 percent), primarily a mobile phone (95.9 percent), while 85.9 percent of households owned a television. Owning a fixed line telephone or a radio accounted for only 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Overall, 29.2 percent of households had a computer and 72.4 percent of households had access to the internet at home. The proportion of households with televisions and mobile phones did not differ significantly between urban and rural areas or regions, but the opposite was true for computer owning and internet access at home. The

³⁴ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

percentage of households with computers in urban areas was 2.5 times higher than in rural areas, and twice as high in the South East (39.6 percent) and the Red River Delta (36.7 percent) than in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (17.1 percent). The proportion of households with access to the internet at home was much higher in urban areas (85.2 percent) than in rural areas (65.4 percent). It was highest in the South East (82.7 percent) and lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (60.1 percent) and Central Highlands (60.2 percent).

The data revealed a strong association between owning a computer and access to the internet at home with education, ethnicity of household head and wealth index quintile of the household. The figures for households with a computer or access to the internet at home from the lowest education level of household head were 3.6 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively, compared with 78.1 percent and 95.5 percent, respectively, for those from the highest education level. For the Mong group, this was 1.9 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively, versus 32.1 percent and 76.2 percent, respectively, for the Kinh/Hoa group. The rates were 2.4 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively, for the poorest quintile compared with 78.5 percent and 98.6 percent, respectively, for the richest quintile.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet								
Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021								
	Percentage of households with a:					Computer ⁴	Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone					
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	7.2	85.9	3.0	95.9	96.1	29.2	72.4	13359
Area								
Urban	6.6	85.2	5.5	97.7	98.0	47.8	85.2	4739
Rural	7.5	86.3	1.6	95.0	95.0	18.9	65.4	8620
Region								
Red River Delta	11.4	90.4	3.1	95.5	95.6	36.7	77.7	3297
Ha Noi	11.1	92.9	5.5	98.1	98.3	58.6	89.2	1106
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	5.5	82.5	1.0	97.0	97.1	17.1	60.1	1589
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	4.8	89.1	2.3	93.8	93.8	26.0	66.9	2747
Central Highlands	4.6	81.9	2.7	93.4	93.6	27.1	60.2	756
South East	5.9	78.6	4.4	98.2	98.5	39.6	82.7	2581
Ho Chi Minh City	5.0	79.5	6.0	98.1	98.4	49.3	84.8	1272
Mekong River Delta	7.7	87.5	3.5	96.7	96.8	19.9	72.3	2389
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or no education	4.4	68.9	1.9	81.0	81.1	3.6	35.2	671
Primary education	6.1	83.4	2.1	91.3	91.5	10.4	55.5	2595
Lower secondary	7.5	89.2	2.1	97.3	97.4	18.2	70.7	4881
Upper secondary	7.3	85.6	4.3	98.6	98.7	32.6	81.6	2600
Vocational high school	10.5	92.8	4.3	98.2	98.5	50.5	83.7	590
University/ college or higher	8.0	85.4	4.8	99.5	99.6	78.1	95.5	1996
DK/Missing	(0.5)	(81.2)	(3.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(31.9)	(84.4)	25

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	7.8	88.6	3.3	96.4	96.5	32.1	76.2	11724
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	3.1	72.0	0.6	96.2	96.2	10.3	51.0	806
Khmer	5.5	72.8	0.9	91.9	92.1	9.7	51.0	158
Mong	1.2	25.8	0.4	93.7	93.8	1.9	34.5	159
Other/missing	2.9	68.8	0.8	87.3	87.4	5.7	36.5	511
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.0	67.5	0.7	86.9	86.9	2.4	32.5	2856
Second	6.7	81.7	1.1	96.1	96.3	9.5	61.4	2994
Middle	6.2	89.9	2.0	98.9	99.0	22.5	84.8	2629
Fourth	8.1	95.4	4.4	99.6	99.7	43.2	93.2	2499
Richest	12.0	99.2	7.9	99.6	99.7	78.5	98.6	2382
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio ² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television ³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone ⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer ⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases								

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer-related activities in the last three months.

Nationally, the use of mobile phones during the three month period preceding the survey by women and men age 15-49 years was around 97 percent, followed by the use of internet (more than 80 percent), while this was much lower regarding the use of computers (around 31 percent).

There were few differentials in the use of mobile phones, but significant differentials in the use of the internet, and especially the use of computers, by area, region, age, education, ethnicity and wealth. The use of the internet among women and men age 15-49 years was higher in urban areas (above 90 percent) than in rural areas (less than 80 percent). This was much higher in the Red River Delta and South East (about 90 percent) than in the Central Highlands (almost 60 percent). The use of the internet was more widespread among women under 35 years and men under 40 years, decreasing in older age groups.

The level of internet use increased with higher education levels. Only 17.4 percent of women and 15.8 of men with pre-primary or no education used the internet, while more than 90 percent of women and men with upper secondary and higher education used the internet. Just less than 40 percent of the Mong ethnic people used the internet in the last three months, half as high as other ethnicities.

The use of the internet tended to increase in relation to living standards. It was 97.0 percent of women and 96.8 percent of men using the internet for the richest households, almost double the rate of the poorest households, at 46.1 percent and 54.2 percent, respectively.

The percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer in the last 3 months in urban areas (48.8 and 50.8 percent respectively) was double that in rural areas (20.1 and 21.8 percent respectively). The same differential was found between the Red River Delta and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous regions. It is worth noting that the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region belongs to the group of three regions with the lowest percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer in the last three months, along with the Mekong River Delta and the Central Highlands. The use of computers sharply declined in relation to age. Meanwhile, the use of computers rose sharply in relation to education and living standards, with much wider gaps between the groups at the two ends.

Regarding ICT skills, overall, about one-quarter of women and men performed at least one of the nine listed computer-related activities in the last three months. Three most frequent activities were copying or moving a file/folder, sending an e-mail with an attached file, or using the copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document. The number of women and men who performed at least one of the nine listed computer-related activities in the last three months was much higher in urban areas (44.1 percent of women and 45.9 percent of men) than in rural areas (17.0 percent of women and 17.2 percent of men). This proportion was highest in the Red River Delta (36.3 percent of women and 34.2 percent of men), and lowest in the Mekong River Delta (14.8 percent of women and 15.7 percent of men).

Carrying out at least one of the specific computer-related activities declined in relation to age. Young women and men aged 15-24 years were more likely to report using a computer and carrying out at least one of the specific computer-related activities in the last three months (38.9 percent of women and 39.3 percent of men) than people age 45-49 years (10.6 percent of women and 13.1 percent of men). Carrying out at least one of the specific computer-related activities sharply increased in relation to education and living standards. Notably, fewer than 3 percent of women and men age 15-49 years who lived in Mong households, or who had primary or lower education performed computer-related activities.

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet				
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months ²	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months ³	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	44.1	30.9	28.1	94.3	96.8	95.0	82.3	81.3	79.7	79.7	10770
Area											
Urban	62.0	48.8	45.3	97.4	98.8	98.3	92.5	91.9	91.0	91.0	4031
Rural	33.5	20.1	17.8	92.5	95.6	93.1	76.1	75.1	73.0	73.0	6739
Region											
Red River Delta	54.9	40.5	37.2	96.0	98.0	97.0	90.1	89.8	88.2	88.2	2574
Ha Noi	73.2	59.6	55.4	98.5	99.5	99.1	93.4	93.2	92.0	92.0	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	27.8	18.6	16.7	89.3	94.4	89.6	69.3	67.9	63.5	63.5	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	45.0	30.2	27.6	93.8	95.9	95.0	82.1	80.2	79.0	79.0	2065
Central Highlands	37.5	21.9	20.6	80.6	87.9	84.7	61.4	60.2	59.1	59.1	640
South East	53.7	38.6	35.2	98.3	98.9	98.5	91.6	91.2	89.9	89.9	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	58.5	45.6	43.2	98.1	98.8	98.4	95.1	94.5	93.9	93.9	1250
Mekong River Delta	29.7	19.9	17.6	95.7	98.2	95.4	76.1	75.1	74.5	74.5	1832
Age											
15-19	65.7	48.2	40.4	87.4	95.9	92.6	93.7	92.9	90.9	90.9	1385
15-17	65.9	50.7	41.5	83.4	94.6	91.0	93.9	93.1	90.4	90.4	946
18-19	65.2	42.7	38.0	96.0	98.9	96.2	93.2	92.6	91.9	91.9	439
20-24	60.5	39.4	36.7	95.8	97.3	96.3	92.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	1352
25-29	53.2	32.1	29.7	96.3	97.3	95.7	88.7	87.9	86.9	86.9	1820
30-34	45.5	32.9	30.0	96.8	97.7	96.8	87.6	86.7	84.9	84.9	1737
35-39	38.8	29.0	27.3	94.4	96.6	95.7	79.7	78.6	77.2	77.2	1648
40-44	26.2	21.0	19.4	94.3	96.2	94.5	72.0	71.3	69.2	69.2	1507
45-49	17.7	13.2	12.7	93.9	96.1	92.8	59.3	58.2	56.0	56.0	1322

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	Number of women
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	1.4	1.0	1.0	58.6	70.3	58.6	17.8	17.4	15.2	342
Primary education	2.0	0.5	0.5	87.0	92.0	88.4	47.8	47.1	44.2	1109
Lower secondary	14.0	4.7	3.5	95.6	97.5	96.0	75.1	74.0	72.0	3234
Upper secondary	50.0	27.6	22.4	94.2	97.8	95.8	92.6	91.3	89.4	2992
Vocational high school	72.7	49.4	45.7	100.0	99.3	99.0	97.0	96.5	95.6	446
University/college or higher	92.8	80.0	76.7	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.1	98.8	2646
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	48.3	34.3	31.2	96.6	98.3	97.2	86.6	85.7	84.3	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	20.0	11.0	10.3	91.4	95.1	90.5	65.9	65.1	61.5	612
Khmer	19.3	10.8	10.4	86.1	94.8	88.2	65.0	64.3	63.2	129
Mong	3.7	0.5	0.3	65.9	77.4	65.2	36.4	35.9	30.8	178
Other/missing	15.6	6.8	6.4	66.6	78.1	72.2	41.2	39.9	38.0	496
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.8	5.5	4.4	81.5	88.4	82.9	49.7	48.8	46.1	1944
Second	29.5	15.4	13.8	94.7	97.4	96.0	77.7	76.5	75.2	2150
Middle	41.3	25.6	22.2	97.8	98.9	98.0	88.5	87.3	85.5	2227
Fourth	56.6	39.9	36.2	97.9	99.1	98.1	93.6	92.7	91.2	2186
Richest	76.6	63.7	60.0	97.9	99.1	98.8	97.4	97.0	96.2	2263

¹MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

²MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:										
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet				
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	Number of men	
Total	52.1	32.1	28.4	94.2	97.0	95.6	84.9	83.0	81.1	4923	
Area											
Urban	69.7	50.8	46.2	97.0	98.5	97.8	93.1	91.5	90.6	1749	
Rural	42.4	21.8	18.6	92.6	96.1	94.4	80.4	78.4	75.8	3174	
Region											
Red River Delta	66.5	40.8	36.0	95.8	97.9	96.9	94.1	93.1	90.9	1126	
Ha Noi	74.9	59.5	55.0	98.7	99.2	99.2	94.6	94.0	92.7	424	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	38.8	21.0	17.8	92.0	96.1	93.5	77.0	73.3	69.9	588	
North Central and Coastal Areas	45.4	32.0	27.5	90.2	95.7	94.8	83.7	82.4	80.4	914	
Central Highlands	40.4	28.0	23.2	86.5	89.9	88.0	58.5	54.9	52.7	330	
South East	61.5	37.8	34.6	98.1	98.9	97.5	92.4	90.2	88.9	1121	
Ho Chi Minh City	69.1	49.3	44.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	92.3	89.5	88.8	568	
Mekong River Delta	41.7	22.4	20.5	95.5	97.9	96.7	79.8	78.7	77.2	844	
Age											
15-19	74.9	48.4	42.0	80.5	93.1	89.6	92.5	89.7	86.2	652	
15-17	75.3	51.8	45.4	75.7	92.1	87.6	93.3	90.4	86.7	486	
18-19	73.5	38.6	31.9	94.7	96.1	95.6	90.1	87.6	84.7	166	
20-24	64.7	40.2	34.7	94.1	96.3	95.7	90.2	88.1	87.5	636	
25-29	59.5	35.3	31.2	96.8	98.1	97.1	90.8	89.2	88.0	870	
30-34	54.0	31.3	28.0	97.6	98.3	97.3	89.0	86.8	85.5	801	
35-39	48.4	28.3	25.7	97.1	99.0	97.7	83.4	82.7	80.8	768	
40-44	31.3	22.4	20.5	95.7	97.1	96.2	75.0	73.3	70.2	624	
45-49	26.1	16.5	14.5	95.5	95.8	94.1	68.6	66.4	63.5	572	

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:										Number of men	
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet					
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵			
Education												
Pre-primary or no education	1.6	1.1	0.1	64.8	76.2	70.0	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	117	
Primary education	5.9	2.3	2.3	90.0	94.1	89.9	52.6	51.2	48.5	48.5	453	
Lower secondary	26.7	7.7	5.9	96.0	97.6	96.8	80.8	78.5	76.1	76.1	1543	
Upper secondary	62.7	31.9	26.0	91.7	96.8	95.2	93.0	90.6	88.0	88.0	1508	
Vocational high school	81.1	48.4	44.3	99.7	99.2	99.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	93.4	244	
University/ college or higher	92.9	80.5	75.3	98.7	99.3	98.9	98.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	1058	
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	56.4	35.6	31.6	95.5	98.0	96.9	89.3	87.5	85.8	85.8	4212	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	37.0	14.8	12.5	94.3	97.6	95.4	71.3	69.4	65.8	65.8	307	
Khmer	35.2	14.9	13.0	95.5	97.4	92.4	73.3	68.8	61.7	61.7	58	
Mong	7.4	3.0	2.5	78.0	83.3	78.1	41.1	39.3	34.8	34.8	82	
Other/Missing	18.5	8.5	7.5	77.8	83.9	81.3	47.1	44.1	41.9	41.9	264	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	22.6	8.1	6.8	85.9	91.5	88.6	57.1	54.2	50.8	50.8	1010	
Second	38.7	19.4	15.4	94.4	97.6	96.2	85.5	83.4	81.2	81.2	984	
Middle	51.5	27.0	22.6	96.5	98.3	96.9	92.0	90.3	88.3	88.3	989	
Fourth	65.5	39.4	35.4	97.3	98.6	97.9	93.4	91.7	90.0	90.0	997	
Richest	84.2	68.7	63.8	97.0	99.0	98.6	97.6	96.8	96.3	96.3	943	

¹MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

²MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

		Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
		Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of women
		22.5	21.9	22.6	20.9	13.8	16.9	10.3	13.2	1.9	27.2	10770
Total	Area											
	Urban	38.0	36.7	37.9	35.1	22.6	29.0	16.9	23.6	3.2	44.1	4031
	Rural	13.2	13.0	13.4	12.3	8.6	9.6	6.4	7.0	1.1	17.0	6739
	Region											
	Red River Delta	31.2	30.8	30.5	27.8	16.2	21.3	14.5	15.3	1.6	36.3	2574
	Ha Noi	49.9	49.3	50.1	44.3	28.6	37.4	26.8	25.9	3.4	56.4	1042
	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	13.5	13.6	13.0	11.4	9.3	9.2	7.6	7.5	1.2	16.7	1311
	North Central and Coastal Areas	21.4	19.3	23.4	22.8	15.5	17.3	7.9	11.2	2.1	28.1	2065
	Central Highlands	13.0	13.4	12.7	11.2	7.3	11.6	7.0	8.8	1.3	16.7	640
	South East	30.2	29.5	30.1	27.8	20.0	24.6	15.3	22.9	3.2	34.7	2348
	Ho Chi Minh City	37.9	36.5	38.0	34.6	26.2	31.9	19.0	30.5	3.6	42.3	1250
	Mekong River Delta	11.2	11.3	11.0	10.2	6.4	7.7	4.1	5.5	1.3	14.8	1832
	Age											
	15-24 ¹	30.4	29.2	29.4	26.3	14.6	22.3	16.3	15.4	3.4	38.9	2736
	15-19	30.9	30.6	28.1	25.7	11.6	20.8	15.4	11.6	3.6	42.1	1385
	15-17	31.1	30.1	26.7	25.1	12.1	19.7	15.0	9.9	4.4	44.1	946
	18-19	30.5	31.6	31.2	27.1	10.7	23.3	16.4	15.1	1.6	37.7	439
	20-24	29.8	27.7	30.8	26.9	17.5	23.9	17.2	19.4	3.3	35.6	1352
	25-29	24.7	23.1	24.4	23.8	16.2	18.9	10.6	15.3	1.8	28.8	1820
	30-34	25.4	24.9	26.0	25.1	18.8	19.6	10.8	15.9	1.7	29.2	1737
	35-39	22.1	22.4	23.2	21.1	15.0	15.9	8.4	13.3	1.2	25.4	1648
	40-44	14.8	14.6	15.2	13.9	10.4	12.0	7.3	10.4	1.5	18.1	1507
	45-49	8.4	8.7	8.8	7.6	5.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	0.5	10.6	1322

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of women
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	342
Primary education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1109
Lower secondary	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	3234
Upper secondary	13.7	13.7	12.7	12.1	6.2	9.6	6.2	5.2	1.7	20.8	2992
Vocational high school	33.7	30.0	35.3	34.6	22.0	22.4	7.0	19.1	0.5	41.4	446
University/ college or higher	68.5	66.6	70.0	63.6	44.8	52.8	33.7	44.1	5.6	76.8	2646
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	25.0	24.2	25.1	23.3	15.3	18.7	11.4	14.7	2.1	30.1	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	8.4	8.6	8.3	6.6	6.2	7.4	5.2	4.6	0.5	10.0	612
Khmer	7.1	7.2	6.4	7.6	5.3	7.3	3.5	4.5	0.3	10.3	129
Mong	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	178
Other/missing	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.2	2.9	3.4	2.0	2.5	0.2	6.3	496
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.3	4.5	1944
Second	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.3	5.7	6.6	4.6	5.0	1.5	12.3	2150
Middle	17.5	16.0	17.6	15.2	10.1	12.0	8.3	9.8	1.8	22.0	2227
Fourth	28.0	27.5	28.7	27.5	17.3	23.2	12.8	17.1	2.2	34.5	2186
Richest	52.2	51.1	52.0	47.4	32.0	38.5	23.1	30.8	3.4	58.8	2263
¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											
² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1											

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a mobile dem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of men
Total	22.1	20.4	21.0	18.0	14.1	20.0	7.7	16.0	2.8	27.4	4923
Area											
Urban	38.0	35.7	38.8	32.0	28.0	35.2	14.7	29.8	5.7	45.9	1749
Rural	13.3	11.9	11.2	10.2	6.4	11.5	3.9	8.4	1.3	17.2	3174
Region											
Red River Delta	28.4	25.1	26.0	21.6	19.8	23.9	8.7	20.7	2.4	34.2	1126
Ha Noi	45.4	39.0	44.1	32.2	28.0	39.5	14.5	30.3	4.9	51.8	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	15.5	15.4	14.4	13.2	9.7	14.3	5.3	10.8	3.2	18.3	588
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	21.7	19.5	24.0	19.6	13.0	20.7	5.6	14.6	2.2	29.8	914
Central Highlands	21.5	19.7	19.7	17.6	11.2	18.5	8.1	15.3	1.8	26.2	330
South East	26.4	25.7	26.1	22.3	18.6	24.4	11.8	20.6	5.3	32.5	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	32.8	32.4	33.8	28.4	26.5	29.9	17.6	27.0	8.2	41.0	568
Mekong River Delta	13.1	11.7	9.4	9.3	5.7	12.5	4.7	9.1	1.1	15.7	844
Age											
15-24 ¹	31.2	27.8	27.5	22.9	15.8	30.5	11.0	21.9	5.7	39.3	1288
15-19	34.3	31.6	28.2	22.6	14.6	32.3	11.0	21.1	6.5	44.1	652
15-17	36.0	32.0	26.9	21.4	14.7	33.7	11.3	20.9	6.3	47.3	486
18-19	29.2	30.8	31.7	26.3	14.1	28.1	10.2	21.6	7.3	34.8	166
20-24	28.0	23.9	26.9	23.3	17.0	28.6	10.9	22.7	4.8	34.3	636
25-29	22.3	22.1	24.6	17.8	15.9	21.1	8.2	16.3	2.4	28.7	870
30-34	22.1	20.1	21.5	18.7	15.7	17.4	5.2	15.5	1.9	26.4	801
35-39	20.4	19.1	20.9	19.3	15.2	17.4	8.3	15.5	2.1	24.2	768
40-44	15.3	14.0	12.6	13.4	11.1	12.9	6.2	12.5	1.4	19.5	624
45-49	10.7	10.0	9.4	9.3	6.6	9.3	4.0	7.7	1.1	13.1	572

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a mobile phone, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of men
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	117
Primary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	453
Lower secondary	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.7	1543
Upper secondary	19.7	17.4	16.3	12.4	10.2	18.4	4.9	12.2	2.8	27.4	1508
Vocational high school	27.4	25.6	27.1	24.2	20.6	24.0	6.7	19.7	2.7	35.5	244
University/ college or higher	65.7	61.4	66.2	59.1	44.6	57.6	26.9	50.3	8.4	74.6	1058
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	24.5	22.5	23.4	20.0	15.6	22.2	8.5	17.7	3.1	30.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	9.3	10.2	8.5	6.3	6.8	8.4	5.1	8.0	2.6	11.1	307
Khmer	10.4	10.1	8.5	8.3	6.3	7.5	3.0	5.8	2.7	11.5	58
Mong	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.7	82
Other/missing	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.3	4.4	5.8	1.6	4.7	0.5	7.4	264
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.2	4.6	0.9	2.9	0.4	6.2	1010
Second	11.1	9.8	10.0	7.8	6.2	11.1	2.6	7.9	0.9	15.2	984
Middle	17.1	16.5	16.6	12.9	9.5	15.6	5.6	10.4	1.7	21.8	989
Fourth	27.0	25.8	25.1	23.3	17.5	22.5	9.2	20.0	3.8	33.5	997
Richest	52.5	47.2	51.2	43.6	36.1	47.6	20.9	40.3	7.7	62.3	943

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.9 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which is intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁵ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.³⁶ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.³⁷

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among men age 15-49 years with due consideration of available evidence indicating that use of tobacco and alcohol is not prevalent among Vietnamese women. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group. Nationally, about half (57.2 percent) of men age 15-49 years ever used any tobacco product, mainly cigarettes (40.8 percent). Regarding the current use of tobacco, nearly two-fifths (39.9 percent) of men used tobacco products at any time during the last one month before the survey, mainly cigarettes (30.5 percent). Men who lived in rural areas, in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region and Mekong River Delta, belonging lower wealth index quintiles, not living with no children under 5 years, in higher age groups and those who have lower educational levels were more likely to use tobacco, for both ever and current use of tobacco.

35 "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

36 "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

37 "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month										Number of men
	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	
Total	42.7	40.8	14.2	2.1	57.2	30.5	5.7	3.8	39.9	59.9	4923
Area											
Urban	47.1	38.8	12.2	1.5	52.5	29.5	3.8	1.8	35.1	65.0	1749
Rural	40.2	41.9	15.3	2.5	59.7	31.0	6.7	4.9	42.6	57.2	3174
Region											
Red River Delta	43.1	32.0	23.2	1.6	56.8	18.5	11.4	5.8	35.7	64.0	1126
Ha Noi	49.0	26.2	23.5	1.1	50.8	16.7	8.8	4.3	29.8	69.9	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	31.1	33.3	26.4	9.1	68.9	18.4	13.8	15.1	47.3	52.1	588
North Central and Coastal Areas	55.3	33.4	9.8	1.5	44.7	25.8	4.2	2.8	32.8	67.2	914
Central Highlands	43.0	44.6	11.7	0.6	57.0	34.4	2.1	0.8	37.3	62.7	330
South East	41.7	44.5	11.7	1.7	57.9	38.0	2.1	0.3	40.5	59.7	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	45.8	40.7	9.9	2.8	53.4	31.5	1.9	0.5	33.9	66.4	568
Mekong River Delta	37.7	59.4	2.6	0.0	62.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	48.4	51.4	844
Age											
15-19	81.8	13.5	3.0	1.3	17.8	9.1	0.8	0.2	10.1	89.5	652
15-17	87.4	9.3	2.0	1.4	12.6	5.8	0.2	0.1	6.1	93.9	486
18-19	65.5	26.0	5.9	1.0	32.9	19.0	2.4	0.3	21.7	76.7	166
20-24	52.7	33.5	12.4	1.1	47.1	25.9	6.1	1.7	33.7	66.5	636
25-29	44.2	36.5	16.1	3.0	55.6	29.3	5.3	4.4	39.0	61.3	870
30-34	35.4	45.2	17.4	1.8	64.5	32.5	9.1	4.5	46.1	53.7	801
35-39	34.9	48.5	14.9	1.7	65.1	36.8	5.0	4.8	46.6	53.4	768
40-44	29.0	52.5	15.5	3.0	71.0	38.7	4.3	5.0	47.9	51.4	624
45-49	20.1	57.3	19.2	3.0	79.6	41.5	8.8	5.8	56.1	43.7	572

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month										Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month						
	Never smoked cigarettes or other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²		
Education												
Pre-primary or no education	30.5	45.9	14.0	9.5	69.4	38.6	5.4	10.9	54.9	44.9	117	
Primary education	28.2	54.5	13.1	4.1	71.7	40.7	3.9	8.1	52.8	47.1	453	
Lower secondary	34.8	46.5	16.2	2.3	65.0	38.4	6.7	4.3	49.4	50.3	1543	
Upper secondary	48.3	34.8	15.4	1.5	51.7	26.1	6.7	3.6	36.4	63.7	1508	
Vocational high school	39.1	42.9	16.8	1.1	60.9	27.3	4.6	2.6	34.6	65.4	244	
University/ college or higher	54.5	34.1	9.5	1.4	45.0	20.7	3.6	0.9	25.2	74.6	1058	
Under-5s in the same household												
At least one	38.7	42.6	15.9	2.7	61.2	31.0	5.6	5.6	42.2	57.8	1565	
None	44.5	40.0	13.4	1.9	55.3	30.3	5.7	2.9	38.9	60.9	3358	
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	43.1	42.0	13.4	1.4	56.7	31.8	5.0	2.9	39.6	60.3	4212	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	30.4	33.2	28.9	7.6	69.6	19.3	16.1	11.6	47.0	52.4	307	
Khmer	40.0	55.3	4.1	0.4	59.8	46.2	0.0	0.4	46.7	53.8	58	
Mong	53.9	12.0	17.2	16.7	45.9	6.6	6.6	18.4	31.6	68.3	82	
Other/missing	47.0	37.2	12.1	3.6	52.9	27.0	5.4	5.1	37.6	62.2	264	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	36.4	44.5	13.9	5.1	63.5	32.0	6.8	6.8	45.6	54.1	1010	
Second	38.5	47.3	13.0	1.2	61.5	40.7	5.0	3.0	48.7	51.1	984	
Middle	42.4	42.4	13.6	1.4	57.4	33.4	5.0	2.9	41.3	59.1	989	
Fourth	42.5	39.3	15.9	1.7	56.9	25.4	5.6	3.9	34.9	64.8	997	
Richest	54.1	30.0	14.6	1.2	45.9	20.5	5.9	2.2	28.6	71.2	943	

¹ MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1

² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

Table SR.10.2M presents results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for men. Overall, 3.9 percent of men smoked a whole cigarette before age 15. The percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 was higher among men in rural areas than urban areas; and higher among men with pre-primary or no education than those with higher education. Notably, 5.3 percent of young men age 15-17 years smoked a whole cigarette before age 15.

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)								
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021								
	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	3.9	4923	19.8	20.7	39.9	19.6	100.0	1786
Area								
Urban	3.6	1749	17.4	20.4	45.1	17.1	100.0	583
Rural	4.0	3174	20.9	20.8	37.4	20.8	100.0	1203
Region								
Red River Delta	2.7	1126	24.1	24.6	39.2	12.1	100.0	338
Ha Noi	2.6	424	26.7	25.2	38.0	10.2	100.0	109
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	4.7	588	50.0	19.4	22.9	7.7	100.0	192
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	2.3	914	21.2	26.4	35.0	17.3	100.0	274
Central Highlands	5.6	330	14.1	12.0	43.8	30.0	100.0	121
South East	5.8	1121	13.3	21.7	43.6	21.4	100.0	451
Ho Chi Minh City	5.5	568	14.8	22.2	44.9	18.1	100.0	191
Mekong River Delta	3.1	844	10.0	15.5	46.5	28.0	100.0	411
Age								
15-19	4.6	652	21.7	40.8	35.2	2.3	100.0	65
15-17	5.3	486	(21.9)	(25.1)	(50.0)	(3.0)	100.0	29
18-19	2.4	166	(21.5)	(53.7)	(23.1)	(1.8)	100.0	35
20-24	3.2	636	19.8	23.6	47.4	9.3	100.0	203
25-29	2.7	870	24.1	25.6	35.0	15.3	100.0	303
30-34	2.5	801	24.6	20.7	35.4	19.3	100.0	337
35-39	4.0	768	18.2	15.8	47.8	18.1	100.0	321
40-44	5.0	624	11.1	15.7	41.1	32.1	100.0	268
45-49	6.0	572	18.9	18.8	36.5	25.8	100.0	289
Education								
Pre-primary or no education	8.8	117	12.1	16.1	40.7	31.1	100.0	51
Primary education	4.1	453	8.9	23.0	35.4	32.7	100.0	202
Lower secondary	3.9	1543	17.1	20.0	41.9	21.0	100.0	698
Upper secondary	4.7	1508	21.3	19.9	42.9	15.9	100.0	498
Vocational high school	3.5	244	20.4	32.1	34.4	13.2	100.0	78
University/ college or higher	1.9	1058	34.0	19.4	34.1	12.4	100.0	258
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	3.3	1565	18.4	22.0	39.8	19.8	100.0	576
None	4.1	3358	20.4	20.0	40.0	19.6	100.0	1210

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	3.9	4212	17.7	21.2	40.8	20.4	100.0	1553
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	4.0	307	44.5	18.6	27.2	9.7	100.0	109
Khmer	3.4	58	16.0	17.2	46.9	19.9	100.0	27
Mong	0.4	82	44.6	28.3	25.3	1.8	100.0	11
Other/missing	4.4	264	24.8	14.1	40.1	21.0	100.0	86
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.4	1010	22.5	16.4	40.0	21.1	100.0	395
Second	4.2	984	17.1	21.2	41.2	20.4	100.0	451
Middle	5.9	989	17.3	20.6	42.5	19.6	100.0	381
Fourth	2.9	997	18.0	21.9	38.5	21.7	100.0	309
Richest	2.9	943	26.4	24.8	35.6	13.2	100.0	250

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.3M shows the use of alcohol among men age 15-49 years. Nationally, 4.7 percent of men age 15-49 years had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 and 73.4 percent had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month.

No area, education, and wealth index quintile differentials were present in the proportion of men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month. However, differentials were observed in regions, age and ethnicity, with the highest proportions in Northern Midlands and Mountainous region and in the Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung ethnic groups (about 85 percent for both), in age 25-44 years (more than 80 percent).

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month ²	
Total	13.1	4.7	73.4	4923
Area				
Urban	13.9	4.4	72.7	1749
Rural	12.7	4.8	73.8	3174
Region				
Red River Delta	10.7	4.1	78.4	1126
Ha Noi	10.5	3.7	79.2	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	5.3	6.1	84.3	588
North Central and Central Coastal Areas	25.3	1.8	66.5	914
Central Highlands	18.4	6.4	70.5	330
South East	10.4	6.9	71.3	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	12.1	7.1	67.3	568
Mekong River Delta	9.8	4.1	70.5	844

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month ²	
Age				
15-19	44.2	12.5	26.4	652
15-17	51.7	15.2	18.3	486
18-19	22.3	4.8	50.1	166
20-24	17.6	5.4	70.4	636
25-29	7.6	4.8	81.3	870
30-34	5.2	2.6	84.5	801
35-39	4.8	2.8	83.4	768
40-44	7.0	2.7	83.3	624
45-49	9.9	2.4	78.5	572
Education				
Pre-primary or no education	16.3	5.4	70.5	117
Primary education	7.5	3.5	81.5	453
Lower secondary	11.6	4.0	77.1	1543
Upper secondary	19.5	7.2	63.7	1508
Vocational high school	8.9	3.5	76.2	244
University/ college or higher	9.1	2.8	78.0	1058
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	13.6	4.3	72.4	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	3.9	6.7	85.6	307
Khmer	13.0	2.8	73.7	58
Mong	14.2	8.1	75.4	82
Other/missing	15.6	7.1	74.3	264
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	12.8	5.6	74.5	1010
Second	10.5	4.4	73.8	984
Middle	16.9	4.6	70.8	989
Fourth	11.0	3.7	75.0	997
Richest	14.4	5.0	73.0	943
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

4.10 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Tables SR.11.1 and SR11.1A present information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18 and 16 respectively. The tables show that 78.2 percent of children age 0-15 years in Viet Nam lived with both parents, 12.5 percent lived with only their mother and 2.5 percent lived with only their father. These figures were almost the same for children age 0-17 years. The Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, North Central and Central Coastal region and the Mekong River Delta were three regions with the lowest percentage of children living with both parents (under 80 percent). Wealth index quintile status appeared to have a positive correlation with the living arrangement of children, as 71.6 percent of children from the poorest households lived with both parents compared with more than 85 percent of those from the richest households.

Table SR.1.1.1: Children's (age 0-17 years) living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Living with neither biological parent										Living with father only		Living with mother only		Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	Not living with biological mother	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents		Only mother		Both		Father		Mother		Missing information on father/mother	Total							
	Living with both parents	Only mother	Both	Both	Father	Mother	Father	Mother											
Total	78.2	0.2	0.5	5.5	0.4	9.9	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.3	6.6	4.0	13891				
Sex																			
Male	78.3	0.2	0.5	5.1	0.3	9.8	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.0	6.1	4.2	7272				
Female	78.0	0.2	0.5	6.0	0.4	10.0	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.6	7.1	3.7	6619				
Area																			
Urban	81.7	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.4	9.3	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	6.4	4.4	4.0	4453				
Rural	76.5	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.4	10.2	2.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	10.6	7.6	3.9	9438				
Region																			
Red River Delta	82.8	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.6	8.2	2.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	6.1	3.9	4.0	3498				
Ha Noi	86.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	7.2	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	3.9	1.8	3.6	1259				
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	75.2	0.0	0.6	5.7	0.1	11.3	2.3	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	11.1	6.3	3.3	1967				
North Central and Coastal Areas	77.0	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.3	12.8	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	7.8	5.8	3.3	2882				
Central Highlands	80.3	0.5	0.4	4.6	0.7	8.4	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	8.2	6.3	5.2	1002				
South East	80.3	0.2	0.3	4.4	0.4	8.5	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	8.4	5.3	4.1	2235				
Ho Chi Minh City	80.8	0.3	0.5	2.7	0.5	9.1	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	3.9	5.1	1079				
Mekong River Delta	72.1	0.3	1.2	11.4	0.3	9.7	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	15.4	13.1	4.5	2307				
Age																			
0-4	79.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.2	12.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	4.8	2.0	3888				
5-9	76.8	0.3	0.4	6.8	0.4	10.0	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	11.1	7.8	3.2	4370				
10-14	78.6	0.1	0.7	5.5	0.5	8.2	3.1	2.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	9.9	6.9	4.9	3362				
15-17	77.7	0.2	0.9	5.3	0.4	7.6	5.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	9.6	6.7	7.3	2271				
Ethnicity of household head																			
Kinh and Hoa	78.9	0.1	0.5	5.2	0.4	9.8	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	8.6	6.2	3.9	11842				
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	67.3	0.1	0.4	8.3	0.3	14.0	1.6	7.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	16.9	9.2	2.8	842				
Khmer	63.2	0.1	1.5	17.6	0.8	11.0	3.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	22.2	20.1	6.5	161				
Mong	81.2	0.1	0.9	7.5	0.3	5.9	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	10.7	8.9	3.7	283				
Other/Missing	80.7	0.7	0.4	4.4	0.4	7.8	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	7.8	6.0	5.5	762				

Table SR.1.1.1: Children's (age 0-17 years) living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Living with neither biological parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years		
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead							Mother alive	Mother dead
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	71.6	0.4	0.9	8.7	0.3	10.2	3.3	3.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	14.6	10.3	5.6	2894
Second	74.9	0.1	0.3	8.3	0.6	10.2	2.3	2.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	12.4	9.3	3.7	2432
Middle	76.1	0.0	0.7	7.0	0.2	9.8	3.7	2.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	10.4	7.9	4.9	2780
Fourth	82.1	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.4	10.2	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	5.6	3.2	2.9	2757
Richest	85.3	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.4	9.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.9	2.6	2.7	3028

¹MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

²MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.1.1.A: Children's (age 0-15 years) living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-15 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Viet Nam SDGCW, 2020-2021

	Living with neither biological parent										Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-15 years
	Living with both parents		Only father alive		Only mother alive		Both alive		Both dead		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
	78.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	5.5	0.4	2.9	0.4	10.1	2.4	2.2	0.3	0.2	100.0						
Sex																				
Male	78.2	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.1	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.0	6.1	3.8	6492			
Female	78.3	0.2	0.5	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.1	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.3	6.8	3.6	5890			
Area																				
Urban	82.5	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.5	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	5.8	3.8	3.5	3954			
Rural	76.3	0.2	0.5	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.4	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	10.7	7.7	3.8	8428			
Region																				
Red River Delta	82.7	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.3	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	6.2	3.9	4.0	3105			
Ha Noi	86.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.4	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	4.1	1.9	3.1	1109			
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	75.8	0.0	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	1.8	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	10.4	6.1	2.7	1801			
North Central and Coastal Areas	77.2	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	7.6	5.5	2.7	2571			
Central Highlands	81.0	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.6	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	8.5	6.6	5.0	904			
South East	80.7	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.9	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	7.8	4.8	3.8	1984			
Ho Chi Minh	81.4	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.2	2.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	3.5	4.8	957			
Mekong River Delta	71.2	0.3	1.0	11.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.8	2.9	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	16.0	13.5	4.7	2017			
Age																				
0-4	79.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	4.8	2.0	3888			
5-9	76.8	0.3	0.4	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.0	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	11.1	7.8	3.2	4370			
10-15	78.4	0.1	0.7	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.8	3.9	2.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	9.6	6.5	5.8	4124			
Ethnicity of household head																				
Kinh and Hoa	78.9	0.1	0.4	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.0	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	8.5	6.1	3.7	10506			
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	67.4	0.1	0.4	8.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.6	1.3	6.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	16.5	9.3	2.5	782			
Khmer	62.7	0.1	1.7	18.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	11.1	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	23.0	20.9	6.2	147			
Mong	83.6	0.1	0.9	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.3	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	8.9	6.9	2.6	260			
Other/missing	81.5	0.6	0.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.0	3.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	687			

Table SR.1.1.A: Children's (age 0-15 years) living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-15 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Viet Nam SDGCW, 2020-2021

Wealth index quintile	Living with neither biological parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-15 years		
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead							Mother alive	Mother dead
Poorest	71.6	0.4	0.7	8.8	0.4	10.5	3.1	3.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	14.5	10.3	5.1	2614
Second	75.1	0.2	0.3	8.1	0.7	10.2	2.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	12.3	9.3	3.7	2154
Middle	76.5	0.0	0.7	6.7	0.1	9.9	3.5	2.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	10.1	7.5	4.6	2442
Fourth	82.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.4	10.5	1.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	5.5	3.2	2.7	2479
Richest	85.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	9.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	2693

¹ Childrens living arrangements (age 0-15)

² Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead (0-15 years)

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Tables SR.11.2 and SR.11.2A present information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18 and 16 respectively. Only a small percentage (1.5 percent) of children age 0-17 years and 1.7 percent of children age 0-15 years had one or both parents living abroad. There were differences between groups of children. The percentage of children in rural areas with at least one parent living abroad (1.9 percent of children age 0-17 years and 2.0 percent of children age 0-15 years) was high, at more than twice that of urban areas (0.8 percent of children age 0-17 years and 0.9 percent of children age 0-15 years). The North Central and Central Coastal region was the region with the highest percentage of children age 0-17 years having one or both parents living abroad (2.8 percent of children age 0-17 years and 3.1 percent of children age 0-15 years).

Tables SR.11.3 and SR.11.3A present information on children under age 18 years and 16 years, respectively, not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member. About 6.6 percent of children age 0-17 years and 6.5 percent of children age 0-15 years lived with neither biological parent. However, most of these children lived with grandparents (82.9 percent of children age 0-17 years and 88.3 percent of children age 0-15 years) or other relatives (10.8 percent of children age 0-17 years and 7.5 percent of children age 0-15 years). The percentage in the Mekong River Delta (13.1 percent for both age groups) was considerably high when compared with other regions.

Table SR.11.2: Children's (age 0-17 years) living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	2.7	10.0	5.4	18.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.5	13891
Sex									
Male	2.9	9.9	5.0	17.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.6	7272
Female	2.6	10.1	5.9	18.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	6619
Area									
Urban	2.0	9.4	3.1	14.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	4453
Rural	3.0	10.3	6.5	19.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.9	9438
Region									
Red River Delta	1.9	8.2	3.1	13.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	3498
Ha Noi	1.7	7.0	1.4	10.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.6	1259
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	4.9	11.5	5.5	22.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	1967
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.3	13.0	4.8	20.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	2.8	2882
Central Highlands	2.0	8.7	4.4	15.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1002
South East	2.4	8.4	4.3	15.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	2235
Ho Chi Minh	2.2	8.9	2.7	13.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	1079
Mekong River Delta	3.3	9.9	11.3	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	2307

Table SR.11.2: Children's (age 0-17 years) living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living else-where ^A	Father living else-where ^A	Both mother and father living else-where ^A	At least one parent living else-where ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Age									
0-4	1.6	12.7	4.2	18.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	3888
5-9	3.3	10.3	6.6	20.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.9	4370
10-14	3.2	8.2	5.4	16.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.1	3362
15-17	2.9	7.6	5.2	15.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2271
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.3	10.3	5.7	18.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.5	13314
Only mother alive	15.9	na	na	15.9	1.6	na	na	1.6	424
Only father alive	na	30.3	na	30.3	na	0.0	na	0.0	75
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	51
Unknown	(22.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	27
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	2.4	9.9	5.1	17.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	11842
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	7.5	14.0	8.3	29.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	842
Khmer	3.1	11.3	16.9	31.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	161
Mong	2.5	6.1	7.4	16.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	283
Other/missing	2.0	8.7	4.0	14.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	762
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.5	10.7	8.5	23.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	2894
Second	3.1	10.3	8.0	21.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	2432
Middle	2.8	9.7	6.9	19.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.9	2780
Fourth	2.1	10.4	2.4	14.9	0.8	1.7	0.1	2.5	2757
Richest	1.2	9.1	1.8	12.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.5	3028
¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad									
^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country									
na: not applicable									
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table SR.11.2A: Children's (age 0-15 years) living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-15 years by coresidence of parents, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 0-15 years with:								Number of children age 0-15 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	2.7	10.2	5.4	18.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	12382
Sex									
Male	2.9	10.2	5.1	18.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.7	6492
Female	2.5	10.3	5.6	18.3	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.6	5890
Area									
Urban	1.8	9.5	2.7	14.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	3954
Rural	3.1	10.5	6.6	20.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	2.0	8428
Region									
Red River Delta	2.0	8.2	2.9	13.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.2	3105
Ha Noi	1.9	7.1	1.4	10.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.8	1109
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	4.4	12.1	5.4	21.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.6	1801
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.2	13.4	4.7	20.3	0.6	2.1	0.4	3.1	2571
Central Highlands	2.0	8.0	4.7	14.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	904
South East	2.5	8.7	3.8	15.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	1984
Ho Chi Minh	2.3	8.9	2.3	13.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	957
Mekong River Delta	3.3	10.1	11.8	25.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	2017
Age									
0-4	1.6	12.7	4.2	18.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	3888
5-9	3.3	10.3	6.6	20.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.9	4370
10-15	3.0	7.8	5.1	16.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	4124
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.3	10.5	5.6	18.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	11898
Only mother alive	14.9	na	na	14.9	1.8	na	na	1.8	348
Only father alive	na	31.9	na	31.9	na	0.0	na	0.0	64
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	47
Unknown	(19.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	26
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	2.4	10.0	5.1	17.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.9	10506
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	6.9	14.8	8.5	30.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	782
Khmer	3.3	11.4	17.4	32.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	147
Mong	2.4	6.5	5.7	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	260
Other/missing	2.1	8.9	3.4	14.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	687
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.3	11.0	8.6	24.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	2614
Second	3.0	10.3	7.9	21.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	2154
Middle	2.9	9.8	6.6	19.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	2.1	2442
Fourth	2.1	10.6	2.3	15.0	0.8	1.9	0.1	2.8	2479
Richest	1.1	9.4	1.9	12.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	2693
¹ SDGCW indicator SR.S3 - Children age 0-15 years with at least one parent living abroad									
^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country na: not applicable () Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table SR.1.1.3: Children age 0-17 years not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Child's relationship to head of household											Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total		
Total	6.6	13891	1.1	0.0	82.9	4.3	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.2	913
Sex													
Male	6.1	7272	1.1	0.0	85.5	5.1	6.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	97.7	443
Female	7.1	6619	1.2	0.0	80.5	3.6	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.6	470
Area													
Urban	4.4	4453	2.5	0.0	75.7	6.4	14.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	96.9	194
Rural	7.6	9438	0.8	0.0	84.8	3.8	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.5	719
Region													
Red River Delta	3.9	3498	(2.8)	(0.0)	(87.2)	(1.0)	(8.8)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.2)	137
Ha Noi	1.8	1259	0.0	0.0	82.4	6.3	9.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	6.3	1967	1.0	0.2	82.1	4.2	11.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	125
North Central and Central coastal areas	5.8	2882	0.0	0.0	83.1	7.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	167
Central Highlands	6.3	1002	0.7	0.0	73.9	7.9	14.3	0.6	0.8	1.8	100.0	96.8	63
South East	5.3	2235	4.1	0.0	62.0	12.3	20.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	94.7	118
Ho Chi Minh	3.9	1079	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.8)	(22.6)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	43
Mekong River Delta	13.1	2307	0.0	0.0	91.1	0.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	303
Age													
0-4	4.8	3888	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	187
5-9	7.8	4370	0.0	0.0	92.4	0.3	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	342
10-14	6.9	3362	0.0	0.0	80.6	7.5	10.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	98.8	232
15-17	6.7	2271	6.9	0.1	48.5	14.1	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.7	151
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	5.8	13314	1.2	0.0	83.8	3.8	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.3	769
Only mother alive	16.2	424	1.5	0.0	82.4	5.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	96.1	69
Only father alive	31.7	75	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.4)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	100.0	(99.6)	24
Both parents deceased	100.0	51	0.0	0.0	68.6	12.5	16.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	51
Unknown	(0.0)	27	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0

Table SR.1.1.3: Children age 0-17 years not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Child's relationship to head of household											Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total			
Ethnicity of household head														
Kinh and Hoa	6.2	11842	0.9	0.0	83.9	4.4	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	98.6	733	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	9.2	842	1.3	0.0	92.8	0.0	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.0	77	
Khmer	20.1	161	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	32	
Mong	8.9	283	1.0	0.9	41.3	8.2	42.1	1.4	0.0	5.2	100.0	93.8	25	
Other/missing	6.0	762	5.7	0.0	66.6	11.4	14.4	0.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	93.0	46	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	10.3	2894	1.9	0.1	82.0	2.1	12.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.3	299	
Second	9.3	2432	2.2	0.0	85.8	4.4	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	96.5	226	
Middle	7.9	2780	0.0	0.0	81.1	8.2	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	220	
Fourth	3.2	2757	0.0	0.0	83.0	4.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	89	
Richest	2.6	3028	0.0	0.0	83.3	1.8	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78	

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

NC: No cases to base a percent.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SR.1.1.3A: Children age 0-15 years not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Child's relationship to head of household											Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a	Number of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-15 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total		
Total	6.5	12382	0.4	0.0	88.3	3.0	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.9	799
Sex													
Male	6.1	6492	0.6	0.0	89.1	2.9	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.2	397
Female	6.8	5890	0.1	0.0	87.5	3.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	402
Area													
Urban	3.8	3954	1.0	0.0	84.2	4.5	9.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.2	150
Rural	7.7	8428	0.2	0.0	89.3	2.6	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	649
Region													
Red River Delta	3.9	3105	0.0	0.0	92.5	1.2	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	120
Ha Noi	1.9	1109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	6.1	1801	0.9	0.1	89.9	1.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.7	110
North Central and Coastal Areas	5.5	2571	0.0	0.0	88.4	4.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	142
Central Highlands	6.6	904	0.7	0.0	74.9	7.6	13.4	0.7	0.8	1.9	100.0	96.6	59
South East	4.8	1984	1.5	0.0	71.6	7.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.1	96
Ho Chi Minh City	3.5	957	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(18.6)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	34
Mekong River Delta	13.5	2017	0.0	0.0	94.6	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	273
Age													
0-4	4.8	3888	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	187
5-9	7.8	4370	0.0	0.0	92.4	0.3	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	342
10-15	6.5	4124	1.1	0.0	77.6	8.4	11.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	97.8	269
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	5.7	11898	0.3	0.0	89.7	2.1	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.2	679
Only mother alive	15.2	348	2.0	0.0	82.5	7.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	94.9	53
Only father alive	31.9	64	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	100.0	(99.5)	20
Both parents deceased	100.0	47	0.0	0.0	75.0	12.3	10.3	1.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	47
Unknown	(0.0)	26	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0

Table SR.1.1.3A: Children age 0-15 years not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Child's relationship to head of household											Number of children age 0-15 years not living with a biological parent	
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-15 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/Partner	Grand-child	Brother/Sister	Other relative	Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total		Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	6.1	10506	0.2	0.0	88.7	3.1	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.2	642
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	9.3	782	1.4	0.0	94.7	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	73
Khmer	20.9	147	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	31
Mong	6.9	260	0.0	0.5	57.3	8.4	25.3	1.9	0.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	18
Other/missing	5.2	687	1.2	0.0	78.5	6.7	11.1	0.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.1	36
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.3	2614	0.5	0.0	87.5	2.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.7	268
Second	9.3	2154	0.7	0.0	91.4	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	97.7	200
Middle	7.5	2442	0.0	0.0	87.3	4.1	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	184
Fourth	3.2	2479	0.0	0.0	85.2	5.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	79
Richest	2.6	2693	0.0	0.0	88.7	2.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69

¹ SDGCW indicator SR.S1 - Children's (age 0-15 years) living arrangements

^a Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

NC: No cases to base a percent.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases



CHAPTER 5
SURVIVE

5. SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life³⁸
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 and Figure CS.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

In the most recent five-year period, neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 6 per 1,000 live births (95 percent confidence interval from 3 per 1,000 to 10 per 1,000), infant mortality rate is estimated at 10 per 1,000 live births (95 percent confidence interval from 6 per 1,000 to 14 per 1,000) and under-five mortality rate is estimated at 14 per 1,000 live births (95 percent confidence interval from 9 per 1,000 to 19 per 1,000) (see Figure CS.1. These figures indicate that around 60 percent of infant deaths were neonatal deaths and around 71 percent of under-5 deaths were infant deaths.

³⁸ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	6	4	10	4	14
5-9	5	3	8	2	10
10-14	6	6	12	4	16

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure CS.1. Childhood mortality, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

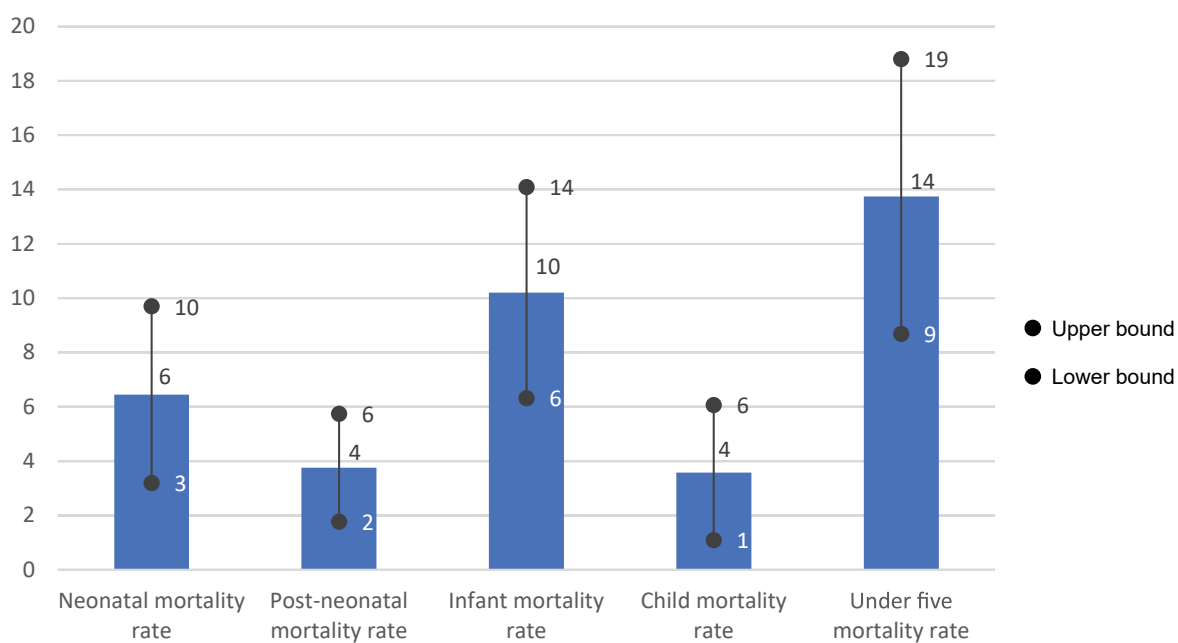


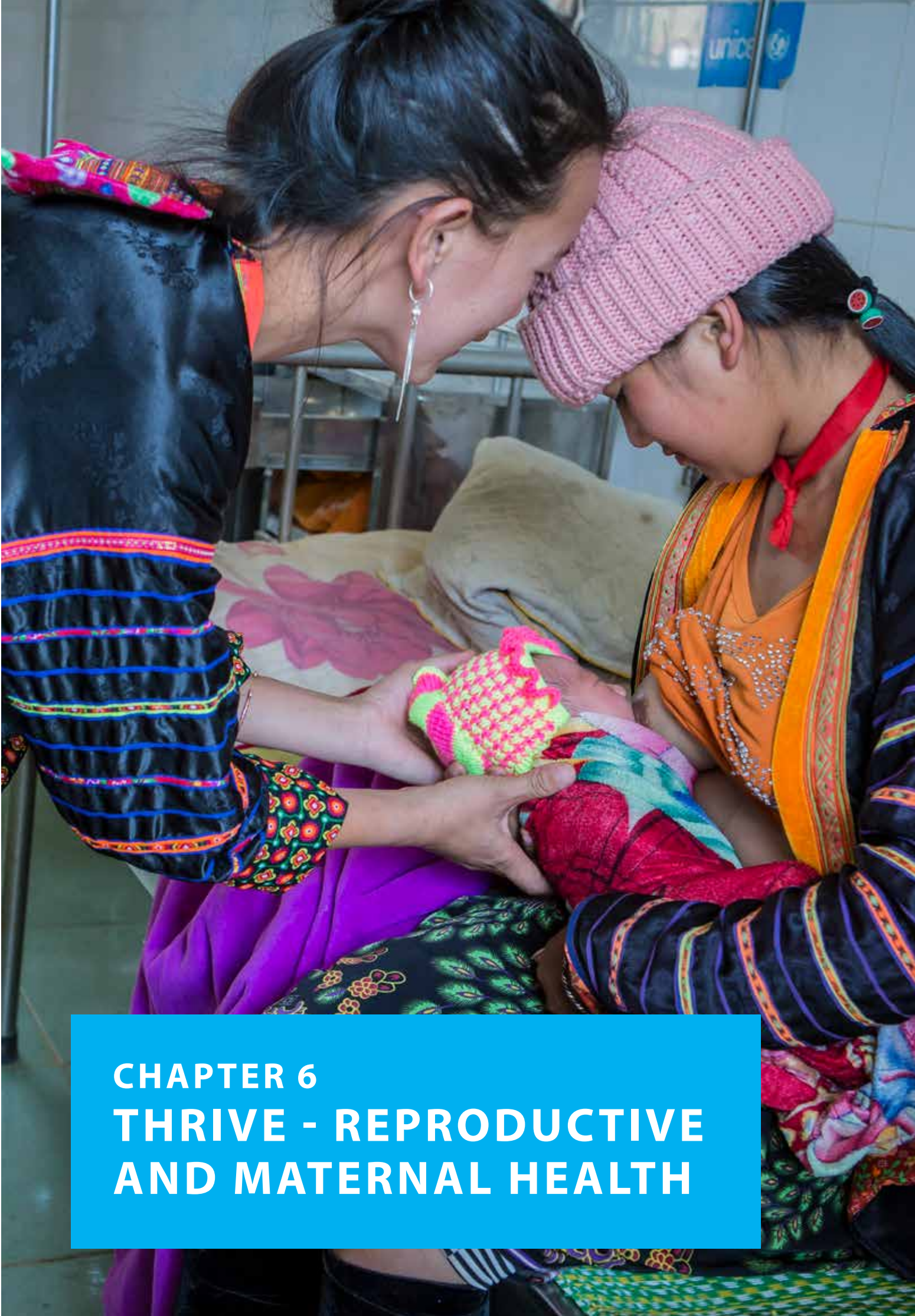
Table CS.2 provides estimates of childhood mortality rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey by residential area and sex.

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by place of residence and sex

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by place of residence and sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	6	4	10	4	14
Area					
Urban	5	1	6	5	11
Rural	7	5	12	3	15
Sex					
Male	7	5	12	4	16
Female	6	2	8	3	11

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates



CHAPTER 6
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE
AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1 presents fertility rates for the 3-year period prior to the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 by national and urban/rural area.

The general fertility rate (GFR) was 70.2 live births per 1,000 women age 15-49 years. This rate was higher in rural areas (75.5) as compared to urban areas (61.5).

The age specific fertility rates (ASFR) was highest among women age 25-29 years, with 135 live births per 1,000 women; followed by women age 20-24 years with 125 live births and women age 30-34 years with 90 live births per 1,000 women. Thus, the majority of Vietnamese women gave birth between the ages of 20 and 29. In rural areas, women gave birth earlier and had more children than in urban areas, as in rural areas ASFR was highest among women age 20-24 years (154) where as in urban areas ASFR was highest among women age 25-29 years (144).

Nationally, the total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.2 children per woman. TFR was higher in rural areas (2.4) than in urban areas (1.9). The Central Highlands (2.9 children/woman), Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (2.8 children/woman), Red River Delta (2.5) were regions with high fertility (Table TM.2.1). The two regions with low fertility were the South East (1.8) and the Mekong River Delta (1.8). Ho Chi Minh City had the lowest TFR in the country (1.4). Among ethnic groups, the Kinh/Hoa and Khmer ethnic

groups had the lowest TFR (2.1) while the Mong ethnic group had the highest TFR (3.6). Women with college/university education or higher had the lowest TFR (2.1), women who had never attended school or only attended kindergarten had the highest TFR (3.6). Women in the richest group had the lowest TFR (2.0), women in the poorest group had the highest fertility rate (2.6).

A good reference source for TFR of Viet Nam is the Annual Population Change Survey conducted in 2020³⁹. The annual survey demonstrated a slightly increasing trend in TFR over past 10 years (from 2.03 in 2009 to 2.12 in 2020). The same trend was observed between urban and rural areas, among regions, and among ethnic groups.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	18	59	42
20-24	76	154	125
25-29	144	131	135
30-34	87	92	90
35-39	50	36	41
40-44	7	11	9
45-49	2	0	1
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	1.9	2.4	2.2
GFR ^C	61.5	75.5	70.2
CBR ^D	14.7	15.4	15.2

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^AThe age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^BTFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^CGFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^DCBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

39 The national sample of the 2020 Population Change Survey consists of 305,600 households

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Nationally, the adolescent birth rate was the highest among women living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (115) and Central Highlands (76), where many ethnic minority groups lived. The adolescent birth rate was the highest among women having pre-primary or no education (235) and lowest among those having education of university or higher degree (4). The adolescent birth rate in the Kinh/Hoa ethnic group was 28 compared to 210 live births per 1,000 women in Mong ethnic group. The survey results also show that the adolescent fertility rate was closely related to household wealth: the fertility rate among adolescents from the poorest wealth quintile was 106 compared to 10 among those who belong to the richest quintile.

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who were pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who had a live birth before age 15. These estimates were all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁰

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Table TM.2.2W shows that 4.9 percent of women age 15-19 years had a live birth and 0.9 percent were currently pregnant with their first child, 5.9 percent ever had a live birth or were pregnant with their first child, and 0.1 percent had a live birth before age 15. In general, these rates were much higher among women in rural areas than in urban areas. These rates were higher in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, and in the Central Highlands region where many ethnic minority groups live. Among the Mong ethnic group, 40.7 percent of women age 15-19 years ever had a live birth, 6.9 percent were pregnant with their first child, and 47.6 percent had a live birth or were pregnant with their first child, and 7 percent had live births before age 15. The results also show that the early childbearing

⁴⁰ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

was closely related to household wealth: the highest percent of women age 15-19 years who had a live birth or were pregnant with first child was among those belonging to the poorest wealth quintile (15.6 percent) compared to women belonging to the richest wealth quintile (0.5 percent). A similar pattern in the proportion of women age 20-24 years who had a live birth before the age of 18 was also observed.

About 0.9 percent of men age 15-19 years ever fathered a live birth and 0.4 percent of men age 20-24 years became fathers before the age of 18. Early fatherhood was found in rural areas, mainly in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous and Central Highlands regions. It is especially noteworthy that a higher proportion of men age 15-19 years (31.8 percent) from the Mong ethnic group fathered a live birth, and 7.9 percent in the age 20-24 years fathered a live birth before the age of 18 (table TM.2.2M).

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mothers and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.3W shown that 0.1 percent of women age 15-49 years had a live birth before the age 15 years (0.2 percent in rural and 0.1 percent in urban areas). Among women age 20-49 years, 4.2 percent had a live birth before the age of 18 years (5.7 percent in rural and 1.7 percent in urban areas). Across age groups, the proportion of women having a live birth before the age of 18 years among women age 20-24 years was highest, i.e. 8.2 percent.

Compared to women, the tendency for early fatherhood at early ages among men was much lower. The percent of men age 20-49 years becoming a father before the age of 15 was negligible and was less than one percent before the age of 18 (Table TM.2.3M).

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	42	2.2
Area		
Urban	18	1.9
Rural	59	2.4
Region		
Red River Delta	25	2.5
Ha Noi	16	2.0
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	115	2.8
North Central and Central Coastal Area	29	2.3
Central Highlands	76	2.9
South East	29	1.8
Ho Chi Minh City	16	1.4
Mekong River Delta	42	1.8
Education		
Pre-primary or no education	(235)	3.6
Primary education	(166)	2.5
Lower secondary	133	2.6
Upper secondary	22	2.3
Vocational high school	(*)	2.6
University/ college or higher	4	2.1
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	28	2.1
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	92	2.3
Khmer	(103)	2.1
Mong	210	3.6
Other/missing	131	2.9
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	106	2.6
Second	40	2.1
Middle	34	2.1
Fourth	22	2.2
Richest	10	2.0
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions. () Rates based on 125-249 women years of exposure. (*) Not shown, rates based on less than 125 women years of exposure.		

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	4.9	0.9	5.9	0.1	1385	8.2	1352
Area							
Urban	2.7	0.6	3.4	0.0	505	1.1	559
Rural	6.2	1.1	7.3	0.2	879	13.2	792
Region							
Red River Delta	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.0	396	3.5	296
Ha Noi	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	158	3.1	158
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	12.0	2.0	14.0	0.7	161	19.9	152
North Central and Central Coastal Area	4.3	1.4	5.7	0.0	248	5.5	232
Central Highlands	7.4	2.6	10.0	1.2	81	16.6	82
South East	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	275	4.3	363
Ho Chi Minh City	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	154	2.0	217
Mekong River Delta	6.2	1.0	7.2	0.0	223	12.2	225
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	42.1	2.2	44.3	15.1	9	(*)	20
Primary education	26.2	4.1	30.3	0.8	26	24.3	53
Lower secondary	19.3	2.3	21.6	0.3	199	18.1	322
Upper secondary	1.8	0.7	2.5	0.0	985	8.2	410
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	28
University/ college or higher	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	163	0.0	518
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	3.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	1219	5.1	1139
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	10.5	2.8	13.3	0.0	61	25.8	71
Khmer	15.7	2.5	18.2	0.0	15	7.3	18
Mong	40.7	6.9	47.6	7.0	30	28.3	48
Other/missing	17.8	2.7	20.5	0.0	60	25.7	76
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	12.6	3.0	15.6	0.8	255	20.8	251
Second	6.2	0.7	6.9	0.0	294	9.8	296
Middle	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	287	3.9	320
Fourth	2.4	0.6	3.0	0.0	264	5.9	269
Richest	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	285	0.3	216

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	0.9	0.0	652	0.4	636
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	190	0.0	259
Rural	1.3	0.0	462	0.7	377
Region					
Red River Delta	0.0	0.0	164	0.2	142
Ha Noi	0.0	0.0	62	(0.0)	55
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	4.2	0.0	68	4.1	48
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.1	0.0	120	0.4	112
Central Highlands	1.4	0.0	45	0.0	51
South East	0.0	0.0	130	0.0	184
Ho Chi Minh City	(0.0)	(0.0)	54	0.0	100
Mekong River Delta	1.9	0.0	126	0.0	98
Education					
Pre-primary or no education	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	10
Primary education	(2.1)	(0.0)	16	(0.2)	35
Lower secondary	4.0	0.0	133	1.1	166
Upper secondary	0.1	0.0	449	0.4	224
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	16
University/ college or higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	0.0	185
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	0.4	0.0	564	0.0	529
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(1.3)	(0.0)	25	(1.4)	35
Khmer	(0.0)	(0.0)	10	(0.0)	6
Mong	31.8	0.0	9	7.9	21
Other/missing	1.2	0.0	45	1.5	46
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.8	0.0	131	1.7	142
Second	0.0	0.0	127	0.2	141
Middle	1.8	0.0	131	0.1	139
Fourth	0.0	0.0	129	0.0	110
Richest	0.0	0.0	135	0.0	104

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Age	Urban						Rural						All					
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years	
	0.1	1.7	3525	0.2	6739	5.7	5860	0.1	10770	4.2	9385							
Total	0.1	1.7	3525	0.2	6739	5.7	5860	0.1	10770	4.2	9385							
15-19	0.0	na	na	0.2	879	na	na	0.1	1385	na	na							
15-17	0.0	na	na	0.2	647	na	na	0.1	946	na	na							
18-19	0.0	na	na	0.3	233	na	na	0.2	439	na	na							
20-24	0.0	1.1	559	0.2	792	13.2	792	0.1	1352	8.2	1352							
25-29	0.0	1.4	638	0.2	1183	5.8	1183	0.1	1820	4.2	1820							
30-34	0.0	1.2	636	0.2	1101	3.4	1101	0.1	1737	2.6	1737							
35-39	0.1	0.9	655	0.1	993	3.7	993	0.1	1648	2.6	1648							
40-44	0.2	3.7	573	0.3	934	5.0	934	0.3	1507	4.5	1507							
45-49	0.0	2.4	465	0.2	857	4.6	857	0.1	1322	3.9	1322							

na: not applicable

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Age	Urban					Rural					All					
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.1	1749	0.1	1559	0.0	3174	0.8	2712	0.0	4923	0.5	4271	0.0	4923	0.5	4271
15-19	0.0	190	na	na	0.0	462	na	na	0.0	652	na	na	0.0	652	na	na
15-17	0.0	131	na	na	0.0	355	na	na	0.0	486	na	na	0.0	486	na	na
18-19	(0.0)	59	na	na	0.0	107	na	na	0.0	166	na	na	0.0	166	na	na
20-24	0.0	259	0.0	259	0.0	377	0.7	377	0.0	636	0.4	636	0.0	636	0.4	636
25-29	0.0	329	0.0	329	0.0	542	1.0	542	0.0	870	0.6	870	0.0	870	0.6	870
30-34	0.0	277	0.0	277	0.0	524	0.6	524	0.0	801	0.4	801	0.0	801	0.4	801
35-39	0.3	275	0.3	275	0.0	494	0.5	494	0.1	768	0.4	768	0.1	768	0.4	768
40-44	0.1	223	0.1	223	0.0	401	1.5	401	0.1	624	1.0	624	0.1	624	1.0	624
45-49	0.0	197	0.0	197	0.0	375	0.3	375	0.0	572	0.2	572	0.0	572	0.2	572

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴¹

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

Table TM.3.1 presents that 72.8 percent of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union reported using any contraceptive method, 59.8 percent using modern methods and 13 percent traditional methods (compared to the findings of MICS 2014 that reported 75.7 percent using any contraceptive methods, 57 percent modern methods and 18.8 percent traditional methods). Of modern contraceptive methods, intrauterine devices (IUD) remained a dominant method (23.7 percent), then pills (16 percent) and male condoms (15.3 percent) while injectables, implants and female condom accounted for a small proportion (2.0 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.7 percent respectively). While the difference in use of modern contraceptive methods between urban and rural areas was not significant, it was higher among women age 35-39 years (70.7 percent) and age 40-44 years (65.8 percent), had two and more children (around 66 percent), belonged to Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung ethnic groups (69.2 percent), and the richest index quintile (65.2 percent). Traditional contraceptive use was higher amongst those who resided in Central Highland (17.5 percent) and South East regions (16.2 percent) and were at age 40-49 years (over 16 percent).

Among sexually active women who were currently not married or not in union age 15-49 years (Table TM.3.2), 48.8 percent reported using any method of contraception (45 percent modern methods and 3.8 percent traditional methods).

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table TM.3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

⁴¹ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴² and iii) fecund⁴³ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the last birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the last birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁴ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

42 A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

43 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

44 In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, presented in Table TM.3.3.

Table TM.3.3 shows that the total unmet need for family planning for women who were currently married or in union was 10.1 percent (4.6 percent for spacing births and 5.6 percent for limiting births). These rates were higher as compared to findings of MICS 2014, 6.1 percent had unmet need (2.5 percent for spacing births and 3.6 percent for limiting births). Those who lived in the Red River Delta region had the highest unmet need (14.7 percent) while those who lived in the Mekong River Delta region had the lowest unmet need for family planning (6.9 percent).

In Table TM. 3.4, for sexually active women who were currently unmarried or not in union, the total unmet need for family planning was much higher, 40.7 percent (20.4 percent for spacing births and 20.3 percent for limiting births).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women currently married or in union				
	Modern method							Traditional method											
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	27.2	1.6	0.0	23.7	2.0	0.3	16.0	15.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	7.5	5.3	0.2	59.8	13.0	72.8	7577	
Area																			
Urban	28.7	1.4	0.0	20.9	0.8	0.4	12.7	22.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	6.3	4.8	0.1	60.1	11.2	71.3	2558	
Rural	26.4	1.7	0.0	25.2	2.7	0.2	17.6	11.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.1	5.5	0.2	59.7	13.9	73.6	5020	
Region																			
Red River Delta	32.2	1.3	0.0	22.7	0.3	0.6	8.4	23.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.5	5.0	0.1	57.1	10.6	67.8	1794	
Ha Noi	20.6	1.3	0.0	18.5	0.5	1.1	8.2	33.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	8.9	5.9	0.2	64.3	14.9	79.4	657	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	29.4	2.9	0.0	28.7	5.1	0.1	18.1	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.2	0.1	63.2	7.4	70.6	1050	
North Central and Coastal Area	23.8	1.6	0.0	29.7	2.1	0.0	11.9	17.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	6.7	6.0	0.0	63.5	12.7	76.2	1525	
Central Highlands	24.4	2.7	0.0	20.6	6.1	0.9	16.7	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	9.7	7.8	0.0	58.2	17.5	75.6	475	
South East	30.2	1.1	0.0	19.1	0.9	0.3	14.9	14.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	9.9	6.0	0.2	53.6	16.2	69.8	1430	
Ho Chi Minh City	31.7	1.1	0.0	17.2	0.3	0.6	15.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.9	2.2	0.5	55.7	12.6	68.3	673	
Mekong River Delta	20.2	1.2	0.0	20.4	1.5	0.1	30.4	10.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.5	4.9	0.5	64.1	15.8	79.8	1303	
Age																			
15-19	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	16.9	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	24.6	0.9	25.5	102	
15-17	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.8	0.3	16.2	25	
18-19	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	20.9	1.3	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	27.5	1.1	28.6	77	
20-24	42.4	0.1	0.0	11.6	3.9	0.2	15.2	13.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.3	0.0	45.2	12.4	57.6	627	
25-29	32.9	0.5	0.0	15.7	2.1	0.6	19.3	18.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	0.4	57.6	9.6	67.1	1384	
30-34	25.8	1.4	0.0	20.9	2.1	0.6	17.0	19.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	6.3	5.6	0.1	62.3	11.9	74.2	1548	
35-39	16.7	2.2	0.0	30.0	2.2	0.2	18.1	17.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.0	0.0	70.7	12.5	83.3	1476	
40-44	17.8	2.0	0.0	32.3	1.3	0.1	15.5	14.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	10.0	6.2	0.2	65.8	16.4	82.2	1319	
45-49	34.1	3.0	0.0	28.1	1.4	0.0	8.6	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.7	0.3	49.3	16.5	65.9	1122	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women currently married or in union			
	Modern method							Traditional method										
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Infectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Education																		
Pre-primary or no education	26.6	5.3	0.0	26.5	11.4	0.0	21.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.4	3.5	0.0	66.5	6.9	73.4	294
Primary education	24.8	2.7	0.0	24.7	3.2	0.0	20.8	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	8.9	6.3	0.4	59.5	15.6	75.2	932
Lower secondary	24.9	1.6	0.0	27.8	1.6	0.1	18.9	9.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.0	5.5	0.1	60.5	14.6	75.1	2700
Upper secondary	29.6	1.2	0.0	22.3	1.6	0.2	16.6	14.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	5.3	0.3	56.9	13.5	70.4	1630
Vocational high school	27.2	1.1	0.2	19.4	1.5	0.8	14.1	24.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	5.8	4.4	0.0	62.7	10.1	72.8	367
University/ college or higher	30.1	0.9	0.0	18.5	1.0	0.7	7.3	30.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.8	0.0	60.0	9.9	69.9	1654
Number of living children																		
0	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	6.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	11.0	3.3	14.2	347
1	40.7	0.2	0.0	12.3	1.5	0.2	14.8	17.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	6.3	5.2	0.3	47.4	11.8	59.3	1633
2	19.5	1.3	0.0	28.0	2.1	0.3	18.0	16.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.2	5.5	0.2	66.6	13.9	80.5	4144
3	19.8	3.8	0.0	30.9	2.1	0.5	15.0	13.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	8.3	5.3	0.0	66.7	13.6	80.2	1197
4+	20.9	7.2	0.0	25.7	7.1	0.6	13.5	8.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	8.8	6.2	0.0	64.0	15.0	79.1	256
Ethnicity of household head																		
Kinh and Hoa	27.1	1.4	0.0	23.2	1.1	0.3	14.9	17.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.0	5.6	0.2	59.1	13.8	72.9	6449
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	24.7	1.6	0.0	34.1	4.1	0.1	20.1	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.1	0.0	69.2	6.1	75.3	501
Khmer	34.1	1.4	0.0	20.4	1.0	0.0	26.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.2	4.1	0.1	52.4	13.5	65.9	95
Mong	37.1	1.8	0.0	31.0	14.2	0.1	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.5	0.0	58.5	4.4	62.9	151
Other/missing	25.6	4.4	0.0	17.0	9.8	0.3	28.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.7	5.6	0.0	63.2	11.3	74.4	381
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	25.9	2.6	0.0	25.3	5.7	0.1	23.3	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4	4.9	0.3	63.5	10.6	74.1	1493
Second	29.7	1.6	0.0	22.8	1.6	0.2	18.6	9.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	9.7	6.0	0.0	54.7	15.7	70.3	1453
Middle	28.6	1.0	0.0	23.6	0.7	0.1	15.3	13.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	9.7	5.9	0.2	55.5	15.9	71.4	1489
Fourth	27.7	1.4	0.0	23.5	1.7	0.0	12.9	19.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.0	0.2	59.9	12.4	72.3	1560
Richest	24.3	1.5	0.0	23.4	0.5	1.0	10.3	27.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	6.7	3.8	0.1	65.2	10.5	75.7	1583

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	45.0	3.8	48.8	134
Area				
Urban	(39.1)	(1.7)	(40.8)	69
Rural	(51.2)	(6.0)	(57.2)	65

^A"Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹	Number of women currently married or in union	
Total	4.6	5.6	10.1	17.5	55.3	72.8	22.1	60.8	82.9	87.8	72.2	7577	6282
Area													
Urban	4.3	5.9	10.3	17.1	54.1	71.3	21.5	60.0	81.5	87.4	73.7	2558	2085
Rural	4.7	5.4	10.0	17.7	55.9	73.6	22.4	61.2	83.6	88.0	71.4	5020	4198
Region													
Red River Delta	6.7	8.1	14.7	15.5	52.3	67.8	22.2	60.4	82.5	82.1	69.2	1794	1481
Ha Noi	2.9	4.5	7.4	18.2	61.1	79.4	21.1	65.7	86.8	91.5	74.1	657	571
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	4.0	7.6	11.6	12.8	57.8	70.6	16.8	65.4	82.2	85.9	76.9	1050	863
North Central and Central Coastal Area	4.9	2.2	7.1	22.4	53.8	76.2	27.3	56.0	83.3	91.5	76.2	1525	1270
Central Highlands	5.0	5.5	10.5	21.4	54.2	75.6	26.4	59.8	86.2	87.8	67.5	475	409
South East	4.1	5.0	9.1	19.1	50.7	69.8	23.2	55.7	78.9	88.4	67.9	1430	1128
Ho Chi Minh City	4.0	5.2	9.3	17.4	50.9	68.3	21.4	56.1	77.6	88.1	71.9	673	522
Mekong River Delta	2.0	4.9	6.9	15.3	64.5	79.8	17.3	69.5	86.8	92.0	73.8	1303	1131
Age													
15-19	27.9	5.5	33.4	23.4	2.1	25.5	51.3	7.6	59.0	43.3	41.8	102	60
15-17	26.2	12.6	38.7	15.8	0.4	16.2	41.9	13.0	54.9	(29.4)	(28.8)	25	14
18-19	28.5	3.2	31.7	26.0	2.7	28.6	54.4	5.9	60.3	47.5	45.6	77	46
20-24	13.4	2.9	16.3	42.5	15.1	57.6	55.9	17.9	73.8	78.0	61.2	627	463
25-29	9.9	4.5	14.4	36.0	31.1	67.1	45.9	35.6	81.5	82.3	70.6	1384	1129
30-34	4.6	5.1	9.7	22.8	51.4	74.2	27.4	56.5	83.9	88.4	74.2	1548	1299
35-39	1.2	5.5	6.7	9.7	73.5	83.3	10.9	79.0	89.9	92.6	78.6	1476	1327
40-44	0.6	6.5	7.1	2.8	79.5	82.2	3.3	86.0	89.3	92.1	73.7	1319	1179
45-49	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.6	65.3	65.9	0.6	73.1	73.7	89.4	66.9	1122	827

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹	Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning	
Education													
Pre-primary or no education	1.9	7.7	9.6	6.2	67.2	73.4	8.1	74.9	83.1	88.4	80.1	294	244
Primary education	2.7	5.3	7.9	7.6	67.6	75.2	10.3	72.9	83.2	90.5	71.6	932	775
Lower secondary	2.9	6.3	9.2	14.6	60.5	75.1	17.6	66.8	84.4	89.1	71.7	2700	2277
Upper secondary	6.8	4.6	11.4	22.5	47.9	70.4	29.3	52.5	81.8	86.0	69.6	1630	1334
Vocational high school	4.5	6.9	11.3	20.6	52.2	72.8	25.1	59.1	84.2	86.5	74.5	367	309
University/college or higher	6.6	4.7	11.3	24.3	45.6	69.9	30.9	50.4	81.2	86.1	73.9	1654	1343
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	4.4	5.7	10.2	17.2	55.7	72.9	21.6	61.4	83.0	87.8	71.1	6449	5354
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	4.6	4.4	9.0	19.7	55.6	75.3	24.3	60.0	84.3	89.3	82.1	501	422
Khmer	1.7	5.2	6.9	15.1	50.8	65.9	16.8	56.0	72.7	90.6	72.1	95	69
Mong	3.8	6.0	9.8	8.0	54.9	62.9	11.9	60.8	72.7	86.5	80.4	151	110
Other/missing	7.5	3.9	11.4	24.9	49.6	74.4	32.4	53.5	85.9	86.7	73.5	381	327
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.7	6.1	10.8	17.6	56.5	74.1	22.3	62.6	85.0	87.3	74.7	1493	1268
Second	5.5	6.5	12.0	17.9	52.4	70.3	23.4	58.9	82.3	85.4	66.4	1453	1196
Middle	4.6	5.0	9.6	18.3	53.0	71.4	22.9	58.1	81.0	88.1	68.5	1489	1206
Fourth	4.3	5.1	9.4	17.6	54.7	72.3	21.8	59.9	81.7	88.5	73.4	1560	1274
Richest	3.8	5.1	8.9	16.3	59.4	75.7	20.0	64.5	84.6	89.5	77.1	1583	1338

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)		Total demand for family planning		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	For spacing births	For limiting births	For spacing births	For limiting births		Any method	Modern methods				
Total	20.4	20.3	40.7	36.7	12.0	48.8	89.5	32.3	57.1	134	54.5	50.3	120
Area													
Urban	(25.7)	(22.6)	(48.3)	(30.3)	(10.5)	(40.8)	(89.0)	(33.1)	(55.9)	69	(45.8)	(43.9)	61
Rural	(14.8)	(17.9)	(32.7)	(43.6)	(13.7)	(57.2)	(89.9)	(31.6)	(58.4)	65	(63.6)	(57.0)	59

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁴⁵ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁴⁶

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.1 presents that 97 percent of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth within two years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled health personnel. It was found that nearly all antenatal care services were provided by medical doctors (95 percent) while midwives and nurses kept a minor role in antenatal care service provision (2 percent). The proportion of women who did not have antenatal care accounted for 2.2 percent.

Those who were from the Mong ethnic group, had pre-primary or no education, belonged to the poorest quintile and those live in the Northern Midland and Mountainous region had a lower coverage of antenatal care provided by skilled birth personnel (60.5 percent, 72.2 percent, 87.7 percent and 89.1 percent respectively), compared to those in other sub-groups. Proportion of mothers who received antenatal care from midwives and nurses was low across all demographic, geographical and socio-economic sub-groups (ranged from 0.1 to 9.7 percent).

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. It also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

⁴⁵ WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

The percentage of women who had 4 or more and 8 or more antenatal care visits was 88.2 percent and 52.7 percent respectively. The proportion of women who had at least 4 ANC was lower among those who had pre-primary or no education (29 percent), belonged to the Mong ethnic group (10.6 percent) and from the poorest wealth quintile (62.3 percent).

Table TM.4.2 also gives the information on the timing of the first ANC visit. Overall, 92.4 percent of women who had a live birth within the last 2 years had their first ANC visit within the first 3 months of pregnancy, with the median months of the first antenatal visit by 1.2 months. The timing of first ANC visit positively correlated with education level, ethnicity, mother's age at birth and wealth index quintile. In particular, only 45.4 percent of mothers with pre-primary or no education attended antenatal care within the first 3 months compared with about 86 percent among mothers with primary school education. It was noted that only 28.6 percent of Mong women had their first antenatal check-up within the first 3 months of pregnancy while among the Kinh/Hoa groups was 96.2 percent and the Tay, Thai, Muong, and Nung ethnic groups 93.8 percent. For mothers aged under 20 and those belonging to the poorest index quintile, this rate was 77.5 percent and 76.7 percent respectively.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3. Among women who had a live birth in the two years prior to the survey, 87 percent reported having their blood pressure measured, 83 percent having their urine tested and 78.9 percent having their blood tested in antenatal care visits. The percentage of women who received all three tests was 74 percent. The proportion was much lower among respondents who belong to the Mong ethnicity (13.8 percent), have pre-primary or no education (18.9 percent), reside in the Central Highlands (52.5 percent) and Northern Midlands and Mountainous regions (54.9 percent), belong to the poorest quintile (49.6 percent) and aged under 20 (52.3 percent).

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Provider of antenatal care ^A				Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Med-ical doctor	Nurse/ Mid-wife	Village health worker	No antenatal care			
Total	95.0	2.0	0.8	2.2	100.0	97.0	1436
Area							
Urban	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	449
Rural	93.0	2.9	1.2	2.9	100.0	95.9	987
Region							
Red River Delta	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	354
Ha Noi	96.4	2.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	82.1	7.1	2.8	8.1	100.0	89.1	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	96.0	2.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	98.7	300
Central Highlands	88.6	1.7	1.8	7.9	100.0	90.3	104
South East	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	258
Ho Chi Minh City	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	109
Mekong River Delta	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	188

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Provider of antenatal care ^A				Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Mid-wife	Village health worker	No antenatal care			
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	65.9	6.2	0.8	27.0	100.0	72.2	47
Primary education	91.5	0.7	2.4	5.4	100.0	92.2	97
Lower secondary	92.2	3.6	1.9	2.2	100.0	95.8	379
Upper secondary	97.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	99.0	402
Vocational high school	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	94
University/ college or higher	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	418
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	85.2	5.4	2.8	6.7	100.0	90.5	94
20-34	95.6	1.9	0.6	1.9	100.0	97.5	1178
35-49	96.1	1.2	0.8	1.9	100.0	97.3	165
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	82.7	9.7	5.1	2.5	100.0	92.5	96
Khmer	96.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	17
Mong	54.2	6.2	4.2	35.4	100.0	60.5	48
Other/missing	83.6	5.5	2.8	8.0	100.0	89.2	91
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.2	5.5	3.2	9.1	100.0	87.7	296
Second	98.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	99.1	304
Middle	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	277
Fourth	97.8	1.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	298
Richest	98.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit		
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months				8+ months	Total
Total	2.2	7.7	88.2	52.7	2.2	92.4	3.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	1436	1.2	1405
Area													
Urban	0.6	2.5	94.8	72.1	0.6	96.6	1.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	449	1.2	447
Rural	2.9	10.1	85.1	43.9	2.9	90.6	4.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	987	1.2	958
Region													
Red River Delta	0.6	2.2	93.3	62.5	0.6	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	354	1.2	352
Ha Noi	0.9	1.9	96.4	81.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108	1.2	107
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	8.1	23.9	67.5	31.1	8.1	79.6	8.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	232	1.8	214
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.3	2.6	93.9	43.0	0.3	97.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	300	1.0	299
Central Highlands	7.9	21.5	70.2	33.3	7.9	81.8	8.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	104	1.2	95
South East	0.4	1.3	98.3	76.4	0.4	96.0	2.0	0.5	1.0	100.0	258	1.2	257
Ho Chi Minh City	1.1	1.0	98.0	78.9	1.1	97.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	1.4	108
Mekong River Delta	0.2	7.5	91.0	54.5	0.2	91.0	5.8	1.9	1.1	100.0	188	1.2	187
Education													
Pre-primary or no education	27.0	43.9	29.0	12.9	27.0	45.4	17.9	9.3	0.4	100.0	47	3.0	34
Primary education	5.4	22.1	72.0	22.0	5.4	86.1	4.0	4.4	0.1	100.0	97	1.6	91
Lower secondary	2.2	12.3	85.2	43.6	2.2	87.7	6.4	1.8	1.9	100.0	379	1.2	371
Upper secondary	0.6	3.9	92.8	53.9	0.6	98.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	402	1.2	400
Vocational high school	0.0	1.8	96.4	78.5	0.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94	1.2	94
University/ college or higher	0.6	1.1	94.9	65.6	0.6	97.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	418	1.2	415
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	6.7	20.5	72.8	36.7	6.7	77.5	10.0	2.8	3.1	100.0	94	1.4	87
20-34	1.9	7.1	89.1	53.2	1.9	93.7	2.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	1178	1.2	1155
35-49	1.9	5.1	90.5	58.4	1.9	91.9	4.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	165	1.2	162

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	
	4 or more visits to any provider ¹		8 or more visits to any provider ²		No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months				Total
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²									
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	0.4	2.3	95.2	59.4	0.4	96.2	2.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	1185	1.2	1180
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	2.5	21.8	74.1	30.7	2.5	93.8	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	96	1.4	93
Khmer	2.6	27.7	69.7	36.1	2.6	82.5	13.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	17	1.2	17
Mong	35.4	54.0	10.6	1.1	35.4	28.6	20.5	14.4	1.1	100.0	48	4.0	31
Other/missing	8.0	35.5	56.0	19.2	8.0	77.3	11.5	2.5	0.6	100.0	91	2.0	84
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.1	27.8	62.3	17.6	9.1	76.4	9.6	3.9	1.1	100.0	296	2.0	269
Second	0.2	8.1	90.9	48.2	0.2	94.4	5.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	304	1.2	304
Middle	0.4	0.3	97.7	60.1	0.4	96.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	100.0	277	1.2	276
Fourth	0.6	0.9	95.7	70.0	0.6	98.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	298	1.2	296
Richest	0.4	0.0	95.5	70.1	0.4	97.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	261	1.2	260

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	87.0	83.0	78.9	74.0	1436
Area					
Urban	91.7	91.3	88.0	85.6	449
Rural	84.9	79.2	74.8	68.8	987
Region					
Red River Delta	89.6	87.3	75.6	71.5	354
Ha Noi	94.5	92.4	91.2	88.9	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	70.8	65.2	60.9	54.9	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	89.4	88.5	90.3	82.8	300
Central Highlands	73.6	59.5	56.2	52.5	104
South East	97.9	94.7	93.3	90.4	258
Ho Chi Minh City	98.2	98.2	91.2	91.2	109
Mekong River Delta	90.9	84.7	82.2	77.7	188
Education					
Pre-primary or no education	41.2	30.8	22.5	18.9	47
Primary education	81.1	75.1	69.5	67.0	97
Lower secondary	86.9	78.8	73.9	70.3	379
Upper secondary	88.5	81.1	77.7	71.0	402
Vocational high school	90.2	92.4	92.6	84.2	94
University/ college or higher	91.4	94.1	90.2	85.7	418
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	74.8	65.2	56.3	52.3	94
20-34	87.2	83.6	79.8	74.6	1178
35-49	92.3	88.2	85.7	82.0	165
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	91.5	88.6	84.6	79.6	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	85.3	79.7	73.8	70.2	96
Khmer	91.8	84.3	84.8	77.8	17
Mong	28.6	25.8	18.9	13.8	48
Other/missing	60.0	42.8	40.6	36.5	91
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	70.2	60.3	53.0	49.6	296
Second	88.3	83.6	83.3	75.8	304
Middle	91.6	86.0	83.6	78.1	277
Fourth	92.8	92.8	88.2	81.8	298
Richest	93.1	93.4	87.8	86.4	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

^AFor HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁴⁷ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁴⁸

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁴⁹

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. The proportion of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth within two years prior to the survey who were protected from tetanus was 77.9 percent. This proportion was much lower among those who belong to Mong ethnic group (26 percent) and the poorest quintile (59.8 percent), had pre-primary or no education (45.6 percent), and lived in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (65.4 percent), Mekong River Delta (66.3 percent), and even Ho Chi Minh City (66.6 percent).

47 Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61261-6.

48 "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

49 Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi:PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	42.9	34.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	77.9	1436
Area							
Urban	52.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	449
Rural	38.6	36.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	75.2	987
Region							
Red River Delta	34.8	54.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7	354
Ha Noi	34.6	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.8	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	43.6	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	44.7	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.3	300
Central Highlands	38.2	34.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	74.2	104
South East	52.3	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	258
Ho Chi Minh City	43.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	109
Mekong River Delta	43.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	188
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or no education	28.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	47
Primary education	33.9	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8	97
Lower secondary	41.1	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.5	379
Upper secondary	43.1	38.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	81.4	402
Vocational high school	32.6	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	94
University/ college or higher	50.2	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	418
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	43.4	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	80.2	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	57.6	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	96
Khmer	49.8	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	17
Mong	13.8	11.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.0	48
Other/missing	33.8	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	91
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.2	26.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	59.8	296
Second	47.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2	304
Middle	44.7	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	277
Fourth	48.0	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	298
Richest	41.1	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁰

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table TM.6.1 shows that 96.3 percent women age 15-49 years who have had a live birth within the two years preceding the survey gave birth at a health facility (88.5 percent at public and 7.8 percent at private facilities). By region, the percentage of birth delivery at a health facility was lower in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region and Central Highlands region than the national average. Amongst ethnic minority groups, the proportion of Mong women delivering at the health facility was as low as 37.0 percent.

Only 3.6 percent of women reported giving birth at home within the two years preceding the survey. Deliveries at home in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region and Central Highlands region were relatively high, 15.5 percent and 11.7 percent respectively. Mother's education level was an important factor that influences home delivery: for those who have pre-primary or no education, the home delivery was 49.3 percent compared to 6.8 percent for those having primary education and 4.7 percent for lower secondary education. The proportion delivering at home was relatively high amongst those who belonged to the poorest wealth index quintile (17 percent) and those aged under 20 (9 percent). For those who did not receive antenatal care or only received 1-3 visits, 58.9 percent and 24.7 percent respectively deliver at home.

About three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵¹ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care at the right level of facility⁵². The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

50 WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

51 Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

52 WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates World Health Organization 2015 Geneva Switzerland

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

It can be seen from Table TM.6.2 that 96.1 percent of live births in the 2 years prior to the survey were assisted by a skilled birth attendant (92.5 percent by medical doctors and 3.6 percent by midwives or nurses). Deliveries attended by unskilled birth attendants (such as traditional birth attendants, husband, relative or friend) accounted for only 3.3 percent. The proportion of births attended by a skilled birth attendant was less among women who had pre-primary or no education, did not attend ANC visits and belonged to the Mong ethnicity. The proportion of maternal deliveries attended by a midwife was very low across all demographic, geographical and socio-economic sub-groups.

Surprisingly, C-section accounted for 34.4 percent of maternal deliveries (20.5 percent decided before the onset of labour pains and 13.9 percent after the onset of labour pains), increased by 6.9 percentage points compared to that of the MICS 2014. The proportion of C-section deliveries was higher in urban areas (43.2 percent), Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the South East than other regions. C-section deliveries were more prevalent among women age 35-49 years, having vocational education or higher, belonging to the richest households wealth index quintile, and giving birth at a private facility (48.6 percent) compared to the normal C-section delivery rate of 10-15 percent recommended by WHO.⁵³ The higher proportion of C-section delivery raises a concern of the overuse of this technology that could harm the health and well-beings of both mothers and babies. Among ethnic groups, the proportion of C-section delivery among the Kinh/Hoa ethnic group was highest (38.3 percent). Surprisingly, the proportion of C-section deliveries amongst the Mong ethnic group was very low (1.9 percent) underlying the underuse of this important service in life threatening situations.

53 WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates World Health Organization 2015 Geneva Switzerland

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	88.5	7.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.3	1436
Area							
Urban	88.5	11.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	449
Rural	88.5	6.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	987
Region							
Red River Delta	95.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	354
Ha Noi	92.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	83.5	0.9	15.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	92.5	6.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	300
Central Highlands	75.3	12.3	11.7	0.1	100.0	87.6	104
South East	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	258
Ho Chi Minh City	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	109
Mekong River Delta	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	188
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	46.6	3.9	49.3	0.2	100.0	50.5	47
Primary education	88.8	4.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	92.8	97
Lower secondary	89.8	5.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	379
Upper secondary	91.6	7.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	402
Vocational high school	88.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	94
University/ college or higher	89.0	10.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	418
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	88.0	3.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	94
20-34	88.2	8.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	1178
35-49	90.9	6.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	165
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	34.1	4.1	58.9	0.0	100.0	38.2	31
1-3 visits	75.3	0.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	75.3	111
4+ visits	91.0	8.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	1266
8+ visits	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	757
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	90.9	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	90.5	3.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	96
Khmer	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17
Mong	37.0	0.0	62.9	0.2	100.0	37.0	48
Other/missing	81.1	2.4	16.1	0.0	100.0	83.6	91
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	81.3	1.4	17.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	296
Second	94.2	5.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	304
Middle	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	277
Fourth	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	298
Richest	88.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section					
	Skilled attendant					Other					Total	Delivered by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Village health worker	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains						
Total	92.5	3.6	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	20.5	13.9	34.4	1436			
Area																
Urban	97.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	27.4	15.8	43.2	449			
Rural	90.3	4.2	0.7	0.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.5	17.3	13.1	30.4	987			
Region																
Red River Delta	97.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	21.8	12.5	34.2	354			
Ha Noi	97.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	24.7	14.3	39.0	108			
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	81.3	2.1	0.8	0.9	14.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.4	15.1	13.6	28.6	232			
North Central and Central Coastal Area	96.9	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	19.2	15.5	34.7	300			
Central Highlands	76.9	10.7	4.0	2.5	4.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	87.7	16.9	9.6	26.5	104			
South East	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	26.5	13.2	39.7	258			
Ho Chi Minh City	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.6	18.0	48.7	109			
Mekong River Delta	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.5	18.1	38.6	188			
Education																
Pre-primary or no education	44.0	6.8	5.7	1.9	41.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	50.8	12.2	7.3	19.4	47			
Primary education	90.6	2.3	0.5	1.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	14.2	11.3	25.5	97			
Lower secondary	90.5	3.9	0.6	0.8	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	14.6	12.9	27.4	379			
Upper secondary	94.4	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	22.6	10.7	33.3	402			
Vocational high school	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.2	19.9	50.1	94			
University/ college or higher	96.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	24.0	18.1	42.1	418			
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	85.5	4.9	0.5	1.6	7.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.4	4.4	9.7	14.1	94			
20-34	92.6	3.7	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.3	20.8	14.4	35.2	1178			
35-49	95.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.7	27.3	12.9	40.2	165			

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section				
	Skilled attendant					Other					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Village health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other	No attendant	Total							
Number of antenatal care visits															
None	30.8	3.0	4.8	7.1	49.9	3.2	1.3	100.0	33.8	2.6	2.5	5.1	31		
1-3 visits	68.2	5.0	4.1	2.5	18.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	73.3	4.8	7.1	11.9	111		
4+ visits	96.2	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	22.6	14.3	36.9	1266		
8+ visits	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.0	14.8	41.8	757		
Place of delivery															
Home	0.6	1.6	13.2	4.2	76.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51		
Health facility	96.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	21.3	14.5	35.8	1383		
Public	96.0	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	20.8	13.9	34.6	1272		
Private	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.2	21.4	48.6	112		
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	97.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	23.5	14.8	38.3	1185		
Tay Thai Muong Nung	85.3	5.0	0.0	2.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	10.3	10.2	20.5	96		
Khmer	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	11.8	21.1	17		
Mong	31.8	5.9	3.9	1.5	56.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	37.7	1.0	0.9	1.9	48		
Other/missing	74.9	8.6	5.4	2.9	7.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	83.5	3.7	13.9	17.7	91		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	76.7	4.9	2.3	2.0	13.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	81.6	10.1	9.0	19.1	296		
Second	95.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	20.2	15.4	35.6	304		
Middle	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.1	16.4	34.5	277		
Fourth	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	14.2	39.8	298		
Richest	97.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	29.2	15.0	44.2	261		

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Places of Delivery is not shown.

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{54,55}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{56,57,58} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{59, 60} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{61,62}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶³ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed

54 Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

55 Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

56 Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

57 Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

58 Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

59 Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

60 Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

61 Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

62 Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

63 Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁴ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 percent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Table TM.7.1 shows that, 96.6 percent of live born children during the two years preceding the survey were weighed at birth, 26.5 percent had their weight recorded from immunization records/birth certificates, and 70.1 percent of babies whose weight was recalled by mothers. The percentage of babies who were weighed at birth was lower in rural areas (95.2 percent) than in urban areas (99.6 percent), a low proportion of babies were weighed at birth in Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (84.8 percent), and Central Highlands (90.3 percent) while in other regions it was above 99.0 percent. This percentage increased gradually according to the education level and age of the mother at the time of childbirth and to household's wealth status. It is worth noting that the higher the order of the most recent birth, the lower the percentage of babies weighed at birth.

About 4.0 percent of children had a low birth weight, with more than 1.7 percent recorded from immunization records/birth certificates and about 2.2 percent recalled by mothers. The percentage of low birth weight babies was higher in rural areas (4.5 percent) than in urban areas (2.8 percent). Higher proportions were observed in the Mekong River Delta region (9.3 percent), and the Central Highlands region (6.4 percent), among the poorest group (7.0 percent). It was particularly high among women age under 20 years at childbirth (14.6 percent).

64 UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years			Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight):			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card		From recall	Total ^{1A}	From card		From recall	Total		
	26.5	70.1	96.6	1436	1.7	2.2	4.0			
Total									1388	
Area										
Urban	30.3	69.3	99.6	449	1.8	1.0	2.8		448	
Rural	24.7	70.4	95.2	987	1.7	2.8	4.5		940	
Region										
Red River Delta	14.4	85.4	99.7	354	0.7	1.3	2.0		353	
Ha Noi	8.2	90.9	99.1	108	0.9	0.8	1.7		107	
Northern Midlands and Mountain Area	17.9	66.9	84.8	232	0.8	1.1	2.0		197	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	29.1	70.1	99.2	300	0.9	3.1	3.9		298	
Central Highlands	30.3	59.3	90.3	104	3.2	3.2	6.4		94	
South East	40.7	59.3	100.0	258	1.6	1.8	3.4		258	
Ho Chi Minh City	45.8	54.2	100.0	109	3.8	1.0	4.8		109	
Mekong river delta	34.1	65.9	100.0	188	5.2	4.0	9.3		188	
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	6.1	45.3	51.7	47	1.5	4.6	6.1		24	
Primary education	28.1	66.3	94.4	97	0.4	3.4	3.8		91	
Lower secondary	26.3	69.4	95.9	379	3.5	2.5	6.0		364	
Upper secondary	23.9	75.1	99.0	402	0.6	1.5	2.1		398	
Vocational high school	24.0	76.0	100.0	94	0.0	1.9	1.9		94	
University/ college or higher	31.5	68.2	99.8	418	1.9	2.4	4.3		417	
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20 years	29.4	62.0	91.4	94	9.7	4.9	14.6		86	
20-34 years	26.2	70.6	96.9	1178	1.1	1.9	3.0		1141	
35-49 years	27.0	70.6	97.6	165	1.6	3.6	5.2		161	

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Place of delivery	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Total ^{1,A}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall				From card	From recall			
Home	0.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	51	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	8	
Health facility	27.5	72.2	99.7	99.7	1383	1.7	2.2	4.0	1379	
Public	27.2	72.5	99.7	99.7	1272	1.6	2.4	4.0	1267	
Private	30.9	69.1	100.0	100.0	112	3.2	0.0	3.2	112	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Birth order of most recent live birth										
1	29.0	69.3	98.3	98.3	495	3.6	2.8	6.4	486	
2-3	25.8	70.9	96.8	96.8	879	0.7	1.8	2.5	850	
4-5	15.1	68.2	83.6	83.6	60	0.6	4.5	5.1	50	
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	27.9	72.0	99.9	99.9	1185	1.8	2.2	4.0	1184	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	21.3	74.5	96.6	96.6	96	0.0	1.0	1.0	92	
Khmer	32.9	67.1	100.0	100.0	17	0.7	4.5	5.3	17	
Mong	17.7	21.5	39.6	39.6	48	0.4	3.7	4.0	19	
Other/missing	17.0	65.9	82.9	82.9	91	2.6	3.9	6.5	75	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	22.2	61.5	84.1	84.1	296	2.8	4.2	7.0	248	
Second	33.7	66.1	99.8	99.8	304	2.1	2.8	4.9	304	
Middle	29.8	70.2	100.0	100.0	277	0.4	2.3	2.7	277	
Fourth	23.2	76.8	100.0	100.0	298	0.6	1.3	1.9	298	
Richest	23.0	76.6	99.6	99.6	261	2.9	0.7	3.6	260	

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after birth is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁵ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁶ which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁷.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

The Government of Viet Nam set two targets relating to post-natal care for the period 2021–2025 as part of the National Action Plan on “Reproductive Health Care, Focusing on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2021–2025”⁶⁸: (1) “Increasing to 70 percent of mothers and newborns receiving care at home in the first week after birth nationally and 50 percent in disadvantaged areas”; and (2) “Increasing to 75 percent of infants receiving early essential neonatal care nationally and 80 percent in disadvantaged areas”.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15–49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery according to background characteristics.

Nationally, 99.0 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stayed there for 12 hours or more after giving birth. This percentage varied slightly across regions, areas, mother's education, ethnicity or wealth index quintiles or types of facilities, public or private.

Overall, 81.7 percent of women stayed in a health facility for three days or more after giving birth. Among those who had a C-section delivery, it was 98.2 percent. The proportion of women staying in hospital for three or more days after delivery was higher in urban areas (85.5 percent) than in rural areas (80 percent). By region, the higher percentages were observed in the South East region (92.3 percent) and the Mekong River Delta (94.9 percent).

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁶⁹ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery the timing of the first check and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

65 UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

66 Lawn, J. et al. “Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival.” *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189–205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

67 WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

68 Decision No. 2779/QĐ-BYT. *National Action Plan on Reproductive Health Care, Focusing on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2021–2025*. Ministry of Health, 2021

69 PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the *Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)* and other related global monitoring frameworks like *Every Newborn Action Plan* and *Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality*.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home regardless of timing as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery.

Overall, 88.4 percent of newborns received a health check following birth at a facility or home. There is significant difference between urban and rural areas (94.3 percent versus 85.8 percent). This proportion was lowest in the Central Highlands (77.8 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (79.7 percent) compared with the highest rate in the South East region (96.6 percent). This proportion was significantly different between the group of women giving birth at home (9.6 percent) and those giving birth at a health facility (91.5 percent); between Mong ethnic women (28.3 percent) and the Kinh/Hoa ethnic groups (92.2 percent) and the Tay, Thai, Muong, and Nung ethnic groups (83.8 percent). This proportion tended to increase by women's education and wealth quintiles.

Table TM.8.2 also shows that 88.5 percent of newborn babies received a postnatal health check. It was observed a similar trend as the proportion of newborns received health check following birth while at a health facility or home.

In Table TM.8.3 newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth. Thirty-two percent of newborns received their first postpartum health care at home, 64.3 percent at a public health facility, and 3.7 percent at a private health facility. Mostly the first postpartum health care to newborns were provided by doctors/nurses (97.4 percent) and for a small proportion the care was provided by village health worker or a traditional birth attendant (2.6 percent).

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include but are not limited to thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷⁰ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.4 shows that 95.0 percent of children were dried (wiped) after birth. There was not a significant difference between urban and rural areas, by sex, region, women's education levels, women's age group, ethnicity and wealth index quintile. However, by place of delivery, 86.2 percent of children delivered at home were dried compared to 95.4 percent of children delivered at the health facility.

⁷⁰ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

For skin-to-skin contact, 12.5 percent of babies enjoyed this type of contact with their mother after birth. This proportion in rural areas (11.4 percent) was lower than in urban areas (14.9 percent). By region, it was the lowest in the North Central and Central Coast region (5.5 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (6.5 percent) compared to the highest in the South East region (23.7 percent). In Ho Chi Minh city, skin-to-skin contact between the mother and the baby was more prevalent (30.3 percent). The proportion was very different between the group of babies born at home (only 0.4 percent) and the group of babies born at a health facility (13 percent).

Table TM.8.4 shows that 63.3 percent of babies firstly bathed 24 hours or more after birth. This proportion was lower in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Region (48.8 percent), in Ha Noi City (52.5 percent) and among those delivered at home (35.3 percent).

Table TM.8.5 shows that among children born outside medical facilities, 42.6 percent of babies whose cord was cut with a clean instrument and 86.1 percent did not receive any harmful substances applied to their cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth i) the umbilical cord was examined ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Table TM.8.6 shows that in the first two days after birth, 83.3 percent of infants received at least two of the five post-natal signal care functions (90.6 percent in urban and 80.0 percent in rural areas). Across all groups of characteristics, the lowest proportion was observed among the poorest quintile (67.7 percent), followed by those in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Region (70.1 percent).

The most common post-natal signal care function conducted was cord examination (80.8 percent). The second was breastfeeding counselling or observation with 76.0 percent; 69.9 percent of infants had their temperature assessed; 58.9 percent receiving counsel on danger signs for newborns; and only 11.1 percent receiving weight assessment.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more				
Total	0.7	0.2	0.5	16.8	81.7	100.0	99.0	1383	
Area									
Urban	0.5	0.0	0.0	14.1	85.5	100.0	99.5	447	
Rural	0.9	0.3	0.7	18.2	80.0	100.0	98.8	936	
Region									
Red River Delta	0.7	0.3	0.8	24.4	73.8	100.0	99.0	353	
Ha Noi	0.6	0.0	1.0	40.8	57.6	100.0	99.4	107	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.2	0.0	0.0	21.1	77.7	100.0	98.8	196	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.8	0.1	1.2	19.9	78.1	100.0	99.1	297	
Central Highlands	0.0	1.6	0.0	22.1	76.3	100.0	98.4	91	
South East	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	92.3	100.0	99.6	258	
Ho Chi Minh City	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	94.2	100.0	99.0	109	
Mekong river delta	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	94.9	100.0	98.9	188	
Education									
Pre-primary or no education	0.0	1.7	1.1	17.9	79.4	100.0	98.3	24	
Primary education	0.1	0.0	1.6	10.7	87.6	100.0	99.9	90	
Lower secondary	1.0	0.4	0.0	17.0	81.6	100.0	98.6	361	
Upper secondary	0.7	0.3	0.1	17.7	81.2	100.0	99.1	399	
Vocational high school	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.8	87.6	100.0	99.3	93	
University/ college or higher	0.8	0.0	1.0	18.3	80.0	100.0	99.2	416	
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	2.1	0.0	0.0	16.7	81.2	100.0	97.9	85	
20-34	0.6	0.3	0.4	17.0	81.8	100.0	99.2	1137	
35-49	1.2	0.0	1.0	15.9	81.9	100.0	98.8	161	
Type of health facility									
Public	0.8	0.2	0.5	16.8	81.8	100.0	99.1	1272	
Private	0.5	0.6	0.0	17.3	81.5	100.0	98.8	112	
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	0.8	0.3	0.7	25.6	72.6	100.0	98.9	887	
C-section	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	98.2	100.0	99.3	496	
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	0.7	0.1	0.5	16.2	82.6	100.0	99.3	1182	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.1	0.4	0.7	26.4	71.5	100.0	98.6	90	
Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	90.3	100.0	100.0	17	
Mong	8.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	73.9	100.0	91.1	18	
Other/missing	0.0	1.9	0.3	17.0	80.8	100.0	98.1	76	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.8	0.7	0.3	18.5	79.6	100.0	98.5	245	
Second	0.8	0.4	1.4	15.2	82.1	100.0	98.8	303	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.1	85.5	100.0	100.0	277	
Fourth	1.7	0.0	0.0	18.1	80.1	100.0	98.3	298	
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.6	81.2	100.0	99.8	260	

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Viet Nam SDGCG 2020-2021

	PNC visit for newborns ^a							Total	Post-natal health check for the new-born ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	88.4	3.7	1.9	1.3	4.0	5.4	83.8	100.0	88.5	1436
Sex of newborn										
Male	88.5	4.6	1.9	1.5	4.4	4.1	83.5	100.0	88.5	797
Female	88.4	2.4	1.9	1.1	3.4	7.0	84.2	100.0	88.5	640
Area										
Urban	94.3	3.9	1.3	1.4	8.1	9.8	75.5	100.0	94.3	449
Rural	85.8	3.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.3	87.6	100.0	85.9	987
Region										
Red River Delta	93.3	5.2	4.4	2.7	2.1	2.8	82.7	100.0	93.3	354
Ha Noi	92.3	2.8	6.2	4.6	5.4	4.9	76.1	100.0	92.3	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	79.7	8.6	3.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	83.2	100.0	80.0	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	84.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	7.0	11.6	77.5	100.0	84.2	300
Central Highlands	77.8	3.8	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.3	88.7	100.0	77.8	104
South East	96.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	5.1	8.7	83.2	100.0	96.6	258
Ho Chi Minh City	96.4	1.7	0.0	1.2	5.7	6.5	85.0	100.0	96.4	109
Mekong river delta	91.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.8	1.0	94.8	100.0	91.8	188
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	45.9	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.0	3.7	92.7	100.0	46.0	47
Primary education	86.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	4.5	2.1	89.2	100.0	86.8	97
Lower secondary	87.4	4.6	1.6	0.3	4.1	3.1	86.3	100.0	87.6	379
Upper secondary	89.9	3.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.7	87.2	100.0	89.9	402
Vocational high school	93.7	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	7.0	85.2	100.0	93.7	94
University/ college or higher	92.0	3.9	2.8	1.6	6.4	9.6	75.7	100.0	92.0	418
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	82.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	6.3	4.4	86.6	100.0	82.4	94
20-34	88.9	4.0	2.1	1.1	3.6	5.1	84.1	100.0	89.0	1178
35-49	88.3	1.5	1.7	3.4	5.0	7.8	80.6	100.0	88.5	165

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b							Post-natal health check for the newborn ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total		
Place of delivery										
Home	9.6	0.9	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.2	94.5	100.0	11.6	51
Health facility	91.5	3.8	2.0	1.3	4.0	5.6	83.4	100.0	91.5	1383
Public	91.3	3.9	2.0	1.4	4.1	5.5	83.1	100.0	91.3	1272
Private	93.2	2.2	1.1	0.1	3.5	5.9	87.1	100.0	93.2	112
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	92.2	3.5	2.1	1.3	4.2	5.9	83.2	100.0	92.2	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	83.8	9.3	1.5	2.1	2.7	5.0	79.4	100.0	84.2	96
Khmer	97.6	1.1	1.0	1.8	10.4	1.0	84.7	100.0	97.6	17
Mong	28.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	96.8	100.0	28.8	48
Other/missing	74.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	3.4	2.7	89.6	100.0	75.3	91
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	73.9	3.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	90.4	100.0	74.2	296
Second	92.4	5.1	2.8	0.8	2.8	3.0	85.6	100.0	92.4	304
Middle	90.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	4.7	6.7	84.4	100.0	90.2	277
Fourth	93.5	6.0	1.7	0.0	3.6	7.8	80.9	100.0	93.5	298
Richest	92.8	1.8	2.9	3.1	7.2	8.0	77.0	100.0	92.8	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Place of Delivery is not shown.

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Village health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Total	32.0	64.3	3.7	100.0	97.4	2.3	0.3	100.0	155
Sex of newborn									
Male	24.0	70.3	5.7	100.0	98.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	99
Female	46.1	53.7	0.2	100.0	95.6	4.3	0.2	100.0	57
Area									
Urban	36.9	57.5	5.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Rural	28.4	69.3	2.3	100.0	95.4	4.1	0.5	100.0	89

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	DK/ Don't remember		
Total	95.0	12.5	19.3	16.2	63.3	1.2	100.0	1436
Sex of newborn								
Male	95.9	12.2	18.9	15.1	64.7	1.4	100.0	797
Female	94.0	12.9	19.7	17.5	61.6	1.1	100.0	640
Area								
Urban	93.8	14.9	11.4	17.7	68.8	2.1	100.0	449
Rural	95.6	11.4	22.8	15.4	60.8	0.9	100.0	987
Region								
Red River Delta	91.6	10.1	15.1	27.2	56.7	1.0	100.0	354
Ha Noi	94.1	15.4	8.7	37.3	52.5	1.6	100.0	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.7	6.5	30.9	19.5	48.8	0.8	100.0	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	97.1	5.5	34.5	11.8	53.0	0.7	100.0	300
Central Highlands	96.6	12.7	15.3	11.1	73.6	0.0	100.0	104
South East	93.4	23.7	6.4	9.3	81.1	3.3	100.0	258
Ho Chi Minh City	91.1	30.3	5.3	7.5	84.5	2.7	100.0	109
Mekong river delta	99.8	20.5	8.3	10.5	80.1	1.0	100.0	188
Education								
Pre-primary or no education	91.9	1.9	26.2	25.2	47.6	1.0	100.0	47
Primary education	94.3	7.1	19.2	13.6	65.1	2.0	100.0	97
Lower secondary	93.8	13.8	23.9	12.9	62.3	0.9	100.0	379
Upper secondary	97.7	9.7	18.7	18.0	62.5	0.7	100.0	402
Vocational high school	95.8	16.0	15.9	13.4	69.7	1.0	100.0	94
University/ college or higher	93.9	15.8	15.6	17.6	64.9	2.0	100.0	418
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	95.8	11.0	22.7	14.5	60.0	2.8	100.0	94
20-34	94.9	13.3	20.0	14.8	64.5	0.7	100.0	1178
35-49	95.4	8.3	12.5	26.6	56.8	4.1	100.0	165
Place of delivery								
Home	86.2	0.4	52.5	9.9	35.3	2.3	100.0	51
Health facility	95.4	13.0	18.1	16.4	64.4	1.1	100.0	1383
Public	95.5	11.7	18.4	15.8	64.8	1.0	100.0	1272
Private	94.8	27.8	13.7	23.6	60.0	2.7	100.0	112
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	95.2	13.3	18.0	16.8	63.9	1.3	100.0	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	97.6	5.8	22.8	13.7	63.5	0.0	100.0	96
Khmer	96.8	39.8	10.9	4.4	83.7	0.9	100.0	17
Mong	86.5	1.3	44.9	19.0	35.1	1.1	100.0	48
Other/missing	93.8	10.2	20.7	10.9	66.9	1.5	100.0	91

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	DK/ Don't remember		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.7	8.4	27.3	15.7	55.2	1.7	100.0	296
Second	96.0	11.1	18.8	13.1	67.5	0.6	100.0	304
Middle	96.3	11.8	18.6	13.8	66.5	1.1	100.0	277
Fourth	94.9	15.2	17.1	16.1	66.4	0.4	100.0	298
Richest	93.1	16.6	13.9	22.8	60.7	2.6	100.0	261
¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried ² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care ³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing								
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Place of Delivery is not shown								

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Instrument used to cut the cord				Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:				Substances ² applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
Total	19.4	7.3	61.7	5.0	4.9	100.0	35.1	42.6	74.8	11.3	8.1	86.1	53
Sex of newborn													
Male	20.2	8.0	55.3	4.7	8.6	100.0	32.4	39.7	70.8	16.0	4.7	86.8	31
Female	18.2	6.3	70.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	38.8	46.4	80.2	4.8	12.6	85.1	23

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), boiled water after cooling to room temperature and others.

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
Total	80.8	69.9	71.6	58.5	11.1	58.9	83.3	1436	
Sex of newborn									
Male	81.5	70.4	72.2	59.4	10.2	59.5	83.5	797	
Female	79.9	69.4	70.8	57.3	12.3	58.2	83.0	640	
Area									
Urban	87.5	77.1	81.8	64.7	17.3	66.4	90.6	449	
Rural	77.7	66.7	66.9	55.6	8.3	55.5	80.0	987	

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Region	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding				Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	
			Counselling	Observation	Observation	Observation					
Red River Delta	84.6	67.4	65.8	56.5	71.9	10.5	67.5	82.1	354		
Ha Noi	80.1	57.1	64.0	52.3	69.3	18.6	58.6	78.4	108		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	66.4	62.6	54.8	48.9	58.9	15.6	46.8	70.1	232		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	77.6	69.6	71.9	58.4	75.9	8.2	60.0	82.3	300		
Central Highlands	70.2	48.4	65.9	52.1	70.5	7.4	37.6	73.7	104		
South East	91.7	86.1	87.1	64.4	89.9	13.4	63.2	94.7	258		
Ho Chi Minh City	93.5	91.5	90.1	67.9	93.3	11.7	68.1	97.0	109		
Mekong river delta	87.6	74.2	84.4	69.4	89.4	10.5	62.0	93.0	188		
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	35.1	26.2	24.4	20.4	25.1	5.0	15.3	37.1	47		
Primary education	73.9	69.5	67.3	58.3	71.1	6.6	57.1	72.9	97		
Lower secondary	78.9	70.6	68.8	60.7	74.7	7.2	55.4	82.8	379		
Upper secondary	82.8	71.1	73.8	57.5	78.5	10.0	61.2	86.9	402		
Vocational high school	90.1	74.8	82.3	61.2	83.8	17.8	71.8	89.6	94		
University/ college or higher	85.2	72.1	75.8	61.0	79.9	16.0	62.3	86.4	418		
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	77.0	71.2	64.7	53.9	68.0	10.3	58.5	78.7	94		
20-34	80.9	69.4	71.8	58.0	76.2	10.7	58.4	83.5	1178		
35-49	82.3	72.9	73.8	64.5	79.1	14.7	62.6	84.1	165		
Place of delivery											
Home	5.2	1.5	3.8	1.5	3.8	1.2	1.7	4.2	51		
Health facility	83.7	72.6	74.2	60.6	78.8	11.5	61.1	86.3	1383		
Public	83.2	71.7	73.2	59.9	78.1	11.0	60.4	85.8	1272		
Private	89.2	82.6	85.7	68.9	86.9	17.5	69.4	91.7	112		

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding				Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹		
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation						
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	85.2	74.2	75.8	61.9	80.5	11.7	63.7	87.5	1185		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	75.9	66.1	65.0	53.5	67.0	11.5	49.0	77.5	96		
Khmer	79.2	65.3	82.6	53.4	88.2	3.9	46.0	91.5	17		
Mong	22.9	15.1	14.3	11.5	16.1	4.0	8.9	21.1	48		
Other/missing	59.3	48.6	51.1	44.0	55.8	9.2	36.3	65.4	91		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	62.3	53.4	55.8	48.4	61.0	10.4	42.0	67.7	296		
Second	82.6	73.4	75.0	60.6	78.2	9.2	63.0	86.7	304		
Middle	85.5	74.3	78.3	60.2	82.6	10.0	57.3	88.2	277		
Fourth	89.6	78.1	76.7	60.3	80.8	12.1	64.4	88.3	298		
Richest	84.6	70.7	72.4	63.4	78.1	14.4	68.8	86.1	261		

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Place of Delivery is not shown

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Overall, 88.1 percent of mothers received health check following birth at a medical facility or at home. This proportion was observed the lowest in the Central Highlands (73.8 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (76.4 percent) compared to the highest rate in the South East region (96.4 percent) and the Mekong River Delta (96.2 percent). Differences were also observed between urban (93.8 percent) and rural areas (85.5 percent); by women's education level with higher proportion among those with higher education attainment level; and by household's wealth index quintile with the lowest proportion (69.6 percent) among the poorest. By type of delivery, women who delivered via C-section (93.2 percent) were more likely to receive post-natal health checks more than those having vaginal delivery (85.4 percent).

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3 but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth. Overall, 49.4 percent of the first PNC visits occurred at home, 44.8 percent at a public health facility and 5.8 percent at a private health facility. The majority of these visits (97.8 percent) were performed by medical professionals (doctor, nurse, midwife). Visits by village health workers accounted for two percent and by traditional birth attendant accounted for less than one percent.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Overall, 85.6 percent of live births, both mother and baby, had post-natal health checks or received a timely PNC visit, while 9 percent received neither post-natal health check nor timely visits. Children born in urban areas were largely better served with health checks or timely visits (92.6 percent) as compared to rural areas (82.5 percent). This percentage among regions varies from 71.3 in the Central Highlands to 95.2 percent in the South East region. This proportion was higher in Kinh/Hoa group (89.5 percent) than other ethnic minority groups (70.2 percent). We noticed association between these indicators with household wealth, education of the women and women's age at the time of delivery.

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a		PNC visit for mothers ^b						Post-natal health check for the mother, er,c	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total			
Total	88.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	3.8	4.2	88.2	100.0	88.1	1436
Sex of newborn										
Male	88.2	2.2	1.1	0.6	4.2	4.4	87.5	100.0	88.2	797
Female	87.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	3.4	4.0	89.2	100.0	88.0	640
Area										
Urban	93.8	2.4	0.8	1.5	7.3	6.8	81.2	100.0	93.8	449
Rural	85.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	2.2	3.1	91.4	100.0	85.6	987
Region										
Red River Delta	92.4	3.5	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.7	88.1	100.0	92.4	354
Ha Noi	91.2	3.5	0.7	5.2	8.3	3.2	79.2	100.0	91.2	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	76.4	3.3	2.4	0.5	2.0	1.6	90.2	100.0	76.4	232
North Central and Coastal Area	84.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	6.3	7.2	84.4	100.0	85.0	300
Central Highlands	73.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	93.6	100.0	74.1	104
South East	96.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	4.3	6.7	87.1	100.0	96.4	258
Ho Chi Minh City	95.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	5.5	88.1	100.0	95.4	109
Mekong river delta	96.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.3	3.6	90.9	100.0	96.2	188
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	46.5	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.0	91.2	100.0	46.7	47
Primary education	84.1	3.0	0.6	0.1	4.4	3.8	88.1	100.0	84.1	97
Lower secondary	86.4	2.2	0.1	0.4	3.1	3.4	90.8	100.0	86.5	379
Upper secondary	88.3	2.0	1.5	0.4	2.5	3.6	90.1	100.0	88.3	402
Vocational high school	95.4	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	5.7	89.8	100.0	95.4	94
University/ college or higher	93.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	6.6	5.4	83.5	100.0	93.3	418
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	4.4	89.2	100.0	83.1	94
20-34	88.6	2.4	1.0	0.5	3.5	4.0	88.6	100.0	88.7	1178
35-49	87.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	4.6	5.9	84.8	100.0	87.2	165

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	PNC visit for mothers ^a							Post-natal health check for the mother ^{a,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			Total
Place of delivery										
Home	7.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	100.0	8.3	51
Health facility	91.2	2.3	0.9	0.6	4.0	4.4	87.9	100.0	91.2	1383
Public	90.8	2.3	0.8	0.6	4.0	4.2	88.0	100.0	90.8	1272
Private	95.4	1.7	1.7	0.6	3.5	6.8	85.8	100.0	95.4	112
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	85.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	3.6	1.2	91.9	100.0	85.5	940
C-section	93.2	3.3	0.9	0.4	4.3	9.9	81.3	100.0	93.2	496
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	92.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	4.2	4.6	87.5	100.0	92.1	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	81.0	3.3	3.1	0.0	2.4	4.5	86.6	100.0	81.0	96
Khmer	96.2	0.0	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.9	91.1	100.0	96.2	17
Mong	29.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.7	100.0	29.2	48
Other/missing	72.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.7	2.0	93.0	100.0	73.0	91
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	69.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.3	3.1	93.7	100.0	69.9	296
Second	92.1	3.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	5.0	88.9	100.0	92.1	304
Middle	91.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	5.6	3.9	88.1	100.0	91.1	277
Fourth	96.2	4.1	0.9	0.0	4.2	3.9	87.0	100.0	96.2	298
Richest	91.9	1.9	1.2	2.5	6.2	5.4	82.9	100.0	91.9	261

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Place of Delivery is not shown

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Village health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	49.4	44.8	5.8	100.0	97.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	108
Sex of newborn									
Male	43.1	47.2	9.7	100.0	98.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	65
Female	(58.9)	(41.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Area									
Urban	63.1	30.1	6.9	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	54
Rural	35.8	59.5	4.7	100.0	96.9	2.7	0.4	100.0	54

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	88.5	88.1	85.6	9.0	1436
Sex of newborn					
Male	88.5	88.2	85.8	9.0	797
Female	88.5	88.0	85.4	8.9	640
Area					
Urban	94.3	93.8	92.6	4.5	449
Rural	85.9	85.6	82.5	11.0	987
Region					
Red River Delta	93.3	92.4	91.7	6.0	354
Ha Noi	92.3	91.2	88.8	5.3	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	80.0	76.4	75.5	19.1	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	84.2	85.0	80.2	11.0	300
Central Highlands	77.8	74.1	71.3	19.4	104
South East	96.6	96.4	95.2	2.2	258
Ho Chi Minh City	96.4	95.4	94.4	2.6	109
Mekong river delta	91.8	96.2	90.2	2.2	188
Education					
Pre-primary or no education	46.0	46.7	46.0	53.3	47
Primary education	86.8	84.1	82.8	11.9	97
Lower secondary	87.6	86.5	83.7	9.6	379
Upper secondary	89.9	88.3	86.3	8.0	402
Vocational high school	93.7	95.4	90.1	0.9	94
University/ college or higher	92.0	93.3	90.9	5.5	418
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	82.4	83.1	79.3	13.8	94
20-34	89.0	88.7	86.1	8.4	1178
35-49	88.5	87.2	86.0	10.3	165

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Place of delivery					
Home	11.6	8.3	8.1	88.2	51
Health facility	91.5	91.2	88.6	5.9	1383
Public	91.3	90.8	88.4	6.2	1272
Private	93.2	95.4	91.1	2.5	112
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	86.9	85.5	83.4	11.0	940
C-section	91.5	93.2	89.8	5.2	496
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	92.2	92.1	89.5	5.2	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	84.2	81.0	79.3	14.1	96
Khmer	97.6	96.2	94.9	1.1	17
Mong	28.8	29.2	28.4	70.4	48
Other/missing	75.3	73.0	70.2	21.8	91
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	74.2	69.9	68.2	24.1	296
Second	92.4	92.1	89.4	5.0	304
Middle	90.2	91.1	88.0	6.6	277
Fourth	93.5	96.2	92.5	2.9	298
Richest	92.8	91.9	90.6	5.9	261
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn					
² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother					
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Other/DK/Missing' category in Place of Delivery is not shown					

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted infection^{71,72} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Table TM.10.1M presents the percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, the percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and the percentage who used a condom at the last sex among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months. Results are not presented for women due to a very small number reported having sex with non-regular or multiple partners during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create an increase or perpetuate the risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷³ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years with such key sexual behaviour indicators.

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)						
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	76.7	69.3	1.8	4923	54.6	88
¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships						
² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships						

71 UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

72 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

73 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021											
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months ⁵	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
							A man 10 years or older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Total	32.0	0.9	0.1	2736	95.0	1958	6.8	9.7	772	56.1	75
Area											
Urban	22.1	0.1	0.3	1065	94.2	880	7.8	16.6	200	(*)	33
Rural	38.3	1.5	0.0	1672	95.7	1078	6.5	7.3	573	(50.9)	42
Region											
Red River Delta	24.4	0.3	0.3	692	92.7	565	3.6	25.1	148	(*)	37
Ha Noi	19.6	0.2	0.7	316	92.0	276	(3.2)	(26.6)	53	(*)	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	50.7	2.7	0.0	313	98.0	157	2.7	2.5	150	(*)	4
North Central and Coastal Area	31.7	0.5	0.0	480	97.2	337	4.1	5.5	125	(*)	7
Central Highlands	46.2	2.5	0.0	164	94.5	93	8.2	6.4	69	(*)	4
South East	26.9	0.2	0.1	639	94.3	495	11.6	12.2	142	(*)	17
Ho Chi Minh City	16.9	0.3	0.0	370	97.7	315	(19.3)	(14.4)	51	(*)	7
Mekong River Delta	33.1	1.6	0.0	449	96.8	310	11.5	3.9	138	(*)	5
Age											
15-19	9.6	0.8	0.0	1385	97.8	1280	8.9	20.1	118	(*)	24
15-17	3.3	0.9	0.0	946	99.4	920	10.8	17.0	24	(*)	4
18-19	23.2	0.5	0.0	439	93.7	359	8.4	20.9	93	(*)	20
20-24	54.9	1.1	0.2	1362	89.8	678	6.4	7.8	655	(64.9)	51
20-22	46.6	0.7	0.4	772	90.2	457	6.7	12.8	317	(*)	41
23-24	66.1	1.6	0.0	579	89.0	221	6.2	3.2	337	(*)	11
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	80.9	12.5	0.0	29	(*)	6	4.3	0.0	24	na	0
Primary education	70.4	3.9	0.0	79	(94.7)	25	8.5	2.5	53	(*)	1
Lower secondary	62.5	3.6	0.0	521	92.7	211	7.5	2.9	284	(*)	8
Upper secondary	24.3	0.0	0.0	1395	95.9	1101	6.2	13.0	294	(*)	38
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	0
University/ college or higher	17.4	0.0	0.5	681	94.6	595	5.9	24.9	107	(*)	27

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
		Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
								A man 10 years or older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴		(*)	
Marital status												
	Ever married/in union	100.0	3.3	0.0	779	na	0	7.2	1.5	708	(*)	10
	Never married/in union	5.0	0.0	0.2	1958	95.0	1958	(2.3)	(100.0)	65	(55.7)	65
Ethnicity of household head												
	Kinh and Hoa	27.3	0.4	0.1	2358	95.4	1797	7.8	10.6	554	(59.4)	59
	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	55.7	1.8	0.0	132	88.4	66	1.9	12.4	71	(*)	9
	Khmer	50.8	2.1	0.0	33	100.0	16	7.0	0.0	15	na	0
	Mong	73.8	11.5	0.1	77	98.9	20	5.0	0.2	55	(*)	0
	Other/missing	62.5	2.6	0.0	136	88.7	58	5.6	9.7	77	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile												
	Poorest	51.8	3.0	0.0	506	97.1	251	6.5	4.5	242	(*)	11
	Second	38.2	1.2	0.0	590	92.5	394	6.7	10.5	201	(*)	21
	Middle	27.6	0.3	0.0	607	95.3	461	6.1	6.9	138	(*)	9
	Fourth	25.8	0.3	0.4	533	95.6	414	5.7	14.9	116	(*)	17
	Richest	16.7	0.0	0.2	500	95.3	437	(11.1)	(21.6)	76	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of 15-24 years men who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
Total	27.7	0.2	1.4	1288	81.3	1144	57.1	287	87.4	164
Area										
Urban	32.1	0.0	1.8	449	76.3	400	67.9	113	(89.2)	77
Rural	25.4	0.3	1.2	839	84.0	745	50.1	174	85.8	87
Region										
Red River Delta	20.0	0.0	3.3	305	84.2	290	(76.3)	52	(*)	40
Ha Noi	21.0	0.0	1.7	117	83.8	110	(*)	23	(*)	16
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	33.5	0.4	0.8	116	87.2	89	23.7	35	(*)	8
North Central and Coastal Area	27.5	0.3	1.0	232	83.8	201	(42.4)	47	(*)	20
Central Highlands	26.4	0.0	0.6	96	90.8	77	(20.9)	20	(*)	4
South East	37.7	0.4	1.3	314	69.6	281	76.4	99	(86.5)	75
Ho Chi Minh City	39.2	0.0	0.9	154	69.6	135	(67.4)	49	(*)	33
Mekong River Delta	22.1	0.0	0.0	224	84.7	206	(48.1)	34	(*)	16
Age										
15-19	5.9	0.1	0.4	652	95.4	643	77.4	35	(86.5)	27
15-17	1.7	0.1	0.0	486	98.9	483	(*)	8	(*)	5
18-19	18.4	0.0	1.5	166	84.8	160	81.6	26	(*)	22
20-24	50.1	0.3	2.4	636	63.3	502	54.4	252	87.6	137
20-22	43.3	0.1	1.3	364	66.7	310	55.4	114	(86.8)	63
23-24	59.2	0.5	3.9	271	57.7	192	53.5	138	(88.2)	74
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13	(*)	9	(*)	4	na	0
Primary education	39.8	0.2	4.4	52	89.1	35	(31.4)	19	(*)	6
Lower secondary	32.9	0.4	0.2	299	79.0	254	44.6	70	(79.4)	31
Upper secondary	21.2	0.2	1.5	673	86.0	616	59.9	123	(86.0)	74
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	16	(*)	9	(*)	4
University/ college or higher	34.4	0.0	2.1	231	70.6	214	(78.2)	62	(97.5)	49

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	100.0	1.1	1.7	143	na	na	8.6	134	(*)	12
Never married/in union	18.7	0.1	1.4	1144	81.3	1144	100.0	152	90.1	152
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	25.7	0.1	1.0	1092	81.7	994	62.8	221	89.0	139
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	45.3	1.2	11.2	60	63.3	52	(*)	23	(*)	16
Khmer	26.8	0.0	0.0	15	87.9	13	(*)	3	(*)	1
Mong	72.3	1.6	1.3	29	61.5	13	22.4	20	(*)	5
Other/missing	26.7	0.0	0.0	91	91.9	73	(14.2)	19	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	36.1	0.4	2.1	273	77.6	225	42.7	81	(85.0)	35
Second	30.0	0.0	1.1	268	78.7	238	(64.2)	60	(*)	38
Middle	32.1	0.0	2.5	270	79.4	231	(49.6)	66	(*)	33
Fourth	21.0	0.5	0.0	239	83.3	227	(71.4)	43	(*)	30
Richest	17.5	0.0	1.1	238	87.7	224	(*)	38	(*)	28

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Women's ability to make decisions about reproductive health, contraceptive use and sexual relations is pivotal to gender equality and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Too often women are not able to exercise their autonomy on these issues due to harmful and discriminatory social norms and practices and their lack of agency and financial resources. Table TM.S1 presents women's decisions on sexual intercourse and contraceptive use. Overall, 60.7 percent of women age 15-49 years made their own informed decisions in both sexual intercourse and contraception use. There were differentials by age, region and education level. Only 17.9 percent of women age 15-19 years compared with 68.7 percent of women age 35-39 years who made their own informed decisions regarding sexual intercourse and contraceptive use. This proportion was highest in the Mekong River Delta (69.9 percent) and lowest in Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (56.1 percent). It was observed that among women with higher education, the proportion of autonomy on sexual intercourse and contraceptive use was higher. This proportion was lowest among women with pre-primary or no education (43.5 percent) and highest among those having university or higher degree (62.5 percent). The wealth index quintile was found to be associated with and the autonomy decision on sexual intercourse and contraception use. Regarding ethnicity, this proportion was extremely low among Mong women (26.6 percent) as compared to other ethnic groups.

The results from the survey also show that majority of the female respondents made their own informed decision on sexual intercourse (84.8 percent) and the use of contraception (70.7 percent). Autonomy decision on sexual intercourse was lower among women who were Mong people (42.6 percent) and with pre-primary or no education (61.4 percent) and higher among those who lived in Ha Noi, or Ho Chi Minh City, or have university or higher degree. On the other hand, autonomy decision on contraceptive use was lower among respondents age 15-19 years (above 25 percent) and higher among age 35-44 years (around 80 percent). It is noted that the proportion of women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (i.e. SDG 5.6.1) was not calculated in this survey due to lack of data on the autonomy decision on the use of reproductive health care services.

Table TM.S1: Decision on sexual intercourse and contraceptive use

Proportion of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual intercourse and contraceptive use, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021				
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make autonomy decision on:			Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
	Sexual intercourse	Contraceptive use	Both sexual intercourse and contraceptive use	
Total	84.8	70.4	60.7	7577
Age				
15-19	75.2	25.5	17.9	102
20-24	81.7	54.2	45.4	627
25-29	85.2	64.8	56.6	1384
30-34	88.7	72.2	65.0	1548
35-39	84.3	80.4	68.7	1476
40-44	84.0	79.0	67.1	1319
45-49	82.8	64.5	54.4	1122
Area				
Urban	86.9	67.8	60.3	2558
Rural	83.7	71.7	60.9	5020
Region				
Red River Delta	89.7	64.2	59.0	1794
Ha Noi	90.1	73.2	67.1	657
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	79.7	70.0	56.1	1050
North Central and Central Coastal Area	76.8	73.8	57.3	1525
Central Highlands	81.4	72.7	61.2	475
South East	89.2	66.8	61.3	1430
Ho Chi Minh City	90.1	66.5	62.1	673
Mekong River Delta	87.7	78.2	69.9	1303
Education				
Pre-primary or no education	61.4	71.8	43.5	294
Primary education	79.0	73.1	59.6	932
Lower secondary	84.3	72.9	62.0	2700
Upper secondary	86.5	68.1	60.4	1630
Vocational high school	86.0	69.7	61.5	367
University/ college or higher	90.9	66.9	62.5	1654
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	86.7	70.2	62.0	6449
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	81.6	74.6	59.9	501
Khmer	81.9	65.2	53.6	95
Mong	42.6	61.2	26.6	151
Other/missing	74.1	72.7	54.7	381
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.9	72.4	56.6	1493
Second	84.1	67.6	58.1	1453
Middle	85.9	68.8	60.1	1489
Fourth	87.0	70.1	62.5	1560
Richest	89.4	72.7	65.7	1583

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission⁷⁴. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts^{75,76}. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Viet Nam that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

In Viet Nam, the majority of the women (89.9 percent) age 15-49 years had heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the percentage of those who knew both main ways to prevent HIV transmission - having only one faithful uninfected sex partner and using a condom every time - was 73.7 percent. About 79.2 percent knew about having one faithful, uninfected sex partner and 79.5 percent knew about using a condom every time as the main way to prevent HIV transmission.

The proportion of women who knew both main ways to prevent HIV infection in the Central Highlands region (58.7 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous area (61.1 percent) was lower than the national average (73.7 percent) This proportion was the highest in the Red River Delta (82.2 percent), especially in Ha Noi City at 86.4 percent and Ho Chi Minh City at 82.4 percent. The percentage of women who knew both ways to prevent HIV infection in rural areas (69.6 percent) was significantly lower than that in urban areas (79.4 percent); the lowest among the youngest women age 15-17 years (61.8 percent). Women with higher education, Kinh/Hoa ethnic women, and women living in better-off households had a better understanding of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission. It is noteworthy that this rate among non-educated women and among Mong ethnic women was well lower than other groups, only 16.7 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively.

74 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

75 UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

76 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.11.1W also shows the percentage of women who correctly identified misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. This indicator is based on two common misconceptions that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with an HIV-infected person. The table also provides information on whether the woman is aware that HIV cannot be transmitted through magic or supernatural means.

Overall, just under half (49.0 percent) of women rejected the two most common misconceptions that HIV could be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV and knew a healthy-looking person could be HIV-positive. About 61.8 percent of women knew that HIV could not be transmitted by mosquito bites and 77.5 percent of women knew that HIV could not be transmitted by sharing food with someone who was HIV-positive, while 73.7 of women knew that a healthy looking person could be HIV-positive.

Finally, Table TM.11.1W provides information on comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention. Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who knew of the two main ways of HIV prevention, who knew that a healthy-looking person could be HIV-positive and who rejected the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods and transmission was fairly low although there were differences by region, area, education, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity. Overall, 43.2 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge. The proportion in rural areas was 14.7 percentage points lower than in urban areas. Three regions with a proportion lower than the national average (43.2 percent) were the Central Highlands (30.3 percent), the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (34.6 percent) and the Mekong River Delta (36.4 percent).

Table TM.11.1M shows that compared to women, men tended to have better knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the differences among subgroups of men were not as visible as among women. Specifically, the proportion of men age 15-49 years who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS was as high as 92.6 percent; 82.3 percent of men knew both of the main ways to prevent HIV infection; 87.2 percent knew about having one faithful, uninfected sex partner; 85.5 percent knew about using a condom every time as the main way to prevent HIV transmission.

The proportion of men who know both main ways to prevent HIV infection greatly varied between non-educated men (33.9 percent) and those with higher education attainment; between Mong ethnic men (40.7 percent) and other ethnic groups. This rate was higher in urban areas (87.3 percent) than in rural areas (79.6 percent). By region, the lowest was in the Central Highlands (65.7 percent).

The proportion of men who rejected two common misconceptions and knew a healthy-looking person could be HIV-positive was 57.8 percent which is higher than that among women (49.0 percent).

Table TM.11.1M shows that 54.1 percent of men had a comprehensive understanding of HIV prevention, also higher than that among women (43.2 percent). There were differentials observed between rural and urban areas, by region and by ethnicity. This proportion was also positively associated with men's educational background and household's wealth status. However, there was almost no difference by marital status.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1A}	Number of women
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive			
Total	89.9	79.2	79.5	73.3	73.7	61.8	82.5	77.5	49.0	43.2	10770
Area											
Urban	95.9	84.4	87.1	79.4	82.3	71.6	88.2	86.6	59.4	52.4	4031
Rural	86.4	76.2	75.0	69.6	68.5	56.0	79.2	72.1	42.9	37.7	6739
Region											
Red River Delta	95.7	85.7	89.5	82.2	85.3	68.0	92.3	81.2	56.9	51.9	2574
Ha Noi	98.3	90.8	91.8	86.4	89.5	71.6	95.8	84.2	60.9	56.2	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	72.5	65.0	66.1	61.1	59.9	47.3	68.4	59.5	37.9	34.6	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	88.3	77.3	76.3	71.4	77.8	57.7	77.7	79.1	48.9	41.5	2065
Central Highlands	76.1	66.9	63.6	58.7	60.5	43.8	66.2	58.4	35.0	30.3	640
South East	95.5	84.1	86.8	78.5	77.5	70.0	89.1	86.6	55.5	48.8	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	95.4	88.2	87.8	82.4	79.5	74.3	89.1	87.7	60.0	54.9	1250
Mekong river delta	93.9	80.6	75.1	69.9	62.3	64.1	81.8	78.7	42.6	36.4	1832
Age											
15-24 ¹	92.1	78.0	78.0	70.0	77.9	62.6	85.2	74.9	48.5	39.8	2736
15-19	92.2	74.3	73.9	64.8	77.6	63.1	84.9	71.9	47.5	37.1	1385
15-17	92.9	72.8	70.9	61.8	77.8	62.3	85.3	71.4	45.9	34.9	946
18-19	90.7	77.6	80.3	71.2	77.1	64.7	84.0	73.0	50.8	41.6	439
20-24	91.9	81.8	82.1	75.5	78.2	62.1	85.5	78.0	49.5	42.5	1352
25-29	90.9	81.0	81.9	75.0	78.2	65.5	85.6	79.4	53.7	48.1	1820
30-39	90.7	82.6	83.1	78.2	74.9	63.6	83.8	81.1	52.4	47.8	3385
40-49	86.3	75.3	75.2	69.4	65.3	56.7	76.5	74.6	42.6	38.0	2829

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	36.6	23.6	21.8	16.7	14.1	11.7	25.0	20.9	4.7	3.0	342
Primary education	74.9	58.4	55.3	47.6	41.5	38.4	60.9	57.1	22.1	17.5	1109
Lower secondary	87.3	76.0	75.9	69.6	65.3	54.2	78.2	73.5	37.9	33.5	3234
Upper secondary	95.5	84.4	84.0	77.6	81.4	65.2	89.2	80.9	51.6	43.9	2992
Vocational high school	97.0	87.6	91.1	84.0	88.8	73.4	90.9	89.2	65.3	56.9	446
University/ college or higher	99.0	91.8	94.6	89.2	93.8	81.7	95.4	92.7	74.0	68.0	2646
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	88.5	79.0	79.3	73.6	71.2	60.0	80.8	76.6	47.1	42.4	8273
Never married/in union	94.8	80.1	80.5	72.3	82.0	68.0	88.4	80.8	55.4	45.9	2493
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	93.8	83.1	83.4	77.2	77.6	65.7	86.3	82.0	52.4	46.3	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	74.3	64.5	67.0	60.5	60.3	45.1	70.7	61.9	35.6	30.8	612
Khmer	87.9	70.1	65.9	58.3	52.9	53.0	75.2	65.8	30.8	26.5	129
Mong	30.3	20.6	17.4	13.7	18.1	14.6	22.7	17.0	6.9	3.5	178
Other/missing	58.9	47.7	47.8	40.5	41.8	29.2	49.0	37.2	21.2	18.2	496
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	70.3	58.1	55.1	49.0	48.8	39.4	60.6	52.5	26.3	21.9	1944
Second	90.2	75.6	76.0	68.1	66.9	55.6	81.8	75.2	39.3	32.4	2150
Middle	93.1	82.6	83.2	76.8	76.4	64.3	84.9	82.2	50.7	44.8	2227
Fourth	95.6	85.9	87.4	81.1	82.7	68.9	89.2	85.5	57.6	51.4	2186
Richest	98.0	91.0	92.7	87.9	90.1	77.8	93.4	88.9	67.8	62.3	2263

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^AComprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Table TM. 1.1.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive		Number of men		
	Having only one faithful partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,2}			
Total	92.6	87.2	85.5	82.3	77.4	71.4	88.2	82.7	57.8	54.1	4923
Area											
Urban	95.4	91.2	90.0	87.3	84.5	77.3	91.7	87.8	66.6	62.9	1749
Rural	91.1	84.9	83.0	79.6	73.4	68.2	86.3	80.0	52.9	49.3	3174
Region											
Red River Delta	97.8	93.2	93.2	90.7	89.7	81.7	95.1	89.3	73.0	69.7	1126
Ha Noi	99.8	95.1	95.7	91.9	92.1	84.2	95.5	90.0	74.1	68.3	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	86.2	82.8	82.2	80.1	66.7	67.7	83.1	75.4	50.0	49.0	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	87.0	81.5	81.2	78.0	74.1	69.7	81.8	76.6	57.7	53.9	914
Central Highlands	83.6	74.8	69.3	65.7	69.6	45.5	78.7	69.2	34.9	31.6	330
South East	95.3	90.1	89.9	85.7	84.3	71.6	92.1	86.0	61.4	58.4	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	94.0	89.1	86.6	82.9	81.5	73.4	91.7	84.4	60.6	56.3	568
Mekong river delta	96.3	89.1	82.5	79.4	65.6	72.2	88.2	86.7	47.1	40.3	844
Age											
15-24 ¹	90.6	82.3	82.9	77.9	74.3	68.7	86.8	77.8	53.1	48.7	1288
15-19	90.9	79.8	79.5	74.4	74.4	69.1	86.9	77.2	51.8	46.6	652
15-17	90.4	77.6	76.9	71.6	72.9	69.4	85.9	76.4	50.7	44.5	486
18-19	92.2	86.5	87.2	82.5	78.8	68.3	89.7	79.4	55.2	52.8	166
20-24	90.3	84.8	86.4	81.6	74.3	68.4	86.6	78.4	54.4	50.9	636
25-29	92.6	88.2	85.0	82.4	81.1	70.9	90.0	82.9	59.6	56.2	870
30-39	94.3	90.3	88.5	86.1	81.6	75.4	90.4	86.5	63.2	60.0	1569
40-49	92.7	87.6	84.7	82.1	72.4	69.5	85.8	83.0	54.3	50.6	1196

Table TM.1.1.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men		
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites				Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	51.5	45.4	35.8	33.9	23.5	25.9	39.3	34.3	12.0	9.0	117
Primary education	84.7	76.8	69.3	65.1	52.4	51.7	75.0	68.1	30.4	26.4	453
Lower secondary	91.9	85.8	83.6	80.1	72.5	64.7	85.5	80.5	48.5	43.8	1543
Upper secondary	96.0	89.4	90.0	86.3	84.1	77.1	94.2	87.5	64.7	61.2	1508
Vocational high school	96.9	94.6	92.7	90.6	89.1	81.0	94.2	90.6	73.9	71.6	244
University/ college or higher	96.0	93.4	92.5	90.9	88.8	84.6	93.4	89.0	74.4	71.9	1058
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	93.5	88.9	86.8	84.2	77.9	71.7	88.7	83.7	57.9	54.5	3175
Never married/in union	91.1	83.9	83.1	79.0	76.5	71.0	87.5	80.9	57.5	53.4	1748
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	94.5	89.4	87.6	84.6	80.2	74.5	90.3	85.8	61.4	57.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	92.0	88.0	87.8	85.1	71.1	65.6	88.4	80.4	50.1	48.4	307
Khmer	86.4	73.7	74.5	65.4	61.9	61.8	78.7	68.5	37.2	32.5	58
Mong	56.7	46.4	45.5	40.7	29.0	38.6	52.7	42.4	15.1	14.5	82
Other/missing	76.1	65.4	64.6	59.5	57.5	42.2	67.7	51.4	26.7	23.4	264
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	84.2	75.2	74.4	70.1	58.7	54.7	77.9	70.3	35.8	32.7	1010
Second	92.4	86.0	83.6	79.3	73.5	67.8	88.3	80.1	50.9	46.1	984
Middle	94.6	91.0	88.2	86.0	82.9	73.3	90.3	86.6	63.1	59.3	989
Fourth	94.9	90.8	89.0	86.9	84.5	77.8	91.4	86.7	65.9	63.7	997
Richest	97.5	93.3	92.8	89.9	88.0	84.5	93.8	90.5	74.4	69.8	943

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Nationally, 83.3 percent of women age 15-49 years knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who knew all three ways of mother-to-child transmission was 34.5 percent, while 16.6 percent of women did not know any specific ways. For men age 15-49 years, the proportion knowing that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child was 85.9 percent, higher than that of women. However, only 28.7 percent of men know all three ways of HIV transmission from mother to child and 14.0 percent of men did not know any specific ways, both of which were much lower than those among women.

The percentage of women age 15-49 years who knew all three ways of HIV transmission from mother to child was not significantly different between urban and rural areas. By region, the lowest proportion was observed in the Central Highlands (28.0 percent). Surprisingly, in Ho Chi Minh City – the economic and metropolitan centre of the country, this proportion was only just above one-fourth of women (28.4 percent). Younger and more educated women were more likely to have knowledge on HIV transmission. By ethnicity and by wealth quintile, the proportions of Mong ethnic group and the poorest group were the lowest, 11.5 percent and 28.9 percent respectively. For men, the pattern for this indicator was quite different from that among women. Men in urban areas were less likely to know all three ways than those in rural areas, 24.5 percent versus 31.0 percent. The proportions among men residing in the Central Highlands (16.0 percent), in Ho Chi Minh City (19.0 percent) and having no education (16.4 percent) were lower than the national average (28.7 percent). By age group, ethnicity and wealth status, there were no significant differences.

Regarding the indicator of not knowing any specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child, there was a gap between urban and rural areas among both women and men, however, the gap among women was wider than that among men. While about 9.7 percent of urban women did not have such knowledge, it was 20.7 percent among rural women. This gap among men was 10.6 percent in urban areas and 15.8 in rural areas. For both men and women, the proportions were high among the poorest groups (26.3 percent and 39.2 percent respectively) and very high among non-educated ones (62.1 percent and 74.4 percent respectively).

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total	80.9	70.7	38.6	83.3	34.5	34.9	16.8	16.6			10770
Area											
Urban	86.7	76.2	38.5	90.2	34.2	40.4	18.5	9.7			4031
Rural	77.4	67.4	38.7	79.2	34.7	31.6	15.7	20.7			6739
Region											
Red River Delta	86.3	77.2	39.7	88.1	35.3	45.6	19.6	11.7			2574
Ha Noi	89.3	79.3	40.5	91.3	37.0	47.0	18.6	8.3			1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	62.1	56.4	39.1	64.2	36.0	31.2	20.4	35.6			1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	82.9	77.4	31.2	84.5	30.0	31.9	14.1	15.5			2065
Central Highlands	70.5	60.4	31.8	72.0	28.0	25.2	11.5	28.0			640
South East	84.0	71.5	38.8	88.6	34.0	34.0	15.3	11.2			2348
Ho Chi Minh City	82.5	71.2	34.4	89.4	28.4	33.6	13.1	10.4			1250
Mekong river delta	84.1	66.9	47.3	86.1	40.1	30.1	16.9	13.9			1832
Age group											
15-24	82.5	73.4	44.0	85.2	39.4	32.8	17.2	14.6			2736
15-19	80.1	73.1	45.3	83.2	41.1	28.9	14.3	16.7			1385
15-17	80.3	72.9	48.1	82.7	43.9	27.0	14.9	17.1			946
18-19	79.7	73.6	39.2	84.3	34.8	32.9	13.1	15.6			439
20-24	85.0	73.6	42.6	87.3	37.7	36.9	20.1	12.5			1352
25-29	83.6	74.6	37.2	85.8	33.6	37.8	17.6	14.2			1820
30-39	82.9	71.0	37.7	84.9	33.3	38.9	18.1	15.0			3385
40-49	75.2	65.3	35.6	78.0	31.7	30.1	14.2	21.9			2829

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	24.6	20.2	15.0	25.4	13.2	5.5	3.5	74.4	342		
Primary education	60.1	47.6	35.8	62.2	31.2	17.6	11.6	37.8	1109		
Lower secondary	77.3	65.1	38.4	79.8	34.0	29.6	14.7	20.1	3234		
Upper secondary	87.2	77.6	43.7	89.5	39.3	35.2	17.9	10.3	2992		
Vocational high school	90.9	82.1	44.3	92.3	40.4	47.6	25.4	7.7	446		
University/ college or higher	92.5	84.1	36.3	95.5	32.7	49.8	20.4	4.4	2646		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	79.9	69.1	37.2	82.0	33.2	35.0	16.8	18.0	8273		
Never married/in union	84.1	76.0	43.5	87.8	38.8	34.2	16.5	11.9	2493		
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	84.9	74.0	39.5	87.4	35.2	36.7	17.1	12.5	9356		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	63.8	59.2	36.6	66.8	33.8	30.6	18.8	33.2	612		
Khmer	72.4	65.1	52.0	75.2	47.1	24.8	17.9	24.7	129		
Mong	21.7	18.5	14.3	22.3	11.5	10.9	6.1	77.3	178		
Other/missing	50.4	42.7	29.4	51.6	26.1	16.4	10.7	48.2	496		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	58.5	49.7	33.2	60.6	28.9	20.2	10.9	39.2	1944		
Second	81.4	67.9	41.6	83.0	37.6	29.2	15.1	17.0	2150		
Middle	83.0	73.1	42.1	86.6	36.9	36.4	18.7	13.3	2227		
Fourth	88.8	79.1	38.5	91.1	34.7	39.9	18.6	8.9	2186		
Richest	90.1	80.8	37.2	92.4	33.5	46.4	19.7	7.3	2263		

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:										Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	83.4	70.4	32.7	85.9	28.7	30.9	12.9	30.9	12.9	14.0	4923
Area											
Urban	86.6	72.9	27.3	89.3	24.5	28.9	9.9	28.9	9.9	10.6	1749
Rural	81.6	69.0	35.7	84.1	31.0	32.0	14.5	32.0	14.5	15.8	3174
Region											
Red River Delta	89.5	79.3	28.7	91.2	25.0	31.8	12.4	31.8	12.4	8.8	1126
Ha Noi	88.5	76.6	31.3	91.3	28.8	34.2	12.7	34.2	12.7	8.7	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	78.8	72.8	36.6	80.2	34.8	52.3	27.0	52.3	27.0	19.8	588
North Central and Coastal Area	78.5	58.6	28.6	80.7	23.3	22.5	7.3	22.5	7.3	19.3	914
Central Highlands	75.4	61.6	19.0	77.6	16.0	31.1	5.3	31.1	5.3	22.3	330
South East	85.3	70.5	32.7	88.6	28.5	25.2	9.5	25.2	9.5	11.2	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	81.1	73.5	22.1	84.8	19.0	23.8	9.1	23.8	9.1	15.0	568
Mekong river delta	84.3	73.1	45.1	88.4	40.2	31.4	17.1	31.4	17.1	11.6	844
Age group											
15-24	79.8	68.5	32.8	83.2	27.9	26.3	11.0	26.3	11.0	16.7	1288
15-19	78.5	69.9	32.0	82.2	28.4	25.8	10.3	25.8	10.3	17.5	652
15-17	77.6	68.1	31.2	80.9	27.9	24.0	10.6	24.0	10.6	18.8	486
18-19	81.0	75.1	34.4	86.1	30.1	31.0	9.3	31.0	9.3	13.9	166
20-24	81.2	67.1	33.5	84.1	27.3	26.8	11.8	26.8	11.8	15.9	636
25-29	85.2	70.7	33.9	88.4	29.5	36.0	16.4	36.0	16.4	11.4	870
30-39	86.1	72.2	30.8	88.2	27.3	32.9	13.1	32.9	13.1	11.8	1569
40-49	82.3	69.8	34.2	84.2	30.7	29.5	12.1	29.5	12.1	15.8	1196

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Education									
Pre-primary or no education	35.2	29.3	19.3	37.9	16.4	5.4	3.2	62.1	117
Primary education	68.1	51.7	31.9	70.9	26.1	15.5	6.7	28.6	453
Lower secondary	81.3	68.4	36.6	83.9	32.4	27.9	13.6	16.1	1543
Upper secondary	88.5	74.6	31.6	91.0	27.7	34.6	13.9	8.9	1508
Vocational high school	89.9	79.0	30.7	92.0	26.4	34.3	11.9	8.0	244
University/college or higher	89.4	78.0	30.8	92.0	27.5	38.7	14.3	8.0	1058
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	84.7	71.2	33.8	87.1	29.6	32.7	14.0	12.9	3175
Never married/in union	80.9	69.0	30.7	83.8	26.9	27.6	10.9	16.0	1748
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	85.6	72.1	32.7	88.1	28.7	30.6	12.3	11.8	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	81.7	73.4	33.1	85.5	28.4	44.6	18.0	14.5	307
Khmer	72.8	67.8	45.9	75.9	41.7	24.0	14.3	24.1	58
Mong	45.5	38.5	23.7	47.0	21.1	16.8	12.8	53.0	82
Other/missing	64.0	49.7	32.5	66.2	27.4	26.1	15.2	33.5	264
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	70.1	58.3	33.1	73.5	28.4	29.5	13.9	26.3	1010
Second	83.9	66.0	35.8	85.5	31.7	29.7	13.0	14.5	984
Middle	86.7	72.0	33.2	88.5	30.0	29.9	12.7	11.4	989
Fourth	87.0	75.8	32.9	90.0	28.4	30.3	13.2	10.0	997
Richest	89.8	80.6	28.3	92.6	24.6	35.3	11.5	7.4	943

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements fuelling the HIV epidemic⁷⁷.

The following questions were asked in the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV or thought to be living with HIV lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Overall, 36.1 percent of women age 15-49 years expressed their discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by saying they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or believing children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV. This percentage among rural women (39.6 percent) was higher than that in urban areas (30.9 percent). It was remarkably high in the Central Highlands region (50.8 percent); among Mong ethnic women (75.0 percent) and other ethnic minority groups (57.2 percent); among non-educated women (55.5 percent); and among the poorest women (46.7 percent).

The proportion of men expressing their discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV was 36.7 percent, a little higher than that of women (36.1 percent). The pattern of this indicator among men was slightly different from that among women. A higher percentage of urban men (40.0 percent) than that of rural men (34.9 percent) showed their discriminatory attitudes. The South East region was observed with the highest proportion (49.1 percent). Similar to women, the stigma towards people living with HIV decreased with higher education levels and better wealth status.

About one-third (32.2 percent) of women age 15-49 years feared that they would get HIV if they come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV while it was 30.0 percent of men having the same fear. The trend of this indicator across all subgroups among women and men was observed similar. Men and women coming from rural areas, attaining a lower level of education, and being poorer were more likely to have this fear.

⁷⁷ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM. 11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of women who think people:				Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B					
Total	29.7	19.5	36.1	61.3	58.7	53.6	16.3	32.2			9687		
Area													
Urban	24.7	17.1	30.9	60.5	58.4	55.9	13.5	26.7			3867		
Rural	33.0	21.1	39.6	61.8	58.9	52.1	18.1	35.9			5820		
Region													
Red River Delta	23.2	14.2	29.0	61.3	63.5	61.7	12.9	36.5			2463		
Ha Noi	26.5	18.5	33.5	63.0	65.3	61.0	14.3	37.8			1025		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	29.7	20.2	34.1	69.9	56.3	44.9	25.6	32.5			950		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	27.9	24.2	36.3	55.9	54.8	55.3	16.8	19.8			1824		
Central Highlands	41.3	30.4	50.8	54.3	54.0	51.5	16.5	43.4			487		
South East	25.1	17.1	31.9	59.3	56.3	53.0	13.8	28.1			2243		
Ho Chi Minh City	17.0	11.8	21.8	54.6	49.2	48.6	9.4	24.1			1193		
Mekong river delta	43.5	21.8	48.6	66.9	61.7	46.3	18.5	41.4			1721		
Age													
15-24	31.6	18.8	36.6	60.6	62.2	57.1	13.6	37.7			2519		
15-19	29.5	17.9	34.6	58.7	62.4	57.7	14.5	39.5			1277		
15-17	31.6	18.9	36.3	56.9	60.8	57.2	14.7	42.5			879		
18-19	25.1	15.8	30.9	62.8	65.9	58.9	14.0	33.0			398		
20-24	33.6	19.8	38.7	62.5	62.1	56.4	12.8	35.9			1242		
25-29	28.3	23.3	37.0	60.9	59.9	55.0	13.7	33.9			1656		
30-39	27.6	19.2	34.7	62.5	56.9	50.8	14.9	26.8			3071		
40-49	31.3	17.9	36.8	60.8	56.5	52.5	22.5	32.2			2441		

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of women who think people:				Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS		
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	49.8	38.1	55.5	56.7	54.7	52.9	33.7	46.1	125		
Primary education	47.1	28.3	53.6	64.1	61.5	48.9	26.0	39.3	830		
Lower secondary	34.9	20.1	41.2	60.2	57.4	51.8	19.4	37.2	2822		
Upper secondary	27.6	18.9	34.4	61.3	58.4	54.0	14.8	34.6	2857		
Vocational high school	28.0	20.4	34.0	61.1	60.3	55.4	16.0	22.2	433		
University/ college or higher	20.1	15.7	26.4	61.9	59.5	56.3	10.7	22.9	2620		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	31.0	20.7	37.9	61.6	57.9	52.7	17.5	32.2	7320		
Never married/in union	25.6	15.7	30.5	60.3	61.2	56.4	12.4	32.4	2365		
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	28.6	18.7	35.1	61.0	58.6	54.2	15.3	31.1	8774		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	27.7	16.4	32.3	66.7	56.1	45.3	24.1	36.4	455		
Khmer	49.9	34.7	55.6	67.5	69.3	51.2	26.5	47.5	113		
Mong	68.4	45.0	75.0	58.8	63.8	51.9	44.1	58.2	54		
Other/missing	48.9	36.3	57.2	60.8	59.4	50.6	23.5	49.9	292		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	41.6	25.3	46.7	60.9	58.2	49.9	22.6	44.3	1366		
Second	35.0	21.1	40.6	61.5	59.8	53.7	19.7	34.2	1939		
Middle	29.4	20.5	36.3	61.3	57.3	49.8	16.3	30.3	2073		
Fourth	27.3	17.4	34.3	62.3	61.0	56.0	14.5	29.7	2090		
Richest	20.2	15.4	27.2	60.4	57.2	57.0	11.1	27.2	2219		

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM. 11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of men who think people:				Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,2}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ³	Number of men who have heard of AIDS		
Total	28.9	19.9	36.7	66.4	61.0	57.9	23.7	30.0	4561		
Area											
Urban	31.8	20.7	40.0	68.9	62.1	59.3	19.6	21.9	1669		
Rural	27.3	19.5	34.9	64.9	60.4	57.1	26.1	34.7	2892		
Region											
Red River Delta	16.8	14.9	25.9	71.9	72.1	67.7	21.0	24.2	1102		
Ha Noi	18.8	19.9	32.6	69.7	75.6	65.1	23.4	27.2	424		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	32.6	24.2	40.3	80.7	63.6	54.8	34.3	34.3	507		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	15.7	16.2	24.2	53.0	61.5	60.7	23.4	24.1	795		
Central Highlands	26.0	27.7	39.4	61.4	55.7	48.1	24.7	30.1	276		
South East	41.3	24.5	49.1	62.1	54.7	51.6	18.2	33.0	1068		
Ho Chi Minh City	54.4	28.4	61.3	74.4	57.9	57.6	18.4	28.7	534		
Mekong river delta	40.8	19.0	44.4	70.4	53.8	55.6	28.2	36.9	813		
Age											
15-24	31.7	22.3	39.7	65.7	63.4	61.9	24.0	37.3	1167		
15-19	30.3	23.4	40.2	68.5	65.2	61.0	24.7	41.0	593		
15-17	29.8	20.2	38.6	69.6	64.4	63.0	25.2	41.6	440		
18-19	31.9	32.8	44.5	65.4	67.3	55.1	23.0	39.1	153		
20-24	33.0	21.1	39.2	62.8	61.6	62.9	23.4	33.4	574		
25-29	26.3	16.9	33.4	69.2	61.0	56.4	21.9	30.9	806		
30-39	27.1	20.4	35.6	69.3	61.8	57.4	21.2	26.2	1480		
40-49	30.5	19.1	37.6	61.2	57.4	55.5	28.1	26.7	1109		

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of men who think people:				Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS		
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	45.3	38.4	53.5	56.8	46.9	45.3	38.6	41.5	60		
Primary education	44.6	24.4	49.3	67.9	58.9	53.3	33.5	39.5	384		
Lower secondary	35.2	21.1	42.2	61.3	54.3	54.3	25.4	31.3	1418		
Upper secondary	24.2	18.3	33.1	68.3	64.6	60.7	25.1	32.5	1447		
Vocational high school	20.7	16.0	26.7	65.9	61.7	53.4	19.4	27.4	237		
University/ college or higher	21.9	18.8	31.0	70.9	66.6	62.5	15.8	21.1	1015		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	28.5	20.1	36.6	65.3	60.5	57.7	24.3	28.4	2969		
Never married/in union	29.7	19.6	36.9	68.4	61.9	58.4	22.7	32.9	1592		
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	27.9	18.7	35.7	66.2	60.6	57.6	21.7	28.2	3982		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	28.2	17.6	32.6	74.5	64.4	61.9	41.1	39.7	282		
Khmer	47.8	42.9	61.4	68.1	67.8	64.7	31.7	48.8	50		
Mong	54.3	64.2	73.7	69.9	71.6	66.7	66.0	47.1	46		
Other/missing	39.2	30.8	47.9	57.6	59.3	54.6	27.2	44.4	201		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	37.1	23.9	43.2	64.6	58.4	57.5	32.2	38.8	850		
Second	32.6	18.4	38.2	65.9	58.0	55.8	26.0	33.5	909		
Middle	29.3	21.1	39.3	65.5	61.7	57.1	18.9	32.7	936		
Fourth	26.5	20.0	35.7	68.2	62.9	58.2	24.8	24.0	946		
Richest	19.8	16.5	27.8	67.6	63.6	61.1	17.6	21.8	920		

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recorded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and the use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment^{78,79}. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Table TM.11.4W shows that while 58.9 percent of women knew where to go for an HIV test, only 22.0 percent of women had ever been tested for HIV and 19.1 percent had ever been tested and knew the most recent results. The percentages of men on the three indicators were higher than those of women. The same pattern was observed, 65.8 percent knowing where to go for an HIV test, but 27 percent ever been tested and 24.8 percent ever been tested and knowing the most recent results (see table TM.11.4M).

For both women and men, awareness of HIV testing locations was higher in urban than in rural areas. The proportion of men and women who knew HIV testing location was positively associated with education level and wealth status. For women, this proportion was very low among women age 15-17 years who have had sex in the past 12 months (23.4 percent). For men, the age group 18-19 was observed having the lowest, 37.9 percent.

Table TM.11.4W also shows that the percentage of women who had an HIV test in the 12 months prior to the survey and knew the result was 5.5 percent. This percentage was also higher among men, 9.3 percent. Among both men and women, a higher proportion was observed in urban areas than in rural areas.

Also covered in this section is the understanding of women and men about test kits that people can use to test themselves for HIV. Only 9.3 percent of women knew about the test kits and 0.5 percent had ever tested themselves for HIV using the test kit. The level of knowledge about self-testing kits among men was similar to that of women with 9.0 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.

78 UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

79 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	58.9	22.0	19.1	6.2	5.5	9.3	0.5	10770
Area								
Urban	67.8	28.7	25.1	7.7	6.7	13.6	0.8	4031
Rural	53.7	18.0	15.6	5.3	4.8	6.8	0.3	6739
Region								
Red River Delta	74.8	26.9	24.6	7.5	6.6	18.0	1.2	2574
Ha Noi	78.7	34.2	30.7	9.1	7.7	23.1	2.5	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	46.8	17.7	16.4	5.4	5.0	7.5	0.0	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	42.7	15.4	13.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	0.4	2065
Central Highlands	38.2	10.2	8.4	2.5	2.0	4.3	0.3	640
South East	65.6	29.9	23.9	9.2	8.1	9.0	0.2	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	63.9	29.8	24.1	9.8	8.5	9.5	0.2	1250
Mekong river delta	62.4	19.9	17.9	4.1	3.9	5.5	0.1	1832
Age								
15-24	58.1	11.2	9.5	4.4	3.9	9.6	0.6	2736
15-19	53.1	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.3	8.2	0.1	1385
15-17	50.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	8.9	0.1	946
18-19	58.2	7.5	6.7	3.1	2.9	6.9	0.2	439
20-24	63.3	19.4	16.6	7.5	6.5	11.1	1.0	1352
25-29	63.2	28.4	24.2	8.6	7.4	9.8	0.5	1820
30-39	63.8	31.8	27.4	8.3	7.1	10.2	0.5	3385
40-49	51.2	16.8	15.3	4.0	3.9	7.8	0.3	2829
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	59.5	26.8	23.6	7.4	6.5	9.0	0.4	7574
15-24 ³	58.4	26.7	23.7	10.7	9.3	9.0	0.1	772
15-19	44.4	16.5	15.3	9.2	8.1	4.6	0.0	118
15-17	23.4	7.4	5.8	7.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	24
18-19	49.9	18.9	17.8	9.7	8.7	5.8	0.0	93
20-24	60.9	28.6	25.2	11.0	9.5	9.8	0.1	655
25-49	59.6	26.8	23.6	7.1	6.1	9.0	0.4	6802
Sexually inactive	57.7	10.8	8.5	3.4	3.2	10.2	0.7	3196
Education								
Pre-primary or no education	10.3	3.9	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	342
Primary education	34.3	9.9	8.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	1109
Lower secondary	51.6	17.9	15.1	5.3	4.6	4.8	0.1	3234
Upper secondary	61.3	19.2	16.6	5.1	4.5	8.5	0.2	2992
Vocational high school	69.9	36.3	33.5	7.0	6.5	16.1	0.1	446
University/ college or higher	80.1	35.3	31.0	11.1	9.7	18.8	1.5	2646

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	59.0	26.9	23.6	7.5	6.6	8.8	0.4	8273
Never married/in union	58.8	6.0	4.2	2.2	1.9	11.1	0.8	2493
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	62.8	23.9	20.8	6.7	5.9	10.1	0.5	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	46.0	13.8	12.2	4.8	4.0	7.2	0.4	612
Khmer	50.1	13.9	9.8	6.0	5.1	5.4	0.9	129
Mong	5.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	178
Other/missing	23.2	7.3	6.1	1.5	1.2	2.6	0.0	496
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.7	8.8	8.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	0.1	1944
Second	53.3	18.8	16.0	5.7	4.9	5.6	0.1	2150
Middle	58.8	21.5	18.1	5.3	4.7	7.0	0.5	2227
Fourth	67.9	27.0	23.8	7.4	6.7	10.3	0.3	2186
Richest	76.5	32.2	28.2	9.2	7.7	19.8	1.1	2263
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV								
² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Education' is not shown.								

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	65.8	27.0	24.8	10.1	9.3	9.0	0.5	4923
Area								
Urban	73.7	37.6	34.3	14.4	13.4	12.6	0.5	1749
Rural	61.4	21.2	19.5	7.7	7.0	7.1	0.5	3174
Region								
Red River Delta	74.0	44.4	42.3	17.6	16.9	12.4	0.1	1126
Ha Noi	79.6	49.0	45.9	19.7	18.8	17.7	0.2	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	71.8	24.3	23.0	7.9	7.3	7.4	0.0	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	54.4	13.2	12.0	3.4	3.1	4.7	0.0	914
Central Highlands	53.8	24.0	20.0	6.5	5.5	12.2	5.0	330
South East	72.7	32.1	28.0	15.0	13.4	11.3	0.7	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	73.1	42.5	36.0	21.0	18.5	13.7	1.4	568
Mekong river delta	58.2	15.1	14.0	3.8	3.2	6.2	0.0	844
Age								
15-24	59.1	15.5	14.2	7.9	7.2	6.3	0.4	1288
15-19	51.7	7.0	6.5	4.7	4.5	5.7	0.4	652
15-17	51.0	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.6	5.0	0.3	486
18-19	54.0	14.6	13.9	10.9	10.1	7.7	0.9	166
20-24	66.6	24.3	22.0	11.2	10.0	6.9	0.4	636
25-29	72.9	34.0	30.6	14.2	12.9	9.6	0.5	870
30-39	70.3	31.1	28.2	10.2	9.6	10.8	0.6	1569
40-49	61.7	29.0	27.4	9.2	8.4	9.3	0.5	1196
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	68.7	30.8	28.4	11.4	10.3	9.9	0.5	3410
15-24 ³	69.5	29.5	27.0	16.4	14.1	7.9	0.6	287
15-19	50.3	17.5	17.5	13.7	13.7	1.6	0.0	35
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
18-19	37.9	13.9	13.9	9.0	9.0	2.1	0.0	26
20-24	72.2	31.1	28.3	16.8	14.2	8.8	0.7	252
25-49	68.7	31.0	28.5	10.9	10.0	10.1	0.5	3123
Sexually inactive	59.0	18.4	16.6	7.2	6.9	7.0	0.6	1513
Education								
Pre-primary or no education	13.2	6.6	5.3	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	117
Primary education	41.8	10.9	10.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	0.1	453
Lower secondary	58.4	18.2	17.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	0.3	1543
Upper secondary	71.1	25.8	23.7	8.9	8.3	8.2	0.5	1508
Vocational high school	78.4	43.4	38.3	14.5	13.7	10.3	0.7	244
University/ college or higher	82.0	46.9	42.5	21.4	18.9	19.0	1.0	1058

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	67.3	30.1	27.8	10.3	9.3	9.4	0.5	3175
Never married/in union	63.0	21.3	19.2	9.8	9.2	8.3	0.5	1748
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	68.1	28.5	26.2	10.4	9.6	9.4	0.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	69.7	27.0	24.0	14.8	13.2	8.8	0.2	307
Khmer	46.7	10.6	9.2	3.2	3.0	6.1	0.0	58
Mong	30.1	3.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	5.8	0.0	82
Other/missing	39.4	14.6	12.7	4.2	3.7	4.8	0.6	264
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	49.5	13.7	12.7	5.3	5.2	3.6	0.4	1010
Second	60.5	21.9	18.5	7.2	5.9	6.0	0.6	984
Middle	69.7	25.7	23.8	9.4	8.5	8.8	0.6	989
Fourth	71.0	30.3	28.7	10.3	9.7	9.5	0.5	997
Richest	78.9	44.4	41.0	18.8	17.4	17.8	0.5	943
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV								
² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
^ Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases								

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

Only 22.5 percent of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey received HIV counselling during ANC, another 22.5 percent were offered and tested for HIV during antenatal care, and 21.1 percent were offered an HIV test, tested during antenatal care, and received the results. The percentage of women receiving HIV counselling during antenatal care in urban areas (28.5 percent) was much higher than in rural areas (19.8 percent); was the lowest in the Central Highlands (12.7 percent), the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (15.1 percent), even low too in Ha Noi (16.3 percent). This percentage was particularly low among women age 15-19 years (9.7 percent), among women with no education (5.4 percent), among other ethnic minority women (3.9 percent) and among the poorest group of women (15.2 percent).

The proportion of women who were offered an HIV test, tested during pregnancy, and received a result in urban areas (31.7 percent) was twice as high as that in rural areas (16.2 percent). By region, the percentage was quite low in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area region (7.2 percent), North Central and Central Coastal Area region (9.4 percent) and Central Highlands (9.6 percent).

Table TM.11.5 also shows that 10.2 percent of women accepted an HIV test, received the results and received post-test information or counselling related to HIV. Similar to other indicators, the differential between urban and rural areas was quite obvious, 14.5 percent versus 8.3 percent. By region, the Central Highlands had the lowest percentage (1.9 percent), followed by the Northern Midlands and Mountain region (3.7 percent). This percentage was lower among younger women (age 15-19 years), less educated and poorer women.

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	97.0	22.5	22.5	21.1	9.6	10.2	1436
Area							
Urban	99.4	28.5	33.4	31.7	14.9	14.5	449
Rural	95.9	19.8	17.6	16.2	7.2	8.3	987
Region							
Red River Delta	99.4	22.0	19.9	19.0	8.5	9.6	354
Ha Noi	99.1	16.3	25.5	24.8	7.2	8.7	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	89.1	15.1	7.4	7.2	4.5	3.7	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	98.7	22.7	9.9	9.4	1.7	5.3	300
Central Highlands	90.3	12.7	10.5	9.6	5.2	1.9	104
South East	99.6	28.0	45.1	41.8	21.6	16.3	258
Ho Chi Minh City	98.9	23.3	42.4	38.2	12.5	12.4	109
Mekong river delta	99.8	30.4	42.2	38.4	16.4	23.9	188
Age							
15-24	94.4	18.2	17.3	16.6	7.3	7.7	358
15-19	88.4	9.7	13.9	11.4	5.4	3.5	56
15-17	(81.9)	(9.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
18-19	91.0	9.8	18.5	16.1	7.6	4.9	40
20-24	95.5	19.8	17.9	17.6	7.7	8.4	302
25-29	97.9	19.6	18.2	16.5	7.1	7.4	501
30-39	97.8	27.3	29.3	27.4	13.1	14.2	532
40-49	98.5	34.2	32.3	32.3	13.0	15.7	46
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	72.2	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.4	47
Primary education	92.2	12.6	13.2	13.2	3.9	6.6	97
Lower secondary	95.8	24.2	21.4	18.7	11.5	9.8	379
Upper secondary	99.0	22.2	19.0	17.6	8.4	9.7	402
Vocational high school	100.0	22.2	40.7	40.1	13.5	19.9	94
University/ college or higher	99.4	25.7	27.2	25.9	10.0	10.6	418

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	99.4	24.9	25.3	24.2	10.8	11.8	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	92.5	21.3	17.5	10.9	7.2	5.8	96
Khmer	97.4	26.7	25.7	19.9	13.2	7.4	17
Mong	60.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	48
Other/missing	89.2	3.9	3.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	91
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.7	15.2	8.5	8.0	5.4	5.3	296
Second	99.1	23.6	26.5	23.7	9.7	13.1	304
Middle	99.6	25.5	29.7	26.7	13.4	13.3	277
Fourth	99.4	21.2	23.6	22.7	7.9	10.5	298
Richest	99.6	27.9	24.9	24.9	12.0	8.9	261
¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)							
² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care							
³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)							
^A In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

In many countries over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections^{80,81}. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men. Table TM.11.6W reflects some key indicators related to HIV in young women. Specifically, the percentage of women age 15-24 years who had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS was 39.8 percent, who knew of all three ways of HIV transmission from mother to child was 39.4 percent, and who knew HIV testing location was 58.1 percent. The same information is provided for young men in Table TM.11.6M. Young men age 15-24 years were more likely than their female peers to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (48.7 percent) and to know HIV testing location (59.1 percent). But the percentage of young men age 15-24 years knowing all three ways of HIV transmission from mother to child was lower than that of young women, 27.9 percent versus 39.4 percent.

For the proportion of young women having comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS, there were differences between urban and rural areas, by region, by women's education level, by ethnicity, and wealth status. Interestingly, the group of young women never been married/in union were more likely to have comprehensive knowledge on HIV (42.4 percent) than those ever married or in union (33.0 percent). For men in this indicator, the same trend was observed.

Overall, 9.5 percent of women age 15-24 years and 14.2 of men age 15-24 years were ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test. Only 3.9 percent of young women and 7.2 percent of young men were tested in the last 12 months and knew their results.

The survey results also show that in the 12 months period preceding the survey, 9.3 percent of sexually active women were tested for HIV and received the results, this rate was higher than in men (14.1 percent). For both men and women, this proportion was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, however, the gap among women was wider than that among men

There was 36.6 percent of women age 15-24 years expressing discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV while it was higher among men (39.7 percent). These figures were higher than those among men and women age 15-49 years.

80 UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

81 UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ³	
Total	39.8	39.4	58.1	9.5	3.9	28.2	2736	9.3	772	36.6	2519
Area											
Urban	45.7	37.2	61.8	9.0	4.4	18.8	1065	15.2	200	30.1	1029
Rural	36.0	40.8	55.8	9.8	3.6	34.2	1672	7.2	573	41.2	1490
Region											
Red River Delta	50.3	38.0	69.1	11.7	4.6	21.4	692	13.3	148	26.4	670
Ha Noi	54.9	34.6	72.6	14.4	4.8	16.8	316	(14.1)	53	27.9	312
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	28.4	41.4	47.0	9.1	2.8	48.0	313	5.8	150	41.3	243
North Central and Central Coastal Area	36.8	39.7	41.5	6.9	3.5	26.0	480	3.8	125	36.6	437
Central Highlands	20.4	35.1	36.0	6.7	2.5	42.4	164	5.1	69	51.7	124
South East	42.9	37.5	61.5	9.5	5.0	22.2	639	15.4	142	33.0	615
Ho Chi Minh City	46.4	32.7	60.4	7.4	4.0	13.9	370	(18.9)	51	22.8	357
Mekong river delta	37.1	43.9	70.1	10.0	2.8	30.7	449	9.3	138	50.8	431
Age											
15-19	37.1	41.1	53.1	2.6	1.3	8.5	1385	8.1	118	34.6	1277
15-17	34.9	43.9	50.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	946	5.8	24	36.3	879
18-19	41.6	34.8	58.2	6.7	2.9	21.3	439	8.7	93	30.9	398
20-24	42.5	37.7	63.3	16.6	6.5	48.4	1352	9.5	655	38.7	1242
20-22	43.8	40.0	64.8	13.5	6.5	41.1	772	10.1	317	33.7	711
23-24	40.8	34.5	61.3	20.7	6.6	58.2	579	8.9	337	45.3	531
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	29	0.0	24	(*)	3
Primary education	5.0	23.5	22.1	8.4	1.9	66.6	79	2.7	53	71.7	41
Lower secondary	29.3	39.0	54.1	17.2	7.1	54.6	521	9.6	284	50.0	449
Upper secondary	37.7	43.0	56.9	6.3	2.3	21.1	1395	8.3	294	36.9	1326
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	11	(*)	32
University/ college or higher	58.5	35.9	69.3	10.1	4.4	15.7	681	12.7	107	25.6	669

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators; Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a	
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	33.0	35.1	57.5	25.1	9.4	90.8	779	9.2	50.5	708	653
Never married/in union	42.4	41.1	58.4	3.2	1.7	3.3	1958	(10.4)	31.8	65	1867
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	42.8	40.9	62.4	10.2	4.3	23.5	2358	12.1	35.4	554	2263
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	28.2	37.1	49.9	8.3	1.6	53.5	132	3.0	26.9	71	112
Khmer	28.6	46.9	46.8	5.9	2.7	44.4	33	5.3	63.4	15	29
Mong	4.9	15.2	6.7	0.7	0.1	71.3	77	0.2	73.9	55	31
Other/missing	19.8	26.7	24.3	3.2	1.0	57.0	136	1.8	60.6	77	85
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	25.3	32.8	42.2	6.9	3.4	47.9	506	5.9	45.5	242	370
Second	28.3	43.9	56.3	9.9	3.4	34.1	590	7.2	43.7	201	552
Middle	45.7	41.8	59.9	11.7	4.5	22.7	607	9.5	35.9	138	597
Fourth	45.4	39.8	63.6	12.1	4.6	21.7	533	15.6	33.4	116	512
Richest	54.7	37.3	68.5	6.1	3.4	15.1	500	(15.3)	26.2	76	488

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^a Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM. 11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators - Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021											
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	48.7	27.9	59.1	14.2	7.2	22.3	1288	14.1	287	39.7	1167
Area											
Urban	52.9	27.7	66.6	22.5	11.4	25.3	449	18.5	113	45.7	423
Rural	46.5	28.0	55.0	9.7	5.0	20.7	839	11.2	174	36.3	744
Region											
Red River Delta	62.6	21.1	61.6	27.9	15.3	17.1	305	(35.9)	52	28.9	293
Ha Noi	53.3	26.1	65.4	31.6	15.3	19.6	117	(*)	23	27.6	117
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	43.0	31.4	66.2	4.2	0.0	30.1	116	0.0	35	44.8	98
North Central and Coastal Area	44.3	17.8	41.6	2.3	0.0	20.1	232	(0.0)	47	20.3	192
Central Highlands	22.0	21.0	42.2	10.4	3.8	21.3	96	(0.0)	20	47.5	74
South East	53.1	32.5	71.7	22.6	12.9	31.4	314	19.5	99	56.0	302
Ho Chi Minh City	55.4	22.6	76.8	33.0	20.4	31.9	154	(28.3)	49	66.7	147
Mekong river delta	42.6	42.3	59.4	2.7	1.1	15.1	224	(7.1)	34	44.0	208
Age											
15-19	46.6	28.4	51.7	6.5	4.5	5.3	652	13.7	35	40.2	593
15-17	44.5	27.9	51.0	4.0	2.6	1.7	486	(*)	8	38.6	440
18-19	52.8	30.1	54.0	13.9	10.1	16.0	166	9.0	26	44.5	153
20-24	50.9	27.3	66.6	22.0	10.0	39.7	636	14.2	252	39.2	574
20-22	49.1	29.4	65.0	20.2	12.0	31.4	364	20.1	114	36.8	325
23-24	53.2	24.5	68.7	24.4	7.4	50.8	271	9.3	138	42.4	249
Education											
Pre-primary or no education	(5.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.8)	13	(*)	4	(*)	3
Primary education	17.4	30.4	21.9	4.4	4.2	36.8	52	(0.0)	19	(48.6)	38
Lower secondary	36.6	28.3	49.6	7.3	3.4	23.4	299	11.1	70	54.1	249
Upper secondary	54.1	26.9	62.5	12.7	5.8	18.3	673	18.0	123	33.6	641
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	9	(*)	20
University/ college or higher	57.9	29.9	72.7	28.4	16.7	27.0	231	(17.0)	62	39.9	217

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators. Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS	
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a		
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	41.6	35.9	57.7	17.0	7.4	93.9	143	7.0	134	44.8	130	
Never married/in union	49.6	26.9	59.2	13.8	7.2	13.3	1144	20.4	152	39.1	1037	
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	51.8	28.2	61.4	15.0	7.6	20.3	1092	15.6	221	38.1	1016	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	63.9	32.6	76.5	22.6	16.2	38.2	60	(*)	23	39.5	56	
Khmer	32.1	43.4	48.4	1.2	0.0	22.6	15	(*)	3	60.0	12	
Mong	16.2	20.3	35.8	2.1	0.0	69.0	29	0.0	20	77.9	18	
Other/missing	15.5	21.1	29.0	4.8	1.0	21.0	91	(0.0)	19	50.5	66	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	36.0	26.4	47.6	7.8	4.3	29.6	273	7.7	81	40.8	217	
Second	40.9	34.6	56.9	13.5	7.1	22.3	268	(13.1)	60	41.5	244	
Middle	57.4	29.2	64.9	16.9	8.1	24.5	270	(14.6)	66	42.9	257	
Fourth	57.8	25.6	64.3	10.8	4.0	17.8	239	(9.7)	43	37.1	222	
Richest	53.2	22.9	62.8	22.5	12.9	15.9	238	(*)	38	35.7	227	

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^a Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

6.11 ABORTION, STILLBIRTH AND MISCARRIAGE

Globally 121 million unintended pregnancies occurred each year between 2015 and 2019, 61 percent of which ended in abortion, equivalent to 73 million abortions per year.⁸² Approximately 45 percent of all abortions worldwide are estimated to be unsafe and over half of these are in Asia, mostly in South and Central Asia.⁸³ Each year between 4.7–13.2 percent of maternal deaths are attributed to unsafe abortion. In developed countries, it is estimated that 30 women die for every 100,000 unsafe abortions. That number rises to 220 deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortions in developing countries and 520 deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortions in sub-Saharan Africa.⁸⁴

Estimates of unintended pregnancy and abortion document trends in sexual and reproductive health and women's autonomy. When women want to cease or space childbearing but do not use contraception, use it ineffectively, or experience non-consensual sex, unintended pregnancies occur. Some are terminated by induced abortions while others result in unwanted births. Where abortion laws are restrictive or safe abortion services are inaccessible or of poor quality, women may attempt to self-induce an abortion or resort to unskilled providers, risking serious consequences to their health and well-being.⁸⁵ Out of 228 million pregnancies occurring each year in low and middle income countries (LMICs) in 2019, an estimated 111 million (49 percent) are unintended of which 77 percent occur among women who want to avoid a pregnancy but are not using modern contraceptives.⁸⁶ Thus, the magnitude of induced abortion is an important indicator of the ineffectiveness of both the supply and demand sides of family planning programs.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), any woman with an unwanted pregnancy who cannot access safe abortion is at risk of unsafe abortion. Women living in low-income countries and poor women are more likely to have unsafe abortions. Death and disability are higher when unsafe abortion is performed in the late pregnancy period. Unsafe abortion rates are often higher where access to effective contraception and safe abortion is limited or these services are unavailable.⁸⁷

Viet Nam legalized abortion in Article 4 of the Law on People's Health Protection (1989).⁸⁸ The Government and communities are greatly concerned about unwanted pregnancy and induced abortion. The National Population Strategy 2021–2030 aims to reduce unwanted pregnancies among adolescents and young adults by two thirds⁸⁹ and the National Action Plan on Reproductive Health Care for the period 2021–2025 established its primary objective as reducing maternal mortality to 42/100,000 live births by 2025.⁹⁰ Viet Nam lacks systematically collected data on abortion and has had to rely on mainly anecdotal information about this issue. Therefore, abortion related questions were added to the MICS standard survey instrument

82 Bearak, Jonathan, et al., 'Unintended Pregnancy and Abortion by Income, Region, and the Legal Status of Abortion: Estimates from a comprehensive model for 1990–2019', *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 8, no. 9, September 2020, pp. e1152–e1161. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30315-6. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30315-6

83 Ganatra, Bela, et al., 'Global, Regional, and Sub-regional Classification of Abortions by Safety, 2010–14: Estimates from a Bayesian hierarchical model', *The Lancet*, vol. 390, no. 10110, 25 November 2017, pp. 2372–2381.

84 Say Lale, et al., 'Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO systematic analysis', *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 2, no. 6. June 2014, pp. e323–33.

85 World Health Organization, *Safe and unsafe induced abortion, Information Sheet (WHO/RHR/12.02)*, WHO, Geneva, 2012.

86 Guttmacher Institute, *Adding it Up: Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2019.

87 World Health Organization, *Preventing unsafe abortion*, WHO, Geneva, 25 September 2020, <www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preventing-unsafe-abortion>, accessed on 8 October 2021.

88 Viet Nam's Government Law on Health Protection of People, Article 44. 1989.

89 Prime Minister of Viet Nam, *Viet Nam Population Strategy to 2030*, Decision No. 1679/QĐ-TTg, 22 November 2019.

90 Viet Nam Ministry of Health, *National Action Plan on Reproductive Health Care Focusing on Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health for the Period 2021–2025*, Decision No. 2779/QĐ-BYT, 4 June 2021.

in the Viet Nam SDGCW survey. The following indicators are analyzed: 1) pregnancy outcomes; 2) frequency of induced abortion; 3) the magnitude of induced abortion expressed in rates and the ratio of induced abortion to live births; 4) methods of abortion; 5) gestational age at the time of abortion; 6) abortion providers; 7) the place of abortion; 8) reasons for abortion; and 9) abortion complications.

In this report, abortion data are presented by age, geographical area, women's educational attainment, ethnicity of household head and wealth index quintile. The magnitude of induced abortion is estimated for all pregnancies reported by respondents during the reference period of two years preceding the survey, but other abortion indicators are estimated using only the last reported abortion in the reference period.

Pregnancy outcome

Table TM.S2A presents the percentage of women age 15–49 years reporting a pregnancy outcome in the two years preceding the survey, which can be interpreted as a two-year pregnancy rate measured in percentage. Fifteen percent of the female respondents aged 15–49 years reported a pregnancy. As expected, pregnancy rates were higher among women age 25–29 years was high at 30.5 percent and lower among women age 45–49 years (0.9 percent). Pregnancy rates are higher in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (20.2 percent) and lower in Ho Chi Minh City (9.9 percent) and the Mekong River Delta (11.3 percent). The rate of pregnancy was also higher among those who had a vocational education degree (23.3 percent) or belonged to the Mong ethnic group (28.9 percent). No substantial difference was observed in the rate of pregnancy across the wealth index quintiles.

Table TM.S2B presents the distribution of pregnancy outcomes in the two years preceding the survey among women age 15–49 years by live births, stillbirths, induced abortion, miscarriage and missed abortion.⁹¹ As seen from the table, 81.7 percent reported a live birth and 18.3 percent other pregnancy outcomes, including stillbirth (0.4 percent), induced abortion (5.5 percent), miscarriage (4.2 percent), and missed abortion (8.2 percent). The proportion of pregnancies ending in a live birth was higher among younger women (94.7 percent and 83.6 percent among women age 15–19 and 20–24 years) and lower among older women (60.6 percent among women age 40–49 years). The proportion of live births was highest in the Central Highlands (88 percent) and lowest in the Red River Delta (75.8 percent) and Ha Noi (71.3 percent).

Overall, 12.4 percent of the pregnancy outcomes were spontaneous abortion⁹², 4.2 percent miscarriages and 8.2 percent missed abortions, which lies within a normal range of 10–15 percent reported by the March of Dimes.⁹³ Women age 40–49 years experienced a greater proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage (9.6 percent) and missed abortion (16.8 percent) than younger women. Women with a vocational education degree also had a higher proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage (11 percent). The lowest proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage was found among women age 15–19 years and 35–39 years (2.7 percent). Women living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region had a low proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage (1.2 percent).

The proportion of pregnancies ending in missed abortion was lowest among adolescents age 15–19 years (0.1 percent), women from the Mong ethnic group (2 percent), women in the poorest wealth index quintile (4.0 percent) and women living in the Mekong Delta region (5.3 percent).

⁹¹ A missed abortion, also known as missed miscarriage or silent miscarriage is a pregnancy where the fetus has died but the fetal tissue and placenta have not been expelled from the uterus.

⁹² The rate of spontaneous abortion is the total number of miscarriages and missed abortions in the last two years, divided by the total pregnancies (i.e. total number of live births, miscarriages, missed abortions, abortions and stillbirths) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 total pregnancies.

⁹³ March of Dimes, Miscarriage, < <https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/miscarriage.aspx> >, accessed 27 September 2021.

Table TM.S2A: Pregnancy rate

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a pregnancy outcome in the last two years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women with a pregnancy outcome in the last two years	Number of women aged 15–49 years
Total	15.3	10770
Age		
15–19	4.1	1385
20–24	24.7	1352
25–29	30.5	1820
30–34	25.0	1737
35–39	11.7	1648
40–44	4.1	1507
45–49	0.9	1322
Area		
Urban	12.8	4031
Rural	16.8	6739
Region		
Red River Delta	16.8	2574
Ha Noi	13.8	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	20.2	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	16.2	2065
Central Highlands	17.8	640
South East	12.5	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	9.9	1250
Mekong River Delta	11.3	1832
Education		
Pre-primary or no education	14.8	342
Up to basic (primary, lower and upper secondary)	13.7	7334
Vocational high school	23.3	446
University/ college or higher	18.4	2646
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	14.6	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	17.9	612
Khmer	15.5	129
Mong	28.9	178
Other/missing	20.5	496
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	16.6	1944
Second	15.9	2150
Middle	14.6	2227
Fourth	15.7	2186
Richest	13.9	2263

Table TM.S2B: Pregnancy outcome

Percentage distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 years with a pregnancy outcome in the last two years by type of pregnancy outcome, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Pregnancy outcome						Number of pregnancy outcomes in the last two years
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Induced abortion	Miscarriage	Missed abortion	Total	
Total	81.7	0.4	5.5	4.2	8.2	100.0	1797
Age							
15–19	94.7	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	61
20–24	83.6	0.0	4.8	4.5	7.1	100.0	373
25–29	86.2	0.5	3.4	3.3	6.6	100.0	590
30–34	79.1	0.6	7.0	5.2	8.1	100.0	481
35–39	75.4	0.5	7.7	2.7	13.7	100.0	217
40–49	60.6	0.0	13.0	9.6	16.8	100.0	75
Area							
Urban	84.5	0.5	4.3	2.4	8.3	100.0	544
Rural	80.5	0.3	6.0	5.0	8.1	100.0	1253
Region							
Red River Delta	75.8	0.6	9.7	3.8	10.2	100.0	482
Ha Noi	71.3	0.0	14.0	5.3	9.5	100.0	157
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	83.1	0.1	6.7	1.2	8.9	100.0	288
North Central and Central Coastal Area	82.1	0.3	4.2	6.3	7.2	100.0	371
Central Highlands	88.0	0.0	0.5	5.8	5.7	100.0	119
South East	84.7	0.9	2.1	3.7	8.6	100.0	305
Ho Chi Minh City	87.5	0.0	1.8	5.3	5.5	100.0	126
Mekong River Delta	84.2	0.0	4.7	5.9	5.3	100.0	233
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	91.5	0.0	1.4	2.5	4.5	100.0	52
Primary	82.0	1.0	7.7	5.7	3.6	100.0	121
Lower secondary	79.6	0.9	6.4	3.4	9.6	100.0	483
Upper secondary	82.7	0.3	4.0	4.2	8.8	100.0	499
Vocational high School	79.2	0.0	2.8	11.0	7.1	100.0	119
University/College or higher	82.1	0.0	6.6	3.3	7.9	100.0	524
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	81.5	0.4	6.0	3.9	8.3	100.0	1484
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	80.5	0.9	5.4	2.8	10.4	100.0	120
Khmer	69.4	0.0	1.2	26.7	2.7	100.0	27
Mong	90.7	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.0	100.0	56
Other/Missing	84.3	0.0	1.3	6.0	8.5	100.0	110

Table TM.S2B: Pregnancy outcome

Percentage distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 years with a pregnancy outcome in the last two years by type of pregnancy outcome, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Pregnancy outcome						Number of pregnancy outcomes in the last two years
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Induced abortion	Miscarriage	Missed abortion	Total	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.5	0.4	3.2	3.9	4.0	100.0	345
Second	81.8	0.0	3.2	6.8	8.1	100.0	379
Middle	79.4	0.4	6.8	1.8	11.6	100.0	353
Fourth	82.4	0.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	100.0	365
Richest	76.4	0.8	9.9	3.2	9.6	100.0	355

Pregnancy loss/termination

The percentage distribution of respondents whose pregnancy ended up with loss/termination in their lifetime by the number of pregnancy loss/termination is shown in Table TM.S3. Among women age 15-49 years, 21.7 percent reported at least one pregnancy loss/termination, 15.6 percent had just one, 4.1 percent had two and 1.8 percent had three or more pregnancy losses/terminations. The proportion of older women age 30–49 years reporting any pregnancy loss/termination (ranging from 25.5–36.1 percent) was much higher than that among adolescents and young people age 15–24 years (ranging from 0.4–6.7 percent). Similarly, the percentage of women age 30–49 years who experienced two or more pregnancy losses/terminations was much higher (ranging from 5.7–12.6 percent) than the percentage among adolescents and youth (0.5 percent). With regard to geographic differences, the proportion of women age 15-49 years having two or more pregnancy losses/terminations was higher in the North, with 11.5 percent experiencing two or more losses/terminations in the Red River Delta, 12.4 percent in Ha Noi and 8.9 percent in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region compared percentages ranging from 1.4–4.4 percent in the Central and Southern regions of the country, including Ho Chi Minh City. The proportion of women who had experienced pregnancy loss/termination was substantially higher among those who belonged to the richest wealth index quintile (9.1 percent) compared to the lower quintiles. However, the difference observed between rural and urban areas was not substantial (5.7 percent and 6.4 percent respectively).

Magnitude of induced abortion

Table TM.S4 presents abortion rates by urban/rural area of residence, and the abortion ratios disaggregated by demographic and socio-economic characteristics are presented in Table TM.S5, for the two-year period preceding the survey. The definitions of key indicators measuring the magnitude of abortion are presented as follows:

- Age-specific abortion rates (ASARs), expressed as the number of induced abortions per 1,000 women in specified age groups, show the age pattern of abortion. Numerators for ASARs are calculated by identifying induced abortions of live fetuses that occurred in the two-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the women (in five-year age groups) at the time of the abortion. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the sum of the average number of women in each of the two years) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total abortion rate (TAR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of induced abortions a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific abortion rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of induced abortions occurring during the two-year period per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.
- The abortion ratio (AR) is the number of induced abortions in the two-year period per 1,000 live births during the two-year period.

In Table TM.S4, the total abortion rate, an estimate of the average number of induced abortions a woman will have by the end of her reproductive life, is estimated at 0.15, the general abortion rate is estimated at 4.7 per 1,000 women, and the abortion ratio at 68 per 1,000 live births. These estimates suggest a declining trend in abortions compared with findings from other studies on abortion in Viet Nam. Goodkind, in a modeling study using population data covering the 1970s and 1980s, provided the first estimates of the total abortion rate at 2.5 in 1994.⁹⁴ The Demographic and Health Survey rounds in 1997 and 2002 reported estimates of total abortion rates at 0.54 and 0.62 respectively.^{95,96} A population-based study amongst sexually active women age 15–49 years conducted by UNFPA in 2016 estimated the total abortion rate at 0.42 and general abortion rate at 12.1 per 1,000 women.⁹⁷ Annual Population Change Surveys have also recorded sharp reductions in general abortion rate in the past 20 years among married women age 15–49 years, from 13 in 2001 to just 3 abortions per 1,000 women in 2020.⁹⁸ Viet Nam’s average general abortion rate at 4.7 per 1,000 women is low compared to the global and Eastern and South East Asian rates, 39 and 43 per 1,000 women respectively.⁹⁹

Age-specific abortion rates estimated from the Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021 indicate that abortion rates were highest amongst women age 25–29 years (9 abortions per 1,000 women), followed by that among women age 20–24 years (7 abortions per 1,000) and women age 30–39 years (6 abortions per 1,000). Adolescents age 15–19 years had the lowest rate (1 abortion per 1,000 women). A population-based study on sexual and reproductive health among adolescents and young adults in 2016 indicated an abortion rate amongst adolescents age 15–18 years at 2.2 per 1,000 and among youth age 19–24 years at 31 per 1,000.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁴ Goodkind, Daniel, 'Abortion in Viet Nam: measurements, puzzles, and concerns', *Studies in Family Planning*, November–December 1994, pp. 342-352.

⁹⁵ National Committee for Population and Family Planning, *Demographic and Health Survey 1997*, NCPFP, Ha Noi, 1999.

⁹⁶ National Committee for Population and Family Planning, *Demographic and Health Survey 2002*, NCPFP, Ha Noi, 2003.

⁹⁷ UNFPA, *Study on Quality of Family Planning Services in Viet Nam*, UNFPA, Ha Noi, 2016.

⁹⁸ General Statistics Office, *2020 Population Change Survey*, GSO, Ha Noi, 2021.

⁹⁹ Bearak, et al., *Unintended pregnancy and abortion by income, region, and the legal status of abortion: estimates from a comprehensive model for 1990–2019* pp. e1152–e1161.

¹⁰⁰ UNFPA Viet Nam. *National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health amongst Adolescents and Young Adults aged 10-24*, UNFPA, Ha Noi, 2016.

Differences in the abortion ratio between geographical areas, education levels, ethnicities, and wealth index quintile are presented in Table TM.S5. The abortion ratio was highest in the Red River Delta and Ha Noi (127.5 and 196.9 per 1,000 live births compared to the South East region and Ho Chi Minh City (25.0 and 20.1 per 1,000 live births) respectively. The Central Highlands region had the lowest abortion ratio at 5.8 per 1,000 live births. Factors associated with higher abortion ratios include having only primary education (94.5 per 1,000 live births), Kinh/Hoa ethnicity (74.0 per 1,000 live births), residing in rural areas (75.8 per 1,000 live births) and being in the richest wealth index quintile (130.5 abortions per 1,000 live births).

Some of the success in lowering abortion rates in the country can be attributed in part to the effectiveness of national family planning policies, which had increased the contraceptive prevalence rate from 50 percent in 1988¹⁰¹ to 78 percent in 2020.¹⁰² Nevertheless, caution is advised in interpreting these results because the survey may underestimate abortion incidence due to its small sample size and sensitivity of the abortion related issues that may introduce bias when collecting information from respondents.

¹⁰¹ Nhan, Vu Quy, and Robert Hanenberg, 'The 1988 Demographic Survey of Viet Nam', *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, vol. 4, no. 3, 1989, pp. 3–14.

¹⁰² General Statistics Office, *2020 Population Change Survey: Main findings*, GSO, Ha Noi, 2021.

Table TM.S3: Pregnancy loss/termination

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 years who experience any pregnancy loss/termination, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Pregnancy loss/termination						Percentage of women who experienced pregnancy loss/termination	Number of women aged 15–49 years
	None	1	2	3+	DK/ missing	Total		
Total	78.3	15.6	4.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	21.7	10770
Age								
15–19	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	1385
20–24	93.3	6.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	1352
25–29	84.5	12.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.5	1820
30–34	74.5	19.8	3.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	25.5	1737
35–39	69.7	21.7	6.8	1.7	0.2	100.0	30.3	1648
40–44	64.6	23.3	8.1	3.8	0.2	100.0	35.4	1507
45–49	63.6	23.5	8.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	36.4	1322
Area								
Urban	79.9	13.6	4.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	20.1	4031
Rural	77.4	16.8	4.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	22.6	6739
Region								
Red River Delta	69.9	18.3	7.6	3.9	0.2	100.0	30.1	2574
Ha Noi	69.5	18.2	7.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	30.5	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	74.3	16.7	6.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	25.7	1311
North Central and Coastal Area	84.8	13.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	15.2	2065
Central Highlands	80.6	15.0	2.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	19.4	640
South East	81.3	14.3	3.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	18.7	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	82.1	13.5	3.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	17.9	1250
Mekong River Delta	81.1	15.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	18.9	1832

Table TM.S3: Pregnancy loss/termination

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years who experience any pregnancy loss/termination, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Pregnancy loss/termination					Total	Percentage of women who experienced pregnancy ¹ loss/termination	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	None	1	2	3+	DK/ missing			
Education								
Pre-primary or no education	80.5	12.6	4.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	19.5	342
Primary	70.8	22.2	4.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	29.2	1109
Lower secondary	72.0	19.7	5.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	28.0	3234
Upper secondary	84.9	11.2	2.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	15.1	2992
Vocational high school	74.6	17.6	6.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	25.4	446
University/ college or higher	82.0	12.8	3.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	18.0	2646
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	78.0	15.8	4.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	22.0	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	77.9	16.0	4.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	22.1	612
Khmer	83.6	12.3	2.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	16.4	129
Mong	86.0	10.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	178
Other/missing	80.9	14.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	19.1	496
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	81.4	13.4	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	18.6	1944
Second	79.8	16.1	3.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	20.2	2150
Middle	79.5	14.8	3.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	20.5	2227
Fourth	76.7	17.4	4.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	23.3	2186
Richest	74.5	16.2	5.7	3.4	0.1	100.0	25.5	2263

¹ SDGCW indicator TM.S3 - Pregnancy loss/termination

Table TM.S4: Rates of induced abortion

Age-specific abortion rate, total abortion rate, general abortion rate and abortion ratio for the last two years, by urban/rural residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Age ^A			
15–19	0	1	1
20–24	4	9	7
25–29	7	10	9
30–34	4	8	6
35–39	4	7	6
40–44	0	2	1
45–49	0	1	1
Abortion rates			
TAR ^{2, B}	0.09	0.19	0.15
GAR ^{3, C}	3.0	5.8	4.7
Abortion ratio ^{1, D}	51.0	75.8	68.0

¹ SDGCW indicator TM.S4- Abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1000 live birth)² SDGCW indicator TM.S4 - Total abortion rate³ SDGCW indicator TM.S4 - General abortion rate

^AAge-specific abortion rates (ASAR) are the number of induced abortions in the last two years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

^BTAR: The total abortion rate denotes the average number of induced abortions a woman will have by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevail. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.

^CGAR: The general abortion rate is the number of induced abortions in the last two years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.

^DAbortion ratio: The abortion ratio is the number of induced abortions in the last two years, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Table TM.S5: Abortion ratio

Abortion ratio for the last two years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021	
	Abortion Ratio ^A
Total¹	68.0
Area	
Urban	51.0
Rural	75.8
Region	
Red River Delta	127.5
Ha Noi	196.9
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	81.8
North Central and Central Coastal Area	51.5
Central Highlands	5.8
South East	25.0
Ho Chi Minh City	20.1
Mekong River Delta	55.6
Education	
Primary or no education	15.5
Primary	94.5
Lower secondary	80.9
Upper secondary	49.1
Vocational high school	35.7
University/ college or higher	81.3
Ethnicity of household head	
Kinh and Hoa	74.0
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	69.4
Khmer	17.5
Mong	35.7
Other	15.8
Wealth index quintile	
Poorest	36.4
Second	39.8
Middle	86.2
Fourth	55.4
Richest	130.5
¹ SDGCW indicator TM.S5 - Abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births)	
^A The abortion ratio is the number of induced abortions in the last two years, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.	

Methods of abortion

The percentage distribution of abortion methods is displayed in Table TM.S6. Among reported induced abortions, 51.4 percent were menstrual regulation, 28.0 percent were surgical abortion, 17.2 percent were medical abortion with drugs and 3.4 percent were performed using traditional medicines and/ or other non-medically accepted methods. Compared to data from previous years, the high rate of menstrual regulation remains relatively unchanged over the last 25 years, at 52 percent in 1997¹⁰³ and 51.8 percent in 2016¹⁰⁴ compared to 51.4 percent in 2020.

¹⁰³ National Committee for Population and Family Planning, Demographic and Health Survey 1997, NCPFP, Ha Noi, 1999

¹⁰⁴ UNFPA, Study on Quality of Family Planning Services in Viet Nam, UNFPA, Ha Noi, 2016.

Table TM.S6: Induced abortion method

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last two years, by abortion method, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Method of last abortion				Total	Number of women aged 15–49 years who had an abortion
	Surgical abortion	Menstrual regulation	Medical abortion with drugs	Other/DK		
Total	28.0	51.4	17.2	3.4	100.0	83

Gestational age at the time of abortion

Table TM.S7: Timeline of pregnancies ended with induced abortion

Percentage distribution of induced abortion in the last two years among women age 15–49 years by time of pregnancy ended with abortion, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	At how many weeks did your pregnancy terminate					Total	Mean number of weeks of pregnancy at abortion	Number of abortions during the two years preceding the survey
	0–3 weeks	4–7 weeks	8–11 weeks	12–15 weeks	>= 16 weeks			
Total	12.1	72.6	8.7	2.4	4.2	100.0	5.5	98

Percentage distribution of induced abortion during the two-year period preceding the survey by gestational age is presented in Table TM.S7. As can be seen from the table, a majority of abortion cases occurred between the fourth and seventh weeks of pregnancy (72.6 percent) while 12.1 percent were under four weeks and 8.7 percent between the eighth and eleventh weeks. Only a small proportion of pregnancies were reported to have ended in abortion between the twelfth and fifteenth weeks (2.4 percent) or from the sixteenth week of pregnancy and later (4.2 percent).

Abortion provider and place

Induced abortions are safe when they are carried out with a method that is recommended by the WHO or the Ministry of Health, that is appropriate for the gestational age, and for which the abortion provider has the necessary skills. According to the WHO, induced abortion is considered unsafe when it is carried out either by a provider lacking the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. For instance, abortion is less safe when performed using outdated methods, like sharp curettage, even if the provider is trained. Abortion is also unsafe if women using medical abortion medications do not have access to proper information or to a trained professional if they need help. Induced abortion is least safe, and even dangerous, when it involves ingestion of caustic substances or is performed by untrained persons using dangerous methods, such as insertion of foreign bodies or use of traditional concoctions.¹⁰⁵ In this study, it is not possible to assess technical capacities of service delivery facilities, nor competencies of health providers, therefore abortion is considered unsafe if it is not performed by a trained provider, defined as an obstetrics/gynecology specialist (OB-GYN), other types of doctor, midwife, assistant doctor or nurse, or if it is performed at a registered healthcare facility. It is considered unsafe if it is performed by unqualified providers (such as population collaborator, village health worker, traditional healer, traditional birth attendant, drug seller, and self) or performed outside a registered healthcare setting.

¹⁰⁵ World Health Organization, *Preventing unsafe abortion*.

The percentage distribution women age 15-49 years who had an abortion during the two years preceding the survey by types of abortion providers for the most recent induced abortion is presented in Table TM.S8. The results indicate that a majority of abortions are performed by trained health providers (93.4 percent), specifically, medical doctors or OB-GYN specialists (90.6 percent), assistant doctors and midwives (2.8 percent). However, 6.6 percent of induced abortions were performed by unqualified providers such as village health workers, population collaborators, traditional birth attendants, traditional healers or other untrained individuals. Similarly, most abortions are performed in health facilities (95.4 percent), including 54.4 percent in public healthcare facilities, 40.3 percent in private facilities and 0.7 percent in non-governmental facilities) compared to 4.6 percent performed outside of healthcare facilities (see Table TM.S9).

Table TM.S8: Abortion provider

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion in the last two years by type of provider, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

Type of provider during last abortion									Percentage of abortions attended by health professional	Number of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion
Medical doctor/ OB-GYN	Assistant doctor	Midwife	Village health worker/ population collaborator	Pharmacist, drug seller, self-medication	Traditional birth attendant/ traditional healers	Other/ DK	Total			
Total	90.6	2.7	0.1	0.7	2.6	2.0	1.2	100.0	93.4	83

Table TM.S9: Place of abortion

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion in the last two years by place of last abortion, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

Place of last abortion							Percentage of abortions in a medical facility	Number of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion		
National or provincial health facility	District health facility	Commune health facility	Private health facility	Non-profit/ non-governmental health facility	Pharmacy or self-medication	Other/ DK			Total	
Total	23.6	24.6	6.2	40.3	0.7	2.6	2.0	100.0	95.4	83

Abortion complications

According to the WHO, following unsafe abortion, women may experience a range of harm that affects their quality of life and well-being, with some women experiencing life-threatening complications. The major life-threatening complications resulting from the least safe abortions are hemorrhage, infection, and injury to the genital tract and internal organs. Unsafe abortions when performed under the least safe conditions can lead to complications such as:¹⁰⁶

- Incomplete abortion (failure to remove or expel all of the pregnancy tissue from the uterus)
- Hemorrhage (heavy bleeding)
- Infection
- Uterine perforation (caused when the uterus is pierced by a sharp object)
- Damage to the genital tract and internal organs by inserting dangerous objects such as sticks, knitting needles, or broken glass into the vagina or anus.

The survey also asked questions about complication due to abortion. The findings reveals that only 2.3 percent of induced abortion cases had any abortion complications (see Table TM.S10).

Reasons for last abortion

Table TM.S11 displays reasons for the last induced abortion. Unwanted pregnancies accounted for more than half of the reported latest abortions (53.6 percent), and an additional 8.9 percent were related to contraceptive failure (8.9 percent). Concerns about the health status of the mother or fetus contributed to 20.1 percent and 19.8 percent of the abortion cases, while fetal sex preference accounted for only a small proportion (1.6 percent).

Table TM.S10: Abortion complications		
Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced complications among those having an abortion in the last two years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021		
	Percentage with any abortion complication	Number of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion
Total	2.3	83

Table TM.S11: Reason for last abortion								
Percentage of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last 2 years, by reason for last abortion, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021								
	Reason for last abortion							Number of women age 15–49 years who had an abortion
	Failure of family planning/contraception	Unwanted pregnancy	Unwanted gender of fetus	Insufficient economic/income to take care a child	Health status of woman	Health status of fetus/deformed fetus	Other/DK	
Total	8.9	53.6	1.6	6.6	20.1	19.8	2.7	83

¹⁰⁶ World Health Organization, *Preventing unsafe abortion*.

6.12 CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AND HPV VACCINATION

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women globally, with an estimated 570,000 new cases in 2018. All countries are affected, but the incidence is higher in low- and middle-income countries. Age-standardized incidence rates vary from 75 per 100,000 women in the highest-risk countries to fewer than 10 per 100,000 women in the lowest-risk countries. Nearly 90 percent of the 311,000 deaths worldwide in 2018 occurred in low- and middle-income countries. Furthermore, the proportion of women with cervical cancer who die from the disease is greater than 60 percent in low- and middle-income countries, which is more than twice the proportion in high-income countries, where it is as low as 30 percent.¹⁰⁷

Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable cancers. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is well-established as the main cause of cervical cancer. Between 2006, when the first HPV vaccine was licensed, and 2017, more than 100 million adolescent girls, worldwide received at least one dose of HPV vaccine, 95 percent of whom were in high-income countries.¹⁰⁸ Access to HPV vaccination has been improving, and in 2019 more than 65 percent of the girls being vaccinated each year globally were living in low- and middle-income countries. As of 2020, less than 25 percent of low-income and less than 30 percent of lower-middle-income countries had introduced the HPV vaccine into their national immunization schedules, while more than 85 percent of high-income countries had done so.¹⁰⁹

Recent scientific evidence demonstrates that a strategic combination of sufficient coverage of HPV vaccinations for adolescent girls and sufficient coverage of cervical screening and appropriate treatment for all women can eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem within our lifetime.¹¹⁰ In November 2020, the WHO launched a global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem. The strategy proposes an elimination threshold of 4 cases per 100,000 women, achieved by implementing the triple intervention targets by 2030:¹¹¹

- 90 percent of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by age 15.
- 70 percent of women screened with a high-performance test (such as the HPV test) by 35, and again by 45 years.
- 90 percent of women identified with cervical pre-cancer or cervical cancer receive adequate treatment and care.

If this strategy is adopted, a total of 74 million cervical cancer cases could be prevented and 62 million women's lives could be saved globally over the next century.

In Viet Nam, cervical cancer is the sixth most common cancer in women, with 4,177 new cases and 2,420 deaths in 2018.¹¹² HPV vaccines have been licensed in the country since 2008. Pilot studies for both cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination have been conducted in the country over the past

¹⁰⁷ *Globocan 2020, Cervix uteri, WHO-International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2018. <https://gco.iarc.fr/today/data/factsheets/cancers/23-Cervix-uteri-fact-sheet.pdf>*

¹⁰⁸ *Bruni Laia, 'Global vaccine uptake and projected cervical cancer disease reductions', HPV World Newsletter no. 24. 2020.*

¹⁰⁹ *World Health Organization, Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem, WHO, Geneva, 2020, p. 15.*

¹¹⁰ *Garland, Suzanne M, 'IPVS statement moving towards elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem', Pappillomavirus Research, vol. 5, 2018, pp.87-88.*

¹¹¹ *World Health Organization, Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer, pp. 19–20.*

¹¹² *Ferlay Jacques, et al., Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France, 2018, retrieved from <<https://gco.iarc.fr/today>, accessed on 10 October 2020.*

15 years, demonstrating its high feasibility and acceptability.¹¹³ However, the authorities have not yet decided to introduce HPV vaccination into the National Expanded Program on Immunization¹¹⁴ nor have they established a national cervical cancer screening program. This chapter presents evidence on cervical cancer prevention amongst women age 15–49 years to inform the development of national policies and programs on cervical cancer prevention and treatment for long-term success on the path towards its elimination. It presents key findings on knowledge of cervical cancer screening (i), rate of cervical cancer screening (ii), mean age of cervical cancer screening (iii), cervical cancer screening test results and cervical cancer treatment (iv), knowledge of HPV and HPV vaccination (v), HPV vaccination rate (vi), and mean age at HPV vaccination (vii).

Knowledge of cervical cancer screening in older age groups eligible for screening

In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, questions on cervical cancer knowledge and cervical cancer screening were asked amongst women age 30–49 years. Table TM.S12 presents awareness of cervical cancer and screening for cervical cancer among women age 30-49 years. Overall, 73.5 percent of women age 30–49 years have ever heard or read about cervical cancer. Awareness of cervical cancer declines with age, with 77.1 percent of women age 30–35 reporting that they have heard or read about cervical cancer compared to 68.3 percent among women age 45–49 years. Women who resided in urban areas were more likely to be aware of the disease than women in rural areas (85.0 percent compared to 66.7 percent). The percentage of women who had ever heard or read about cervical cancer is high in Ha Noi (89.1 percent) and Red River Delta (83.8 percent), and lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (60 percent). Awareness of cervical cancer also rose with living standards, with only 45.4 percent of women in the poorest quintile reporting being aware of the disease compared to 92.2 percent among the richest quintile. In addition, Kinh and Hoa ethnic groups had the highest exposure (77.5 percent), in sharp contrast the 10.3 percent of Mong women aware of this disease.

Table TM.S12: Cervical cancer knowledge and screening

Percentage of women age 30–49 years who have heard or read about cervical cancer, percentage distribution of women age 30–49 years by number of cervical cancer screenings tests, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women who have heard of or read about cervical cancer	Percentage distribution of women by number of cervical cancer screening tests ever received			Total	Number of women age 30–49 years
		None	1	2+		
Total	73.5	71.8	13.6	14.6	100.0	6213
Age						
30–34	77.1	75.1	14.3	10.6	100.0	1737
35–39	74.2	70.0	15.2	14.9	100.0	1648
40–44	73.3	69.3	12.2	18.5	100.0	1507
45–49	68.3	72.7	12.2	15.1	100.0	1322
Area						
Urban	85.0	64.8	16.8	18.4	100.0	2328
Rural	66.7	76.0	11.6	12.3	100.0	3885

113 LaMontagne, D Scott, et al., 'Human papillomavirus vaccine delivery strategies that achieved high coverage in low- and middle-income countries', *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 89, No. 11, 1 November 2011, pp. 821-830b.

114 *Cervical Cancer Elimination. Country Review and Roadmap for Action. Viet Nam. UNFPA and Cancer Council NSW. 2021/*

Table TM.S12: Cervical cancer knowledge and screening

Percentage of women age 30–49 years who have heard or read about cervical cancer, percentage distribution of women age 30–49 years by number of cervical cancer screenings tests, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women who have heard of or read about cervical cancer	Percentage distribution of women by number of cervical cancer screening tests ever received			Total	Number of women age 30–49 years
		None	1	2+		
Region						
Red River Delta	83.8	66.6	18.1	15.3	100.0	1488
Ha Noi	89.1	56.5	20.9	22.6	100.0	582
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	60.0	84.8	10.3	5.0	100.0	758
North Central and Central Coastal Area	71.6	75.6	9.5	14.9	100.0	1191
Central Highlands	62.3	79.0	10.3	10.7	100.0	366
South East	80.6	64.5	15.8	19.6	100.0	1281
Ho Chi Minh City	82.0	65.2	16.8	18.0	100.0	661
Mekong River Delta	66.8	72.1	12.5	15.4	100.0	1129
Education						
Pre-primary or no education	24.9	95.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	278
Primary education	55.6	82.7	9.2	8.1	100.0	936
Lower secondary	69.3	76.4	12.2	11.4	100.0	2227
Upper secondary	79.8	69.5	15.9	14.7	100.0	1124
Vocational high school	88.1	63.1	15.9	21.0	100.0	314
University/ college or higher	94.7	55.8	18.8	25.4	100.0	1333
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	77.5	69.2	14.7	16.1	100.0	5484
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	51.2	89.9	7.2	3.0	100.0	358
Khmer	61.7	90.1	6.6	3.3	100.0	72
Mong	10.3	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	65
Other/missing	36.8	93.7	2.4	3.9	100.0	234
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	45.4	89.8	5.9	4.2	100.0	1068
Second	66.0	79.0	10.5	10.5	100.0	1184
Middle	73.1	78.9	11.1	10.0	100.0	1229
Fourth	83.2	64.2	18.1	17.8	100.0	1270
Richest	92.2	53.6	19.8	26.6	100.0	1462

Cervical cancer screening

One of the key objectives of the National Cervical Cancer Action Plan for the period 2016–2025 is to screen 60 percent of women age 30–54 years for cervical cancer by 2025.¹¹⁵ The percentage distribution of women age 30–49 years by the number of cervical cancer screening is presented in Table TM.S12. Overall, 28.2 percent of women age 30–49 years have ever been screened for cervical cancer, 13.6 percent having had one cervical cancer screening test and 14.6 percent having had two or more. This figure was slightly lower than the 31.5 percent of women ever screened for cervical cancer reported in a national survey on non-communicable disease risk factors (STEPS) in 2015.¹¹⁶ Women residing in urban areas are more likely to have ever been screened compared to those residing in rural areas (35.2 percent and 23.9 percent respectively). The Red River Delta and Southeast regions, particularly Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, had higher percentages of women reporting ever being screened for cervical cancer (over 30 percent), two times higher than in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (15.3 percent). Among women with a tertiary education degree, 44.2 percent have ever been screened for cervical cancer, but the percentage declined steadily with the lower the level of education, with only 4.5 percent of women with no or pre-primary education reporting ever being screened. About one-third of Kinh and Hoa women (30.8 percent) reported ever being screened for cervical cancer, more than three times the percentage of other ethnic groups, with just 0.9 percent among the Mong, 9.9 percent among the Khmer and 10.2 percent among the Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung. Better off women were substantially more likely to have been screened for cervical cancer than women in the lower wealth index quintiles, with 46.4 percent of women in the richest quintile reporting being screened compared to only 10.1 percent in the poorest quintile.

Mean age at cervical screening

Information on the mean age at cervical cancer screening is presented in Table TM.S13. The current national guidelines on cervical cancer screening recommend that women age 30–54 years have a screening test once every five years.¹¹⁷ The survey found that the average age for the first screening test was 34.9 years and the latest screening test was 37.4 years, with an average interval of 4.9 years between the first and latest screening tests. Women in younger age groups and those with higher education levels tended to get the first and latest screening tests earlier than those in older age groups and women with lower education levels. Women who belong to the poorest quintile generally received their first and latest screening tests at later ages (37.5 and 38.7 years of age) compared to the other wealth quintiles (first test ranging from 37.1 to 37.8 years of age) There were no substantial differences in the average age for cervical cancer screening across regions.

115 Viet Nam Ministry of Health, *National Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of Cervical Cancer for the period 2016–2025*, Decision No. 5240/QĐ-BYT, 23 September 2016, p. 12.

116 General Department of Preventive Medicine, Viet Nam Ministry of Health, *National Survey on the Risk Factors of non-Communicable Diseases (STEPS)*, MOH, Ha Noi, 2016.

117 Viet Nam Ministry of Health, *National Standards and Guidelines on Sexual and Reproductive Health Services*, Decision No. 4128/QĐ-BYT, MOH, Ha Noi, 29 July 2016.

Table TM.S13: Mean age at cervical cancer screeningMean age at cervical cancer test among women age 30–49 years who have undergone cervical cancer screening, Viet Nam
SDGCW 2020–2021

	Mean age at first screening ¹	Number of women age 30–49 years who had cervical cancer screening	Mean age at last screening ^A	Mean number of years between the first and last screening ^{B, 2}	Number of women age 30–49 years who had more than one cervical cancer screening
Total	34.9	1750	37.4	4.9	907
Age					
30–34	28.8	432	30.3	3.6	184
35–39	32.9	495	35.2	4.9	245
40–44	37.3	462	40.6	5.7	279
45–49	42.0	361	44.6	5.1	199
Area					
Urban	34.6	819	37.4	5.5	428
Rural	35.2	931	37.4	4.4	479
Region					
Red River Delta	35.4	498	37.4	4.7	228
Ha Noi	35.1	253	37.6	5.0	132
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	35.8	115	(36.8)	(3.5)	38
North Central and Central Coastal Area	33.5	290	37.7	7.0	177
Central Highlands	36.0	77	37.9	3.8	39
South East	34.5	230	36.7	4.4	119
Ho Chi Minh City	34.3	454	36.9	4.7	251
Mekong River Delta	35.8	315	37.8	3.9	174
Education					
Pre-primary or no education	(36.9)	12	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	37.9	162	39.9	4.5	76
Lower secondary	36.6	527	38.7	4.5	254
Upper secondary	34.4	343	36.5	4.7	165
Vocational high school	32.8	116	(35.4)	(4.8)	66
University/ college or higher	33.3	590	36.3	5.5	339
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	34.9	1691	37.4	4.9	884
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	35.7	36	(*)	(*)	11
Khmer	(32.9)	7	(*)	(*)	2
Mong	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	0
Other/missing	(33.3)	15	(*)	(*)	9

Table TM.S13: Mean age at cervical cancer screening

Mean age at cervical cancer test among women age 30–49 years who have undergone cervical cancer screening, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021					
	Mean age at first screening ¹	Number of women age 30–49 years who had cervical cancer screening	Mean age at last screening ^A	Mean number of years between the first and last screening ^{B, 2}	Number of women age 30–49 years who had more than one cervical cancer screening
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	37.5	109	38.7	3.1	45
Second	34.5	248	37.2	5.7	124
Middle	35.9	259	37.8	4.1	123
Fourth	34.8	455	37.1	4.8	226
Richest	34.4	678	37.2	5.2	388
¹ SDGCW indicator TM.S13 - Mean age at first cervical cancer test					
² SDGCW indicator TM.S13 - Interval between the first and latest cervical cancer test (mean number of years)					
^A For those with only one screening test, age at first test is used					
^B Based on those who had more than one screening test					
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases					
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases					

Cervical cancer screening results and cervical cancer treatment

Table TM.S14 shows the percentage of women age 30–49 years who had an abnormal or positive cervical cancer screening test¹¹⁸. Overall, positive results were found in only 0.3 percent of the women who reported testing. Women residing in the Central Highlands, age 45–49 years, with lower education levels or belonging to the poorest quintile were more likely to report positive results than other groups (accounting for 1.7 percent, 0.8 percent, 0.7-1.0 percent and 0.8 percent respectively). All women with positive screening test results reported receiving cervical cancer treatment.

Awareness of the HPV vaccination and HPV vaccination rate

In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, questions on HPV vaccine awareness and HPV vaccination were asked amongst women and adolescent girls age 15–29 years. Table TM.S15 presents the percentage of women age 15–29 years who have ever heard, read and/or talked about HPV vaccination to prevent cervical cancer. Overall, 62.4 percent of respondents reported ever hearing, reading or talking about HPV vaccination. The percentage tended to be higher in older groups, ranging from 70.3 percent among women age 25–29 years, 66.2 percent among women age 20–24 years and 48.3 percent among adolescents age 15–19 years. Respondents who resided in the Red River Delta and South East regions, particularly in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, had greater exposure to HPV vaccination information (ranging from 70.8 percent to 86.2 percent of women age 15–29 years in these regions) than those residing in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (46.3 percent) and Central Highlands (43.4 percent). Awareness was very high among respondents with a tertiary degree (86.8 percent) and among women belonging to the richest wealth index quintile (83.6 percent) compared to women with no education (14.6 percent) or belonging to lowest quintile (33.3 percent). About two-thirds (67.0 percent) of Kinh and Hoa women were aware of HPV vaccination, far higher than women in other ethnic groups (14.7–49.3 percent).

¹¹⁸ It includes abnormal result for VIA and PAP Smear and HPV positive result for HPV DNA tests

HPV vaccination rate

Overall, the HPV vaccination rate amongst women age 15–29 years was 12.0 percent. Women who reside in the Mekong River Delta and South East regions had a higher rate of HPV vaccination compared to those living in the North Central and Central Coastal region and Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (16.2–17.8 percent compared to 4.7–4.9 percent respectively). While 19.4 percent of respondents with a tertiary degree were vaccinated against HPV, women with lower educational attainment had much lower vaccination rates, ranging from 1.4 percent amongst women with less than primary education to 8.2 percent among women with upper secondary education. The HPV vaccination rate among Kinh and Hoa women age 15–29 years was relatively high (12.7 percent) compared to all the other groups (ranging from 2.4–4.7 percent). Respondents in the poorest wealth index quintile had a very low vaccination rate (2.1 percent) compared to all other groups, whose vaccination rates ranged from 9.2–19.8 percent) (see Table TM.S15). The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 is the first national study reporting the HPV vaccination rate in Viet Nam. The overall HPV vaccination rate of 12 percent among women age 15–29 years is far behind the coverage in other developing countries where HPV vaccination was introduced in the national immunization programs, including Malaysia (86 percent), Sri Lanka (99 percent), Thailand (76 percent) and Bhutan (89 percent).¹¹⁹ The national HPV vaccination rate target of 25 percent by 2025 set out in the National Cervical Cancer Action Plan for the period 2016–2025 will be difficult to achieve if affirmative actions are not immediately undertaken.¹²⁰

Mean age at HPV vaccination

According to the WHO, 2 doses of bivalent or quadrivalent HPV vaccines, with a 6-month interval between the first and the last dose, should be given to girls age 9-14 years, prior to becoming sexually active. While there is no maximum interval between the 2 doses, an interval of not greater than 12-15 months is suggested to enable girls to complete the schedule promptly before becoming sexually active. If the interval between doses is shorter than 5 months, then a 3rd dose should be given at least 6 months after the first dose¹²¹. Table TM.S16 presents the mean age at the first and last HPV vaccination among women age 15–29 years who have ever been vaccinated against HPV. The average age for the first injection was 19.2 years and the last injection was 20.0 years that are far later than that recommended by the WHO. The average interval between the first and the last injection was 1.1 years. No clear difference was observed in the mean age of HPV vaccination and the interval between the first and the last doses by demographic and socio-economic sub-groups.

119 Tsu, Vivien D et al., 'National implementation of HPV vaccination programs in low-resource countries: Lessons, challenges, and future prospects', *Preventive Medicine*, vol. 144, March 2021, p. 106335.

120 Viet Nam Ministry of Health, *National Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of Cervical Cancer*, p. 12.

121 World Health Organization *Guide to Introducing HPV Vaccine into National Immunization Programmes*. Geneva, Switzerland 2016.

Table TM.S14: Cervical cancer screening results

Percentage of women age 30–49 who screened abnormal/positive among those ever screened for cervical cancer, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women with positive cervical cancer screening result	Number of women age 30–49 years who ever had cervical cancer screening
Total	0.3	1750
Age		
30–34	0.0	432
35–39	0.1	495
40–44	0.2	462
45–49	0.8	361
Area		
Urban	0.1	819
Rural	0.4	931
Region		
Red River Delta	0.1	498
Ha Noi	0.3	253
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.1	115
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.0	290
Central Highlands	1.7	77
South East	0.6	454
Ho Chi Minh City	0.3	230
Mekong River Delta	0.0	315
Education		
Pre-primary or no education	(0.7)	12
Primary education	1.0	162
Lower secondary	0.5	527
Upper secondary	0.0	343
Vocational high school	0.0	116
University/ college or higher	0.0	590
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	1691
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	36
Khmer	(1.2)	7
Mong	(*)	1
Other/missing	(2.0)	15
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.8	109
Second	0.0	248
Middle	0.3	259
Fourth	0.5	455
Richest	0.1	678
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases		
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases		

Table TM.S15: Knowledge of HPV vaccination and rate of HPV vaccination (women age 15-29 years)

Percentage of women age 15–29 years who have ever heard, read or talked about HPV vaccination and the percentage who have ever been vaccinated against HPV, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Percentage of women who have ever heard, read or talked about HPV vaccination ¹	Percentage of women who have ever been vaccinated against HPV ²	Number of women age 15–29 years
Total	62.4	12.0	4557
Age			
15–19	48.3	11.7	1385
20–24	66.2	15.1	1352
25–29	70.3	10.0	1820
Area			
Urban	73.1	15.6	1702
Rural	56.0	9.2	2855
Region			
Red River Delta	71.7	11.9	1086
Ha Noi	86.2	17.2	460
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	46.3	4.9	553
North Central and Central Coastal Area	61.7	4.7	874
Central Highlands	43.4	14.8	274
South East	70.8	16.2	1067
Ho Chi Minh City	73.4	19.0	589
Mekong River Delta	56.0	17.8	703
Education			
Pre-primary or no education	14.6	1.4	64
Primary education	26.0	3.8	173
Lower secondary	49.2	4.9	1006
Upper secondary	56.3	8.2	1868
Vocational high school	77.1	6.0	132
University/ college or higher	86.8	19.4	1313
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	67.0	12.7	3872
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	44.1	4.7	254
Khmer	49.3	4.6	57
Mong	14.7	2.4	113
Other/missing	34.5	4.5	261
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	33.3	2.1	876
Second	58.5	10.3	965
Middle	64.4	9.2	998
Fourth	73.5	12.5	916
Richest	83.6	19.8	801

¹ SDGCW indicator TM.S15 - Awareness about HPV vaccination

² SDGCW indicator TM.S15 - Vaccination against HPV

Table TM.S16: Mean age at HPV vaccination (women age 15-29 years)

Mean age at HPV vaccination among women age 15–29 years ever vaccinated against HPV, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Mean age at first HPV vaccination ¹	Number of women age 15–29 years ever vaccinated against HPV	Mean age at last HPV vaccination ²	Mean number of years between the first and last vaccination ³	Number of women age 15–29 years who had more than one HPV vaccination
Total	19.2	341	20.0	1.1	108
Age					
15–19	14.6	78	15.1	0.8	30
20–24	19.3	135	20.0	1.1	36
25–29	22.1	128	23.0	1.3	42
Area					
Urban	18.7	194	(19.4)	(1.1)	61
Rural	19.9	147	(20.7)	(1.0)	47
Region					
Red River Delta	18.9	93	(*)	(*)	33
Ha Noi	18.5	68	(*)	(*)	22
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	1
North Central and Central Coastal Area	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	10
Central Highlands	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	5
South East	20.0	122	(20.8)	(1.0)	42
Ho Chi Minh City	20.0	82	(20.7)	(1.0)	33
Mekong River Delta	(18.3)	70	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	3
Second	(20.8)	58	(*)	(*)	15
Middle	(21.1)	59	(*)	(*)	20
Fourth	18.9	84	(*)	(*)	29
Richest	17.9	133	(18.7)	(1.2)	41

¹SDGCW indicator TM.S16 - Mean age at first HPV vaccination²SDGCW indicator TM.S16 - Mean age at last HPV vaccination³SDGCW indicator TM.S16 - Interval between first and last HPV vaccination (mean number of years)

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases



CHAPTER 7
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH,
NUTRITION AND
DEVELOPMENT

7. THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.¹²² It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children¹²³ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.¹²⁴

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, Japanese encephalitis and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The Viet Nam Expanded Programme on Immunization provides all the above-mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth) and BCG, three doses of DTP, Hepatitis B and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, at least three doses of Polio vaccine (OPV/IPV), at least one dose of IPV, one dose of measles vaccine, one dose of measles-rubella vaccine, and three doses of Japanese encephalitis vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the dose of measles-rubella vaccine at 18 months and Japanese encephalitis at 12 and 24 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 are based on children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months. Following is a list of infectious diseases and mandatory vaccines used in the Expanded Programme on Immunization issued by the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Viet Nam in 2017 (Circular No. 38/2017/TT-BYT effective from 1 January 2018).

122 "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

123 "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

124 Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

No.	Infectious diseases prevented by vaccines available in Vietnam	Vaccines, vaccine recipients and Expanded Program on Immunization schedule		
		Vaccines	Recipients	Injection/oral administration schedule
1	Hepatitis B	Single-antigen hepatitis B vaccines	Newborns	Birth dose: Within first 24 hours of birth
		Hepatitis B combination vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	First dose: Infants at 2 months of age Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose
2	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	Single injection given within 1 month of birth
3	Diphtheria	Diphtheria combination vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	First dose: At 2 months of age Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose
			Infants under 2 years of age	Repeated dose injection given at 18 months
4	Whooping-cough	Whooping-cough combination vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	First dose: Infants at 2 months of age Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose
			Infants under 2 years of age	Repeated dose injection given at 18 months

No.	Infectious diseases prevented by vaccines available in Vietnam	Vaccines, vaccine recipients and Expanded Program on Immunization schedule		
		Vaccines	Recipients	Injection/oral administration schedule
5	Tetanus	Tetanus combination vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	<p>First dose: Infants at 2 months of age</p> <p>Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose</p> <p>Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose</p>
			Infants under 2 years of age	Repeated dose injection given at age of 18 months
		Single-antigen tetanus vaccines	Pregnant women	<p>1. Those who have not been given injections or have an unclear history of vaccination, or have not yet received 3 injections of vaccines containing standard-dose tetanus vaccine antigens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First dose: Early injection during the first pregnancy - Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose - Third dose: At least 6 months after second dose or during the next pregnancy - Fourth dose: At least 1 year after third dose or during the next pregnancy - Fifth dose: At least 1 year after fourth dose or during the next pregnancy <p>2. Those who have been given 3 injections of vaccines containing standard-dose tetanus vaccine antigens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First dose: Early injection during the first pregnancy - Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose - Third dose: At least 1 year after second dose <p>3. Those who have been given 3 dose injections of vaccines containing standard-dose tetanus vaccine antigens and 1 repeated dose injection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First dose: Early injection during the first pregnancy - Second dose: At least 1 year after first dose

No.	Infectious diseases prevented by vaccines available in Vietnam	Vaccines, vaccine recipients and Expanded Program on Immunization schedule		
		Vaccines	Recipients	Injection/oral administration schedule
6	Polio	Multiple-antigen orally administered polio vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	First dose: Infants at 2 months of age Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose
		Multiple-antigen injection administered polio vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	Injection given at 5 months
7	Haemophilus influenzae type b	Single-antigen Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccines or Haemophilus influenzae type b combination vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	First dose: Infants at 2 months of age Second dose: At least 1 month after first dose Third dose: At least 1 month after second dose
8	Measles	Single-antigen measles vaccines	Infants under 1 year of age	Injection given at 9 months
		Measles combination vaccines	Infants under 2 years of age	Injection given at 18 months
9	Japanese B Encephalitis	Japanese B Encephalitis vaccines	Children aged 1 through 5 years	First dose: Children at 1 year of age Second dose: 1 – 2 weeks after first dose Third dose: 1 year after second dose
10	Rubella	Rubella combination vaccines	Children under 2 years of age	Injection given at 18 months

To implement the MoH Circular, from September 2018 one dose of inactive polio vaccine (IPV) at age 5 months and above was introduced, in addition to three doses of the oral polio vaccine (OPV).¹²⁵ However, after two years of implementation, MoH reported in 2020 that the IPV coverage in 2019 was quite low. As a response, MoH implemented the IPV promotion plan for 2020-2021, for children born from on 1 March 2016 to 28 February 2018 in all 63 provinces, from quarter IV 2020 to quarter II 2021, with the exception of seven provinces (Son La province of the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces in North Central and the Central Coastal region, and Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak and Dak Nong provinces in the Central Highlands region). There, it began in quarter II 2020 due to the higher risk of polio.¹²⁶ The new vaccination policy should be taken into account when interpreting data on the polio coverage and full vaccination, especially the time series data of the two indicators.

¹²⁵ Ministry of Health, Viet Nam. (2020). 2020-2021 Plan for supplementing of inactive polio vaccine (IPV) <https://luatvietnam.vn/y-te/quyet-dinh-2126-qd-byt-2020-ke-hoach-tiem-bo-sung-vac-xin-bai-liet-ipv-183870-d1.html>

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card, the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child and vaccination records at health facilities.

Table TC.1.1 presents the percentage of children aged 12-23 months and 24-35 months who received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card or vaccination records at health facilities and mother's recall). The denominators for the table are comprised of children aged 12-23 months (born from December 2018 to November 2019) and 24-35 months (born from December 2017 to November 2018). In the first three columns of each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or vaccination records at health facilities or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards/records.

According to Table TC.1.1, the percentage of children who had received the BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months was the highest among the vaccinations, with approximately 96.0 percent of children age 12-23 months and 98 percent of children age 24-35 months immunized. The proportion of children age 12-23 months who had received the first dose of the DTP-HepB-Hib vaccine was 94.0 percent, 93.3 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively. The percentage declined to 93.3 percent, 91.9 percent and 91.2 percent, respectively, for the second dose of DTP-HepB-Hib, and declined to 90.8 percent, 87.6 percent and 89.0 percent, respectively, for the third dose. These percentages were a little higher than the 24-35 month group; 82.3 percent of children age 12-23 months and 82.0 percent of children age 24-35 months received the first dose of measles vaccine by their first birthday. The percentage of children receiving Polio vaccines before their first birthday was the lowest, at 52.5 percent for the 12-23 month group and 37.8 percent for the 24-35 month group.

Regarding the polio vaccination, as presented above the IPV injection for children from age 5 months was introduced by MoH in the national mandatory vaccination schedule in September 2018, about two years before the time of the survey's fieldwork. The coverage of polio immunization for children age 24-35 months was only 37.8 percent. It was reasonably higher for the age group 12-23 months, at 52.5 percent. Nationwide, the percentage of children fully vaccinated against polio at any time before the survey was much higher than those younger than 12 months of age (86 percent of children age 12-23 months and 77.4 percent of children age 23-35 months). The rate of children vaccinated against polio under 12 months of age was low, leading to the percentage of children who received basic vaccinations before their first birthday being low: 40.0 percent of children age 12-23 months and 21.2 percent of children age 24-35 months received full basic antigens before their first birthday.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Antigen	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age		Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age	
	Vaccination records ^a	Mother's report	Either ^b (Crude coverage)	Either ^b (Crude coverage)	Vaccination records ^a	Mother's report	Either ^b (Crude coverage)	Either ^b (Crude coverage)
BCG¹	93.2	3.2	96.4	95.8	93.7	4.7	98.4	97.9
Polio								
OPV1	72.8	6.2	79.1	78.9	84.1	5.3	89.5	89.1
OPV2	70.0	4.9	75.0	74.7	78.9	3.4	82.3	81.2
OPV3	67.8	4.2	71.9	70.1	73.1	3.2	76.3	74.1
IPV	57.7	6.1	63.8	28.7	53.3	6.7	59.9	19.5
IPV (5/6-in-one) 1	39.2	2.8	42.0	41.9	31.6	5.6	37.2	34.7
IPV (5/6-in-one) 2	30.8	1.6	32.5	32.4	26.4	2.4	28.8	26.5
IPV (5/6-in-one) 3	28.2	1.9	30.1	27.9	22.8	1.5	24.3	19.9
Polio coverage ^{2,c}	61.8	3.9	65.7	41.2	56.5	4.6	61.1	29.0
Polio coverage (Viet Nam) ^{2,d}	83.4	2.6	86.0	52.5	70.9	6.5	77.4	37.8
DTP								
DPT1	92.8	2.5	95.4	94.0	93.5	3.2	96.8	91.0
DPT2	91.3	2.0	93.3	93.2	90.5	3.7	94.2	87.7
DPT3 ³	90.2	1.7	91.9	90.8	86.5	3.3	89.7	75.0
DPT4	28.6	0.2	28.8	3.3	68.8	0.8	69.6	67.5
Hepatitis B								
HepB at birth ^e	81.3	0.0	81.3	80.6	76.9	0.1	77.0	76.7
Within 1 day	69.1	0.0	69.1	68.8	66.3	0.0	66.3	66.1
Hep1	90.5	3.0	93.5	93.3	90.7	3.9	94.6	91.2
Hep2	89.4	2.5	91.9	91.8	89.2	3.6	92.8	85.9
Hep3 ⁴	87.1	2.5	89.7	87.6	84.4	3.2	87.6	71.8
Haemophilus influenzae type B								
Hib1	91.7	2.9	94.7	93.5	91.9	3.4	95.3	90.3
Hib2	90.6	2.4	93.0	91.2	90.7	3.4	94.1	84.9
Hib3 ⁵	88.6	2.1	90.7	89.0	85.8	3.2	89.0	74.4

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age		Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated by 12 months of age		
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)
Measles-Rubella									
1	85.8	3.6	89.4	82.3	87.9	5.3	93.1	82.0	
2 ⁹	na	na	na	na	77.6	0.7	78.3	na	
Japanese encephalitis (JE)									
JE 1	na	na	na	na	88.1	4.1	92.2	na	
JE 2	na	na	na	na	85.5	2.8	88.3	na	
JE 3	na	na	na	na	56.3	1.6	57.9	na	
Fully vaccinated									
Basic antigens ^{1,F}	60.7	0.7	61.3	31.0	54.9	0.9	55.8	15.1	
Basic antigens (Viet Nam) ^{1,1,G}	77.8	0.8	78.6	40.0	68.6	1.0	69.6	21.2	
All antigens ^{12,H}	na	na	na	na	47.9	0.1	48.1	na	
All antigens (Viet Nam) ^{12,I}	na	na	na	na	57.5	0.1	57.6	na	
No vaccinations	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	
Number of children	872	872	872	872	812	812	812	812	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

^{2,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage (Viet Nam)

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

^{11,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S2a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens, Viet Nam)

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Children age 12-23 months:		Children age 24-35 months:	
Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:		Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:	
Vaccination records ^a	Either ^b (Crude coverage)	Vaccination records ^a	Either ^b (Crude coverage)
Mother's report		Mother's report	
^{12.1} SDGCW indicator TC.Sb - Full immunization coverage (all antigens, Viet Nam)			
na: not applicable			
^a Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down, health facility records			
^b MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months			
^c Polio coverage = 3 OPV + >= 1 IPV			
^d Polio coverage (Viet Nam) = [3 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [2 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [1 OPV + >= 2 IPV] or [>= 3 IPV].			
^e The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, 'Within 1 day' includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, 'Within 1 day' refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.			
^f Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, Measles 1			
^g Basic antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Viet Nam), DTP3, Measles 1			
^h All antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule			
ⁱ All antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Vietnam), DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Viet Nam			

Table TC.1.2A presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months and Table TC.1.2B presents the information for children age 24-35 months by background characteristics. The values indicate children who received the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports. The percentage of children with vaccination cards seen by the interviewer was high. Overall, 95 percent of children age 12-23 months and 96 percent of children age 24-35 months with vaccination cards were seen by the interviewer. This percentage ranged from 77 percent to 100 percent; the lowest (77 percent) was among the Mong household heads.

The percentage of children age 12-23 months who had been fully vaccinated at any time before the survey was 78.6 percent. As observed, this figure closely correlated with the standard of living of the household. This rate reached a low level of 69.8 percent in the poorest quintile, then gradually increased to reach the highest level of 82.5 percent in the richest quintile. For mother's education, the lowest level (60 percent) was observed in the group of mothers without education, while the second lowest was in the group of mothers with primary school education (66.9 percent). By region, the percentage of children who were fully immunized was highest in the Red River Delta, at 88.8 percent, with the second highest in the South East, at 82.6 percent. The two regions with the lowest rates of fully vaccinated children were the North Central Coast and Central Coastal (70.1 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas (73.7 percent).

The vaccine with the highest coverage was the tuberculosis vaccine, with 96.4 percent of children age 12-23 months being vaccinated. In the Red River Delta and among children whose mothers had tertiary education, almost 100 percent of children were vaccinated against tuberculosis. The coverage of DTP, HepB and Hib vaccines was similar, and reached 95.4 percent, 93.5 percent and 94.7 percent for dose 1, respectively. This was 91.9 percent, 89.7 percent and 90.7 percent for the 3rd dose, respectively. The rate of polio vaccination among 12-23-month-old children reached 86 percent, and the rate of Japanese encephalitis vaccination was lowest, at 57.9 percent.

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:									
	BCG ¹	Polio coverage ^{2,A}	Polio coverage (Viet Nam) ^{2,1,B}	HepB at birth ^C	DTP			HepB		
					1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁴
Total	96.4	65.7	86.0	81.3	95.4	93.3	91.9	93.5	91.9	89.7
Sex										
Male	96.9	70.7	87.8	85.3	96.9	95.2	94.3	94.8	93.5	91.2
Female	95.9	59.9	83.9	76.5	93.5	91.0	89.0	92.0	90.2	87.8
Area										
Urban	94.7	48.2	85.4	82.3	94.4	93.6	92.2	94.1	92.6	90.7
Rural	97.2	73.7	86.3	80.8	95.8	93.2	91.7	93.3	91.6	89.2
Region										
Red River Delta	99.2	57.0	92.5	83.0	99.4	99.4	98.1	99.4	99.4	97.1
Ha Noi	100.0	35.9	93.9	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.8	72.6	80.7	69.0	92.8	91.9	89.5	88.2	87.8	83.4
North Central and Central Coastal Area	94.1	68.7	82.0	76.8	93.5	89.4	87.1	94.5	90.4	87.1
Central Highlands	93.9	71.7	82.4	71.9	92.2	89.7	87.7	91.5	89.7	87.7
South East	96.2	55.3	89.8	90.5	97.1	95.6	95.6	93.5	91.7	91.1
Ho Chi Minh City	96.1	52.6	92.7	84.4	97.9	96.3	96.3	97.7	96.1	96.1
Mekong River Delta	97.9	77.1	83.9	92.7	93.7	89.1	88.7	89.1	87.2	86.8
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or no education	83.1	61.4	64.6	38.6	71.7	69.6	68.5	68.7	65.6	64.5
Primary education	93.2	62.5	70.7	72.4	85.9	83.7	81.8	81.2	80.0	76.9
Lower secondary	98.2	80.5	88.8	83.2	96.0	95.0	93.6	94.1	93.2	89.7
Upper secondary	97.7	70.3	83.8	85.9	98.5	93.1	91.7	94.6	91.5	90.1
Vocational high school	(100.0)	(42.7)	(94.8)	(88.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
University/ college or higher	95.6	56.2	90.7	82.4	97.0	96.4	94.8	97.5	96.4	94.0
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	97.0	63.3	86.9	84.8	96.2	94.3	93.3	94.8	93.3	91.3
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	98.4	90.1	92	77.5	99.4	97.2	91.6	92.7	91.7	86.1
Khmer	96.4	70.3	73.4	79.5	96.2	88.4	80.6	90.8	85.0	77.2
Mong	81.8	54.4	58.2	20.9	69.3	66.0	62.7	61.5	60.2	56.9
Other/missing	92.7	78.3	81.9	63.4	90.9	88.3	87.0	90.9	88.3	87.0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	93.6	78.1	79.9	66.3	89.7	85.8	82.8	83.4	81.8	77.0
Second	98.6	75.8	82.7	81.5	98.9	95.3	95.2	96.5	93.3	92.2
Middle	96.7	76.8	90.9	88.7	91.3	90.0	87.3	90.4	90.3	87.2
Fourth	97.4	57.0	88.8	89.6	99.4	98.2	96.4	99.4	97.0	94.4
Richest	95.6	44.2	87.9	80.5	96.7	96.2	96.2	96.7	96.2	95.8

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

^{2,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage (Viet Nam)

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

^{11,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S2a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens, Viet Nam)

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^{12,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S2b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens, Viet Nam)



Hib			Percentage with:						
1	2	3 ⁵	Measles	Basic antigens ¹¹	Basic antigens (Viet Nam) ^{11,1,E}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^f	Vaccination records seen ⁶	Number of children age 12-23 months
94.7	93.0	90.7	89.4	61.3	78.6	2.6	97.1	95.1	872
96.2	94.7	93.0	89.5	65.7	79.3	1.5	97.9	97.2	471
92.9	91.0	88.0	89.4	56.2	77.8	3.9	96.2	92.8	401
94.7	93.2	91.9	87.7	44.5	76.4	4.2	96.7	94.9	273
94.7	92.9	90.2	90.3	69.0	79.6	1.8	97.3	95.3	600
100.0	99.4	97.6	96.1	56.4	88.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	221
100.0	100.0	98.6	97.9	33.9	91.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	68
90.8	90.4	86.0	88.8	66.1	73.7	4.7	94.8	91.3	142
92.2	88.1	84.1	87.6	61.7	70.1	4.3	97.1	90.8	173
89.5	87.6	84.7	84.3	68.5	76.8	5.1	95.7	95.7	67
96.9	95.5	95.5	89.7	53.5	82.6	1.7	96.9	96.2	138
97.7	96.1	96.1	90.1	50.8	84.9	2.1	96.3	96.3	65
93.5	91.6	91.2	83.8	68.6	75.2	2.0	95.7	95.5	131
73.2	71.1	70.0	68.8	58.4	60	16.4	82.4	80.9	34
85.1	83.7	77.9	78.5	60.8	66.9	5.3	86.4	85.9	78
95.6	94.0	91.1	88.5	73.6	81.2	1.7	98.6	97.4	220
96.7	93.6	91.9	94.6	64.8	78	1.5	99.6	97.5	218
(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(42.7)	(87.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	58
96.7	95.6	94.0	91.2	52.8	80.9	2.2	98.2	94.8	264
95.8	94.1	92.2	90.4	59.3	79.6	2.0	97.9	95.7	734
96.9	96.0	90.4	94.3	81.0	82.3	0.6	98.4	97.8	54
94.5	88.6	80.8	83.4	63.2	63.2	1.9	96.7	93.4	7
67.1	65.8	63.2	61.9	43.0	45.5	17.0	77.6	76.7	23
89.6	87.0	84.4	84.2	77.6	78.2	6.2	94.1	92.8	54
88.1	86.5	79.6	81.0	69.2	69.8	5.4	92.1	91.3	164
97.0	93.9	93.8	92.5	72.3	78.2	0.9	96.9	94.4	187
93.2	92.3	89.6	87.5	70.0	79.6	3.3	99.4	95.4	160
99.4	97.0	94.6	92.3	54.5	82.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	165
95.2	94.7	94.7	92.7	43.1	82.5	3.3	97.2	94.8	197

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:									
				DTP			HepB		
BCG ¹	Polio coverage ^{2,A}	Polio coverage (Viet Nam) ^{2,1,B}	HepB at birth ^C	1	2	3 ³	1	2	3 ⁴

^A Polio coverage = 3 OPV + >= 1 IPV.

^B Polio coverage (Viet Nam) = [3 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [2 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [1 OPV + >= 2 IPV] or [>= 3 IPV]

^C Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^D Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, Measles 1

^E Basic antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Viet Nam), DTP3, Measles 1

^F Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^G Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^H All antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule

^I All antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Viet Nam), DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Viet Nam

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases



Hib			Percentage with:						
1	2	3 ⁵	Measles	Basic antigens ¹¹	Basic antigens (Viet Nam) ^{11,1,E}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^f	Vaccination records seen ⁶	Number of children age 12-23 months

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24-35 months)

		Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021											Number of children age 24-35 months
		Japanese encephalitis (JE)					Full vaccination					Percentage with:	
		Measles-Rubella 2 ⁹	JE1	JE2	JE3	Basic antigens ^D	Basic antigens (Viet Nam) ^E	All antigens ^{D,H}	All antigens (Viet Nam) ^{I2,1,1}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	
Total	78.3	92.2	88.3	57.9	55.8	69.6	48.1	57.6	1.1	97.6	95.5	812	
Sex													
Male	79.4	92.0	88.9	59.2	53.9	67.8	48.2	56.8	0.9	97.4	95.4	420	
Female	77.1	92.4	87.6	56.4	57.9	71.5	48.0	58.5	1.3	97.8	95.6	392	
Area													
Urban	71.1	89.7	84.7	47.9	50.0	72.6	40.4	54.2	0.7	98.4	94.9	273	
Rural	81.9	93.4	90.1	62.9	58.8	68.1	52.0	59.4	1.2	97.3	95.8	539	
Region													
Red River Delta	83.6	94.7	89.4	57.9	54.5	81.1	47.6	66.7	0.0	100.0	97.5	218	
Ha Noi	82.9	89.5	77.8	52.3	42.9	77.8	38.4	62.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	69	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	83.0	88.2	84.4	55.1	60.7	66.2	56.2	60.2	3.0	92.4	91.8	126	
North Central and Coastal Area	78.7	96.2	96.2	62.0	57.8	64.7	50.3	55.5	0.1	99.9	97.6	152	
Central Highlands	74.7	91.1	86.4	52.7	60.8	67.2	50.0	54.4	2.4	99.0	99.0	66	
South East	64.1	86.3	77.6	45.8	42.6	65.9	32.9	47.6	2.2	94.7	89.4	137	
Ho Chi Minh City	77.2	84.6	77.8	48.6	50.6	80.3	41.3	66.5	2.9	91.8	88.9	65	
Mekong River Delta	81.5	94.1	94.1	73.0	63.6	63.7	54.2	54.2	0.1	98.6	98.6	113	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or no education	51.4	66.3	57.8	27.4	42.8	43.4	30.5	30.8	5.6	79.1	78.1	33	
Primary education	70.1	81.9	80.3	56.9	54.9	57.0	45.6	47.7	3.3	89.1	87.9	56	
Lower secondary	83.3	93.9	91.2	61.1	65.6	74.4	56.8	62.8	1.4	97.7	97.4	271	
Upper secondary	76.7	94.8	89.2	59.9	55.8	67.8	49.1	58.6	0.1	99.9	95.3	173	
Vocational high school	(85.4)	(97.2)	(93.8)	(63.4)	(61.0)	(83.2)	(53.9)	(63.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	59	
University/ college or higher	77.5	93.0	89.1	55.5	44.5	68.5	38.2	55.5	0.5	100.0	96.7	220	
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	79.6	93.8	89.9	60.0	55.0	70.9	47.2	58.4	0.4	98.8	96.5	665	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	91.1	97.1	96.0	65.6	65.6	75.0	64.1	69.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	55	
Khmer	48.9	65.9	65.9	34.8	35.3	36.8	29.1	29.1	2.5	93.1	91.4	9	
Mong	41.2	51.1	41.6	24.5	33.4	34.5	18.9	19.7	16.1	64.4	62.9	27	
Other/missing	72.7	92.2	87.4	45.2	70.6	71.2	60.1	60.7	2.2	98.5	97.0	56	

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24-35 months)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:				
	Japanese encephalitis (JE)					Full vaccination					Vaccination records seen ^E	Vaccination records ^D	No vaccinations	Number of children age 24-35 months	
	Measles-Rubella 2 ⁹	JE1	JE2	JE3	Basic antigens ^D	Basic antigens (Viet Nam) ^F	All antigens ^{G,H}	All antigens (Viet Nam) ^{I,J,L}	No vaccinations						
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	75.1	84.8	79.5	52.6	54.3	56.7	46.0	48.2	3.9	92.6	92.0	171			
Second	83.4	96.9	95.7	57.8	64.2	74.6	62.0	68.3	0.7	99.1	97.1	133			
Middle	80.1	94.1	89.5	69.1	61.8	70.6	50.6	57.6	0.0	98.1	95.6	181			
Fourth	79.4	96.3	93.3	53.9	60.0	74.2	50.6	58.9	0.5	99.0	97.4	194			
Richest	73.2	88.3	83.2	55.2	35.0	73.2	29.5	57.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	133			

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

^{2,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S1 - Polio immunization coverage (Viet Nam)

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

^{11,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S2a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens, Viet Nam)

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^{12,1} SDGCW indicator TC.S2b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens, Viet Nam)

^A Polio coverage = 3 OPV + >= 1 IPV.

^B Polio coverage (Viet Nam) = [3 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [2 OPV + >= 1 IPV] or [1 OPV + >= 2 IPV] or [>= 3 IPV]

^C Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^D Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, Measles 1

^E Basic antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Viet Nam), DTP3, Measles 1

^F Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^G Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^H All antigens include: BCG, Polio coverage, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule

^I All antigens (Viet Nam) include: BCG, Polio coverage (Viet Nam), DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, JE1 and Measles 1, MR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Viet Nam

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.¹²⁷

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms during the reference period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, during the reference period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Overall, 4.8 percent of children under 5 years of age were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 0.5 percent had symptoms of ARI, and 17.4 percent had fever. Period-prevalence ranged from 2.4 percent to 12.4 percent in the case of diarrhoea, 0.0 percent to 1.6 percent for ARI, and 11.8 percent to 29.1 percent for fever. Major differences, as examined in the next section, were observed between urban and rural areas, regions, age, educational level of mothers, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity, particularly in the case of diarrhoea.

¹²⁷ *The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 percent), pneumonia (16 percent), intrapartum related events (12 percent), diarrhoea (8 percent), neonatal sepsis (7 percent) and malaria (5 percent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.*

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks preceding the survey, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	4.8	0.5	17.4	4329
Sex				
Male	4.5	0.6	17.0	2276
Female	5.2	0.5	17.8	2053
Area				
Urban	3.9	0.5	15.3	1369
Rural	5.3	0.5	18.4	2960
Region				
Red River Delta	2.9	0.0	14.0	1068
Ha Noi	4.0	0.0	13.6	358
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	7.0	0.4	22.1	663
North Central and Central Coastal Area	4.9	1.2	16.2	934
Central Highlands	11.1	0.5	29.1	314
South East	4.1	0.8	16.5	706
Ho Chi Minh City	3.2	0.4	11.8	334
Mekong River Delta	3.5	0.3	15.4	645
Age (in months)				
0-11	4.3	0.9	13.0	710
12-23	9.2	0.6	22.4	872
24-35	4.8	0.1	19.1	812
36-47	2.9	0.3	19.0	949
48-59	3.2	0.7	13.3	986
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or no education	10.3	0.4	27.7	168
Primary education	7.3	1.2	25.8	348
Lower secondary	4.3	0.9	19.0	1235
Upper secondary	4.9	0.1	16.6	1078
Vocational high school	4.7	0.8	13.9	294
University/ college or higher	3.9	0.3	13.6	1205
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	3.7	0.5	15.2	3585
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	9.3	0.2	24.7	299
Khmer	4.8	1.0	27.7	55
Mong	12.4	0.2	23.4	129
Other/missing	12.2	1.6	33.9	261
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.2	0.9	25.1	895
Second	3.3	0.2	17.9	801
Middle	4.8	0.5	14.2	885
Fourth	4.2	0.1	15.0	908
Richest	2.4	1.0	14.8	840

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.¹²⁸ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid – can prevent many of these deaths.¹²⁹ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 percent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 percent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.²

In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age was 4.8 percent (Table TC.2.1) and ranged from a low of 2.9 percent in the Red River Delta region to a high of 11.1 percent in the Central Highlands region. Across all ethnic groups, the prevalence rate was highest among the Mong ethnic group (12.4 percent). A higher prevalence was observed among children age 12-23 months (9.2 percent), among those whose mothers had little or no education (10.3 percent) and among children living in the poorest wealth index quintile (9.2 percent).

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, and from where. Overall, 50 percent of all children with diarrhoea sought advice or treatment from a health facility or provider, predominantly in the private sector (44.6 percent) and public health sector (27.6 percent). Mothers/caretakers preferred the private health sector to the public sector in seeking advice when children had diarrhoea. This trend was specifically observed among mothers/caretakers in urban areas, in the richest quintiles, and among Kinh and Hoa ethnic people. The percentage of mothers/caretakers who sought advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea from a health facility or provider was higher in rural areas (53.5 percent) than in urban areas (40.1 percent).

No advice or treatment was sought for 28.3 percent of children with diarrhoea. The proportions were higher in urban areas (40.8 percent) and among girls (31.2 percent).

128 UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

129 In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement*, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Village health provider ^A				
Total	27.6	44.6	0.6	4.1	50.0	28.3	210
Sex							
Male	29.1	43.0	0.4	6.8	48.7	25.2	102
Female	26.1	46.1	0.7	1.5	51.3	31.2	107
Area							
Urban	9.6	49.7	0.0	1.1	40.1	40.8	54
Rural	33.8	42.8	0.8	5.2	53.5	24.0	156
Region							
Red River Delta	(33.5)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.0)	(37.2)	31
Ha Noi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	25.6	28.6	1.3	6.2	36.8	40.7	46
North Central and Central Coastal Area	(46.0)	(47.0)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(52.9)	(19.6)	46
Central Highlands	25.8	54.6	0.0	1.9	60.5	21.0	35
South East	(7.6)	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.0)	(27.8)	29
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mekong River Delta	(14.5)	(46.9)	(0.4)	(18.1)	(55.5)	(20.5)	23
Age (in months)							
0-11	18.2	37.9	0.0	9.6	34.6	36.0	30
12-23	30.5	41.9	0.7	5.4	53.5	26.0	80
24-35	27.8	55.9	0.9	0.3	62.5	21.1	39
36-47	(28.2)	(42.6)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(46.3)	(32.5)	28
48-59	(28.2)	(45.7)	(0.5)	(3.0)	(44.0)	(31.9)	32
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or no education	43.7	38.5	0.0	2.3	52.6	18.5	17
Primary education	32.5	37.0	3.0	1.6	53.2	30.9	26
Lower secondary	45.1	47.1	0.0	2.8	60.8	17.6	54
Upper secondary	17.4	48.2	0.8	3.0	41.4	33.6	53
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
University/ college or higher	(12.9)	(48.2)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(49.1)	(30.2)	46
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	23.2	53.9	0.3	1.0	52.8	27.9	131
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(36.2)	(24.1)	(1.5)	(18.1)	(43.5)	(23.9)	28
Khmer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mong	26.8	21.2	2.0	13.8	28.8	42.4	16
Other/missing	36.8	36.4	0.0	0.0	53.4	27.8	32

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Village health provider ^A				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	40.8	40.6	0.9	3.9	51.6	21.0	82
Second	(20.4)	(17.9)	(1.7)	(18.0)	(34.9)	(43.7)	26
Middle	(13.1)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.4)	(25.4)	43
Fourth	(28.7)	(42.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(53.2)	(35.2)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhea							
^A Commune health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities							
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy							
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table TC.3.2 shows the patterns in drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months. Regarding drinking: 21.2 percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks were given more to drink than usual, 36.8 percent were given the same as usual, 28.5 percent were given somewhat less, and 13.5 percent were given much less or almost nothing. The percentage of children who were given more to drink was higher among children in urban areas (35.4 percent) than rural areas (16.2 percent); and higher among girls (26.8 percent) than among boys (15.2 percent).

Regarding food intake: 46.1 percent of children were given the same amount or more (continued feeding), 35.6 percent were given somewhat less, and 18.3 percent were given much less or almost nothing. While there was no significant difference between boys and girls who continued feeding (ate more or the same), a gap was observed between urban and rural areas, with a higher percentage among urban children (53.6 percent) and a lower percentage among rural children (43.5 percent).

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks		
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More		Nothing	Total
Total	7.6	28.5	36.8	21.2	5.9	100.0	13.4	35.6	42.1	4.1	4.9	100.0	210
Sex													
Male	7.8	27.0	43.8	15.2	6.1	100.0	13.4	34.1	45.3	0.7	6.5	100.0	102
Female	7.5	29.9	30.2	26.8	5.6	100.0	13.4	37.0	39.0	7.3	3.4	100.0	107
Area													
Urban	1.2	30.8	29.1	35.4	3.6	100.0	5.6	39.6	48.3	5.3	1.2	100.0	54
Rural	9.9	27.7	39.5	16.2	6.6	100.0	16.1	34.2	39.9	3.6	6.1	100.0	156
Region													
Red River Delta	(2.1)	(30.7)	(52.7)	(7.6)	(6.9)	100.0	(6.1)	(26.3)	(65.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	31
Ha Noi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.9	25.3	54.3	11.5	6.9	100.0	7.8	35.0	47.6	0.4	9.3	100.0	35
North Central and Central Coastal Area	(8.7)	(35.5)	(14.3)	(36.9)	(4.5)	100.0	(19.6)	(50.2)	(18.5)	(9.9)	(1.8)	100.0	29
Central Highlands	5.6	29.7	40.6	20.7	3.3	100.0	14.1	36.6	38.9	3.8	6.6	100.0	23
South East	(13.7)	(25.5)	(21.0)	(38.4)	(1.4)	100.0	(13.6)	(42.8)	(36.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Mekong River Delta	(19.8)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(5.7)	(14.5)	100.0	(21.0)	(8.9)	(59.6)	(1.1)	(9.5)	100.0	185
Age (in months)													
0-11	10.5	22.6	44.9	10.4	11.6	100.0	14.0	20.1	43.7	2.5	19.7	100.0	30
12-23	7.1	27.5	34.2	25.0	6.3	100.0	18.9	32.3	41.3	2.7	4.8	100.0	80
24-35	2.3	43.8	30.6	21.8	1.5	100.0	9.0	47.6	40.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	39
36-47	(15.2)	(28.9)	(42.6)	(8.1)	(5.2)	100.0	(11.7)	(47.8)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	100.0	28
48-59	(6.4)	(17.5)	(38.6)	(32.3)	(5.2)	100.0	(5.9)	(33.4)	(46.6)	(13.7)	(0.4)	100.0	32

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks		
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More		Nothing	Total
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or no education	1.6	18.9	56.4	13.2	10.0	100.0	17.0	27.8	45.7	0.5	9.0	100.0	17
Primary education	3.1	45.8	39.5	7.2	4.4	100.0	7.2	45.4	45.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	26
Lower secondary	8.1	25.9	28.4	28.2	9.4	100.0	13.0	34.6	33.1	9.3	10.1	100.0	54
Upper secondary	10.5	33.6	33.3	15.9	6.7	100.0	18.3	29.4	47.2	0.2	4.9	100.0	53
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
University/ college or higher	(10.6)	(17.7)	(38.7)	(31.2)	(1.8)	100.0	(13.4)	(43.8)	(39.9)	(1.5)	(1.4)	100.0	46
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	9.7	32.8	24.5	25.9	7.0	100.0	14.8	39.7	36.9	5.1	3.5	100.0	131
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(5.1)	(15.1)	(61.3)	(15.7)	(2.8)	100.0	(11.1)	(29.4)	(54.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	100.0	28
Khmer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Mong	3.7	13.3	55.8	16.5	10.7	100.0	11.1	29.9	42.2	3.0	13.8	100.0	16
Other/missing	3.5	31.3	57.0	6.9	1.3	100.0	10.5	28.1	52.2	3.2	6.0	100.0	32
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.7	27.6	44.3	19.8	3.7	100.0	9.7	36.1	40.8	7.1	6.3	100.0	82
Second	(0.5)	(27.3)	(53.4)	(6.2)	(12.6)	100.0	(9.2)	(29.4)	(59.7)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Middle	(12.3)	(35.2)	(19.7)	(27.7)	(5.1)	100.0	(24.2)	(30.2)	(39.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	100.0	43
Fourth	(6.8)	(33.8)	(30.0)	(21.1)	(8.3)	100.0	(6.1)	(47.0)	(37.3)	(5.7)	(3.9)	100.0	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 58 percent of children received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 9.6 percent of children received recommended homemade fluids (rice soup, lemon/ orange juice, water from boiled vegetables/meat, water from boiled/fried rice). Additionally, 27.2 percent received zinc in one form or another.

Combining the indicators on receiving ORS and zinc during diarrhoea, overall the percentage was 21.2 percent. Those in rural areas (19.3 percent) were less likely than their peers in urban areas (26.6 percent) to receive both ORS and zinc; boys had more chance (22.7 percent) than girls (19.8 percent).

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-rec-ommended home-made fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-pack-aged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	52.6	40.2	58.1	9.6	59.5	27.2	21.2	210
Sex								
Male	63.5	39.6	65.1	9.5	66.6	25.6	22.7	102
Female	42.1	40.8	51.4	9.6	52.7	28.8	19.8	107
Area								
Urban	46.2	22.2	47.4	6.0	49.3	33.0	26.6	54
Rural	54.8	46.5	61.8	10.8	63.0	25.2	19.3	156
Region								
Red River Delta	(51.1)	(40.4)	(56.4)	(7.9)	(58.5)	(49.5)	(32.1)	31
Ha Noi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	38.3	28.6	43.0	6.8	44.6	3.6	2.7	46
North Central and Coastal Area	(65.2)	(68.4)	(74.3)	(20.3)	(76.1)	(54.7)	(44.9)	46
Central Highlands	58.0	26.5	61.5	10.3	63.6	22.6	20.9	35
South East	(48.4)	(36.2)	(55.9)	(4.6)	(55.9)	(24.6)	(18.6)	29
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mekong River Delta	(55.1)	(32.6)	(56.0)	(0.8)	(56.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	23
Age (in months)								
0-11	36.9	27.2	39.9	8.1	43.2	23.7	16.9	30
12-23	61.9	46.9	66.0	11.1	67.3	20.9	14.4	80
24-35	52.3	31.2	52.6	8.1	53.4	26.8	22.3	39
36-47	(31.6)	(31.8)	(45.4)	(7.7)	(47.4)	(21.0)	(8.4)	28
48-59	(62.5)	(54.1)	(73.4)	(10.5)	(73.4)	(52.5)	(52.1)	32

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)				Government-rec-ommended home-made fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup		ORS and zinc ²
	Fluid from packet	Pre-pack-aged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Government-rec-ommended home-made fluid					
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or no education	51.7	33.9	53.0	13.2	58.3	6.9	4.6	17	
Primary education	43.8	34.2	45.2	17.7	46.4	6.3	6.3	26	
Lower secondary	50.3	43.6	65.5	3.1	65.5	27.7	25.0	54	
Upper secondary	50.4	43.9	50.6	13.3	52.5	29.2	18.3	53	
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
University/ college or higher	(58.1)	(36.4)	(62.5)	(6.0)	(63.9)	(38.2)	(28.6)	46	
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	56.9	44.8	63.1	9.4	63.6	39.1	29.8	131	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(53.8)	(42.7)	(63.9)	(10.0)	(66.3)	(9.6)	(9.6)	28	
Khmer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Mong	26.8	20.3	28.3	9.0	28.9	4.5	1.5	16	
Other/missing	48.3	30.2	49.3	10.8	54.0	7.6	7.6	32	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	48.0	38.7	56.6	12.9	58.9	15.1	13.9	82	
Second	(45.7)	(29.7)	(52.3)	(8.2)	(52.3)	(17.8)	(8.1)	26	
Middle	(48.7)	(44.4)	(53.9)	(2.2)	(53.9)	(24.7)	(15.9)	43	
Fourth	(73.8)	(49.3)	(73.8)	(14.9)	(74.8)	(61.6)	(49.3)	38	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. ORT with continued feeding is a recommended home management of diarrhoea for all cases of diarrhoea.

Overall, 64.4 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, and 65.8 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table TC.3.2 on continued feeding practices with that of Table TC.3.4 on ORT, it was observed that 51.0 percent of children received ORT while continuing feeding, at the same time, as is recommended.

While there was not much difference between urban and rural areas in the percentage of children who received ORT, children in urban areas (60.1 percent) were more likely to receive ORT and continue feeding than their peers in rural areas (47.8 percent). No sex differential was observed.

Regarding treatments other than ORT with continued feeding, overall, 2.0 percent of children were given antibiotics via pill or syrup, and 0.4 percent were given antibiotics via injection. Children were more likely to be given antibiotics in rural areas (2.1 percent via pill or syrup and 0.5 percent via injection). By sex, while boys were more likely than girls to receive antibiotics via pill or syrup (2.5 percent versus 1.5 percent).

It is notable that there were still 20.2 percent of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who did not receive any treatment or drug. There was a gap between boys and girls, with 25.3 percent for girls and 14.8 percent for boys. The difference between urban and rural areas was not significant.

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks			
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)				Pill or syrup				Injection				Other treatments					
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		Not given any treatment or drug		
Total	27.2	64.4	65.8	51.0	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	5.4	7.8	77.5	20.2	210	
Sex																		
Male	25.6	66.8	68.2	51.9	2.5	3.1	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	8.1	9.6	73.6	14.8	102	
Female	28.8	62.2	63.5	50.1	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.8	6.0	81.3	25.3	107	
Area																		
Urban	33.0	64.9	66.8	60.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.5	14.0	76.0	21.2	54	
Rural	25.2	64.2	65.4	47.8	2.1	3.8	1.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	5.7	5.6	78.1	19.8	156	
Region																		
Red River Delta	(49.5)	(59.8)	(61.9)	(53.7)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(17.8)	(74.0)	(13.3)	31	
Ha Noi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	3.6	44.4	46.0	39.4	5.0	5.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.5	4.8	72.8	32.9	46	
North Central and Coastal Area	(54.7)	(79.5)	(81.2)	(60.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(5.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.3)	(86.7)	(12.0)	46	
Central Highlands	22.6	68.9	71.0	55.0	2.2	4.1	0.0	4.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.0	7.4	6.1	72.9	22.8	35	
South East	(24.6)	(77.6)	(77.6)	(64.0)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(21.2)	(64.6)	(0.8)	29	
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mekong River Delta	(0.3)	(57.1)	(57.1)	(28.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(97.0)	(40.9)	23	
Age (in months)																		
0-11	23.7	43.6	46.9	28.0	5.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	7.4	16.0	69.1	29.7	30	
12-23	20.9	74.8	76.1	54.6	0.8	4.2	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.5	2.4	80.5	16.1	80	
24-35	26.8	60.3	61.2	52.5	3.3	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.0	12.3	72.3	21.6	39	
36-47	(21.0)	(48.9)	(50.8)	(39.0)	(0.6)	(8.1)	(0.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(12.6)	(72.5)	(22.7)	28	
48-59	(52.5)	(76.6)	(76.6)	(72.4)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(4.4)	(3.7)	(89.0)	(17.4)	32	

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments. The main source of ORS came from the private sector (60.4 percent) in contrast to the public sector (41.4 percent). The same applies for zinc (67.7 percent from private sources and 27.5 percent from public sources).

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:				Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:				Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	Health facilities or providers					Health facilities or providers								
	Public	Private	Village health provider ^a	Other source		A health facility or provider ^b	1.7	2.2	97.7		122	27.5	67.7	0.6
Total	41.4	60.4	1.7	2.2	97.7	122	27.5	67.7	0.6	4.6	95.4	57		
Sex														
Male	42.0	56.2	2.5	3.0	97.0	67	(29.7)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(92.3)	26		
Female	40.7	65.4	0.6	1.3	98.5	55	(25.6)	(72.0)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(97.9)	31		

^a Village health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.¹³⁰

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using an electric stove, solar cooker, a liquid petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas stove, a biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking. Overall, 87.9 percent of all household members in Viet Nam used clean fuels and technologies for cooking, mainly gas stoves (80.1 percent) and electric stoves (6.9 percent). This percentage was high in urban areas (97.9), the Red River Delta (97 percent) and the South East region (98 percent). A much higher proportion of household members of the Kinh and Hoa ethnic group (94.2 percent) used clean fuels and technologies for cooking than those of the Mong ethnic group (10.8 percent). The percentage ranged from 45.6 percent of the poorest quintile to 100 percent of the richest quintile. The higher the education level of household heads, the higher the proportion of household members using clean fuels and technologies for cooking. This ranged from 99.0 percent among those with university or college education or higher, to 53.9 percent for those with pre-primary or no education.

130 WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)			
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Polluting fuels for cooking and using					Number of household members that reported cooking ¹				
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Other	Manu-factured solid fuel stove	Tradi-tional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cook-stove	No food cooked in the house-hold	Missing			Total		
Total	6.9	80.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	47832	87.9	47597
Area															
Urban	16.0	80.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	16496	97.9	16376
Rural	2.1	79.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	15.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	31336	82.7	31221
Region															
Red River Delta	16.8	79.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	11796	97.0	11716
Ha Noi	37.6	60.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4319	98.2	4306
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.8	60.5	1.2	0.0	0.4	33.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6041	63.5	6038
North Central and Central Coastal Area	2.5	87.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	9683	90.8	9665
Central Highlands	3.5	65.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	27.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2943	69.4	2935
South East	9.2	87.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	9016	98.0	8907
Ho Chi Minh City	15.5	81.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	4565	98.7	4506
Mekong River Delta	0.7	84.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8355	85.4	8335
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or no education	1.2	52.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	39.2	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	2458	53.9	2447
Primary education	1.4	76.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	19.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	9280	78.8	9248
Lower secondary	2.8	85.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	9.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	17582	89.1	17538
Upper secondary	5.8	86.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	9300	93.6	9223
Vocational high school	12.8	83.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2029	96.8	2026
University/ college or higher	26.3	71.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	7044	99.0	6975

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Polluting fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Other	Manu-factured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cook-stove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			
Ethnicity of household head														
Kinh and Hoa	7.8	85.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	41491	94.2	41323
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.1	53.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	40.0	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	2792	55.2	2756
Khmer	1.0	73.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	563	75.2	561
Mong	0.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	73.3	15.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	773	10.8	768
Other/missing	1.0	38.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	52.8	5.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	2214	40.8	2188
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.4	44.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	48.0	4.9	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	9569	45.6	9447
Second	1.1	91.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	9564	94.5	9474
Middle	1.2	97.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9565	99.4	9554
Fourth	4.8	94.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9569	99.8	9563
Richest	27.1	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9566	100.0	9560

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to the type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluting fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of the cookstove and by place of cooking. Polluting fuels and technologies are technologies that use solid fuels, such as coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, crop residue, grass and straw, etc. Cooking with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with using solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, poly aromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide, among others. Using solid fuels increases the risk of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer and possibly tuberculosis, asthma or cataracts. It may also contribute to the low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The proportion of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking in Viet Nam was 11.9 percent. There were remarkable differences between urban and rural areas, regions, education levels, the ethnic group of the household head, as well as household living standards. This percentage was significantly higher among ethnic minority groups, the poorest households (53.5 percent), the group of household heads with pre-primary or no education (45.9 percent), those in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas (36.5 percent) and the Central Highlands (30.5 percent). Remarkably, this rate was highest, at 88.7 percent, among the Mong ethnic group, who mostly used wood for cooking.

In addition, table TC.4.3 shows that the percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations was 37 percent across the whole country. A similar trend was observed by ethnic group and region with the highest proportion among the Mong ethnic group (69.1 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (59.5 percent).

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on:										Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies					Solid fuels for cooking					
	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing/Other	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking		
Total	87.5	0.1	0.5	11.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	11.9	47832
Area											
Urban	97.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	2.0	16496
Rural	82.4	0.0	0.6	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	17.2	31336
Region											
Red River Delta	96.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.0	11796
Ha Noi	97.9	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.7	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	63.5	0.2	0.2	36.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.5	6041
North Central and Coastal Area	90.7	0.0	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	9.1	9683
Central Highlands	69.2	0.2	1.1	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	30.5	2943
South East	96.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.7	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	97.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.7	4565
Mekong River Delta	85.2	0.0	0.9	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	14.6	8355
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or no education	53.6	0.0	2.2	43.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	45.9	2458
Primary education	78.5	0.1	0.8	19.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	21.0	9280
Lower secondary	88.9	0.2	0.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	10.8	17582
Upper secondary	92.8	0.1	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	6.2	9300
Vocational high school	96.6	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	2029
University/ college or higher	98.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	7044
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	93.8	0.1	0.4	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.7	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	54.5	0.0	0.6	43.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	44.3	2792
Khmer	75.1	0.0	1.0	22.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	24.7	563
Mong	10.7	0.0	0.4	87.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	88.7	773
Other/missing	40.3	0.1	1.0	56.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	58.1	2214

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on:										Number of household members	
	Clean fuels and technologies		Solid fuels for cooking					No food cooked in the household	Missing/ Other	Total		Solid fuels and technology for cooking
	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Other fuel for cooking	Clean fuels and technologies						
Poorest	45.0	0.2	1.8	50.9	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	53.5	9569	
Second	93.6	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	5.3	9564	
Middle	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.6	9565	
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	9569	
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	9566	

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
		Cookstove has			Place of cooking is:								Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations
		Chimney	Fan	In main house		Outdoors			Total				
				No sepa- rate room	In a sepa- rate room	In a sepa- rate room	Open air	On veranda or covered porch		Other place			
Total	11.9	47832	1.8	0.2	24.7	24.4	41.7	1.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	37.0	5720
Area													
Urban	2.0	16496	0.5	0.1	24.2	19.5	37.7	2.7	15.3	0.6	100.0	25.0	340
Rural	17.2	31336	2.6	0.3	24.7	24.7	41.9	1.3	7.3	0.1	100.0	37.8	5380
Region													
Red River Delta	3.0	11796	0.3	0.2	3.4	5.9	84.0	2.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	4.0	354
Ha Noi	1.7	4319	0.5	0.2	8.7	4.0	80.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	4.0	76
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	36.5	6041	1.4	0.4	38.6	29.9	29.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	59.5	2205
North Central and Central Coastal Area	9.1	9683	0.7	0.1	21.4	26.8	43.2	1.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	34.4	886
Central Highlands	30.5	2943	0.3	0.1	19.6	13.5	50.6	3.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	26.9	898
South East	1.7	9016	0.2	0.0	21.7	27.2	24.7	6.1	20.3	0.0	100.0	37.8	159
Ho Chi Minh City	0.7	4,565	(0.1)	(0.1)	(39.8)	(32.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(23.1)	0.0	100.0	(52.5)	41
Mekong River Delta	14.6	8355	8.1	0.4	12.2	25.6	45.4	1.5	15.3	0.0	100.0	15.2	1218
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or no education	45.9	2458	2.1	0.3	41.2	17.7	30.8	1.5	8.6	0.2	100.0	46.1	1128
Primary education	21.0	9280	4.7	0.4	23.4	25.9	40.1	1.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	34.3	1957
Lower secondary	10.8	17582	1.8	0.2	18.9	23.4	49.3	1.3	7.0	0.1	100.0	32.9	1914
Upper secondary	6.2	9300	0.5	0.1	16.7	34.7	42.0	0.0	6.1	0.5	100.0	42.9	580
Vocational high school	3.2	2029	0.4	0.6	18.5	26.8	53.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	36.4	65
University/ college or higher	1.0	7044	0.3	0.1	19.0	28.4	41.4	10.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	30.9	68

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:					Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations			
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		Outdoors			Total			
			No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place					
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	5.7	41491	1.9	0.2	13.0	23.5	51.6	1.6	10.3	0.0	100.0	20.3	2373
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	44.3	2792	1.9	0.2	26.3	32.1	38.7	0.5	1.9	0.5	100.0	49.9	1236
Khmer	24.7	563	5.0	0.4	18.9	21.9	36.8	0.6	21.7	0.1	100.0	34.3	139
Mong	88.7	773	0.3	1.5	64.8	21.1	12.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	69.1	685
Other/Missing	58.1	2214	0.6	0.3	23.8	20.5	42.3	2.8	10.5	0.1	100.0	38.6	1287
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	53.5	9569	6.0	0.6	26.5	23.6	41.0	1.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	39.6	5123
Second	5.3	9564	2.8	0.4	8.4	28.5	52.3	1.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	518
Middle	0.6	9565	0.4	0.1	7.8	54.3	13.7	0.0	24.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	58
Fourth	0.2	9569	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on the central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to the type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and the presence of chimneys. Among households using heating equipment, 48.1 percent of members lived in households that used clean heating fuels and technologies, mainly electric heating devices. This percentage was much higher in urban areas (93.8 percent), the Red River Delta and Mekong River Delta regions (95.3 percent and 98.8 percent, respectively), in households of the rich and richest quintiles (97.8 percent and 99.7 percent, respectively) and in those whose household head had a university, college or higher education (94.2 percent). About half of the members lived in households that used polluting fuels and technologies. The main polluting fuel was wood. The proportion of members living in households using wood to heat space was highest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (36.2 percent), in Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung ethnic households (40.8 percent) and in Mong ethnic households (71.5 percent). However, more than one-quarter of households in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (27.1 percent) and more than half of Mong ethnic households (52.5 percent) did not have a chimney. Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to the type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Most (99.7 percent) household members lived in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, which was mainly electricity (99.3 percent). The percentage of household members using electricity for lighting ranged from 96.5 percent to 99.9 percent in all disaggregated groups, except for Mong ethnic households (88.6 percent).

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on											Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)		
	Clean fuels for space heating ^a :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^a :					No space heating in the household		Total	
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Charcoal	Wood	Other	No response	No space heating in the household	Number of household members				Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹
Total	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	88.3	100.0	47832	48.1	5574
Area														
Urban	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	90.6	100.0	16496	93.8	1555
Rural	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2	100.0	31336	30.4	4019
Region														
Red River Delta	0.2	0.0	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	11796	95.3	1907
Ha Noi	0.3	0.0	26.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4	100.0	4319	98.3	1193
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.4	36.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	56.1	100.0	6041	16.1	2652
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	100.0	9683	43.6	782
Central Highlands	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	95.6	100.0	2943	13.8	129
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.7	100.0	9016	(0.0)	26
Ho Chi Minh City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	4565	(*)	24
Mekong River Delta	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0	8355	98.8	78
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or no education	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	21.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	2458	5.1	564
Primary education	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	90.4	100.0	9280	13.6	894
Lower secondary	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	100.0	17582	36.6	1688
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	90.9	100.0	9300	54.5	842
Vocational high school	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	83.7	100.0	2029	81.8	332
University/ college or higher	0.2	0.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.3	100.0	7044	94.2	1243

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on											Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹		
	Clean fuels for space heating ^a :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^a :					No space heating in the household		Total	
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas	Charcoal	Wood	Other	No response	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹					
Ethnicity of household head														
Kinh and Hoa	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	92.3	100.0	41491	80.1	3193
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.6	40.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.9	100.0	2792	8.0	1259
Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	563	(*)	2
Mong	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	71.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	773	0.5	561
Other/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	23.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	74.8	100.0	2214	2.9	558
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	26.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	71.9	100.0	9569	1.6	2688
Second	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	9564	28.8	282
Middle	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	9565	75.5	144
Fourth	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	100.0	9569	97.8	384
Richest	0.1	0.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	78.3	100.0	9566	99.7	2075

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^a For those living in households that are not using central heating

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members mainly using:											Number of household members						
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating											
	Central heating	Air Conditioner		Manufactured		Traditional	Manufactured		Traditional		Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating		No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total			
	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Other							
Total	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	1.5	0.4	88.3	0.1	100.0	47832
Area																		
Urban	0.1	5.2	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	90.6	0.1	100.0	16496
Rural	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.8	2.3	0.3	87.2	0.0	100.0	31336
Region																		
Red River Delta	0.2	7.9	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	83.8	0.0	100.0	11796
Ha Noi	0.3	16.2	0.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	72.4	0.0	100.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	27.0	6.2	1.1	56.1	0.0	100.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.6	0.1	91.9	0.0	100.0	9683
Central Highlands	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	0.2	95.6	0.0	100.0	2943
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	4565
Mekong River Delta	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	100.0	8355
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or no education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.0	5.7	0.8	77.1	0.0	100.0	2458
Primary education	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.2	2.5	0.4	90.4	0.1	100.0	9280
Lower secondary	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	1.4	0.4	90.4	0.0	100.0	17582
Upper secondary	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	2.8	0.9	0.5	90.9	0.1	100.0	9300
Vocational high school	0.0	5.1	0.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	83.7	0.3	100.0	2029
University/ college or higher	0.2	10.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	82.3	0.0	100.0	7044
Ethnicity of household head																		
Kinh and Hoa	0.0	3.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	92.3	0.0	100.0	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	26.9	11.4	0.9	0.9	54.9	0.0	100.0	2792
Khmer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.6	0.0	100.0	563
Mong	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	52.1	17.9	1.5	1.5	27.4	0.0	100.0	773
Other/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.4	5.4	1.0	1.0	74.8	0.3	100.0	2214

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members mainly using:										Number of household members						
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating											
	Manufactured		Traditional		Other	Manufactured		Traditional		Other		DK/ Missing	Total				
Central heating	Air Conditioner	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total				
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	18.3	7.1	0.8	71.9	0.2	100.0	9569
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	97.1	0.0	100.0	9564
Middle	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	98.5	0.0	100.0	9565
Fourth	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.0	0.0	100.0	9569
Richest	0.1	12.2	0.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	78.3	0.1	100.0	9566

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, according to selected characteristics, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on										Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)			
	Clean fuels for lighting					Polluting fuels for lighting								
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable/ Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total		Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting'	Number of household members	
Total	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	47832	99.7	47813
Area														
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	16496	99.9	16489
Rural	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	31336	99.6	31324
Region														
Red River Delta	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	11796	100.0	11793
Ha Noi	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4319	99.9	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	98.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6041	99.2	6033
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9683	99.7	9683
Central Highlands	98.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2943	99.3	2942

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, according to selected characteristics, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on											Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting					Polluting fuels for lighting							
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Recharge-able/ Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹		
South East	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	9016	9009
Ho Chi Minh City	99.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.6	4565	4558
Mekong River Delta	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	8355	8353
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or no education	96.5	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	2458	2455
Primary education	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	9280	9278
Lower secondary	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	17582	17578
Upper secondary	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	9300	9300
Vocational high school	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	2029	2025
University/ college or higher	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	7044	7037
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	41491	41479
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	97.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	2792	2788
Khmer	98.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	563	562
Mong	88.6	2.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.1	773	769
Other/missing	97.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.6	2214	2214
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	96.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.7	9569	9557
Second	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9564	9564
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9565	9565
Fourth	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9569	9569
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9566	9559

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

The questions asked about cooking, space heating, and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating, and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. Overall, the SDG indicator 7.1.2 for Viet Nam was 86 percent, with a remarkable difference between rural (80.0 percent) and urban areas (97.4 percent). The percentage tended to increase with higher education levels of the household head and higher household living standards. The gap between regions was quite visible. The lowest percentage was observed in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (52.5 percent), followed by the Central Highlands (68.5 percent). By ethnicity, this rate was lowest among Mong ethnic groups (4.4 percent).

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	86.0	47832
Area		
Urban	97.4	16496
Rural	80.0	31336
Region		
Red River Delta	96.7	11796
Ha Noi	98.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	52.5	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	88.6	9683
Central Highlands	68.5	2943
South East	97.9	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	98.6	4565
Mekong River Delta	85.4	8355
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or no education	51.8	2458
Primary education	76.6	9280
Lower secondary	86.7	17582
Upper secondary	91.9	9300
Vocational high school	94.9	2029
University/ college or higher	98.3	7044
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	93.4	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	42.1	2792
Khmer	75.2	563
Mong	4.4	773
Other/Missing	34.7	2214
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	38.9	9569
Second	92.6	9564
Middle	99.0	9565

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Fourth	99.7	9569
Richest	99.9	9566

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A To calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.¹³¹

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by the source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. However, there were only 26 unweighted children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks. Among them, 15 children with symptoms of ARI were given antibiotics. Therefore, Table TC.5.1 just presents overall data at the national level, not disaggregated ones.

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							
Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers				No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,A}			
Total	(44.2)	(37.5)	(8.1)	(72.6)	(18.6)	(69.1)	23

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^A Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

¹³¹ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.¹³² Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.¹³³ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.¹³⁴ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.¹³⁵

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.¹³⁶ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{137,138} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{139,140} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

132 Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

133 UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, (2016). <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

134 Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

135 Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

136 WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report*, Geneva: WHO Press, (2003). <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

137 PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

138 WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, (2005). <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

139 WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions*. (2008).

140 UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report*, New York, (2017). <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁴¹	Notes on interpretation ¹⁴²	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁴³	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

141 It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

142 For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

143 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁴¹	Notes on interpretation ¹⁴²	Table
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ¹⁴⁴ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- i. The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- ii. Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7¹⁴⁵ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- iii. At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports on when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth. For the whole of Viet Nam, 97.6 percent of children had ever been breastfed. There was little difference between groups. The percentage of infants whose mothers reported being breastfed within one hour of birth was 23.5 percent, and this was lowest in the C-section delivery group (9.7 percent). This is due to the fact that the majority of mothers in the first hour after a C-section delivery do not have recovered enough to breastfeed their babies. The highest proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth was recorded in the Central Highlands region (31.6 percent), while the lowest was in the Mekong River Delta region (14.6 percent).

¹⁴⁴ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

¹⁴⁵ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The percentage of infants who were breastfed within one day of birth was much higher compared to those in the first hour after birth, reaching 72.5 percent. For babies born by C-section, the proportion of those breastfed within one day after birth was lower, at 49.6 percent.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding				
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021				
	Percentage who were ever breast-fed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	97.6	23.5	72.5	1436
Area				
Urban	97.2	24.5	69.0	449
Rural	97.8	23.0	74.1	987
Region				
Red River Delta	97.6	21.3	75.1	354
Ha Noi	95.7	14.4	73.3	108
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	96.8	28.0	69.1	232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	97.7	23.6	75.6	300
Central Highlands	99.7	31.6	76.6	104
South East	98.3	25.2	66.0	258
Ho Chi Minh City	97.7	34.0	62.7	109
Mekong River Delta	96.7	14.6	73.5	188
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.1	21.2	69.8	620
12-23 months	97.3	25.1	74.6	816
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or no education	95.3	27.3	70.1	47
Primary education	96.7	24.0	73.9	97
Lower secondary	97.2	23.7	75.2	379
Upper secondary	98.1	22.4	73.8	402
Vocational high school	99.6	19.1	68.4	94
University/ college or higher	97.7	24.7	69.7	418
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	97.9	23.0	72.7	1380
Traditional birth attendant	(100.0)	(43.2)	(85.8)	7
Other / No attendant	91.2	33.1	65.0	49
Place of delivery				
Home	93.4	31.1	67.5	51
Health facility	97.9	23.2	72.7	1383
Public	98.0	23.7	73.2	1272
Private	96.7	17.4	66.7	112
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.2	30.7	84.6	940
C-section	96.6	9.7	49.6	496

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage who were ever breast-fed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	97.8	22.8	72.5	1185
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	99.7	22.5	73.7	96
Khmer	96.6	35.8	80.3	17
Mong	95.0	29.6	62.9	48
Other/missing	95.8	27.8	74.8	91
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.0	24.0	73.9	296
Second	97.8	24.5	73.6	304
Middle	98.1	25.9	73.4	277
Fourth	97.4	19.8	65.2	298
Richest	99.1	23.1	77.0	261
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases				

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items new-borns were given during the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not. The liquids that babies are given for the first 3 days and after were mainly milk-based liquids.

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breast-milk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Infant formula	Tea/infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Total	13.9	1.5	0.1	50.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	59.5	0.9	1.7	62.1	1436	
Area														
Urban	7.5	1.1	0.0	56.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	60.3	1.3	2.1	63.6	449	
Rural	16.8	1.7	0.2	48.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	59.2	0.8	1.5	61.5	987	
Region														
Red River Delta	20.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	70.4	0.8	1.3	72.5	354	
Ha Noi	5.4	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	61.5	2.6	3.0	67.1	108	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	18.8	2.2	0.8	43.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	57.5	1.0	1.5	60.0	232	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	22.0	0.8	0.1	36.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	51.1	0.6	1.1	52.8	300	
Central Highlands	4.7	0.8	0.0	57.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	59.6	0.6	0.8	61.0	104	
South East	3.1	3.2	0.0	64.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	63.6	1.5	3.5	68.6	258	
Ho Chi Minh City	0.6	1.8	0.0	63.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.8	2.5	63.7	109	
Mekong River Delta	3.6	2.6	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.3	1.0	1.7	52.0	188	
Months since birth														
0-11 months	12.2	1.5	0.0	54.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	61.8	1.1	1.4	64.3	620	
12-23 months	15.2	1.5	0.2	48.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	57.7	0.8	1.9	60.5	816	
Breastfeeding status														
Ever breastfed	13.9	1.5	0.1	50.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	59.1	1.0	1.6	61.7	1403	
Never breastfed	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(81.6)	33	

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Milk (other than breast-milk)					Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions					Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both		Any
	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Other	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both					
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	14.2	1.3	0.0	52.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	61.5	0.7	1.7	63.9	1380	
Traditional birth attendant	(6.9)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(6.0)	(7.3)	(23.5)	7	
Other / No attendant	7.6	5.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	10.7	6.3	0.6	17.5	49		
Place of delivery															
Home	8.3	6.6	3.5	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	12.6	6.8	1.5	21.0	51		
Health facility	14.1	1.3	0.0	52.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	61.3	0.7	1.7	63.7	1383		
Public	14.3	1.2	0.0	51.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	60.3	0.7	1.6	62.6	1272		
Private	12.3	2.5	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	71.8	0.6	3.4	75.8	112		
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or no education	10.1	8.1	3.6	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	30.6	4.8	3.8	39.2	47		
Primary education	9.5	2.2	0.3	47.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	54.6	2.3	1.2	58.1	97		
Lower secondary	11.6	2.9	0.0	47.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	52.1	0.9	3.2	56.2	379		
Upper secondary	17.7	1.1	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	66.9	0.2	1.5	68.6	402		
Vocational high school	11.3	0.0	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	56.9	2.9	0.0	59.9	94		
University/ college or higher	14.5	0.0	0.0	54.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	64.1	0.6	0.8	65.4	418		
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	13.2	1.0	0.0	54.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	62.1	0.7	1.5	64.4	1185		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	27.1	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	58.7	0.5	0.4	59.6	96		
Khmer	0.7	5.8	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	2.7	3.1	40.8	17		
Mong	5.6	4.0	3.8	19.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	24.1	4.8	0.3	29.2	48		
Other/missing	16.4	6.8	0.3	42.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	49.4	1.6	5.7	56.6	91		

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breast-milk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	14.9	2.7	0.7	40.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	49.0	1.6	2.1	52.7	296	
Second	16.7	2.9	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	59.0	1.4	1.9	62.3	304	
Middle	10.7	0.5	0.0	52.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	60.2	0.7	1.4	62.3	277	
Fourth	20.0	1.1	0.0	50.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	66.9	0.0	2.4	69.3	298	
Richest	6.1	0.0	0.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	62.8	1.1	0.4	64.3	261	

^a Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of food and liquids consumption during the day or night prior to the interview. Data are subject to few limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e., those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or liquids without milk). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months. Overall, 45.4 percent of children aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed and 60.7 percent were predominantly breastfed. These rates were much higher than those recorded in MICS 2014 (24.3 percent and 49.0 percent respectively) which is a good indication for improved awareness of mothers about the benefits of breastfeeding. The percentage was higher among baby girls (51.0 percent for exclusive breastfeeding and 64.0 percent for predominant breastfeeding) than among baby boys (40.8 percent and 57.9 percent, respectively). At the age of 12-15 months, 66.5 percent of the children continued to breastfeed, this rate at the age of 20-23 months was 23.2 percent.

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months		
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	45.4	60.7	357	66.5	299	23.2	243
Sex							
Male	40.8	57.9	195	63.7	169	24.4	126
Female	51.0	64.0	162	70.2	130	21.8	117
Area							
Urban	44.1	58.1	111	59.5	96	21.7	68
Rural	46.0	61.8	246	69.8	203	23.8	175
Region							
Red River Delta	48.7	54.6	86	82.4	85	(5.5)	64
Ha Noi	(41.3)	(46.6)	26	(73.5)	25	(*)	14
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	65.7	72.7	46	69.0	52	17.7	50
North Central and Coastal Area	48.4	56.8	78	(66.0)	59	(23.7)	32
Central Highlands	(53.7)	(59.9)	21	(84.3)	26	(61.4)	19
South East	34.7	49.4	64	(41.9)	38	(31.6)	37
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	18	(*)	21
Mekong River Delta	30.1	76.7	62	(41.0)	38	(31.6)	40
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or no education	(78.0)	(80.6)	4	(73.4)	10	(40.7)	13
Primary education	(17.3)	(72.6)	25	(61.7)	23	(21.5)	34
Lower secondary	35.3	58.0	93	60.0	82	15.0	60
Upper secondary	47.0	59.2	96	64.8	84	(34.8)	50
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	22	(*)	11
University/ college or higher	55.9	62.4	118	73.6	78	21.4	75

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months			Children age 20-23 months		
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children		
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	42.9	58.4	295	65.4	241	17.6	200		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(64.8)	(76.1)	26	(72.9)	23	(*)	17		
Khmer	(19.6)	(66.4)	6	(*)	2	(*)	3		
Mong	79.6	85.1	10	56.1	11	52.9	7		
Other/missing	(48.7)	(60.2)	20	(78.9)	23	(50.0)	15		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	42.7	69.5	69	61.6	65	30.8	57		
Second	49.6	62.4	82	65.2	57	(20.7)	60		
Middle	47.2	63.8	73	(62.3)	57	(32.3)	35		
Fourth	41.4	53.9	83	(70.2)	59	(24.8)	33		
Richest	(46.3)	(52.4)	51	(73.2)	62	(11.8)	58		

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

Among children aged under 3 years, the median duration was 15.8 months for any breastfeeding, 2.1 months for exclusive breastfeeding and 3.5 months for predominant breastfeeding. The duration of breastfeeding tended to be longer in rural than urban areas. Across all geographical regions, mothers in the Central Highlands region were more likely to breastfeed their children for a longer period (22.9 months), while those in the Mekong River Delta and the South East had the lowest duration of breastfeeding (9.4 months and 12.9 months, respectively). The duration of exclusive and predominant breastfeeding was longer among mothers in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (4.2 months and 4.9 months, respectively).

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding					
Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021					
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		
			Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
Median	15.8	2394	2.1	3.5	1582
Sex					
Male	15.7	1274	1.7	3.2	854
Female	15.9	1120	2.6	3.8	728
Area					
Urban	15.0	764	1.7	3.2	491
Rural	16.2	1630	2.2	3.6	1091
Region					
Red River Delta	17.4	619	2.4	2.9	401
Ha Noi	18.2	195	1.7	2.1	126
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	15.6	363	4.2	4.9	237
North Central and Central Coastal Area	15.5	489	2.0	3.2	336
Central Highlands	22.9	179	2.8	3.3	112
South East	12.9	409	1.5	2.5	273
Ho Chi Minh City	12.8	179	2.1	2.1	114
Mekong River Delta	9.4	336	1.3	5.0	223
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	16.2	81	6.1	7.4	48
Primary education	14.3	181	0.6	4.4	125
Lower secondary	14.6	675	1.8	3.3	404
Upper secondary	16.9	589	1.6	3.5	416
Vocational high school	16.8	163	2.6	2.6	104
University/ college or higher	16.0	704	3.0	3.5	485

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breast- feeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	15.6	1982	1.9	3.3	1317
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	16.1	162	3.8	4.7	108
Khmer	13.1	28	0.7	3.4	19
Mong	18.6	71	7.7	8.6	44
Other/missing	21.1	151	2.3	3.2	94
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	15.8	481	2.0	4.2	310
Second	15.8	456	2.5	3.5	323
Middle	14.9	493	2.2	3.4	312
Fourth	16.1	517	0.7	2.0	323
Richest	16.7	447	1.0	2.8	315
Mean	16.1	2394	2.8	3.7	1582
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding					

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods. As a result of feeding patterns, only 52.3 percent of children aged 6-23 months were appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children aged 0-23 months dropped to 50.8 percent. Among regions, age-appropriate breastfeeding among children aged 0-23 months was highest in the Central Highlands (68 percent) and the lowest in the Mekong River Delta (36.6 percent).

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	45.4	357	52.3	1225	50.8	1582
Sex						
Male	40.8	195	51.6	659	49.1	854
Female	51.0	162	53.1	566	52.7	728
Area						
Urban	44.1	111	50.8	380	49.3	491
Rural	46.0	246	53.0	845	51.4	1091

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Region						
Red River Delta	48.7	86	57.9	315	56.0	401
Ha Noi	(41.3)	26	58.4	100	54.9	126
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	65.7	46	48.6	190	52.0	237
North Central and Central Coastal Area	48.4	78	54.4	258	53.0	336
Central Highlands	(53.7)	21	71.3	91	68.0	112
South East	34.7	64	46.6	209	43.8	273
Ho Chi Minh City	(*)	21	41.6	93	42.3	114
Mekong River Delta	30.1	62	39.0	161	36.6	223
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or no education	(78.0)	4	47.7	44	50.5	48
Primary education	(17.3)	25	38.6	100	34.3	125
Lower secondary	35.3	93	47.9	311	45.0	404
Upper secondary	47.0	96	59.1	320	56.3	416
Vocational high school	(*)	21	64.5	83	61.8	104
University/ college or higher	55.9	118	51.7	367	52.7	485
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	42.9	295	50.8	1022	49.1	1317
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	(64.8)	26	59.7	82	60.9	108
Khmer	(19.6)	6	46.4	13	37.4	19
Mong	79.6	10	49.5	34	56.3	44
Other/missing	(48.7)	20	66.7	74	62.9	94
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.7	69	53.0	241	50.7	310
Second	49.6	82	46.8	241	47.5	323
Middle	47.2	73	55.4	240	53.5	312
Fourth	41.4	83	57.4	240	53.3	323
Richest	(46.3)	51	49.3	264	48.8	315
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months						
² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases						
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.6 further looks at the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Overall, 86.0 percent of infants age 6-8 months had received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods on the day preceding the survey. Among infants currently breastfed, this was 85.2 percent.

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods						
Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	85.2	163	(*)	22	86.0	185
Sex						
Male	85.4	78	(*)	17	86.1	94
Female	85.1	85	(*)	5	85.8	90
Area						
Urban	(96.3)	47	(*)	8	(96.6)	54
Rural	80.8	116	(*)	14	81.5	130
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases						
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases						

The proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity or foods from at least four food groups was much lower than for minimum meal frequency, especially for the currently not breastfeeding group. This indicates a need to focus on improving the quality, dietary diversity and nutrient intake of this vulnerable group.

The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 45.4 percent were benefiting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. The percentage of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet was highest in the richest quintile (56.0 percent) in contrast to 26.7 percent among the poorest group. It was highest for children whose mother had a college/university or higher education (54.5 percent). There were noticeable differences between urban (50.4 percent) and rural areas (43.2 percent), between the youngest group, age 6-8 months, (31.6 percent) and the oldest group, age 18-23 months (51.8 percent), and between the Kinh/Hoa (48.5 percent) and the other ethnic groups. Among six regions, this percentage was highest in the North Central and Central Coastal (54.0 percent) and lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous area (35.8 percent).

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All		
	Percent of children who received:			Num-ber of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Num-ber of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Num-ber of children age 6-23 months			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B		Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		
Total	62.6	66.2	46.5	678	46.1	92.2	44.1	92.7	55.2	77.8	45.4	1225			
Sex															
Male	64.1	65.8	47.8	360	51.6	93.4	49.4	92.6	58.4	78.3	48.5	659			
Female	60.9	66.7	44.9	318	39.5	90.7	37.8	92.8	51.5	77.2	41.8	566			
Area															
Urban	74.9	66.7	53.1	197	48.8	94.6	47.5	95.9	62.4	80.1	50.4	380			
Rural	57.6	66.0	43.8	481	44.7	91.0	42.4	91.1	52.0	76.8	43.2	845			
Region															
Red River Delta	68.1	72.4	54.6	186	52.6	88.7	50.1	95.8	61.8	79.1	52.8	315			
Ha Noi	83.9	75.2	64.4	59	64.9	89.6	60.8	100.0	76.1	81.1	62.9	100			
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	41.3	62.0	31.2	108	42.8	87.7	41.8	81.4	41.9	73.2	35.8	190			
North Central and Central Coastal Area	68.6	64.4	50.7	157	63.1	94.5	59.1	94.4	66.4	76.2	54.0	258			
Central Highlands	60.6	64.9	40.9	67	42.2	86.6	41.8	88.7	55.6	70.7	41.2	91			
South East	60.6	67.3	45.3	98	33.2	97.3	32.9	97.1	46.0	83.3	38.7	209			
Ho Chi Minh City	56.8	71.2	47.9	39	32.0	96.0	32.0	96.4	42.3	85.7	38.6	93			
Mekong River Delta	73.2	59.3	45.5	63	38.4	93.7	36.1	92.4	52.0	80.2	39.8	161			
Age (in months)															
6-8	34.7	72.7	33.2	163	19.0	89.8	19.0	99.5	32.8	74.7	31.6	185			
9-11	63.7	54.1	38.7	132	34.0	96.0	34.0	96.0	57.3	63.1	37.7	168			
12-17	73.1	66.5	52.7	269	43.4	94.1	41.8	91.3	60.5	78.2	48.1	466			
18-23	76.5	70.4	59.5	115	51.4	90.6	48.8	92.7	58.5	84.9	51.8	406			
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or no education	20.7	38.5	9.0	26	31.2	64.0	30.7	61.5	25.0	49.1	18.0	44			
Primary education	41.6	68.6	35.9	42	31.9	90.8	30.8	93.1	36.0	81.4	32.9	100			
Lower secondary	56.5	60.8	36.6	164	38.4	92.2	33.8	90.2	48.0	75.7	35.3	311			
Upper secondary	66.8	69.0	53.6	195	51.3	95.3	48.6	93.4	60.7	79.2	51.6	320			
Vocational high school	66.5	71.1	50.8	54	45.2	100.0	45.2	100.0	59.0	81.3	48.8	83			
University/college or higher	72.4	69.7	53.6	197	55.5	92.1	55.5	96.3	64.6	80.1	54.5	367			

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All				
	Percent of children who received:				Num-ber of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Num-ber of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Num-ber of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}	Minimum meal frequency ^b	
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	68.5	66.7	50.1	48.7	539	94.2	46.7	95.3	483	79.7	59.2	48.5	1022		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	51.4	66.1	41.7	32.6	58	80.7	30.8	78.0	24	70.4	45.8	38.4	82		
Khmer	16.1	78.2	8.8	29.5	6	97.8	29.5	96.0	6	88.3	23.0	19.4	13		
Mong	10.9	40.6	8.9	4.1	23	41.1	3.2	27.9	11	40.7	8.7	7.1	34		
Other/missing	43.0	71.8	35.5	29.0	52	84.7	27.7	83.8	23	75.8	38.8	33.1	74		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	40.1	59.6	22.9	33.3	142	85.0	32.1	80.3	100	70.1	37.3	26.7	241		
Second	69.0	65.2	56.9	48.6	118	94.8	46.8	93.5	123	80.3	58.6	51.8	241		
Middle	58.3	64.8	43.6	38.0	139	91.2	34.0	94.0	101	75.9	49.8	39.5	240		
Fourth	69.5	71.4	55.2	49.2	146	94.8	47.4	95.4	94	80.6	61.5	52.2	240		
Richest	77.7	69.9	55.6	57.6	135	94.2	56.3	98.5	129	81.8	67.9	56.0	264		
¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children) ² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children) ³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children ⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity ⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency															
^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables. ^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times. ^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.															

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.¹⁴⁶ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day. The figures show that bottle-feeding is quite prevalent in Viet Nam. Overall, 54.3 percent of children age 0–23 months were fed using a bottle with a nipple. This practice was observed more in urban areas (60.2 percent), especially in Hanoi (67.0 percent) and Ho Chi Minh City (75.0 percent), among mothers with vocational high school education (60.8 percent) and among those in households in the middle rich (60.1 percent) and richest quintile (61.1 percent). It was also observed among the Kinh/Hoa households (58.8 percent), and among older children (58.4 percent).

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020–2021

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0–23 months
Total	54.3	1582
Sex		
Male	56.2	854
Female	52.2	728
Area		
Urban	60.2	491
Rural	51.6	1091
Region		
Red River Delta	54.4	401
Ha Noi	67.0	126
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	38.2	237
North Central and Central Coastal Area	48.9	336
Central Highlands	38.9	112
South East	72.4	273
Ho Chi Minh City	75.0	114
Mekong River Delta	65.0	223
Age (in months)		
0–5	39.1	357
6–11	59.6	353
12–23	58.4	872
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or no education	28.4	48
Primary education	49.3	125
Lower secondary	51.7	404
Upper secondary	57.2	416
Vocational high school	60.8	104
University/ college or higher	56.6	485

¹⁴⁶ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895–9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding		
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	58.8	1317
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	36.8	108
Khmer	52.7	19
Mong	13.9	44
Other/missing	30.4	94
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	37.4	310
Second	52.8	323
Middle	60.1	312
Fourth	59.8	323
Richest	61.1	315
¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding		

7.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children’s home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁴⁷ Children’s early experiences with responsive caregiving serve an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁴⁸ In this context, the engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults who are not members of the household, even if they are taking care of the children frequently or even daily.

Overall, 64.8 percent of children age 2-4 years had an adult household member engaged in four or more activities mentioned above during the three days preceding the survey. The mean number of activities adults engaged in with children was 4.1. While there was not much sex differential in the rate of early stimulation and responsive care, and in the mean number of activities, the values of both indicators

147 Black, M. et al. “Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course.” *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. “The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress.” *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

148 Britto, P. et al. “Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development.” *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. “The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty” *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

were higher in urban areas (74.4 percent and 4.5 activities) than in rural areas (60.4 percent and 3.9 activities). Early stimulation and responsive care rates, and the mean of activities were observed as being positively associated with a mother's and father's education levels and the wellbeing quintiles of households. Among those age 2-4 years whose mothers had college or university education, 84.2 percent received early stimulation and responsive care, with 4.9 activities on average, while the data for children whose mother had pre-primary or no education was 31.9 percent and 2.6 activities on average. The early stimulation and responsive care rate among those in the richest quintile was 83.9 percent, while it was 43.7 percent among those in the poorest quintile. Across all geographic regions, this rate was highest in the North Central and Central Coastal region (74.5 percent). It was lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous area (51.2 percent) and the Central Highlands (52.7 percent). In the Kinh and Hoa ethnic households, 69.0 percent of children age 2-4 years had adult household members involved in at least four activities in early stimulation and responsive care, which was higher than for the other ethnic groups.

Table TC.10.1 indicates that the percentage of fathers involved in early stimulation and responsive care activities (17.1 percent) was much lower than that of mothers (47.8 percent). Likewise, the mean number of activities where fathers were involved with their children was only 1.8, far lower than the 3.2 activities, on average, of mothers.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Adult household members				Percentage of children living with their:				Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	3.2	Father	Mother	Percentage of children whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	3.2	2747	
Total	64.8	4.1	3.2	80.4	91.0	17.1	1.8	47.8	3.2	2747			
Sex													
Male	63.8	4.1	3.8	79.5	91.2	16.9	1.8	46.8	3.2	1422			
Female	66.0	4.1	2.5	81.3	90.8	17.4	1.8	48.8	3.2	1325			
Area													
Urban	74.4	4.5	1.8	85.2	95.0	25.2	2.3	60.4	3.8	878			
Rural	60.4	3.9	3.8	78.1	89.2	13.4	1.6	41.8	2.9	1869			
Region													
Red River Delta	72.3	4.4	1.1	85.0	94.5	16.7	1.9	53.2	3.5	668			
Ha Noi	80.4	4.8	0.0	91.0	96.3	24.5	2.4	68.1	4.1	232			
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	51.2	3.4	6.5	79.9	90.0	16.5	1.6	38.2	2.7	426			
North Central and Central Coastal Area	74.5	4.7	2.0	76.4	91.2	26.8	2.1	55.3	3.7	598			
Central Highlands	52.7	3.5	5.4	85.9	92.7	12.5	1.5	35.0	2.6	201			
South East	64.3	4.0	4.3	85.3	94.7	14.1	1.8	52.1	3.3	433			
Ho Chi Minh City	66.7	4.2	5.4	83.8	95.6	15.3	1.9	54.6	3.5	220			
Mekong River Delta	59.3	3.8	2.5	71.4	81.7	10.1	1.4	39.5	2.7	422			
Age													
2	66.9	4.1	1.8	80.5	91.8	15.3	1.8	48.9	3.2	812			
3	64.5	4.1	3.3	77.7	89.8	16.9	1.7	47.5	3.2	949			
4	63.5	4.1	4.1	82.8	91.6	18.9	1.9	47.1	3.2	985			
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or no education	31.9	2.6	10.9	67.0	72.7	2.4	0.7	12.8	1.4	120			
Primary education	37.1	3.0	9.1	69.7	74.8	6.5	1.0	19.5	1.9	223			
Lower secondary	55.9	3.8	2.8	77.5	86.8	10.4	1.5	37.8	2.7	831			
Upper secondary	67.2	4.2	3.5	82.0	94.4	18.7	1.9	48.3	3.3	662			
Vocational high school	75.7	4.5	0.6	90.8	99.3	20.4	2.0	62.0	3.9	190			
University/ college or higher	84.2	4.9	0.8	84.9	98.7	28.4	2.4	69.6	4.2	721			

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Adult household members				Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers		
										Father	
Father's education											
Pre-primary or no education	26.7	2.4	14.0	100.0	99.3	2.0	1.0	20.0	1.9	42	
Primary education	42.2	3.2	6.9	100.0	99.4	9.6	1.5	28.9	2.5	172	
Lower secondary	57.9	3.8	3.0	100.0	96.2	13.8	1.9	42.9	3.1	661	
Upper secondary	67.1	4.2	1.7	100.0	96.4	18.4	2.1	51.9	3.4	660	
Vocational high school	81.7	4.8	0.3	100.0	98.4	29.6	2.7	56.3	3.7	150	
University/ college or higher											
Biological father not in the household	70.6	4.4	3.6	49.2	81.7	18.5	1.5	51.1	3.2	1061	
Functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	(44.6)	(3.4)	(2.6)	(70.7)	(83.2)	(11.5)	(1.4)	(26.8)	(2.1)	34	
Has no functional difficulty	65.1	4.1	3.2	80.5	91.1	17.2	1.8	48.0	3.2	2713	
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	69.0	4.3	2.4	80.6	91.7	17.9	1.9	50.9	3.4	2268	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	54.4	3.6	4.5	76.1	83.5	16.3	1.7	39.0	2.7	192	
Khmer	50.3	3.4	1.8	62.4	70.2	9.9	1.2	34.0	2.3	36	
Mong	20.9	2.1	16.4	83.3	93.1	4.3	0.9	13.0	1.6	85	
Other/Missing	46.0	3.4	5.4	83.9	93.9	15.4	1.6	35.1	2.6	166	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	43.7	3.2	7.6	77.2	87.0	11.9	1.3	27.4	2.3	585	
Second	60.7	4.0	3.0	75.7	86.4	12.3	1.5	44.2	2.9	478	
Middle	60.8	4.0	2.8	78.0	91.2	11.0	1.6	42.6	3.0	573	
Fourth	76.2	4.6	0.8	81.3	95.2	21.5	2.1	58.7	3.8	585	
Richest	83.9	4.8	1.3	89.6	94.9	29.3	2.5	67.1	4.0	526	

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

In Viet Nam, only 26.5 percent of children age 0-59 months lived in households with at least three children's books. The proportion of children with 10 or more books declined to just 12.3 percent. While no sex differentials were observed, urban children appeared to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of children under 5 with three or more children's books was 40.1 percent in urban areas, but only 20.2 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books positively correlated with the child's age, as the homes of 34.0 percent of children age 2-4 years had three or more children's books. This declined to 13.6 percent for children age 1-2 years. This percentage was highest in the Red River Delta (41.0 percent) and lowest in the Mekong River Delta (12.7 percent). This percentage for the Kinh/Hoa group (30.4 percent) was much higher than other ethnic minorities. This trend was also observed by wealth index, with the richest households (56.1 percent) having a much higher percentage than the poorest (5.9 percent), and by mother's education level, with 49.2 percent for university/college and higher education and 2.5 percent for no education.

Table TC.10.2 also shows that 45.8 percent of children age 0-59 months had two or more types of playthings to engage within their homes. Playthings were defined in the questionnaires as homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that come from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls), or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves). Interestingly, 84.9 percent of the children played with toys that came from a store, 40.6 percent played with household objects/objects found outside, and 19.2 percent played with homemade toys.

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of play-things ²	
Total	26.5	12.3	19.2	84.9	40.6	45.8	4329
Sex							
Male	25.2	11.2	19.3	85.8	39.1	44.6	2276
Female	28.0	13.5	19.1	83.8	42.2	47.2	2053
Area							
Urban	40.1	20.7	17.9	91.9	35.4	44.2	1369
Rural	20.2	8.4	19.8	81.6	43.0	46.6	2960
Region							
Red River Delta	41.0	24.8	19.8	93.9	29.9	40.0	1068
Ha Noi	59.6	39.4	20.3	97.3	37.2	48.3	358
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	16.3	7.8	25.8	72.7	49.2	49.2	663
North Central and Central Coastal Area	26.1	7.3	21.0	82.9	37.5	43.3	934
Central Highlands	19.5	6.3	13.5	70.5	63.3	54.2	314
South East	30.5	14.9	12.6	91.0	41.1	46.1	706
Ho Chi Minh City	43.6	22.3	14.1	93.4	34.1	39.7	334
Mekong River Delta	12.7	3.5	18.7	85.4	42.3	51.3	645
Age							
0-1	13.6	7.9	14.7	73.9	30.2	35.0	1582
2-4	34.0	14.8	21.8	91.2	46.6	52.1	2747
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or no education	2.5	1.1	9.8	45.3	56.3	28.8	168
Primary education	5.4	0.6	9.0	71.9	44.7	38.2	348
Lower secondary	14.8	5.0	18.1	82.8	44.5	46.9	1235
Upper secondary	22.0	6.8	21.7	88.7	41.8	50.7	1078
Vocational high school	37.9	21.6	19.8	90.9	36.0	43.5	294
University/ college or higher	49.2	27.3	22.1	91.3	33.2	45.5	1205
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(13.2)	(5.9)	(13.4)	(74.9)	(44.9)	(49.3)	34
Has no functional difficulty	34.2	14.9	21.9	91.4	46.6	52.1	2713

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	30.4	14.4	19.7	89.8	37.5	46.1	3585
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	12.1	2.9	26.2	71.7	54.3	55.1	299
Khmer	3.9	0.9	9.3	68.5	54.4	48.7	55
Mong	1.4	0.0	7.0	27.9	54.2	18.6	129
Other/missing	6.3	2.1	12.1	63.4	57.6	44.6	261
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.9	1.6	18.5	61.1	53.3	44.2	895
Second	15.3	4.3	19.4	85.6	38.3	44.8	801
Middle	20.0	4.8	19.3	90.4	41.9	50.9	885
Fourth	35.7	17.9	17.5	92.1	37.2	45.6	908
Richest	56.1	33.1	21.2	95.8	31.4	43.4	840
¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁴⁹ In Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3. The table reveals that during the week preceding the interview, 5.6 percent of children aged under 5 were left in the care of other children who were under 10 years old, while 2.0 percent were left alone. Combining the two indicators, 6.5 percent of children aged under 5 were left with inadequate supervision during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years old. This rate in rural areas was 7.8 percent, and in urban areas it was 3.9 percent. This rate was lower when a mother's education level was higher: 4.4 percent among mothers with university or college education or higher, and 12.5 percent among mothers with no education or pre-primary education. The same trend was observed for wealth disaggregation: 13.4 percent among the poorest households and 3.6 percent among the richest households.

149 Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	2.0	5.6	6.5	4329
Sex				
Male	1.6	5.9	6.8	2276
Female	2.4	5.3	6.3	2053
Area				
Urban	1.1	3.0	3.9	1369
Rural	2.4	6.9	7.8	2960
Region				
Red River Delta	1.8	3.2	4.6	1068
Ha Noi	2.1	3.3	5.0	358
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.4	7.9	8.9	663
North Central and Central Coastal Area	2.5	10.0	10.6	934
Central Highlands	6.3	11.0	12.1	314
South East	0.9	3.3	3.8	706
Ho Chi Minh City	0.8	1.8	2.6	334
Mekong River Delta	1.2	1.2	1.7	645
Age				
0-1	0.7	3.8	4.2	1582
2-4	2.7	6.7	7.9	2747
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or no education	3.4	11.0	12.5	168
Primary education	3.0	8.1	9.8	348
Lower secondary	2.8	7.0	7.8	1235
Upper secondary	1.5	4.6	5.6	1078
Vocational high school	2.5	4.3	6.4	294
University/ college or higher	0.9	4.0	4.4	1205
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	34
Has no functional difficulty	2.7	6.8	8.0	2713
Ethnicity of household head				
Kinh and Hoa	1.7	4.8	5.6	3585
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	2.0	8.3	9.5	299
Khmer	0.0	2.9	2.9	55
Mong	4.4	14.8	17.1	129
Other/missing	4.8	10.8	11.3	261
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.1	12.1	13.4	895
Second	1.7	4.5	5.1	801
Middle	1.7	4.6	5.3	885
Fourth	1.7	3.6	5.0	908
Richest	0.6	3.1	3.6	840

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

7.8 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁵⁰ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.¹⁵¹

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.¹⁵²

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 24- 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group¹⁵³. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

Table TC.11.1 shows that 78.2 percent of children age 24-59 months in Viet Nam were developmentally on track. No difference was observed by sex. As expected, the ECDI was higher for children attending an early childhood education programme at 79.5 percent compared to 64.1 percent among those not attending. Children living in the poorest households have a lower ECDI (64.9 percent) than those living in the richest households (88.6 percent). This percentage was much higher for the Kinh/Hoa group than for other ethnic minorities, with the lowest rate found in the Mong group.

150 UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf

151 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

152 For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/>

153 The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Early childhood development index ¹	Number of children age 24 to 59 months
Total	78.2	2747
Sex		
Male	76.8	1422
Female	79.7	1325
Area		
Urban	82.7	878
Rural	76.1	1869
Region		
Red River Delta	87.4	668
Ha Noi	91.8	232
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	69.1	426
North Central and Central Coastal Area	77.3	598
Central Highlands	69.8	201
South East	77.2	433
Ho Chi Minh City	78.5	220
Mekong River Delta	79.2	422
Age		
24 to 35 months	82.3	812
36 to 47 months	78.8	949
48 to 59 months	74.2	986
Attendance to Pre-primary or no education^A		
Attending	79.5	1558
Not attending	64.1	377
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or no education	47.5	120
Primary education	64.9	223
Lower secondary	76.6	831
Upper secondary	79.5	662
Vocational high school	91.6	190
University/ college or higher	84.4	721
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(17.5)	34
Has no functional difficulty	79.0	2713
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	81.4	2268
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	71.0	192
Khmer	(65.4)	36
Mong	45.9	85
Other/missing	61.8	166

Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021		
	Early childhood development index ¹	Number of children age 24 to 59 months
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	64.9	585
Second	75.2	478
Middle	75.8	573
Fourth	87.0	585
Richest	88.6	526
¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1		
^Children age 2 are excluded, as Pre-primary or no education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.		
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases		



CHAPTER 8
LEARN

8. LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Law on Education (2019)¹⁵⁴ of Viet Nam which came to force from July 1 2020, regulated that pre-school education as the first level of education in the national education system. Pre-school education lays the foundation for the comprehensive development of the Vietnamese population, nurturing, caring for and educating children from the age of 3 months to 6 years old. Preschool education aims to comprehensively develop children physically, emotionally, intellectually, and aesthetically, to form the first element of personality, to prepare children for first grade. To accomplish this goal, the Politburo issued Order No. 10-CT/TW in December 2011 on universal pre-school education for children age 5 which was then followed by various policies and strategies by the Government of Viet Nam. Notably is the Pre-School Education Development Project for period 2018-2025¹⁵⁵ approved by the Prime Minister in 2018 and most recently is the Decree on Pre-School Education Development Policy¹⁵⁶ issued by the Government in 2020 on details of investments and subsidies for vulnerable children groups and difficult provinces. According to the Ministry of Education and Training¹⁵⁷, children should complete pre-school education before reaching their 6th birthday. Children who are considered as completed preschool education are those receiving two schooling sessions per day (i.e. full-day schooling) for a school year of 9 months, learning the pre-school curricula applied for children age 5-6 years issued by the ministry, and having the number of days off school less than 45 days in total per school year.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percentage of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school.

¹⁵⁴ Law on Education 2019. Law No. 43/2019/QH14. The National Assembly of Viet Nam. 2019

¹⁵⁵ Decision No. 1677/QĐ-TTg. Approval of Pre-School Education Development Project for period 2018-2025. Prime Minister of Viet Nam. 2018

¹⁵⁶ Decree No. 105/2020/ND-CP. Policy on Pre-School Education Development. Government of Viet Nam. 2020

¹⁵⁷ Circular No. 18/VBHN-BGDĐT. Conditions, criteria of delivering universal preschool education and procedures for certifying completion of pre-school education for children aged 5. Ministry of Education and Training. 2014

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021		
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	80.5	1935
Sex		
Male	81.7	1002
Female	79.2	933
Area		
Urban	80.6	605
Rural	80.5	1330
Region		
Red River Delta	93.3	449
Ha Noi	95.2	163
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	95.1	300
North Central and Central Coastal Area	84.8	446
Central Highlands	74.2	135
South East	77.1	296
Ho Chi Minh City	73.9	156
Mekong River Delta	47.6	309
Age (in months)		
36-47	70.8	949
48-59	89.8	986
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or no education	59.8	88
Primary education	63.3	167
Lower secondary	74.5	560
Upper secondary	83.2	489
Vocational high school	89.4	131
University/ college or higher	91.6	501
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	80.2	1603
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	94.2	137
Khmer	37.8	27
Mong	84.7	58
Other/missing	75.9	110
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	73.3	414
Second	70.2	345
Middle	76.8	392
Fourth	88.6	391
Richest	92.8	393

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN1.1 shows that 80.5 percent of children age 3-4 years attended an organized early childhood education programme in the whole country. While there was little difference between urban and rural areas, or between boys and girls, there were disparities across regions, wealth index quintiles, mother's education levels, and age groups. The preschool attendance rate in the Mekong River Delta region (47.6 percent) was much lower than that in the Red River Delta region (93.3 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (95.1 percent). This rate among children of the poorest quintile was 73.3 percent compared to 92.8 percent for the richest quintile. Differentials by mother's education levels were significant. Children having mothers with pre-primary or no education (59.8 percent) were less likely to attend pre-school education programme than those having mothers with an education of at least college or university level (91.6 percent). Early childhood education rates varied across age groups, with 70.8 percent for children age 36-47 months compared to 89.8 percent for children age 48-59 months.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Viet Nam is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year¹⁵⁸. In Viet Nam, the school year begins in September and ends in June of the following year.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹⁵⁹ net attendance rate (ANAR).

Table LN.1.2 shows that 97.6 percent of children aged 5 attended organised learning programmes, either in early childhood education (73.0 percent) or primary school (24.6 percent). This rate in urban areas (94.5 percent) was lower than that in rural areas (99.0 percent). Differences between boys and girls or among regions were not significant. However, this rate in Ho Chi Minh City (89.3 percent), the largest economic hub in Viet Nam, was lower than in other areas. In terms of mother's education level, the lowest percentage was among children whose mother had pre-primary or no education.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The farther from 1.00

¹⁵⁸ In SDGCW 2020-2021, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

¹⁵⁹ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning						
Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021						
	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	73.0	24.6	2.4	100.0	97.6	921
Sex						
Male	72.0	25.8	2.2	100.0	97.8	460
Female	74.0	23.4	2.5	100.0	97.5	461
Area						
Urban	66.3	28.2	5.5	100.0	94.5	287
Rural	76.1	23.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	634
Region						
Red river Delta	75.7	23.7	0.5	100.0	99.5	222
Ha Noi	71.5	27.4	1.1	100.0	98.9	79
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	75.2	24.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	139
North Central and Central Coastal Area	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	209
Central Highlands	72.0	26.2	1.8	100.0	98.2	64
South East	69.0	22.5	8.5	100.0	91.5	155
Ho Chi Minh City	67.2	22.0	10.7	100.0	89.3	75
Mekong River Delta	74.0	22.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	132
Mother's education						
Pre-Primary or no education	66.4	21.2	12.4	100.0	87.6	35
Primary education	71.3	23.9	4.8	100.0	95.2	90
Lower secondary	71.8	26.9	1.4	100.0	98.6	288
Upper secondary	73.4	23.5	3.1	100.0	96.9	214
Vocational high school	64.4	30.8	4.7	100.0	95.3	55
University/ college or higher	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	239
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	74.1	23.7	2.2	100.0	97.8	784
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	70.0	26.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	54
Khmer	55.9	38.5	5.5	100.0	94.5	13
Mong	64.7	32.1	3.2	100.0	96.8	18
Other/missing	67.1	29.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	52

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	71.6	25.7	2.7	100.0	97.3	202
Second	68.3	29.8	1.9	100.0	98.1	157
Middle	70.7	26.6	2.6	100.0	97.4	189
Fourth	76.3	21.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	173
Richest	77.6	20.6	1.8	100.0	98.2	200
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.97	1.10	0.88	na	1.00	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	0.92	1.25	1.50	na	0.99	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.87	1.23	5.50	na	0.95	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2						
² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
na: not applicable						

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Viet Nam, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary school at age 11, and upper secondary school at age 15. There are five grades in primary school (from Grade 1 to Grade 5), four grades in lower secondary school (from Grade 6 to Grade 9) and three grades in upper secondary school (from Grade 10 to Grade 12). In primary school, grades are referred to as Year 1 to Year 5, for lower secondary school, grades are referred to as Year 6 to Year 9, and in upper secondary school, grades are referred to as Year 10 to Year 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators¹⁶⁰. With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Viet Nam	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		Vietnamese	English
0	Early childhood education and care	Nhà trẻ Mẫu giáo	Crèche Pre-primary education
1	Primary	Tiểu học	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	Trung học cơ sở	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	Trung học phổ thông	Upper secondary
		Sơ cấp nghề (bậc 1, 2, 3)	Elementary vocational (levels 1, 2, 3)
		Trung cấp nghề (bậc 4)	Intermediate vocational (level 4)
The post-secondary level 5-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to attend school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹⁶¹ Overall, 94.0 percent of children in Primary Grade 1 attended pre-school in the previous school year. There was no disparity between boys and girls or between urban and rural pupils in access to pre-school education. However, fewer children in the Central Highlands region (89.8 percent) attended pre-school than in other regions.

¹⁶⁰ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

¹⁶¹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

The percentage of children in the Red River Delta attending pre-school before entering Grade 1 was the highest (97.5 percent). Wealth index quintile status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness; the percentage was 97.1 percent among the richest households and 90.5 percent for those living in the poorest households.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	94.0	814
Sex		
Male	92.2	420
Female	95.9	394
Area		
Urban	94.2	265
Rural	93.9	548
Region		
Red River Delta	97.5	218
Ha Noi	99.6	87
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	97.2	115
North Central and Central Coastal Area	91.5	177
Central Highlands	89.8	65
South East	91.1	116
Ho Chi Minh City	90.7	56
Mekong River Delta	93.1	123
Mother's education		
Pre-Primary or no education	86.1	41
Primary education	89.7	101
Lower secondary	94.0	275
Upper secondary	93.0	153
Vocational high school	97.5	53
University/college or higher	97.7	188
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	94.4	680
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	95.6	48
Khmer	83.3	12
Mong	95.5	23
Other/missing	88.4	50
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	90.5	198
Second	90.8	147
Middle	94.6	157
Fourth	97.7	162
Richest	97.1	151

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary Grade 1. Among children of primary school entry age (6 years) in Viet Nam, a high proportion (96.9 percent) attended Grade 1 of primary school. There were no differentials between boys and girls, or between urban and rural areas. Across six regions, the rate was highest in the Mekong Delta (99.8 percent) and lowest in the North Central and Central Coast (94.8 percent). However, this difference was not significant. In terms of the wealth index quintile, the rate of the richest quintile (94.2 percent) was the lowest, even lower than the poorest quintile (95.3 percent).

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	96.9	776
Sex		
Male	96.9	394
Female	96.8	382
Area		
Urban	97.0	242
Rural	96.8	534
Region		
Red River Delta	97.9	212
Ha Noi	97.2	84
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.9	117
North Central and Central Coastal Area	94.8	160
Central Highlands	96.5	61
South East	97.0	114
Ho Chi Minh City	95.2	53
Mekong River Delta	99.8	112
Mother's education		
Pre-Primary or no education	90.5	35
Primary education	96.6	89
Lower secondary	97.0	255
Upper secondary	96.0	153
Vocational high school	97.5	53
University/college or higher	99.1	188
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	97.2	651
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	95.8	51
Khmer	98.0	10
Mong	87.5	20
Other/missing	97.7	44
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	95.3	175
Second	99.6	123
Middle	96.5	142
Fourth	99.0	183
Richest	94.2	153
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education		
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' category in 'Mother's education' is not shown.		

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 10 years) who are attending primary or secondary school¹⁶², and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 11 to 14 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels¹⁶³, and those who are out of school. Table LN.2.3 shows that the majority of children of primary school age attended school (98.2 percent) and there was almost no sex differential. However, there was still a small proportion of children age 6-10 years currently not attending school (either attended school and then dropped out or never attended school). They are referred to as 'out-of-school' children. The proportion of children age 6-10 years out of school was 1.2 percent (1.1 percent for boys and 1.3 percent for girls). This rate was highest in the Central Highlands and the South East (both 2.2 percent). Ho Chi Minh City had the highest proportion of out-of-school children among economic regions (2.4 percent). The South East region had a higher proportion of boys out of school than girls (2.5 percent to 1.8 percent). In contrast, in the North Central and Central Coast regions, the out-of-school rate was higher for girls than boys (1.4 percent to 0.3 percent).

The proportion of out-of-school children was higher among those with mothers with no education or pre-primary education (7.4 percent), among children in the poorest quintile (2.4 percent), and among children from Mong ethnic households (3.4 percent). The out-of-school rate among children from the poorest quintile (2.4 percent) was four times higher than that of the richest quintile (0.6 percent).

162 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

163 Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children:			Number of children			Percentage of children:			Number of children			Percentage of children:		Number of children			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A
Total	98.5	0.4	1.1	98.0	0.7	1.3	98.2	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.6	1.2
Area																		
Urban	98.7	0.2	1.1	98.0	0.7	1.3	98.4	0.5	1.2	98.4	0.5	1.2	98.4	0.5	1.2	98.4	0.5	1.2
Rural	98.4	0.5	1.1	97.9	0.8	1.3	97.9	0.8	1.3	97.9	0.8	1.3	98.2	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.6	1.2
Region																		
Red River Delta	98.9	0.8	0.3	99.2	0.6	0.2	99.2	0.6	0.2	99.0	0.7	0.2	99.0	0.7	0.2	99.0	0.7	0.2
Ha Noi	98.1	1.1	0.8	98.9	0.6	0.6	98.9	0.6	0.6	98.5	0.9	0.7	98.5	0.9	0.7	98.5	0.9	0.7
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	98.6	0.1	1.4	97.6	0.5	1.9	97.6	0.5	1.9	98.1	0.2	1.6	98.1	0.2	1.6	98.1	0.2	1.6
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.1	0.6	0.3	96.5	2.1	1.4	96.5	2.1	1.4	97.9	1.3	0.8	97.9	1.3	0.8	97.9	1.3	0.8
Central Highlands	97.1	0.5	2.4	97.4	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.7	1.9	97.2	0.6	2.2	97.2	0.6	2.2	97.2	0.6	2.2
South East	97.5	0.0	2.5	97.9	0.3	1.8	97.9	0.3	1.8	97.7	0.2	2.2	97.7	0.2	2.2	97.7	0.2	2.2
Ho Chi Minh City	97.2	0.0	2.8	97.3	0.7	2.0	97.3	0.7	2.0	97.3	0.3	2.4	97.3	0.3	2.4	97.3	0.3	2.4
Mekong River Delta	98.7	0.0	1.3	98.4	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	1.6	98.5	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	1.5
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	97.4	1.8	0.8	97.0	2.1	0.9	97.0	2.1	0.9	97.2	2.0	0.8	97.2	2.0	0.8	97.2	2.0	0.8
7	98.9	0.2	0.9	98.5	0.5	0.9	98.5	0.5	0.9	98.7	0.3	0.9	98.7	0.3	0.9	98.7	0.3	0.9
8	98.8	0.0	1.2	98.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	98.4	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	1.6
9	98.4	0.0	1.6	97.8	0.7	1.5	97.8	0.7	1.5	98.1	0.3	1.6	98.1	0.3	1.6	98.1	0.3	1.6
10	99.0	0.0	1.0	98.4	0.5	1.3	98.4	0.5	1.3	98.7	0.2	1.1	98.7	0.2	1.1	98.7	0.2	1.1

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male				Female				Total				
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Out of school ^A	Out of school ^A
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			
Mother's education													
Pre-Primary or no education	90.2	0.5	9.3	89	94.7	0.2	5.5	89	92.5	0.3	7.4	178	
Primary education	98.6	0.2	1.3	262	96.2	0.8	2.8	242	97.5	0.5	2.0	504	
Lower secondary	98.4	0.8	0.8	766	98.8	0.6	0.6	682	98.6	0.7	0.7	1448	
Upper secondary	99.4	0.0	0.6	432	97.1	1.5	1.4	395	98.3	0.7	1.0	827	
Vocational high school	99.0	0.0	1.0	134	98.8	0.9	0.3	116	98.9	0.4	0.7	250	
University/college or higher	99.3	0.2	0.5	459	99.1	0.0	0.9	430	99.2	0.1	0.7	889	
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	98.8	0.4	0.8	1822	98.1	0.8	1.1	1646	98.5	0.6	0.9	3468	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	98.7	0.0	1.3	140	97.7	0.8	1.5	145	98.2	0.4	1.4	286	
Khmer	95.0	0.0	5.5	22	96.0	0.0	4.5	23	95.5	0.0	5.0	45	
Mong	96.9	1.3	1.8	38	94.4	0.4	5.1	37	95.7	0.9	3.4	75	
Other/missing	94.8	0.4	4.8	121	97.7	0.0	2.3	106	96.1	0.2	3.6	226	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	97.4	0.2	2.5	480	97.1	0.5	2.4	448	97.2	0.4	2.4	928	
Second	98.9	0.0	1.1	336	97.9	1.1	1.0	340	98.4	0.6	1.0	676	
Middle	99.2	0.0	0.8	392	96.9	1.4	1.7	347	98.1	0.7	1.2	740	
Fourth	99.3	0.0	0.7	446	99.1	0.3	0.7	390	99.2	0.1	0.7	836	
Richest	98.0	1.5	0.5	490	98.7	0.6	0.7	431	98.4	1.1	0.6	922	

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Table LN.2.4 shows that 93.0 percent of children age 11-14 years attended lower secondary school or higher education, while 1.8 percent of these children were still in primary school and 5.6 percent were out of school. The proportion of children attending school at the right age was lowest in the Central Highlands (87.0 percent) and the Mekong River Delta (87.2 percent), which are also the two regions with the highest proportion of out-of-school children (10.5 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively). Only 68.9 percent of children whose mothers have no education or pre-primary education attended lower secondary school, nearly 14 percentage points lower than the group of children whose mothers have primary education (82.4 percent) and nearly 30 percentage points lower than the group of children whose mothers have college or higher educational levels. Similarly, the proportion of out-of-school children whose mothers do not have education or who have pre-primary education (28.2 percent) was twice as high as that of children whose mothers have primary education (14.2 percent) and much higher than those whose mothers have higher education levels. This trend was observed in the five wealth index quintiles, with the highest rate among the poorest quintile (16.0 percent) and the lowest rate among the richest quintile (1.3 percent). The proportion of out-of-school children increased with age: 2.5 percent among children aged 11 years and 11.5 percent among children aged 14 years.

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Male				Female				Total					
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Out of school ^{1A}	Out of school ^{2A}
	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}				
Total	92.9	1.8	1413	93.1	1.8	1265	93.0	1.8	5.6	2679	93.0	1.8	5.6	
Area														
Urban	95.0	0.6	449	94.7	2.0	433	94.9	1.3	3.8	882	94.9	1.3	3.8	
Rural	92.0	2.4	965	92.3	1.7	832	92.2	2.0	6.5	1797	92.2	2.0	6.5	
Region														
Red River Delta	98.4	0.8	326	99.0	0.2	291	98.7	0.5	0.8	617	98.7	0.5	0.8	
Ha Noi	97.5	0.6	124	97.8	0.5	126	97.6	0.6	1.8	251	97.6	0.6	1.8	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	95.0	1.9	189	90.8	1.7	150	93.1	1.8	5.5	340	93.1	1.8	5.5	
North Central and Coastal Area	96.4	1.2	296	96.5	1.3	250	96.4	1.3	2.9	545	96.4	1.3	2.9	
Central Highlands	86.1	2.4	113	88.1	3.3	89	87.0	2.8	10.5	203	87.0	2.8	10.5	
South East	90.0	2.2	215	91.5	2.3	216	90.7	2.3	7.2	431	90.7	2.3	7.2	
Ho Chi Minh City	91.0	0.0	113	93.9	1.4	105	92.4	0.7	7.3	219	92.4	0.7	7.3	
Mekong River Delta	86.5	3.1	274	88.0	3.1	268	87.2	3.1	10.8	543	87.2	3.1	10.8	
Age at beginning of school year														
11	92.2	5.4	350	92.5	4.9	335	92.4	5.2	2.5	686	92.4	5.2	2.5	
12	95.5	1.7	358	93.2	1.8	330	94.4	1.7	3.9	689	94.4	1.7	3.9	
13	94.7	0.1	340	95.6	0.0	300	95.1	0.1	4.7	640	95.1	0.1	4.7	
14	89.5	0.1	365	91.4	0.0	300	90.3	0.1	11.5	665	90.3	0.1	11.5	
Mother's education^B														
Pre-Primary or no education	69.2	5.4	76	68.5	3.0	73	68.9	4.3	28.8	149	68.9	4.3	28.8	
Primary education	82.6	4.7	238	82.2	5.1	248	82.4	4.9	14.2	486	82.4	4.9	14.2	
Lower secondary	96.7	1.1	568	96.7	1.1	475	96.7	1.1	2.4	1043	96.7	1.1	2.4	
Upper secondary	96.0	0.9	260	99.6	0.4	237	97.7	0.7	1.6	497	97.7	0.7	1.6	
Vocational high school	(100.0)	(0.0)	60	(98.1)	(0.0)	41	(99.2)	0.0	0.8	101	(99.2)	0.0	0.8	
University/ college or higher	97.2	0.9	211	98.8	0.9	191	98.0	0.9	1.1	402	98.0	0.9	1.1	

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male			Female			Total					
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ¹	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ¹	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ²	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}			
			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year			
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	94.6	1.5	4.7	1229	94.5	1.6	3.9	1106	94.5	1.5	4.3	2336
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	95.4	1.3	3.2	76	96.5	1.1	3.9	63	95.9	1.2	3.5	139
Khmer	63.9	4.3	33.5	15	81.1	4.4	15.2	17	73.0	4.3	23.8	31
Mong	74.1	3.8	22.5	16	53.7	4.7	43.0	20	62.8	4.3	33.8	36
Other/missing	74.4	7.1	19.2	77	80.3	4.4	15.8	60	77.0	5.9	17.7	137
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.0	4.5	15.8	285	81.1	3.4	16.1	248	81.1	4.0	16.0	533
Second	91.9	1.9	7.1	258	90.4	2.5	7.1	209	91.2	2.2	7.1	468
Middle	97.2	0.4	2.8	268	95.6	1.0	3.7	264	96.4	0.7	3.2	532
Fourth	98.2	0.6	2.2	273	98.2	1.6	0.2	247	98.2	1.1	1.2	520
Richest	96.3	1.6	2.1	329	98.8	0.8	0.5	297	97.5	1.2	1.3	626

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary Grade 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary Grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels. Overall, the percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school at the official intended age for grade was similar, at 68.9 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively. The percentage of children under age for grade was more than one-quarter for both primary and lower secondary education levels (26.5 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively). There were 3.7 percent of children who were one year older than the official age, and 0.9 percent of children who were two years or more older than the official age for attending primary school. The rates for lower secondary school were 4.2 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

For primary education, across all disaggregated groups the rate of children at official intended age for grade was highest in the Mekong River Delta (73.5 percent) and lowest among the Khmer ethnic group (57.4 percent). The Central Highlands and South East regions both had a higher percentage of children two years or more above the official age for grade (1.5 percent in both regions compared to 0.9 percent of the national average).

For lower-secondary level, the rate of children of official intended age for grade was highest among children in the middle well-being quintile (78.2 percent) and lowest among the Mong ethnic group (57.2 percent). The percentage of children one year older than the official age for grade was highest among those whose mothers have no education (11.9 percent compared to 4.2 percent of the national average). This group also had the highest rate of children two years or more above the official age for grade (3.0 percent compared to 0.8 percent of the national average).

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Primary school					Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	26.5	68.9	3.7	0.9	100.0	26.3	68.6	4.2	0.8	100.0	2572
Sex											
Male	25.5	69.1	4.6	0.9	100.0	25.6	68.6	4.8	1.0	100.0	1354
Female	27.6	68.6	2.8	0.9	100.0	27.1	68.6	3.6	0.7	100.0	1218
Area											
Urban	27.0	69.1	3.0	1.0	100.0	26.7	69.4	3.0	0.8	100.0	875
Rural	26.3	68.8	4.1	0.8	100.0	26.1	68.2	4.8	0.9	100.0	1697
Region											
Red River Delta	27.5	70.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	29.1	67.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	622
Ha Noi	28.5	69.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	30.4	66.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	253
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	26.9	68.3	4.1	0.7	100.0	33.7	60.7	4.8	0.8	100.0	347
North Central and Coastal Area	27.3	68.8	3.5	0.5	100.0	21.6	72.8	5.0	0.7	100.0	559
Central Highlands	26.2	65.5	6.8	1.5	100.0	24.7	67.6	5.9	1.8	100.0	180
South East	30.5	64.2	3.8	1.5	100.0	27.2	68.8	3.2	0.7	100.0	392
Ho Chi Minh City	28.9	66.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	24.1	72.2	2.8	0.9	100.0	198
Mekong River Delta	19.8	73.5	5.6	1.1	100.0	22.8	71.0	5.1	1.1	100.0	473
Mother's education^a											
Pre-primary or no education	19.6	63.6	14.4	2.4	100.0	23.5	61.6	11.9	3.0	100.0	109
Primary education	19.2	69.6	8.2	3.1	100.0	20.2	70.7	6.7	2.3	100.0	402
Lower secondary	25.4	70.8	3.4	0.4	100.0	24.8	69.7	4.6	0.8	100.0	1038
Upper secondary	30.9	66.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	30.8	67.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	492
Vocational high school	33.3	65.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	26.1	72.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	107
University/ college or higher	28.0	70.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	31.5	66.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	422

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Primary school					Lower secondary school				
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Percent of children by grade of attendance:				
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total
Grade					Number of children attending primary school					Number of children attending lower secondary school
1 (primary)	28.1	66.8	4.1	1.0	100.0	814	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	24.2	72.1	2.9	0.8	100.0	868	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	30.7	64.1	4.6	0.6	100.0	968	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	23.4	73.2	2.5	0.9	100.0	789	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	25.3	68.9	4.5	1.2	100.0	666	na	na	na	na
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.7	67.6	3.6	0.1
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.6	70.2	4.8	1.4
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.9	67.6	4.2	1.2
9 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.8	69.2	4.3	0.7
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	26.5	69.8	3.0	0.7	100.0	3467	26.0	69.7	3.6	0.7
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	28.5	67.1	4.3	0.1	100.0	281	30.2	60.6	8.2	0.9
Khmer	32.9	57.4	6.4	3.3	100.0	46	30.2	63.1	4.8	1.9
Mong	21.5	62.1	15.7	0.7	100.0	78	19.6	57.2	17.7	5.5
Other/missing	25.3	62.1	9.1	3.6	100.0	234	28.6	61.0	7.4	2.9
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	22.7	67.6	7.9	1.8	100.0	941	26.7	63.1	8.1	2.0
Second	27.6	66.8	4.9	0.7	100.0	687	25.5	68.2	4.6	1.7
Middle	28.3	69.5	2.0	0.2	100.0	757	17.9	78.2	3.7	0.2
Fourth	26.4	70.9	1.9	0.7	100.0	832	27.9	69.9	2.1	0.1
Richest	28.3	69.3	1.6	0.7	100.0	888	32.0	64.2	3.3	0.5

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[^] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 15 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher¹⁶⁴, and those who are out of school. Overall, 78.1 percent of children age 15-17 years attended upper secondary school or higher, 1.7 percent attended lower secondary school, and 21.6 percent were out of school.

The proportion of out-of-school children increased with age, and negatively corresponded with the mother's education level. Among children aged 15 years, the out-of-school rate was 14.2 percent, which increased to 22.4 percent among those aged 16 years, and to 29.5 percent among children aged 17 years. For children of mothers who had no education or pre-primary education, 65.4 percent were out of school while it was much lower among those whose mother had higher education. Out-of-school rates among children in the poorest households were high, at 47.0 percent. Across six regions, out-of-school rates were highest in the Mekong River Delta (35.5 percent), followed by the Central Highlands (33.7 percent) and the South East (30.6 percent). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the out-of-school rate across disaggregated groups, except for mother's education levels. Girls whose mothers do not have education or have only pre-primary education (59.9 percent) were less likely to be out of school than boys in the same group (71.0 percent). For children of mothers with primary education, this rate was 29.7 percent among girls and much higher (43.8 percent) among boys.

¹⁶⁴ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male				Female				Total						
	Percentage of children:		Number of children		Percentage of children:		Number of children		Percentage of children:		Number of children				
	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}	of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}	of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{1A}	of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year			
Total	77.2	1.5	0.0	23.1	1168	79.1	1.8	0.0	19.9	1050	78.1	1.7	0.0	21.6	2217
Area															
Urban	85.2	1.7	0.0	14.3	377	84.8	2.3	0.1	12.7	346	85.0	2.0	0.1	13.5	723
Rural	73.3	1.5	0.0	27.3	791	76.3	1.5	0.0	23.5	704	74.7	1.5	0.0	25.5	1494
Region															
Red River Delta	93.3	0.6	0.0	7.9	297	92.4	1.4	0.0	7.8	293	92.9	1.0	0.0	7.9	590
Ha Noi	96.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	106	95.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	113	96.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	218
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	74.8	3.4	0.0	24.6	121	77.4	1.2	0.0	22.3	129	76.1	2.3	0.0	23.4	250
North Central and Central Coastal Area	79.7	2.8	0.0	20.0	260	89.3	2.2	0.0	8.4	196	83.8	2.6	0.0	15.0	456
Central Highlands	61.7	1.3	0.0	37.7	80	66.3	5.3	0.6	28.9	67	63.8	3.1	0.3	33.7	147
South East	69.1	1.5	0.0	32.2	212	70.7	0.7	0.0	28.6	169	69.8	1.1	0.0	30.6	382
Ho Chi Minh City	80.5	1.2	0.0	22.8	103	71.9	1.4	0.0	26.7	87	76.5	1.3	0.0	24.6	190
Mekong River Delta	66.0	0.3	0.0	33.7	198	61.8	2.1	0.0	37.5	195	63.9	1.2	0.0	35.5	392
Age at beginning of school year															
15	81.5	3.1	0.0	15.4	429	82.2	4.8	0.0	12.9	365	81.8	3.9	0.0	14.2	794
16	77.0	1.0	0.0	22.5	398	77.4	0.3	0.0	22.2	359	77.2	0.7	0.0	22.4	757
17	72.0	0.2	0.0	33.6	341	77.5	0.0	0.1	25.2	325	74.7	0.1	0.1	29.5	666

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male				Female				Total						
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^a	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^a	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^a	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹			
	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a				
Mother's education^b															
Pre-Primary or no education	23.4	5.8	0.0	71.0	59	36.3	3.9	0.0	59.9	61	29.9	4.8	0.0	65.4	120
Primary education	54.1	2.1	0.0	43.8	199	67.6	2.7	0.0	29.7	204	60.9	2.4	0.0	36.7	403
Lower secondary	81.1	2.1	0.0	16.8	482	86.2	1.7	0.1	12.1	444	83.6	1.9	0.0	14.5	925
Upper secondary	92.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	202	96.6	0.5	0.0	2.9	132	94.1	0.2	0.0	6.7	334
University/ college or higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	96	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	228
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	82.1	1.0	0.0	18.7	1032	82.5	1.5	0.0	16.8	937	82.3	1.2	0.0	17.8	1968
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	67.7	9.7	0.0	25.5	48	80.2	3.1	0.0	18.7	38	73.1	6.8	0.0	22.5	86
Khmer	35.7	4.0	0.0	60.3	12	44.3	5.1	0.0	51.6	10	39.7	4.5	0.0	56.3	22
Mong	7.9	7.4	0.0	86.4	14	2.0	2.3	0.0	96.1	22	4.2	4.2	0.0	92.5	36
Other/missing	24.7	1.9	0.0	73.3	62	52.5	7.0	0.0	42.4	43	36.0	4.0	0.0	60.8	105
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	50.6	2.9	0.0	49.1	213	51.9	4.6	0.0	44.7	203	51.2	3.7	0.0	47.0	416
Second	62.0	2.0	0.0	37.3	193	75.2	0.1	0.0	26.0	215	66.9	1.0	0.0	31.3	407
Middle	77.6	0.8	0.0	22.2	249	78.8	1.6	0.0	19.6	223	78.2	1.1	0.0	21.0	473
Fourth	89.0	1.9	0.0	14.4	228	94.6	1.0	0.0	6.5	189	91.5	1.5	0.0	10.8	417
Richest	97.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	285	95.1	1.7	0.2	3.0	220	96.4	1.1	0.1	2.4	505

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^a The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending any level of education.

^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Vocational High School' and 'DK/Missing' categories in 'Mother's education' are not shown.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. The total gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school was 94.4 percent. There were differentials between girls (97.4 percent) and boys (91.8 percent), and between urban (91.1 percent) and rural areas (95.9 percent). The intake ratio was highest in the Red River Delta region (102.4 percent) and in the Mekong River Delta (100.6 percent) but lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountain region (77.0 percent).

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school was 85.6 percent nation-wide. There was no significant sex differential but there was differential between urban and rural areas (101.1 percent in urban versus 78.6 percent in rural). Across six regions, the ratio was lowest in the Mekong Delta region (69.6 percent). This ratio increased as the education level of the mother increased, starting from the lowest of 55.9 percent among children whose mothers have no education or pre-primary education level. It also increased as household's wealth index increased with the lowest ratio of 64.7 percent among those from the poorest households. Among ethnic groups, the highest ratio was observed among children of Tay/Thai/Muong/Nung ethnic group 90.8 percent and lowest among the Mong ethnic group.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Viet Nam, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 5 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 14 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 17 to 19 years and young adults age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

Overall, 98.3 percent of children completed primary school, 86.8 percent completed lower secondary school and 58.1 percent completed upper secondary school. At primary and lower secondary education levels, there was almost no differential between girls and boys, however, at the upper secondary level, only 51.4 percent of boys completed compared to 65.0 percent of girls. The differential in completion rates among children in both lower and upper secondary education was also observed between rural and urban areas, with a wider gap for upper secondary (74.8 percent in urban areas versus 46.4 percent in rural areas).

The completion rates for primary education were above 90 percent among all children's groups, except for those whose mothers have no education or pre-primary education (86.4 percent) and the Mong ethnic children (71.2 percent). At the lower secondary school level, while the national completion rate was 86.8 percent, lower rates were observed in the Central Highlands region (68.0 percent), among children belonging to the Mong ethnic group (54.9 percent), children from the poorest households (67.1 percent) and those whose mothers have no education or pre-primary education (62.7 percent).

At the upper secondary education level, there were even greater disparities among children's groups. The completion rate of upper secondary education corresponded positively to the wealth index quintiles; only 31.0 percent of children coming from the poorest households completed this education level compared to 91.8 percent among those of the richest quintile. Among ethnic groups, the lowest rate was observed in children of Khmer ethnic households (16.0 percent).

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate¹⁶⁵, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year. Table LN.2.7. shows that 98.6 percent of children in Primary Grade 5 were transitioning to Grade 6, i.e., to lower secondary. Few differentials emerged in the transition rate from primary to lower secondary school.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

¹⁶⁵ *The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.*

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ^a	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ^b	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ^c	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^a	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years ^a
Total	94.4	697	98.3	2099	98.6	702	85.6	665	86.8	1607	58.1	1946
Sex												
Male	91.8	377	98.1	1133	98.6	379	83.0	365	83.9	796	51.4	987
Female	97.4	320	98.6	965	98.6	323	88.8	300	89.6	811	65.0	959
Area												
Urban	91.1	223	98.4	674	99.2	231	101.1	208	90.7	594	74.8	802
Rural	95.9	474	98.3	1424	98.2	471	78.6	457	84.5	1013	46.4	1144
Region												
Red River Delta	102.4	204	99.7	532	99.3	144	93.9	161	98.9	434	76.5	449
Ha Noi	85.0	69	99.0	184	98.4	61	87.5	59	99.4	194	89.0	227
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	77.0	109	96.5	244	99.6	98	96.8	74	85.5	183	41.7	221
North Central and Central Coastal Area	92.7	143	99.2	418	100.0	171	89.3	119	93.6	280	64.6	325
Central Highlands	90.9	43	95.4	150	98.9	50	87.1	50	68.0	104	31.0	134
South East	95.1	106	97.9	342	98.4	105	83.3	110	81.2	369	60.8	515
Ho Chi Minh City	99.7	51	98.6	176	98.4	54	80.4	55	89.6	201	76.2	294
Mekong River Delta	100.6	92	98.3	413	95.2	134	69.6	151	74.3	237	43.1	302
Mother's education^b												
Pre-primary or no education	83.1	36	86.4	107	96.2	33	55.9	40	62.7	33	na	na
Primary education	103.5	85	97.1	426	96.5	104	72.0	152	79.8	98	na	na
Lower secondary	93.9	277	99.3	875	99.0	268	88.7	265	93.0	235	na	na
Upper secondary	99.3	126	99.8	363	98.2	149	89.7	111	95.0	94	na	na
Vocational high school	(90.0)	42	(98.3)	45	(100.0)	42	(*)	10	(*)	7	na	na
University/college or higher	89.2	131	100.0	272	100.0	105	105.1	86	100.0	55	na	na

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14–16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–22 years ^A
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	96.4	581	99.0	1859	98.6	610	87.4	577	90.0	1361	62.9	1631
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	81.9	48	100.0	101	100.0	41	90.8	31	92.6	77	47.9	94
Khmer	72.8	9	94.2	21	96.2	8	(79.9)	8	58.4	20	16.0	25
Mong	78.4	14	71.2	30	98.5	9	35.0	11	54.9	46	23.1	76
Other/missing	90.8	45	92.3	87	97.5	33	70.2	36	59.3	103	31.5	120
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.5	161	94.6	414	96.4	134	64.7	146	67.1	311	31.0	426
Second	89.2	100	98.9	376	99.2	122	86.9	110	81.5	358	40.6	414
Middle	111.8	119	98.2	434	99.3	140	88.2	139	91.8	326	63.6	410
Fourth	87.1	144	100.0	378	97.6	141	93.1	127	96.3	323	73.5	380
Richest	90.3	173	99.8	497	100.0	164	97.0	143	98.1	289	91.8	316

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25–49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN.2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. A GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. Table LN.2.8 shows gender parity index for primary school was 0.99, 1.00 for lower secondary school, and 1.03 for upper secondary school. At primary school level, the gender parity indices by all disaggregation groups show parity. However, this was not the case for lower secondary and upper secondary education levels among ethnic groups. Gender disparities were evident among the Khmer and Mong ethnic groups. Male disadvantage was obvious among the Khmer ethnic pupils in both levels (1.27 and 1.24 respectively). Among the Mong ethnic pupils, the GPI for both levels were 0.72 and 0.26 respectively, suggesting serious female disadvantage.

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ³
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	
Total³	98.0	98.5	0.99	93.1	92.9	93.0	79.1	77.2	78.1	1.03
Area										
Urban	98.0	98.7	0.99	94.7	95.0	94.9	84.8	85.2	85.0	1.00
Rural	97.9	98.4	0.99	92.3	92.0	92.2	76.3	73.3	74.7	1.04
Region										
Red River Delta	99.2	98.9	1.00	99.0	98.4	98.7	92.4	93.3	92.9	0.99
Ha Noi	98.9	98.1	1.01	97.8	97.5	97.6	95.8	96.6	96.2	0.99
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	97.6	98.6	0.99	90.8	95.0	93.1	77.4	74.8	76.1	1.04
North Central and Coastal Area	96.5	99.1	0.97	96.5	96.4	96.4	89.3	79.7	83.8	1.12
Central Highlands	97.4	97.1	1.00	88.1	86.1	87.0	66.3	61.7	63.8	1.08
South East	97.9	97.5	1.00	91.5	90.0	90.7	70.7	69.1	69.8	1.02
Ho Chi Minh City	97.3	97.2	1.00	93.9	91.0	92.4	71.9	80.5	76.5	0.89
Mekong River Delta	98.4	98.7	1.00	88.0	86.5	87.2	61.8	66.0	63.9	0.94
Mother's education^a										
Pre-Primary or no education	94.7	90.2	1.05	68.5	69.2	68.9	36.3	23.4	29.9	1.55
Primary education	96.2	98.6	0.98	82.2	82.6	82.4	67.6	54.1	60.9	1.25
Lower secondary	98.8	98.4	1.00	96.7	96.7	96.7	86.2	81.1	83.6	1.06
Upper secondary	97.1	99.4	0.98	99.6	96.0	97.7	96.6	92.5	94.1	1.04
Vocational high school	98.8	99.0	1.00	98.1	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00
University/ college or higher	99.1	99.3	1.00	98.8	97.2	98.0	97.4	100.0	98.9	0.97

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index for lower secondary school ANAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ³
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	98.1	98.8	98.5	0.99	94.5	94.6	94.5	1.00	82.5	82.1	82.3	1.00
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	97.7	98.7	98.2	0.99	96.5	95.4	95.9	1.01	80.2	67.7	73.1	1.18
Khmer	96.0	95.0	95.5	1.01	81.1	63.9	73.0	1.27	44.3	35.7	39.7	1.24
Mong	94.4	96.9	95.7	0.97	53.7	74.1	62.8	0.72	2.0	7.9	4.2	0.26
Other/missing	97.7	94.8	96.1	1.03	80.3	74.4	77.0	1.08	52.5	24.7	36.0	2.12
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.1	97.4	97.2	1.00	81.1	81.0	81.1	1.00	51.9	50.6	51.2	1.03
Second	97.9	98.9	98.4	0.99	90.4	91.9	91.2	0.98	75.2	62.0	68.9	1.21
Middle	96.9	99.2	98.1	0.98	95.6	97.2	96.4	0.98	78.8	77.6	78.2	1.02
Fourth	99.1	99.3	99.2	1.00	98.2	98.2	98.2	1.00	94.6	89.0	91.5	1.06
Richest	98.7	98.0	98.4	1.01	98.8	96.3	97.5	1.03	95.1	97.5	96.4	0.98

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - Primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - Primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - Primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills¹⁶⁶. Research also indicates that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment¹⁶⁷.

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance¹⁶⁸. Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹⁶⁹

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹⁷⁰.

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress. Overall, 86.4 percent of children age 7-14 years had an adult household member who received report cards on the child's learning; 88.8 percent for children whose school had a governing body open to parents; 80.8 percent for children whose adult household member attended meetings called by the school governing body; 70.4 percent for children with an adult household member who attended a meeting on education and/or financial issues; 17.7 percent for children with an adult household member who attended school celebrations or a sports event; and 64.9 percent for children with an adult household member who met with teachers to discuss their progress at school.

Regarding the percentage of children with an adult who received report cards, there was no difference between boys and girls. This rate was higher in urban areas than rural areas, at 92.4 percent and 83.6 percent, respectively. Across six regions, children in the Central Highlands (54.7 percent) were less likely to have an adult household member receiving a report card from school. This rate was low among children whose mothers have no education (52.3 percent), and it corresponded positively with the wealth index of the household. The highest rate (95.6 percent) was observed among the richest quintile, and the lowest rate (67.8 percent) among the poorest. Children of the Kinh and Hoa ethnic group (90.2 percent) were more likely to have an adult member who received report cards than those of the Mong ethnic group (30.6 percent). This rate was 86.2 percent for public schools.

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170 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxLjQ1NFTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JjYXNfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Regarding the percentage of children with an adult household member who meets with teachers to discuss the child's progress, there were slight differentials between boys (64.4 percent) and girls (65.6 percent), and between urban (67.6 percent) and rural (63.7 percent). This rate corresponded positively to the wealth index of the households, with the lowest (55.7 percent) for the poorest quintile and the highest (71.1 percent) for the richest quintile.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children being unable to attend class due to school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disasters, teacher strikes and teacher absenteeism. School closures or absence of teachers in the year preceding the survey (2020) led to 89.0 percent of children not attending school. This can be attributed to Viet Nam experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when most schools across the country were closed from February to May. Among the reasons for not attending class, 99.7 percent of absenteeism can be attributed to natural disasters.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 presents the learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework. In Viet Nam, 51.2 percent of children age 7-14 years lived in households with at least three children's books. While there was no large difference by gender, children living in urban areas had a higher chance of reading books than children in rural areas. The percentage of children age 7-14 years with three or more books was 71.7 percent in urban areas, compared to 41.6 percent in rural areas. The three regions with the lowest percentage of children having three or more books for children were the Mekong River Delta (25.5 percent), the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (33.7 percent) and the Central Highlands (38.1 percent). There is a significant difference between the Mong ethnic group (4.6 percent) and the Kinh/Hoa ethnic group (57.2 percent). This trend was also observed across wealth quintiles with a much higher proportion among children of the richest households having 3 or more books at home (79.1 percent) than those of the poorest group (16.4 percent). The percentage of children having at least 3 books at home also positively correlated with mother's education levels with the highest rate of 82.4 percent among those whose mother's education level is from college or higher, and the lowest of 5.5 percent in the group having mother's education level of pre-primary or no education.

However, the percentage of children who read books or were read books to at home was quite high. Overall, more than 8 out of 10 children age 7-14 years (82.7 percent) reported that they read books or were read books to at home. Obvious differences were observed among ethnic groups, mother's education levels, and wealth quintiles. 85.0 percent of children in the Kinh and Hoa ethnic group read books or were read books to at home while there was only 57.2 percent of Mong ethnic children. While the percentage of out-of-school children who had at least 3 books at home was quite low (8.8 percent), almost half of them (42.7 percent) reported to read or to be read books to at home.

Regarding the language used at home and taught in school, at the national level 92.8 percent of children had the same language. However, the percentages across ethnic groups were much lower, 61.9 percent in Tay/Thai/Muong/Nung ethnic group and lowest at 19.1 percent among the Mong ethnic group. It was observed that the rate was also low among those who have mothers with no education or pre-primary education (49.0 percent) and among children living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (76.1 percent) and the Central Highlands (76.4 percent). These findings indicate that children whose mothers had no education or pre-primary education and living in the two regions above are more likely belonging ethnic minority groups.

Table LN.3.3 also shows that, overall, 55.1 percent of children received help doing their homework at home. There was no sex differential observed, but there was a difference between urban and rural areas and among wealth index quintiles. The proportion of children age 7-14 years receiving help to do homework was 64.3 percent in urban areas, compared to 50.6 percent in rural areas. Children living in the richest households received more attention to learning at home than their peers living in poor households. The proportion of children age 7-14 years receiving help with homework was 67.4 percent in the richest households, compared to 39.9 percent in the poorest households.

Table LN 3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
Total	97.3	6293	86.4	88.8	80.8	70.4	17.7	64.9	6125	
Sex										
Male	97.3	3234	85.9	89.7	81.4	69.9	17.8	64.4	3148	
Female	97.3	3059	87.0	87.8	80.2	71.0	17.7	65.6	2977	
Area										
Urban	97.8	2016	92.4	89.9	82.8	72.4	21.3	67.6	1972	
Rural	97.1	4277	83.6	88.3	79.9	69.4	16.0	63.7	4153	
Region										
Red River Delta	99.7	1542	91.6	97.6	95.3	82.8	22.6	67.4	1537	
Ha Noi	99.3	571	91.1	97.6	94.3	74.0	32.1	63.0	567	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	96.9	913	78.1	94.3	90.8	72.0	13.3	63.0	885	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.4	1262	90.8	87.0	82.7	76.9	20.3	71.0	1254	
Central Highlands	94.5	457	54.7	82.8	63.8	54.4	23.1	52.6	432	
South East	96.1	985	94.8	82.4	70.3	59.2	16.2	56.3	947	
Ho Chi Minh City	95.3	483	97.5	75.6	71.3	54.1	12.9	48.6	460	
Mekong River Delta	94.4	1133	86.0	81.6	65.8	60.0	10.5	68.6	1070	

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
6	98.0	216	83.0	92.7	84.6	78.5	16.9	68.7	212	
7	99.1	1046	86.3	91.7	82.6	72.8	19.2	67.8	1038	
8	98.4	887	84.6	89.4	81.9	70.1	20.3	65.3	873	
9	98.9	830	84.7	87.1	79.6	71.8	18.7	63.4	821	
10	98.9	672	82.8	88.5	81.5	67.9	15.4	63.9	665	
11	97.3	723	89.3	86.3	78.3	66.2	18.3	66.5	704	
12	95.6	741	89.6	87.0	80.9	69.1	17.1	65.7	709	
13	96.5	664	88.0	88.4	81.6	69.3	17.6	67.3	641	
14	90.4	513	88.2	89.7	77.0	73.2	11.8	53.5	464	
School attendance^a										
Primary	100.0	3468	84.2	88.7	80.7	70.7	18.4	65.1	3468	
Lower secondary	100.0	2641	89.3	88.8	81.0	69.9	16.7	64.9	2641	
Out-of-school	0.0	168	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	
Mother's education										
Pre-Primary or non-education	83.8	285	52.3	76.8	63.3	54.0	6.9	37.7	239	
Primary education	92.2	943	79.1	83.4	70.9	61.1	10.2	60.7	869	
Lower secondary	99.0	2298	86.1	86.8	78.9	68.5	13.2	63.3	2274	
Upper secondary	99.0	1278	89.3	90.9	84.2	72.7	16.2	69.1	1265	
Vocational high school	99.0	327	92.8	96.5	86.2	76.7	24.4	64.0	324	
University/ college or higher	99.3	1160	94.8	94.7	90.5	80.2	34.4	72.9	1151	

Table LN 3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
School management^b										
Public	100.0	6035	86.2	88.8	80.8	70.3	17.1	64.7	6034	
Non-public	(100.0)	77	(98.1)	(97.7)	(94.9)	(82.5)	(60.4)	(75.7)	77	
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	85.8	116	73.4	84.9	71.1	58.3	25.0	49.2	100	
Has no functional difficulty	97.6	6177	86.6	88.8	81.0	70.6	17.6	65.2	6025	
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	98.0	5405	90.2	89.5	81.6	71.1	18.4	67.3	5295	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	98.7	399	68.6	89.6	85.4	73.4	16.3	63.3	393	
Khmer	87.5	65	82.6	81.8	71.7	65.4	7.4	51.1	57	
Mong	85.0	91	30.6	69.1	53.2	46.2	5.7	26.6	78	
Other/missing	90.8	332	58.0	81.8	71.3	60.7	13.0	38.3	302	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.5	1334	67.8	84.1	71.3	60.8	9.6	55.7	1234	
Second	97.0	1070	85.2	86.2	77.3	68.9	14.5	64.8	1038	
Middle	98.8	1199	89.4	87.6	81.4	70.5	12.6	63.2	1185	
Fourth	99.4	1239	92.4	90.6	83.3	73.0	19.1	68.9	1232	
Richest	99.0	1451	95.6	94.0	89.0	77.5	30.0	71.1	1437	

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year		Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	
			School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event		Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵
			¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance					
			² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management					
			³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management					
			⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management					
			⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress					
<p>^a Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.</p> <p>^b School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.</p> <p>na: not applicable</p> <p>Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Early childhood education' and 'Upper secondary' categories in 'School attendance'; 'DK/missing' category in 'Mother's education' are not shown.</p> <p>() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases</p>								

Table LN 3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Teacher strikes or absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ^a	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strikes	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher absence					
Total	89.0	6125	99.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.5	5452	21.8	136		
Sex													
Male	87.9	3148	99.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	2767	(20.4)	45		
Female	90.2	2977	99.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	3.3	3.4	2685	22.5	91		
Area													
Urban	92.6	1972	99.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	1826	(*)	25		
Rural	87.3	4153	99.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.9	3.1	3626	24.7	112		
Region													
Red River Delta	93.1	1537	99.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.8	1431	(*)	25		
Ha Noi	95.9	567	99.6	4.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.6	543	(*)	9		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	86.9	885	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.4	769	(*)	19		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	91.7	1254	100.0	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1150	(*)	21		
Central Highlands	86.2	432	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.9	372	(*)	7		
South East	94.5	947	99.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.9	895	(*)	26		
Ho Chi Minh City	93.9	460	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	432	(*)	16		
Mekong River Delta	77.9	1070	99.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.2	4.6	834	(*)	39		
Age at beginning of school year													
6	88.5	212	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	187	(*)	1		
7	89.2	1038	99.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	926	(*)	15		
8	88.2	873	99.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.1	770	(*)	24		
9	88.6	821	100.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	727	(*)	15		
10	90.1	665	99.5	2.5	0.7	1.0	3.7	4.1	600	(*)	25		
11	87.3	704	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.3	614	(*)	8		
12	91.0	709	99.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	4.2	4.2	645	(*)	27		
13	88.5	641	100.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9	2.5	567	(*)	14		
14	89.5	464	99.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	415	(*)	8		

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021												
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strikes	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strikes or absence				
School attendance												
Primary	88.9	3468	99.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.1	2.3	3082	15.5	71	
Lower secondary	89.1	2641	99.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.8	2354	28.7	65	
Mother's education												
Pre-Primary or non-education	89.0	239	98.3	1.9	0.2	0.7	2.1	2.3	213	(*)	5	
Primary education	86.1	869	99.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.4	5.9	749	(17.6)	44	
Lower secondary	87.1	2274	99.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.5	1982	(29.6)	49	
Upper secondary	91.3	1265	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.8	1155	(*)	21	
Vocational high school	85.7	324	99.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	278	(*)	3	
University/ college or higher	93.2	1151	99.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	1073	(*)	15	
School management²												
Public	88.8	6034	99.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.5	5361	21.8	136	
Non-public	(100.0)	77	(100.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	77	nc	0	
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	86.0	100	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	86	(*)	1	
Has no functional difficulty	89.1	6025	99.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.5	5366	22.0	135	
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	88.7	5295	99.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.6	4697	20.9	121	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	93.1	393	100.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	2.2	2.8	366	(*)	10	
Khmer	91.8	57	99.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	53	(*)	2	
Mong	95.3	78	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	74	(*)	1	
Other/missing	86.8	302	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	262	(*)	3	

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:										Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence ^a
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strikes	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strikes or absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ^a	
Poorest	87.1	1234	99.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	3.8	4.3	1075	(24.5)	46
Second	86.4	1038	99.0	1.4	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.7	897	(*)	24
Middle	89.4	1185	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.5	1059	(*)	16
Fourth	91.3	1232	99.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	2.6	2.9	1124	(*)	32
Richest	90.3	1437	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	1297	(*)	18

^aMICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown. n: no cases to base a percent.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Early childhood education' and 'Upper secondary' categories in 'School attendance'; 'DK/missing' category in 'Mother's education' and 'School management' are not shown

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years [A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	51.2	6293	82.7	5836	96.9	6125	92.8	5707	55.1	5934
Sex										
Male	49.8	3234	81.9	2992	96.7	3148	92.2	2929	55.6	3046
Female	52.8	3059	83.5	2844	97.0	2977	93.3	2778	54.5	2888
Area										
Urban	71.7	2016	87.0	1822	97.9	1972	98.8	1784	64.3	1931
Rural	41.6	4277	80.7	4014	96.4	4153	90.0	3922	50.6	4002
Region										
Red River Delta	67.8	1542	83.9	1349	98.4	1537	99.9	1348	55.0	1513
Ha Noi	74.9	571	88.7	501	97.3	567	99.9	501	63.2	551
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	33.7	913	74.7	862	97.0	885	76.1	844	51.8	859
North Central and Central Coastal Area	62.6	1262	94.1	1189	98.4	1254	94.5	1182	71.4	1235
Central Highlands	38.1	457	70.2	433	91.7	432	76.4	412	46.8	396
South East	62.6	985	85.0	948	98.0	947	99.4	913	58.4	928
Ho Chi Minh City	65.9	483	84.1	464	97.3	460	99.5	442	62.2	448
Mekong River Delta	25.5	1133	77.7	1055	93.8	1070	95.8	1007	38.0	1003
Age at beginning of school year										
6	41.2	216	81.3	198	98.8	212	92.5	197	71.8	209
7	46.7	1046	81.5	962	96.8	1038	93.6	956	75.0	1004
8	53.6	887	84.1	826	98.1	873	92.1	813	70.6	856
9	54.6	830	81.3	767	94.5	821	91.1	760	65.1	776
10	49.8	672	82.9	632	96.8	665	88.7	626	56.8	644
11	50.5	723	80.1	698	97.2	704	93.6	687	43.6	684
12	55.3	741	84.1	689	97.2	709	94.4	659	40.2	689
13	57.2	664	87.0	612	96.8	641	95.5	591	32.1	620
14	44.3	513	80.9	451	97.2	464	93.7	417	25.4	451

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years [A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
School attendance										
Primary	50.6	3468	81.9	3216	96.6	3468	91.4	3216	68.3	3350
Lower secondary	54.9	2641	85.7	2481	97.2	2641	94.6	2481	37.9	2568
Out-of-school	8.8	168	42.7	129	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Pre-Primary or non-education	5.5	285	62.6	259	89.5	239	49.0	221	33.8	214
Primary education	23.2	943	76.2	892	93.9	869	86.5	834	34.7	817
Lower secondary	46.0	2298	82.1	2137	97.2	2274	94.0	2121	47.6	2211
Upper secondary	57.5	1278	82.2	1187	98.1	1265	96.7	1176	61.2	1241
Vocational high school	74.2	327	92.5	313	96.8	324	99.2	313	73.7	314
University/college or higher	82.4	1160	91.9	1045	98.5	1151	98.2	1039	76.5	1134
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	39.6	116	66.6	96	91.6	100	82.9	92	53.8	92
Has no functional difficulty	51.5	6177	82.9	5740	97.0	6025	92.9	5615	55.1	5842
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	57.1	5405	85.0	5014	97.6	5295	99.6	4929	56.6	5166
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	21.2	399	78.5	370	97.8	393	61.9	366	48.6	385
Khmer	18.4	65	71.7	61	93.7	57	36.0	54	22.2	54
Mong	4.6	91	57.2	75	76.2	78	19.1	68	30.7	59
Other/missing	11.4	332	59.0	316	89.6	302	42.5	290	46.7	270

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years [A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years have homework	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	16.4	1334	70.9	1227	93.6	1234	69.4	1155	39.9	1156
Second	37.7	1070	79.5	1008	97.1	1038	96.4	978	51.3	1008
Middle	51.0	1199	82.7	1146	97.8	1185	99.1	1134	52.4	1159
Fourth	67.9	1239	86.6	1170	97.5	1232	99.1	1163	60.9	1201
Richest	79.1	1451	92.7	1285	98.1	1437	99.7	1278	67.4	1410

¹MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

²MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

⁴This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

na: not applicable

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Early childhood education' and 'Upper secondary' categories in 'School attendance'; 'DK/missing' category in 'Mother's education' are not shown () Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ)¹⁷¹. Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind¹⁷².

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation¹⁷³.

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹⁷⁴ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study¹⁷⁵. National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

171 CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. “The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes.” *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349;

Spaull, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

172 Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

173 Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

174 LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution.* https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better.* Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. [https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2](https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2;);

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

175 Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹¹ and No. 9¹⁷⁶.

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, reading assessments were available in Vietnamese only. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance¹⁷⁷.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1 shows that, at the national level 83.2 percent of children demonstrated their foundational reading skills. Overall, there were no significant differentials between boys and girls, across regions, and across wealth quintiles. However, among boys, those in rural areas (80.2 percent) were not likely to perform as well as their peers in urban areas (91.4 percent). Among out-of-school children, there was only 60.8 percent of children could complete minimum tasks of reading. Across ethnic groups, children belonging to the Mong ethnic group and other ethnic groups were less likely able to complete

¹⁷⁶ Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZilsJlWMTkvMDUvMDcVMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NftWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

¹⁷⁷ In SDGCW 2020-2021, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts.

minimum reading task than the Kinh and Hoa groups. Children living with mothers who had higher education levels were more likely proficient in reading skills (56.8 percent of children with mothers having no education versus 89.1 percent of children with mothers having university education). Across five wealth quintiles, the poorest demonstrated the least skills in reading at only 71.1 percent. The proportion of children in grade 2 or 3 achieving minimum proficiency in reading (SDG indicator 4.1.1) was 72.7 percent with virtually no differential between boys (72.8 percent) and girls (72.6 percent).

In terms of foundational numeracy skills, there was 73.3 percent of children age 7-14 years successful in all four basic mathematic tasks (Table LN.4.2). Children living in urban areas were more able to complete the minimum math tasks than those in rural areas (81.0 percent versus 69.8 percent). Among mother's education levels, wealth quintiles and ethnic groups, a similar trend with foundational reading skills was observed in the case of foundational numeracy skills of children as well. The percentage of children living with mothers having at least a college or university degree were significantly more likely able to complete four math tasks than those whose mothers were not educated or just had pre-primary education (81.1 percent versus 43.3 percent). While there was only 23.1 percent of children belonging to the Mong ethnic group successful in performing the four tasks, this rate among Kinh and Hoa ethnic children was 77.2 percent. The proportion of children in grade 2 or 3 achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics (SDG indicator 4.1.1) was 51.9 percent; 49.7 percent among girls and 53.8 percent among boys (GPI of 0.92, indicating female disadvantage).

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCM 2020-2021

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years	
		3 literal	2 inferential				3 literal	2 inferential			3 literal	2 inferential				3 literal
Total^{1,4}	91.8	88.2	84.9	83.5	2992	93.4	89.3	84.4	82.9	2844	92.6	88.7	84.7	83.2	0.99	5856
Area																
Urban	95.9	93.5	93.0	91.4	891	95.5	92.3	88.2	86.7	931	95.7	92.8	90.6	89.0	0.95	1822
Rural	90.0	86.0	81.5	80.2	2100	92.4	87.9	82.6	81.0	1913	91.2	86.9	82.0	80.6	1.01	4014
Region																
Red River Delta	93.0	91.4	87.5	86.4	702	96.0	92.3	86.3	84.2	647	94.4	91.8	86.9	85.4	0.97	1349
Ha Noi	92.1	89.8	82.8	81.2	281	98.0	94.9	90.0	89.2	221	94.7	92.0	86.0	84.7	1.10	501
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	89.8	84.5	79.6	77.5	468	92.9	86.7	80.1	79.7	394	91.2	85.5	79.9	78.5	1.03	862
North Central and Coastal Area	89.5	86.8	84.6	84.2	609	87.8	86.3	83.2	82.1	580	88.7	86.6	83.9	83.2	0.97	1189
Central Highlands	84.3	77.0	72.5	71.0	226	91.9	80.9	75.3	73.3	207	87.9	78.8	73.8	72.1	1.03	433
South East	96.4	93.9	91.1	90.0	489	95.3	92.8	88.7	87.6	458	95.9	93.4	90.0	88.8	0.97	948
Ho Chi Minh City	98.2	95.7	95.0	94.1	247	97.5	96.6	92.6	92.2	217	97.9	96.1	93.9	93.2	0.98	464
Mekong River Delta	93.6	88.4	86.3	83.6	497	95.6	91.0	86.5	84.1	558	94.7	89.8	86.4	83.9	1.01	1055
Age at beginning of school year																
6	80.5	74.6	68.6	66.1	98	76.9	72.8	57.8	56.3	100	78.7	73.7	63.1	61.2	0.85	198
7-8 ²	86.6	80.8	76.5	74.3	915	88.9	82.0	75.7	72.7	873	87.7	81.4	76.1	73.5	0.98	1788
7	83.7	76.0	72.4	69.7	483	88.6	81.1	73.1	70.4	479	86.1	78.5	72.8	70.0	1.01	962
8	89.9	86.2	81.1	79.5	432	89.3	83.1	78.8	75.5	393	89.6	84.7	80.0	77.6	0.95	826
9	90.1	87.7	81.7	81.0	406	95.2	91.0	85.8	84.4	362	92.5	89.2	83.6	82.6	1.04	767
10-14	95.9	93.5	91.7	90.6	1573	96.7	94.2	90.9	90.1	1510	96.3	93.8	91.3	90.4	0.99	3083

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Female										Total					
	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴			
10	97.2	94.7	92.5	90.7	344	95.4	90.6	86.7	86.4	288	96.4	92.8	89.9	88.7	0.95	632
11	97.6	92.0	89.7	88.0	389	98.7	96.5	87.9	87.0	309	98.1	94.0	88.9	87.6	0.99	698
12	97.0	95.0	92.1	90.9	328	96.4	93.1	91.7	90.2	361	96.7	94.0	91.9	90.5	0.99	689
13	92.2	92.1	91.9	91.8	295	95.7	94.4	94.1	93.5	317	94.0	93.3	93.0	92.7	1.02	612
14	94.3	93.7	93.1	93.1	216	97.5	97.0	94.5	94.3	235	95.9	95.4	93.8	93.7	1.01	451
School attendance																
Primary	88.8	83.9	79.0	77.4	1675	90.4	84.8	78.5	76.5	1541	89.6	84.4	78.8	76.9	0.99	3216
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(28.3)	(26.2)	(22.6)	(21.4)	(0.59)	53
Grade 2-3 ⁵	86.9	80.6	75.0	72.8	929	89.7	83.1	74.9	72.6	860	88.3	81.8	75.0	72.7	1.00	1789
Grade 2	83.7	75.5	71.5	68.7	412	88.2	79.8	69.7	67.7	429	86.0	77.7	70.6	68.1	0.99	841
Grade 3	89.5	84.6	77.8	76.1	517	91.3	86.3	80.1	77.6	431	90.3	85.4	78.9	76.8	1.02	948
Grade 4	93.1	90.6	85.4	84.2	362	92.0	86.6	83.6	81.0	384	92.5	88.5	84.4	82.5	0.96	746
Grade 5	94.2	90.4	87.2	86.6	355	95.9	93.1	87.9	87.4	273	94.9	91.6	87.5	86.9	1.01	628
Lower secondary	96.7	94.8	93.5	92.4	1249	97.7	96.2	92.9	92.5	1232	97.2	95.5	93.2	92.4	1.00	2481
Grade 6	98.4	94.6	93.6	90.7	407	99.7	95.9	88.8	87.8	299	98.9	95.1	91.6	89.5	0.97	706
Grade 7	98.3	95.9	93.5	92.7	318	99.7	98.6	94.8	94.8	352	99.0	97.3	94.2	93.8	1.02	670
Grade 8	92.6	92.6	91.5	91.5	280	93.2	92.4	92.1	91.5	302	92.9	92.5	91.8	91.5	1.00	583
Grade 9	96.8	96.2	96.0	95.9	244	98.0	97.6	95.9	95.8	279	97.4	97.0	95.9	95.9	1.00	522
Out-of-school	72.8	71.8	70.7	70.7	63	82.9	64.3	64.2	51.5	66	77.9	68.0	67.4	60.8	0.73	129

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	3 literal	2 inferential	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	3 literal	2 inferential	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	3 literal	2 inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years	
Mother's education																	
Pre-Primary or non-education	71.0	62.5	54.6		128	53.4	78.7	66.8	62.5	131	60.2	74.9	64.7	58.6	56.8	1.13	259
Primary education	92.0	86.1	80.7		438	79.2	93.3	86.1	80.8	454	78.4	92.7	86.1	80.7	78.8	0.99	892
Lower secondary	90.8	87.2	84.5		1117	83.1	92.7	89.2	84.1	1021	83.0	91.7	88.2	84.3	83.1	1.00	2137
Upper secondary	92.4	89.7	89.1		620	87.3	96.6	94.3	89.1	567	87.6	94.4	91.9	89.1	87.4	1.00	1187
Vocational high school	97.5	96.0	88.8		176	88.2	87.3	82.4	80.2	137	76.1	93.0	90.0	85.0	82.9	0.86	313
University/ college or higher	96.3	94.2	90.9		513	89.6	96.6	94.1	89.6	532	88.6	96.4	94.1	90.2	89.1	0.99	1045
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	76.6	70.3	70.2		53	66.1	(81.1)	(78.3)	(74.5)	43	(74.5)	78.6	73.9	72.1	69.9	1.13	96
Has no functional difficulty	92.1	88.5	85.2		2939	83.8	93.6	89.5	84.6	2801	83.0	92.8	89.0	84.9	83.4	0.99	5740
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kinh and Hoa	93.4	90.3	87.5		2576	86.0	94.4	91.4	86.9	2438	85.2	93.9	90.8	87.2	85.6	0.99	5014
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	90.5	86.2	82.4		181	80.9	94.4	91.4	84.6	188	84.6	92.5	88.9	83.5	82.8	1.05	370
Khmer	87.9	85.6	81.2		30	80.9	88.7	84.7	82.4	31	80.6	88.3	85.1	81.8	80.7	1.00	61
Mong	62.9	49.6	38.5		36	37.5	68.3	46.1	37.9	40	35.9	65.8	47.7	38.2	36.6	0.96	75
Other/missing	75.5	67.6	59.7		169	58.6	83.2	64.7	56.9	147	54.7	79.1	66.3	58.4	56.8	0.93	316

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Total													
	Male					Female								
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	83.8	78.3	71.8	70.7	62.3	73.8	71.5	604	86.4	79.1	72.8	71.1	1.01	1227
Second	91.8	88.2	83.0	82.7	522	88.3	85.2	486	93.1	88.6	85.5	83.9	1.03	1008
Middle	93.1	89.6	86.5	84.7	589	80.6	78.5	558	92.0	88.4	83.6	81.7	0.93	1146
Fourth	95.7	93.8	94.1	92.2	586	89.5	89.1	583	95.6	94.2	91.8	90.7	0.97	1170
Richest	94.6	91.3	89.3	87.5	672	95.5	90.2	613	95.9	93.3	89.9	88.8	1.03	1285
Parity indices														
Wealth														
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.89	0.86	0.80	0.81	na	0.81	0.79	na	0.90	0.85	0.81	0.80	na	na
Area														
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.88	na	0.94	0.93	na	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.91	na	na
Functional difficulties														
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.83	0.79	0.82	0.79	na	0.88	0.90	na	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.84	na	na
<p>¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)</p> <p>² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)</p> <p>³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1</p> <p>⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p> <p>⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1</p>														
na: not applicable														
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases														
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases														

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male					Female					Total							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:							
	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{12,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴
Total¹⁴	91.0	93.3	89.1	80.3	74.5	2992	90.2	91.9	86.7	78.0	72.1	2844	90.6	92.6	87.9	79.2	73.3	0.97
Area																		
Urban	94.7	95.0	94.9	89.3	83.9	891	92.8	95.2	90.9	83.6	78.3	931	93.7	95.1	92.9	86.4	81.0	0.93
Rural	89.5	92.5	86.6	76.6	70.5	2100	88.9	90.3	84.6	75.3	69.1	1913	89.2	91.5	85.7	76.0	69.8	0.98
Region																		
Red River Delta	91.4	93.1	93.8	85.7	78.5	702	90.0	91.6	94.0	87.9	80.4	647	90.7	92.4	93.9	86.7	79.4	1.02
Ha Noi	94.5	95.7	92.7	87.6	83.3	281	90.7	92.8	92.9	91.5	83.6	221	92.9	94.4	92.8	89.3	83.4	1.00
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	90.1	91.7	82.3	70.4	65.2	468	88.9	87.9	76.5	67.4	64.4	394	89.6	90.0	79.7	69.0	64.8	0.99
North Central and Central Coastal Area	88.6	91.1	92.1	86.9	80.0	609	88.9	90.7	88.6	82.2	75.4	580	88.8	90.9	90.4	84.6	77.7	0.94
Central Highlands	81.2	82.5	76.3	61.1	56.0	226	84.5	84.9	72.3	62.8	55.6	207	82.8	83.6	74.4	61.9	55.8	0.99
South East	95.8	97.4	92.3	86.3	81.1	489	91.5	95.2	89.6	79.4	74.4	458	93.7	96.3	91.0	83.0	77.8	0.92
Ho Chi Minh City	96.6	97.4	94.6	88.8	83.2	247	92.8	94.9	89.7	80.1	76.3	217	94.8	96.3	92.3	84.8	80.0	0.92
Mekong River Delta	94.2	98.5	87.9	77.0	72.9	497	93.7	96.2	86.4	74.3	68.8	558	93.9	97.3	87.1	75.6	70.7	0.94

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Total																	
	Male					Female												
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴							
	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}			
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	54.3	71.2	63.6	62.0	40.6	98	62.4	61.1	54.7	47.1	33.0	58.4	66.1	59.1	54.5	36.8	0.81	198
7-8 ²	85.2	87.8	81.1	65.3	57.9	915	79.3	84.5	76.3	62.8	51.9	82.3	86.2	78.8	64.1	55.0	0.90	1788
7	82.8	84.9	75.4	55.4	49.6	483	70.7	81.4	72.3	57.1	43.9	76.8	83.1	73.9	56.2	46.8	0.88	962
8	87.8	91.1	87.5	76.3	67.1	432	89.7	88.2	81.1	69.7	61.7	88.7	89.8	84.5	73.2	64.5	0.92	826
9	91.1	92.3	88.3	87.0	78.6	406	93.6	94.6	90.7	74.9	70.7	92.3	93.4	89.4	81.3	74.9	0.90	767
10-14	96.7	98.1	95.5	88.5	85.2	1573	97.6	97.6	93.9	89.6	86.7	97.1	97.8	94.7	89.1	85.9	1.02	3083
10	95.5	99.3	96.3	84.0	79.9	344	95.8	95.3	84.6	82.0	74.2	95.6	97.5	91.0	83.1	77.3	0.93	632
11	96.3	97.1	93.6	89.1	84.4	389	98.4	99.1	97.2	88.7	87.5	97.2	98.0	95.2	88.9	85.8	1.04	698
12	96.8	98.4	95.8	86.6	83.7	328	99.1	98.7	96.6	89.5	88.6	98.0	98.6	96.2	88.2	86.2	1.06	689
13	98.5	98.3	96.5	92.1	91.6	295	95.5	95.8	94.7	95.2	91.9	97.0	97.0	95.6	93.7	91.8	1.00	612
14	97.0	97.0	96.0	92.7	88.9	216	98.8	99.1	95.5	92.9	90.9	97.9	98.1	95.7	92.8	90.0	1.02	451
School attendance																		
Primary	86.6	90.0	84.5	73.2	65.5	1675	84.0	87.0	79.3	67.5	57.9	85.3	88.6	82.0	70.4	61.9	0.89	3216
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(38.3)	(55.0)	(28.0)	(36.6)	(22.4)	(0.44)	53
Grade 2-3 ³	81.8	85.9	78.6	62.5	53.8	929	77.7	81.9	74.4	61.0	49.7	79.8	84.0	76.6	61.8	51.9	0.92	1789
Grade 2	73.0	78.5	71.0	52.4	42.0	412	67.6	75.7	67.0	51.7	37.8	70.2	77.1	69.0	52.1	39.8	0.90	841
Grade 3	88.7	91.7	84.7	70.4	63.2	517	87.8	88.2	81.7	70.3	61.7	88.3	90.1	83.3	70.4	62.5	0.98	948
Grade 4	95.8	95.5	93.2	88.9	82.9	362	93.3	93.8	88.7	74.4	68.1	94.5	94.6	90.8	81.4	75.3	0.82	746
Grade 5	92.5	96.5	95.2	87.3	81.0	355	96.2	98.2	86.7	81.8	73.4	94.1	97.2	91.5	84.9	77.7	0.91	628

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Male										Female										Total			
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{12,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years		
	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills				Number reading	Number dis-crimination
Lower secondary	97.9	98.7	95.9	90.6	87.2	1249	98.4	98.3	96.6	92.5	90.8	1232	98.1	98.5	96.3	91.6	89.0	1.04	2481					
Grade 6	97.8	98.0	94.6	88.9	84.7	407	98.9	98.5	96.8	89.3	88.1	299	98.2	98.2	95.6	89.1	86.1	1.04	706					
Grade 7	96.4	99.1	94.9	86.4	81.3	318	99.6	99.6	96.9	90.2	89.0	352	98.1	99.4	95.9	88.4	85.4	1.09	670					
Grade 8	98.7	98.8	97.9	93.2	91.8	280	96.4	95.9	95.0	96.3	92.9	302	97.5	97.3	96.4	94.8	92.4	1.01	583					
Grade 9	99.0	99.0	97.3	95.8	93.9	244	98.6	99.2	97.7	95.0	93.6	279	98.8	99.1	97.5	95.3	93.7	1.00	522					
Out-of-school	74.5	74.2	75.7	67.1	60.4	63	80.9	85.6	72.3	52.5	52.5	66	77.8	80.1	74.0	59.6	56.4	0.87	129					
Mother's education																								
Pre-Primary or non-education	74.2	73.8	66.0	54.4	44.2	128	75.5	71.0	62.8	47.1	42.5	131	74.9	72.4	64.4	50.7	43.3	0.96	259					
Primary education	90.5	94.7	83.0	74.7	70.4	438	89.3	91.6	81.4	64.7	61.5	454	89.9	93.2	82.2	69.6	65.9	0.87	892					
Lower secondary	90.1	92.8	88.9	78.9	72.8	1117	90.7	93.2	88.3	79.8	74.7	1021	90.4	93.0	88.6	79.3	73.7	1.03	2137					
Upper secondary	92.3	94.9	91.5	82.0	76.9	620	92.9	93.5	90.3	82.3	78.2	567	92.6	94.2	90.9	82.2	77.5	1.02	1187					
Vocational high school	95.4	96.8	98.0	83.9	79.7	176	85.3	86.4	82.8	80.8	68.5	137	91.0	92.2	91.4	82.5	74.8	0.86	313					
University/college or higher	94.6	94.8	94.6	91.6	84.6	513	91.9	94.6	91.0	88.2	77.8	532	93.2	94.7	92.8	89.8	81.1	0.92	1045					

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Male										Female										Total	
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}			
Child's functional difficulties																						
Has functional difficulty	90.5	89.6	81.0	64.4	63.4	53	(83.9)	(92.4)	(78.9)	(76.0)	(76.0)	43	87.6	90.8	80.1	69.6	69.1	1.20	96			
Has no functional difficulty	91.0	93.3	89.2	80.6	74.7	2939	90.3	91.9	86.8	78.1	72.0	2801	90.7	92.6	88.1	79.4	73.4	0.96	5740			
Ethnicity of household head																						
Kinh and Hoa	92.7	95.1	91.9	84.2	78.6	2576	91.6	94.0	89.7	81.7	75.8	2438	92.2	94.5	90.8	83.0	77.2	0.96	5014			
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	92.5	93.5	81.0	69.0	65.6	181	85.9	85.3	79.4	67.0	60.9	188	89.2	89.3	80.2	67.9	63.2	0.93	370			
Khmer	91.5	90.8	79.8	55.6	52.2	30	92.0	92.2	81.1	59.6	58.5	31	91.8	91.5	80.4	57.6	55.4	1.12	61			
Mong	65.8	74.3	60.9	42.0	26.1	36	72.9	50.7	36.7	24.6	20.5	40	69.6	61.8	48.1	32.8	23.1	0.78	75			
Other/missing	69.0	69.8	63.0	46.1	36.2	169	76.8	77.4	60.4	49.7	42.1	147	72.6	73.4	61.8	47.8	38.9	1.16	316			
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	81.5	83.8	77.7	62.0	55.7	623	84.4	83.3	71.9	59.8	54.9	604	82.9	83.6	74.8	60.9	55.3	0.99	1227			
Second	90.6	92.8	85.5	75.1	67.7	522	87.8	93.5	88.2	71.8	66.7	486	89.2	93.2	86.8	73.5	67.2	0.99	1008			
Middle	94.5	96.8	90.5	84.3	78.7	589	90.0	91.7	88.0	80.4	72.2	558	92.3	94.3	89.3	82.4	75.6	0.92	1146			
Fourth	94.9	96.8	95.0	88.0	83.0	586	93.8	94.8	90.3	86.6	81.2	583	94.4	95.8	92.7	87.3	82.1	0.98	1170			
Richest	93.9	96.3	96.1	91.3	86.0	672	94.6	96.6	95.4	90.5	84.5	613	94.2	96.5	95.7	91.0	85.3	0.98	1285			

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

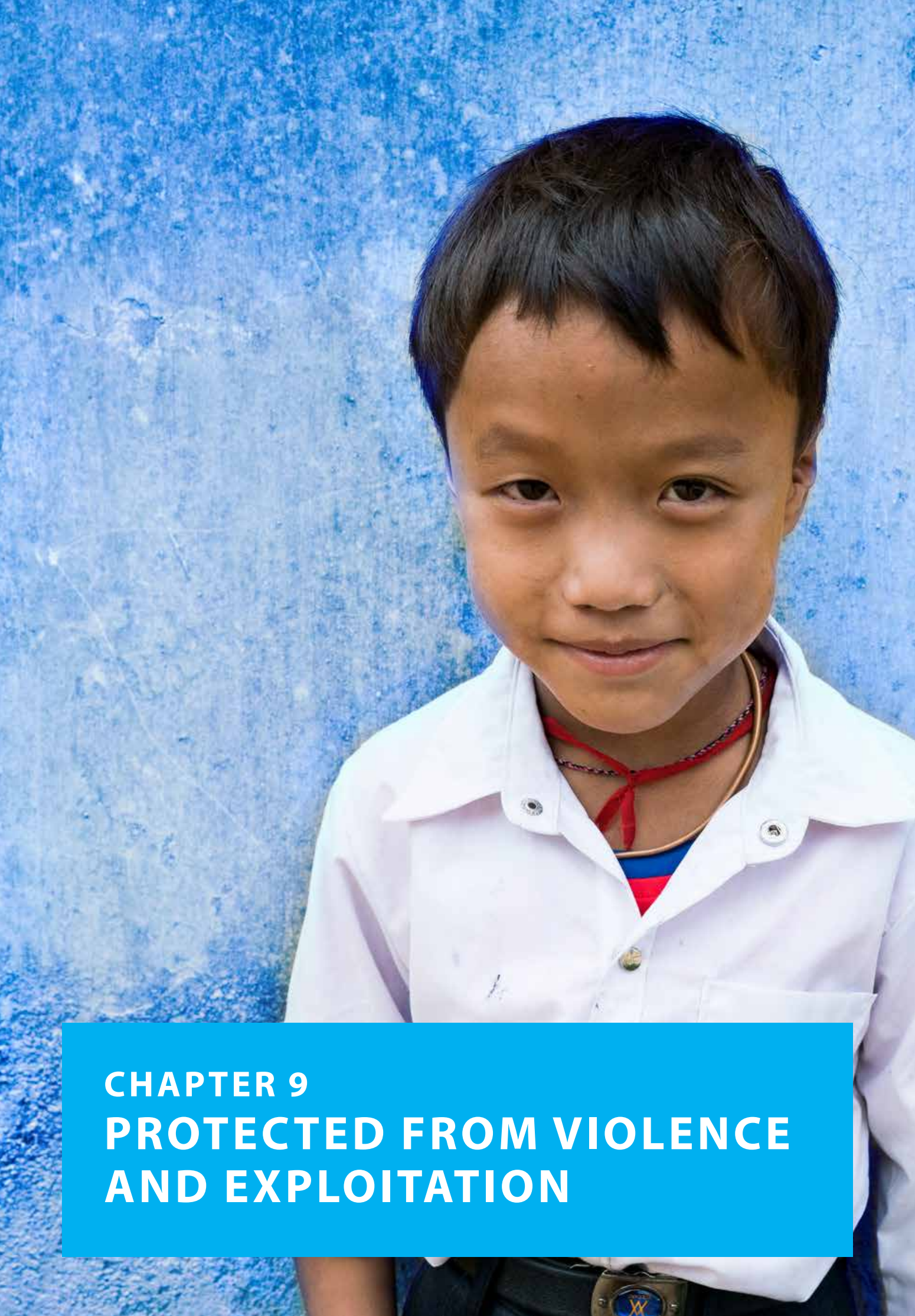
Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Male				Female				Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						
	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number dis-crimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
Parity indices															
Wealth															
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.68	0.89	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.65	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.67	0.65	na
Area															
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.94	0.97	0.91	0.86	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.95	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.86	na
Functional difficulties															
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.99	0.96	0.91	0.80	0.93	1.01	0.91	0.97	1.06	0.97	0.98	0.91	0.88	0.94	na
	¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14) ² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3) ³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1 ⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1 ⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1														

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases



CHAPTER 9
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE
AND EXPLOITATION

9. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹⁷⁸ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

According to the Law on Civil Status 2014¹⁷⁹ and Decree No. 82/2020¹⁸⁰ on administrative sanctions in judicial administration, judicial support, family and marriage, birth registration for a newborn must be completed within 60 days of birth. The Ministry of Justice regulated procedures for birth registration in Circular No. 04/2020/TT-BTP¹⁸¹ that birth registration is implemented by a Commune People's Committee, the lowest level of administrative authority in Viet Nam. An applicant shall submit a birth declaration or certification and produce the marriage certificate of the parents of the child for the committee. These papers are recorded in birth registration books and the commune-level People's Committee chairperson shall sign and grant the birth certificate.

According to Circular 17/2012/TT-BYT issued by MoH, a birth declaration or certification could also be a written birth certification granted by a medical establishment where the child is born, the written certification of a witness, or a written commitment that the birth occurred, or where a child is found. It is not necessary to produce the marriage certificate if a civil status judicial officer clearly knows about the marriage of the child's parents. A birth certificate can still be issued for an out-of-wedlock infant if his/her father cannot be identified or the infant is recognized by another person.

¹⁷⁸ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

¹⁷⁹ Law No. 60/2014/QH13. *Law on Civil Status*. The National Assembly XIII of Viet Nam. 2014.

¹⁸⁰ Decree No. 82/2020/ND-CP. *Administrative sanctions in judicial support, judicial administration, marriage and family, civil law enforcement, enterprise bankruptcy, and cooperatives*. Government of Viet Nam. 2020.

¹⁸¹ Circular 04/2020/TT-BTP. *Detailed regulations for implementation of selected articles stipulated in the Law on Civil Status and Decree No. 123/2015/ND-CP*. Ministry of Justice. 2020.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	68.8	28.4	0.8	98.1	4329	65.7	83
Sex							
Male	70.7	26.3	0.7	97.7	2276	62.8	52
Female	66.8	30.7	0.9	98.5	2053	70.5	31
Area							
Urban	63.4	34.5	0.4	98.3	1369	(*)	24
Rural	71.3	25.6	1.0	98.0	2960	69.5	59
Region							
Red River Delta	62.1	36.3	0.8	99.2	1068	(*)	9
Ha Noi	57.7	41.5	0.4	99.5	358	(*)	2
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	82.3	14.0	0.7	97.0	663	69.6	20
North Central and Central Coastal Area	73.2	25.7	0.0	98.9	934	(*)	10
Central Highlands	66.3	29.0	1.7	97.0	314	(61.4)	9
South East	54.7	42.3	0.6	97.6	706	(*)	17
Ho Chi Minh City	48.3	49.4	1.3	99.1	334	(*)	3
Mekong River Delta	76.5	18.8	1.9	97.1	645	(52.6)	18
Age (in months)							
0-11	68.0	22.8	2.2	93.0	710	77.5	50
12-23	71.6	26.2	0.5	98.3	872	(57.8)	15
24-35	65.2	33.1	0.2	98.5	812	53.5	12
36-47	70.0	28.8	0.9	99.7	949	(*)	3
48-59	68.9	30.2	0.5	99.7	986	(*)	3
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or no education	71.2	19.3	2.7	93.3	168	44.1	11
Primary education	70.5	24.9	0.2	95.6	348	(36.7)	15
Lower secondary	68.0	28.5	1.0	97.5	1235	64.7	31
Upper secondary	72.5	25.9	0.4	98.8	1078	(*)	13
Vocational high school	64.4	33.9	0.2	98.5	294	(*)	4
University/ college or higher	66.6	31.6	1.1	99.3	1205	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	(61.7)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(99.8)	34	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	68.2	30.5	0.6	99.3	2713	(40.4)	18
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	68.1	29.7	0.7	98.6	3585	(68.2)	50
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	74.3	23.3	0.1	97.7	299	(*)	7
Khmer	67.6	26.0	1.0	94.7	55	(*)	3
Mong	74.3	12.5	3.4	90.3	129	52.4	13
Other/missing	69.4	25.1	1.3	95.9	261	(79.1)	11

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.6	19.3	0.9	95.9	895	56.2	37
Second	69.8	26.5	1.3	97.6	801	(*)	19
Middle	69.4	28.8	0.8	99.0	885	(*)	9
Fourth	68.1	29.4	0.7	98.2	908	(*)	17
Richest	60.8	38.5	0.5	99.8	840	(*)	2
¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1							
^Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.							
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Overall, births of 98.1 percent of children under 5 years of age in Viet Nam were registered (Table PR.1.1). The percentage of children with birth registration increased gradually with age. There were almost no differentials between boys and girls and between urban and rural areas or across regions. However, children living in poor households had lower birth registration rates than children living in better-off households. In terms of ethnicity, the survey results show that among ethnic groups, Mong children had the lowest birth registration rate, 90.3 percent. In terms of functional difficulties for children from 2 to 4 years old, the group of children with functional difficulties had a higher birth registration rate than children without functional difficulties, but the difference was quite small.

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children’s self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often, however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹⁸² have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children’s development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	21.4	66.0	41.1	1.6	72.4	11672
Sex						
Male	19.5	67.5	44.6	2.1	74.4	5985
Female	23.5	64.4	37.4	1.1	70.3	5687
Area						
Urban	22.3	64.7	41.9	1.6	72.3	3730
Rural	21.0	66.6	40.7	1.7	72.5	7941
Region						
Red River Delta	29.1	60.4	41.5	2.1	68.2	2911
Ha Noi	19.7	65.7	49.5	2.3	77.5	1047
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	22.4	62.8	31.5	0.8	66.9	1726
North Central and Central Coastal Area	22.3	65.9	52.1	1.7	74.0	2425
Central Highlands	19.9	60.6	40.2	1.6	68.5	850
South East	13.8	73.7	44.0	2.1	79.2	1832
Ho Chi Minh City	11.7	71.7	44.8	2.5	78.5	905
Mekong River Delta	15.7	72.7	32.8	1.2	76.9	1928

182 Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Age						
1-2	24.0	46.6	38.2	0.7	56.6	1684
3-4	20.9	62.9	54.1	2.0	75.2	1935
5-9	17.7	74.4	47.0	1.9	79.4	4570
10-14	25.4	66.1	27.6	1.5	69.4	3482
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or non-education	19.2	61.1	34.7	1.0	66.5	509
Primary education	19.7	69.4	37.1	2.5	73.8	1425
Lower secondary	22.5	65.8	38.1	1.3	71.1	3918
Upper secondary	18.4	70.6	45.9	2.3	76.8	2540
Vocational high school	18.6	70.4	51.5	1.2	77.3	690
University/ college or higher	24.8	59.7	41.6	1.3	69.1	2586
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	18.4	65.4	48.6	4.8	71.1	192
Has no functional difficulty	21.3	68.2	41.8	1.7	74.5	10607
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	21.6	66.4	41.8	1.7	72.9	9895
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	25.9	61.7	28.6	0.4	65.4	749
Khmer	14.0	73.2	39.4	1.3	78.0	134
Mong	20.5	54.8	35.5	1.7	62.9	240
Other/missing	15.2	68.2	47.7	2.0	75.2	654
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	20.8	65.3	39.7	1.1	71.2	2498
Second	19.9	65.9	41.8	1.6	72.3	2024
Middle	20.2	69.5	39.9	1.9	74.5	2288
Fourth	21.0	67.1	44.8	2.0	74.5	2330
Richest	24.7	62.7	39.5	1.6	69.8	2532
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could						
^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.						

In Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021, information was collected to understand whether a child is subjected to violence by household members, either physical punishment (being shook; spanked; hit or slapped on the bottom with bare hand; hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object; hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or; hit or slapped on the hand, arm, or leg; or beaten up over and over as hard as one could) or psychological aggression (being shouted, yelled at or screamed at; or called dumb, lazy or another name like that).

Table PR.2.1 shows that 72.4 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members in the one month preceding the survey. Boys (74.4 percent) were a little more likely to be violently punished than girls (70.3 percent).

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Table PR.2.1 shows that 72.4 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members in the one month preceding the survey. Boys (74.4 percent) were a little more likely to be violently punished than girls (70.3 percent).

For the majority of cases, household members employed a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 66.0 percent of children faced psychological aggression, 41.1 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, bottom, ears or face or hard and repeatedly) were less common, as 1.6 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Male children (44.6 percent) were more likely to experience physical punishment than female children (37.4 percent). Across regions, children living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area were least likely to experience any violent discipline (66.9 percent) while those living in the South East region suffered the most (79.2 percent). In terms of ethnic background, the percentage of Mong children who were violently punished was the lowest (62.9 percent) and that among Khmer children was highest, at 78.0 percent.

While violent methods were common forms of discipline, Table PR.2.2 reveals that only 9.0 percent of mothers/caretakers believed that children should be physically punished. There were notable differentials across background variables of respondents. Overall, those with lower educational attainment levels and those residing in poorer households were more likely to find physical punishment a necessary method of disciplining children. Respondents living in rural areas (9.6 percent), living in the Central Highlands (15.3 percent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (14.9 percent) were more likely to believe that physical punishment was necessary for educating children.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	9.0	7189
Sex		
Male	7.2	189
Female	9.0	7001
Area		
Urban	7.7	2377
Rural	9.6	4813
Region		
Red River Delta	7.0	1647
Ha Noi	8.7	593
Northern Midland and Mountainous Area	14.9	1065
North Central and Central Coastal Area	9.5	1559
Central Highlands	15.3	453
South East	7.5	1210
Ho Chi Minh City	6.3	620
Mekong River Delta	5.1	1254
Age		
<25	8.8	452
25-34	7.8	3193
35-49	10.1	2930
50+	10.0	614
Education		
Pre-primary or no education	18.3	280
Primary education	9.5	905
Lower secondary	9.4	2344
Upper secondary	8.0	1588
Vocational high school	10.3	437
University/ college or higher	7.0	1632
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	7.9	6103
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	11.8	493
Khmer	7.6	84
Mong	28.1	134
Other/missing	16.4	374
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.8	1493
Second	9.7	1315
Middle	7.2	1390
Fourth	7.6	1457
Richest	7.6	1536

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

Viet Nam ratified two ILO conventions concerning child labour, namely the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). To implement the international treaties to prevent child labour, Viet Nam incorporated their provisions into the national legal system. The Law on Children (2016) stipulates that “a child is a human being below the age of 16” (Article 1). Specifically, Article 26 of the Law clearly states: “Children have the right to be protected, in any form, from labour exploitation. They must not work when they are under the working age and they must not work overtime or do heavy, dangerous and hazardous work as regulated by the law. They are protected from being forced to do jobs or being involved in working in places which cause adverse influence on their personality and comprehensive development.” The Labour Code (2019) is the most comprehensive legal document that regulates issues related to child labour and minor workers. The Labour Code stipulates: “The employee is a person aged full 15 years or older” (Article 3), and “The minor employee is an employee under 18 years old” (Article 143). The Labour Code strictly prohibits the employment or unlawful, under-age, forced labour of children and other acts of abuse such as using vocational training and apprenticeships to exploit the child labour force for personal profit, or enticing or forcing child apprentices to engage in illegal activities. For minor employees aged 15 to 17 years and the employment of minors under the age of 15 years, the Labour Code 2019 (Article 143 to Article 147) specifies the employment of minors; principles of employing minor employees (including regulations on the working time per day and per week, working overtime, working at night); employment of minors under the age of 15 years; and the types of work and work places that are prohibited for the employment of minors.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{183,184,185}

183 ‘Own use production of goods’, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

184 UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

185 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17. In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities									
Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021									
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years	
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more		
Total	6.4	5969	17.8	4.9	2083	32.3	4.6	2284	
Sex									
Male	5.9	3058	23.0	4.6	1034	34.1	3.8	1224	
Female	6.8	2912	12.8	5.2	1049	30.3	5.6	1059	
Area									
Urban	3.5	1863	8.6	1.6	717	19.7	4.0	769	
Rural	7.7	4107	22.7	6.7	1366	38.8	5.0	1515	
Region									
Red River Delta	3.8	1506	14.3	0.7	516	29.1	0.7	596	
Ha Noi	3.7	547	13.5	0.3	200	24.1	1.9	227	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	11.1	886	33.1	8.8	272	48.0	2.1	270	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	4.9	1243	22.4	3.0	410	39.6	1.6	454	
Central Highlands	11.4	429	19.7	15.7	153	43.8	9.1	159	
South East	4.9	922	7.8	3.5	339	16.4	12.6	402	
Ho Chi Minh City	5.1	439	7.2	3.4	180	12.5	12.1	193	
Mekong River Delta	7.1	983	15.0	6.8	393	30.0	5.7	402	
School attendance									
Attending ^a	6.3	5868	18.0	3.2	1975	30.1	0.0	1866	
Not attending	9.5	101	14.2	37.0	109	42.5	25.3	418	
Mother's education^b									
Pre-primary or non-education	20.5	262	33.1	25.8	92	49.3	18.8	144	
Primary education	8.1	738	21.5	9.3	386	31.2	10.4	437	
Lower secondary	8.0	2055	20.4	3.4	813	35.7	3.0	1009	
Upper secondary	3.4	1301	16.2	4.1	358	35.6	0.3	340	
Vocational high school	3.1	368	(15.2)	(0.4)	73	(*)	(*)	47	
University/ college or higher	3.8	1241	6.2	0.1	360	8.8	0.0	276	
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	4.9	117	(17.8)	(1.1)	42	(27.1)	(11.3)	42	
Has no functional difficulty	6.4	5853	17.8	5.0	2042	32.4	4.5	2242	

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021								
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	4.9	5058	15.3	3.2	1834	29.3	3.9	2023
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	13.1	407	40.2	15.7	97	56.6	2.8	88
Khmer	6.0	69	17.2	6.2	23	33.5	21.5	22
Mong	25.2	108	50.3	38.5	23	84.1	10.9	40
Other/missing	14.9	327	33.8	17.6	107	50.5	14.1	111
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.3	1345	31.5	13.1	404	56.7	9.0	381
Second	5.3	1023	23.0	5.3	336	28.8	9.0	426
Middle	4.3	1154	17.9	3.4	401	31.5	5.9	479
Fourth	5.9	1165	11.6	3.5	415	30.5	0.4	454
Richest	3.3	1282	8.9	0.7	526	20.4	0.6	544
^a Includes attendance to early childhood education ^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. na: not applicable (*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases () Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases								

Table PR.3.1 shows the proportion of children who engaged in some form of economic activity over the age-specific number of hours. Overall, 6.4 percent of children age 5-11 years who involved in economic activities for at least one hour, 4.9 percent of children age 12-14 years involved in economic activities for 14 or more hours and 4.6 percent of children age 15-17 years engaged in economic activities for 43 or more hours.

The combined results of the three age groups above (Table PR.3.3) show that 5.7 percent of children age 5-17 years were involved in economic activities for more than the age-specific number of hours, i.e., they were involved in child labour in economic activities. The proportion was not significantly different between males and females, however, there were large differentials among regions, with the lowest being in the Red River Delta, at 2.5 percent, and the highest in the Central Highlands region, at 11.8 percent. These figures for rural areas were higher than urban areas, at 6.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. The Kinh/Hoa group was the lowest, at 4.3 percent while the Mong group was the highest, at 23.7 percent. Children not attending school were more likely to be involved in economic activities than children attending school (24.8 percent versus 4.5 percent). The proportion of children involved in economic activities over the age-specific number of hours correlated to wealth index quintiles and mother's education levels. Children in Ho Chi Minh City (6.4 percent) were much more likely to engage in child labour in terms of economic activities than those in Ha Noi City (2.6 percent).

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as child labour.¹⁸⁶

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores						
Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores ^A during the previous week, by age groups, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	44.0	1.4	5969	83.1	3.9	2083
Sex						
Male	39.5	1.4	3058	76.9	3.5	1034
Female	48.8	1.3	2912	89.2	4.3	1049
Area						
Urban	39.5	1.2	1863	80.3	3.7	717
Rural	46.1	1.4	4107	84.6	4.0	1366
Region						
Red River Delta	44.7	0.5	1506	89.5	2.3	516
Ha Noi	45.9	0.9	547	90.5	0.0	200
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	52.2	1.2	886	86.3	7.2	272
North Central and Central Coastal Area	40.7	0.5	1243	84.9	2.7	410
Central Highlands	42.4	3.8	429	79.9	7.7	153
South East	39.1	2.0	922	75.3	3.5	339
Ho Chi Minh City	36.1	3.3	439	64.7	6.6	180
Mekong River Delta	45.3	2.4	983	78.5	3.9	393
School attendance						
Attending ^B	44.1	1.4	5868	84.5	3.4	1975
Not attending	37.7	2.6	101	57.5	13.1	109
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or non-education	51.4	2.3	262	73.2	12.6	92
Primary education	44.7	2.6	738	81.3	3.7	386
Lower secondary	44.9	1.4	2055	83.2	4.8	813
Upper secondary	45.2	1.1	1301	83.9	2.7	358
Vocational high school	50.8	1.5	368	(86.6)	(5.4)	73
University/ college or higher	37.5	0.6	1241	85.7	0.8	360
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	34.8	4.4	117	(74.9)	(0.9)	42
Has no functional difficulty	44.2	1.3	5853	83.3	4.0	2042

¹⁸⁶ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores ^A during the previous week, by age groups, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021						
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	42.4	1.2	5058	83.6	2.8	1834
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	58.1	1.2	407	85.0	11.1	97
Khmer	45.5	0.1	69	82.4	9.8	23
Mong	56.2	2.4	108	52.7	32.6	23
Other/missing	47.9	4.4	327	79.2	8.6	107
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	48.0	2.7	1345	80.3	8.4	404
Second	43.7	0.7	1023	78.1	6.8	336
Middle	42.7	1.4	1154	86.6	2.2	401
Fourth	43.7	1.2	1165	85.1	1.4	415
Richest	41.7	0.6	1282	84.1	1.9	526
^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years. ^B Includes attendance to early childhood education na: not applicable Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/missing' category in the 'Mother's education' is not shown. () Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table PR.3.2 shows children's involvement in household chores over the age-specific threshold for the number of hours. The proportion of children age 5-11 years and 12-14 years who were involved in household chores for at least 21 hours was 1.4 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. In general, for children age 5-14 years, the proportion of children involved in household chores over the age-specific threshold was 1.6 percent (see Table PR.3.3).

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children age 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e., using the general production boundary.

Table PR.3.3: Child labour						
Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	11.6	5.7	42.2	1.6	6.9	10336
Sex						
Male	13.3	5.2	37.7	1.5	6.4	5316
Female	9.7	6.2	46.9	1.7	7.6	5020
Area						
Urban	6.9	3.2	39.1	1.5	4.6	3349
Rural	13.8	6.9	43.6	1.6	8.1	6987
Region						
Red River Delta	9.7	2.5	43.3	0.7	3.2	2618
Ha Noi	8.8	2.6	44.4	0.5	3.1	974
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	17.6	8.9	48.8	2.1	10.1	1429
North Central and Central Coastal Area	13.7	3.8	40.5	0.8	4.5	2108
Central Highlands	13.9	11.8	41.0	3.8	13.8	741
South East	6.4	6.5	37.0	1.8	8.2	1663
Ho Chi Minh City	5.1	6.4	33.9	3.3	9.4	812
Mekong River Delta	10.7	6.7	42.4	2.2	8.7	1778
Age						
5-11	1.4	6.4	44.0	1.4	7.5	5969
12-14	17.8	4.9	83.1	3.9	7.9	2083
15-17	32.3	4.6	na	na	4.6	2284
School attendance						
Attending ^B	10.3	4.5	43.9	1.5	5.7	9709
Not attending	30.9	24.8	16.0	2.7	26.2	627

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Mother's education^c						
Pre-primary or non education	20.8	21.0	40.6	3.5	22.8	498
Primary education	14.9	9.1	41.3	2.2	10.7	1561
Lower secondary	14.3	5.7	41.3	1.8	7.2	3877
Upper secondary	9.6	3.0	44.5	1.2	3.9	2000
Vocational high school	6.1	2.4	51.3	1.9	4.3	489
University/ college or higher	3.5	2.5	41.2	0.6	3.1	1877
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	9.4	5.5	35.8	2.7	8.2	200
Has no functional difficulty	11.6	5.7	42.3	1.6	6.9	10136
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	10.4	4.3	41.2	1.3	5.4	8916
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	18.0	12.0	53.9	2.6	13.5	592
Khmer	11.3	9.1	43.9	2.0	11.0	114
Mong	28.2	23.7	42.7	5.9	25.5	171
Other/missing	18.4	15.2	44.3	4.3	17.7	544
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	17.9	11.9	45.5	3.3	13.8	2130
Second	11.5	6.2	39.7	1.7	7.5	1785
Middle	11.5	4.5	41.3	1.2	5.7	2034
Fourth	9.7	4.2	42.4	1.0	5.2	2034
Richest	7.5	2.1	41.5	0.8	2.8	2353

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.3 combines children involved in economic activities and performing household chores at, or above and below, age-specific thresholds detailed in previous tables: 6.9 percent of children age 5-17 years were involved in both household chores and economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds (considered as child labour). There were differentials between boys and girls, with a lower percentage among boys (6.4 percent) than girls (7.6 percent). Children in rural areas (8.1 percent) were more likely to be involved in child labour than those in urban areas (4.6 percent). Across six regions, the percentage of child labour was highest in the Central Highlands (13.8 percent) and lowest in the Red River Delta region (3.2 percent). Differentials were observed among children from different backgrounds. While 26.2 percent of children who were not attending school were engaged in child labour, this rate among children attending school was 5.7 percent. Children in poorer households, those with mothers who have lower education, as well as those in ethnic minority groups were more likely to engage in child labour. It was observed that the percentage of children in Ho Chi Minh City who engaged in either economic activities or household chores at or above age-specific thresholds was high, at 9.4 percent.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Significant differentials were observed between males and females, and by regions. While 4.6 percent of boys worked in hazardous conditions, this percentage among girls was 3.2 percent. The lowest proportion was observed in the Northern Central and Central Coastal region, at 2.5 percent, while it was highest in the Central Highlands, at 8.7 percent. The proportion in rural areas was higher than in urban areas (5.0 percent versus 1.8 percent); the proportion among the Mong ethnic group was the highest, while the lowest was among the Kinh/Hoa group (27.3 percent versus 2.9 percent). Children not attending school were more likely to work in hazardous conditions than children attending school (29.1 percent versus 2.3 percent). The proportion of children age 5-17 years worked in hazardous conditions was correlated with wealth index quintiles and mother's education level.

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions																							
		Percentage of children engaged in:					Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions																		
		Economic activities above age specific threshold		Household chores above age specific threshold		Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery		Exposed to dust, fumes or gas		Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity		Exposed to loud noise or vibration		Working at heights		Working with chemicals or explosives		Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions		Total hazardous work		Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A		Number of children age 5-17 years	
		5.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.9	9.5	10336						
Sex																									
	Male	5.2	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	9.6	5316						
	Female	6.2	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	9.3	5020						
Area																									
	Urban	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	5.7	3349						
	Rural	6.9	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.0	11.3	6987							
Region																									
	Red River Delta	2.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	5.8	2618						
	Ha Noi	2.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	5.9	974							
	Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	8.9	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.2	0.1	1.2	2.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.2	14.3	1429							
	North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	6.1	2108							
	Central Highlands	11.8	3.8	4.0	2.6	2.4	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	8.7	18.0	741							
	South East	6.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	3.9	9.8	1663							
	Ho Chi Minh City	6.4	3.3	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	3.6	10.8	812							
	Mekong River Delta	6.7	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	3.7	11.1	1778							

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions												
Percentage of children engaged in:												
	Economic activities above age specific threshold			Household chores above age specific threshold			Carrying heavy loads		Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery		Number of children age 5-17 years	
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions		Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A
Age												
5-11	6.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	5969
12-14	4.9	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	11.0	2083
15-17	4.6	0.0	5.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.3	13.0	2284
School attendance												
Attending ^B	4.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.4	9709
Not attending	24.8	2.7	16.7	10.2	9.9	11.4	5.2	4.3	7.6	5.0	41.5	627
Mother's education^C												
Pre-primary or non-education	21.0	3.5	10.5	7.8	6.8	7.1	1.8	4.0	2.3	2.1	33.1	498
Primary education	9.1	2.2	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	14.3	1561
Lower secondary	5.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	10.1	3877
Upper secondary	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.0	2000
Vocational high school	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	489
University/college or higher	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1877
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	5.5	2.7	3.4	1.9	1.7	5.5	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	13.3	200
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	9.4	10136

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Viet Nam SDGCIW 2020 - 2021

		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions																											
Percentage of children engaged in:		Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery					Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity					Exposed to other unsafe things, processes or conditions					Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years										
Economic activities above age specific threshold		Carrying heavy loads					Exposed to dust, fumes or gas					Exposed to loud noise or vibration					Working at heights					Working with chemicals or explosives							
Household chores above age specific threshold																													
Ethnicity of household head																													
Kinh and Hoa		4.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.9	7.4	8916					
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung		12.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	5.1	16.6	592						
Khmer		9.1	2.0	4.9	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.4	16.0	114						
Mong		23.7	5.9	17.6	15.7	8.6	12.9	0.9	7.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	27.3	42.5	171						
Other/missing		15.2	4.3	7.2	3.8	2.6	4.9	1.7	2.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	11.9	23.2	544						
Wealth index quintile																													
Poorest		11.9	3.3	4.8	3.3	2.0	4.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	9.1	19.1	2130						
Second		6.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.4	9.4	1785						
Middle		4.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.5	8.2	2034						
Fourth		4.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	6.9	2034						
Richest		2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.2	2353						

^AThe definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^BIncludes attendance to early childhood education

^CThe disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹⁸⁷ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁸⁸

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{189,190} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Table PR.4.1W shows that among women age 20-24 years, 1.1 percent were married before the age of 15 and 14.6 percent were married before their 18th birthday. There were differentials between urban and rural areas and by regions. In urban areas there was no marriage of women before the age of 15 was reported while this was 1.9 percent in rural areas. Whereas the proportion married before age 18 years was 2.4 percent in urban and 23.2 percent in rural areas. In the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, early marriage rates before age of 15 and before age of 18 were the highest, 3.3 percent and 34.3 percent respectively. By women's educational, ethnic and economic backgrounds, there were great differentials observed with higher percentages among women with lower education attainment level,

187 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

188 Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

189 Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

190 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

in poorer households and belonging to ethnic minority groups. Of women age 20-24 years having no education or pre-primary education, 9.0 percent married before 15 years of age and 66.0 percent before 18.

Table PR.4.1W also shows 7.4 percent of women age 15-19 years who were currently married or in a union. Differentials by region and between urban and rural areas were observed with 9.0 percent in rural area versus 4.6 percent in urban area, the highest percentage (16.0 percent) in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region versus the lowest (2.4 percent) in the Red River Delta. The percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union also strongly corresponded to women's ethnic, economic and educational backgrounds in a similar way to the early marriage rate among women age 20-24 years. Among all women age 15-49 years in union, 1.2 percent were in polygynous unions.

For the indicators of early marriage (before the ages of 15 and 18) among men age 20-24 years, and being currently married or in union among men age 15-19 years, table PR.4.1M shows lower percentages than those among women of the same age groups. There were 0.3 percent and 1.9 percent of men age 20-24 years married before the ages of 15 and 18 respectively. Among men age 15-19 years, there were 1.4 percent of men currently married or in union. Similar to women of the same age groups, the same trend was observed by men's educational, ethnic and economic backgrounds. Among all men age 15-49 years in union, 1.9 percent were in polygynous unions which was higher than that among women of the same age group (1.2 percent).

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union		
Total	1.0	10770	1.0	11.2	9385	1.1	14.6	1352	7.4	1385	1.2	7577		
Area														
Urban	0.5	4031	0.5	5.2	3525	0.0	2.4	559	4.6	505	1.5	2558		
Rural	1.3	6739	1.2	14.8	5860	1.9	23.2	792	9.0	879	1.1	5020		
Region														
Red River Delta	0.4	2574	0.4	7.2	2178	0.0	7.8	296	2.4	396	0.6	1794		
Ha Noi	0.1	1042	0.1	5.3	885	0.0	6.7	158	0.5	158	0.6	657		
Northern Midealand and Mountainous Area	2.3	1311	2.2	23.1	1150	3.3	34.3	152	16.0	161	0.5	1050		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.7	2065	0.8	8.5	1817	1.0	11.2	232	7.0	248	1.2	1525		
Central Highlands	2.4	640	2.2	18.2	559	1.3	29.3	82	12.5	81	1.1	475		
South East	0.7	2348	0.7	7.1	2073	0.7	6.4	363	7.0	275	3.2	1430		
Ho Chi Minh City	0.4	1250	0.4	4.2	1096	0.0	3.9	217	4.2	154	5.6	673		
Mekong River Delta	1.1	1832	1.0	14.0	1608	1.8	21.8	225	9.1	223	0.5	1303		
Age														
15-19	1.0	1385	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	1385	0.1	102		
15-17	1.1	946	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	946	0.0	25		
18-19	0.9	439	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.5	439	0.1	77		
20-24	1.1	1352	1.1	14.6	1352	1.1	14.6	1352	na	na	1.4	627		

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union		
25-29	1.4	1820	1.4	10.7	1820	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	1384		
30-34	0.6	1737	0.6	8.3	1737	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	1548		
35-39	0.8	1648	0.8	8.9	1648	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	1476		
40-44	1.2	1507	1.2	13.3	1507	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	1319		
45-49	0.7	1322	0.7	12.6	1322	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	1122		
Education														
Pre-primary or no education	8.4	342	7.9	37.2	333	9.0	66.0	20	60.0	9	1.3	294		
Primary education	2.6	1109	2.5	22.4	1083	6.4	36.1	53	32.3	26	1.0	932		
Lower secondary	1.1	3234	0.8	17.1	3035	3.0	32.7	322	26.4	199	1.3	2700		
Upper secondary	0.1	2992	0.1	6.9	2008	0.0	14.5	410	3.5	985	1.8	1630		
Vocational high school	0.1	446	0.1	0.6	443	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	3	0.3	367		
University/ college or higher	0.4	2646	0.4	1.0	2483	0.0	0.0	518	1.1	163	0.8	1654		
Ethnicity of household head														
Kinh and Hoa	0.5	9356	0.5	8.5	8137	0.6	9.5	1139	5.0	1219	1.2	6449		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.9	612	1.0	22.4	550	3.2	35.5	71	13.4	61	0.7	501		
Khmer	2.8	129	3.0	20.7	114	1.1	32.3	18	18.3	15	1.3	95		
Mong	13.0	178	11.0	53.4	148	10.6	57.7	48	54.2	30	1.4	151		
Other/missing	5.0	496	5.3	31.3	436	1.0	40.9	76	23.9	60	1.1	381		

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union ⁴	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.2	1944	3.1	24.9	1688	3.3	38.7	251	19.1	255	1.3	1493	1.3	
Second	1.1	2150	1.1	14.0	1856	2.2	18.2	296	10.2	294	1.3	1453	1.3	
Middle	0.3	2227	0.4	8.1	1940	0.0	6.8	320	4.0	287	1.1	1489	1.1	
Fourth	0.3	2186	0.3	7.7	1922	0.0	8.0	269	3.9	264	1.0	1560	1.0	
Richest	0.3	2263	0.3	3.3	1979	0.0	1.4	216	0.5	285	1.2	1583	1.2	

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years		Men age 20-24 years		Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	0.4	4923	0.4	4271	0.3	1.9	636	1.4	652	1.9	3027
Area											
Urban	0.3	1749	0.3	1559	0.0	0.0	259	0.0	190	1.8	1016
Rural	0.4	3174	0.4	2712	0.5	3.3	377	1.9	462	1.9	2011
Region											
Red River Delta	0.2	1126	0.2	963	0.0	0.2	142	0.0	164	0.7	676
Ha Noi	0.0	424	0.0	363	(0.0)	(0.0)	55	0.0	62	1.8	259
Northern Midland and Mountainous Area	1.0	588	1.1	520	0.8	8.5	48	5.7	68	2.0	447
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.1	914	0.2	794	0.0	1.0	112	0.1	120	1.9	579
Central Highlands	0.3	330	0.3	285	1.0	10.6	51	(3.1)	45	0.9	206
South East	0.2	1121	0.2	991	0.6	0.6	184	1.0	130	2.4	594
Ho Chi Minh City	0.2	568	0.2	514	0.0	0.0	100	(0.0)	54	2.3	283
Mekong River Delta	0.7	844	0.5	718	0.0	0.3	98	1.9	126	3.1	523
Age											
15-19	0.4	652	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	652	(1.8)	9
15-17	0.5	486	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	486	(*)	3
18-19	0.0	166	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	166	(0.0)	6
20-24	0.3	636	0.3	na	0.3	1.9	636	na	na	1.2	132
25-29	0.3	870	0.3	870	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	468
30-34	0.7	801	0.7	801	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	632
35-39	0.4	768	0.4	768	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	683
40-44	0.3	624	0.3	624	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	587
45-49	0.1	572	0.1	572	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	515

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union		
Education															
Pre-primary or no education	1.1	15.7	117	1.1	15.7	113	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	4	0.1	89		
Primary education	1.3	7.1	453	1.3	7.1	437	(0.4)	(3.2)	35	(10.2)	16	2.9	360		
Lower secondary	0.5	2.7	1543	0.4	2.7	1410	0.5	4.1	166	4.4	133	2.6	1069		
Upper secondary	0.1	0.9	1508	0.2	0.9	1059	0.5	1.0	224	0.2	449	0.6	680		
Vocational high school	1.0	1.3	244	1.0	1.3	240	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	4	2.0	195		
University/ college or higher	0.0	0.3	1058	0.0	0.3	1012	0.0	0.4	185	(0.0)	45	1.5	634		
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	1.0	4212	0.2	1.0	3649	0.2	0.5	529	0.7	564	1.9	2550		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.4	7.0	307	0.4	7.0	282	(0.0)	(2.3)	35	(1.3)	25	2.4	206		
Khmer	0.3	58	58	(0.4)	(4.7)	49	(0.0)	(5.8)	6	(0.0)	10	1.4	40		
Mong	6.0	26.1	82	6.5	26.1	73	2.5	22.4	21	47.8	9	4.3	65		
Other/missing	0.7	12.0	264	0.9	12.0	219	0.8	8.9	46	1.9	45	0.2	167		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	7.9	1010	0.9	7.9	879	0.6	7.1	142	4.1	131	2.6	647		
Second	0.4	1.9	984	0.4	1.9	858	0.0	0.8	141	1.0	127	3.0	572		
Middle	0.3	0.9	989	0.1	0.9	858	0.0	0.1	139	1.8	131	0.7	596		
Fourth	0.1	0.9	997	0.1	0.9	868	1.0	1.0	110	0.0	129	1.5	604		
Richest	0.2	0.4	943	0.3	0.4	808	0.0	0.0	104	0.0	135	1.6	608		

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allows for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Among women, there was no clear trend in early marriage by age group, but in urban areas the percentage of women married or in union before the age of 18 had decreased over time, from 6.8 percent for women age 45-49 years to 2.4 percent for women age 20-24 years. There was a similar trend for early marriage, before the age of 15, among urban women. In rural areas, the trend was mixed, with the highest rates of early marriage, both before 15 years old (1.9 percent) and before 18 years (23.2 percent) observed among women age 20-24 years. Rural women were more likely to get married early than urban women in all age groups.

For men, the overall trend of early marriage before the age of 18 decreased over age groups, from 3.7 percent among men age 45-49 years to 1.9 percent among men age 20-24 years. However, this trend was not observed for the indicator of early marriage, before the age of 15. There was a significant difference between rural and urban areas for each age group. Rural men were much more likely to get married before the ages of 15 and 18 than their peers in urban areas.

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021												
Age	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.5	4031	5.2	3525	1.3	6739	14.8	5860	1.0	10770	11.2	9385
15-19	0.0	505	na	na	1.6	879	na	na	1.0	1385	na	na
15-17	0.0	299	na	na	1.6	647	na	na	1.1	946	na	na
18-19	0.0	206	na	na	1.7	233	na	na	0.9	439	na	na
20-24	0.0	559	2.4	559	1.9	792	23.2	792	1.1	1352	14.6	1352
25-29	1.0	638	5.4	638	1.6	1183	13.6	1183	1.4	1820	10.7	1820
30-34	0.0	636	5.2	636	0.9	1101	10.2	1101	0.6	1737	8.3	1737
35-39	0.4	655	4.1	655	1.0	993	12.0	993	0.8	1648	8.9	1648
40-44	1.2	573	7.9	573	1.2	934	16.5	934	1.2	1507	13.3	1507
45-49	0.6	465	6.8	465	0.8	857	15.8	857	0.7	1322	12.6	1322

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

Age	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
	Total	0.3	1749	1.1	1559	0.4	3174	3.2	2712	0.4	4923	2.4
15-19	0.0	190	na	na	0.6	462	na	na	0.4	652	na	na
15-17	0.0	131	na	na	0.7	355	na	na	0.5	486	na	na
18-19	(0.0)	59	na	na	0.0	107	na	na	0.0	166	na	na
20-24	0.0	259	0.0	259	0.5	377	3.3	377	0.3	636	1.9	636
25-29	0.0	329	0.7	329	0.5	542	2.7	542	0.3	870	1.9	870
30-34	0.9	277	1.8	277	0.6	524	2.8	524	0.7	801	2.4	801
35-39	0.1	275	0.5	275	0.5	494	2.3	494	0.4	768	1.7	768
40-44	0.8	223	1.9	223	0.1	401	4.1	401	0.3	624	3.3	624
45-49	0.0	197	2.0	197	0.2	375	4.6	375	0.1	572	3.7	572

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner. The results show that there were important spousal age differences in Viet Nam. Of women age 20-24 years married/in a union, only 5.8 percent have a husband or partner who is 10 or more years older, while the majority (56.7 percent) have husbands or partners up to four years older. Younger women, age 15-19 years, had a higher proportion of having a husband or partner who is 10 or more years older, 9.3 percent versus 5.8 percent.

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 -2021

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:			Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:			Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union				
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older ¹		Total	Younger	0-4 years older		5-9 years older	10+ years older ²		
											Total	
Poorest	5.1	66.9	25.3	2.7	100.0	49	14.2	60.8	18.5	6.5	100.0	193
Second	(2.4)	(42.6)	(46.9)	(8.1)	(100.0)	30	1.8	62.8	27.9	7.5	100.0	148
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	15.5	51.0	27.9	5.6	100.0	127
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	8.9	52.2	37.4	1.5	100.0	100
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(2.9)	(48.2)	(41.6)	(7.3)	(100.0)	59

¹ MICS indicator PR.7.a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)² MICS indicator PR.7.b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

Note:

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services¹⁹¹.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 years prior to the survey by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault indicating where it took place and the type of weapon used. Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

Table PR.6.1W shows that 1.6 percent of women had experienced physical violence due to robbery or assault in the year before the survey, and 0.7 percent had suffered multiple incidents. In the three years before the survey, the rate of physical violence due to robbery or assault among women was 3.6 percent. While there was no differential between urban and rural areas, there was a difference by region; women in the Central Highlands and in the South East regions were more likely to suffer from physical violence due to robbery or assault than in other regions, either in the last year or in the last three years. In Ho Chi Minh City, this rate was quite high, at 2.8 percent and 6.4 percent of women during the last year and the last three years, respectively. Older women were more likely to suffer from robbery or assault than young women; 2.0 percent for women 45-49 years versus 1.2 percent for women 20-24 years during the last year. Mong and Khmer women were more likely to experience physical violence from robbery or assault than other ethnic groups. Poorer women were more subject to robbery or assault than wealthier women.

Table PR.6.1M shows that the proportion of men who experienced physical violence due to robbery or assault in the three years before the survey was 2.8 percent, and within one year before the survey it was 1.2 percent, while 0.4 percent experienced multiple incidences. Men were more likely to suffer from physical violence from robbery or assault in Ho Chi Minh City than in other provinces (1.5 percent in the last year and 3.9 percent in the last three years). Men age 18-19 years were more likely to have experienced this than other age groups (4.5 percent in the last year and 6.3 percent in the last three years).

¹⁹¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	1.7	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	3.6	1.6	0.7	10770
Area										
Urban	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.3	3.9	1.5	0.5	4031
Rural	1.4	0.7	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.6	3.4	1.7	0.9	6739
Region										
Red River Delta	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.0	0.5	2574
Ha Noi	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	0.7	1042
Northern Middland and Mountainous Area	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	1.2	0.9	3.8	1.3	0.9	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	1.8	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	3.6	2.0	0.8	2065
Central Highlands	2.0	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.8	0.4	5.3	3.0	0.8	640
South East	4.4	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	5.8	2.4	1.1	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	5.3	2.2	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.3	6.4	2.8	1.2	1250
Mekong River Delta	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.5	1832
Age										
15-19	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.0	1385
15-17	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.8	3.3	1.6	1.2	946
18-19	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	439
20-24	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.7	1352
25-29	2.2	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.7	1.8	0.7	1820
30-34	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.2	1.2	0.6	1737
35-39	1.7	0.9	0.3	2.3	1.1	0.4	3.8	1.9	0.7	1648
40-44	2.3	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.3	4.1	1.8	0.5	1507
45-49	1.7	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	4.4	2.0	1.2	1322

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of women	
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year						
Education												
Pre-primary or no education	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.4	2.9	1.6	6.7	3.3	1.7	342		
Primary education	1.9	0.8	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	4.2	2.1	0.4	1109		
Lower secondary	1.9	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.7	4.0	1.9	1.0	3234		
Upper secondary	1.8	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.5	3.4	1.6	0.9	2992		
Vocational high school	2.1	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	4.3	2.0	0.4	446		
University/ college or higher	1.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.9	0.3	2646		
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.7	9356		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.8	3.8	1.3	0.8	612		
Khmer	4.4	3.5	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.3	6.5	3.9	1.5	129		
Mong	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.4	3.0	2.9	7.7	3.1	2.9	178		
Other/missing	1.1	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.7	0.8	4.3	2.2	0.8	496		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.1	0.6	0.2	2.7	1.6	0.9	3.8	2.2	1.1	1944		
Second	2.3	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.7	4.8	2.2	1.0	2150		
Middle	2.8	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	4.0	2.0	0.7	2227		
Fourth	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.8	2186		
Richest	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.8	0.3	2263		

¹MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^AA robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something by using force or threatening to use force".

^BAn assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of men	
	Robbery ^a			Assault ^b			In the last 3 years		In the last 1 year ^c			Multiple times in the last 1 year
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year				
Total	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.1	2.8	1.2	0.4	4923		
Area												
Urban	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.3	1.1	0.4	1749		
Rural	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.4	3174		
Region												
Red River Delta	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.1	1126		
Ha Noi	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.1	424		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.2	588		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.9	0.4	914		
Central Highlands	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.5	3.0	1.2	0.7	330		
South East	2.4	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.1	4.4	2.3	0.8	1121		
Ho Chi Minh City	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	3.9	1.5	0.6	568		
Mekong River Delta	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.3	844		
Age												
15-19	1.1	0.7	0.3	4.3	1.7	0.2	5.0	2.3	0.4	652		
15-17	0.9	0.7	0.1	4.0	0.9	0.1	4.6	1.5	0.1	486		
18-19	1.6	0.7	0.7	5.3	3.8	0.4	6.3	4.5	1.1	166		
20-24	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	1.2	0.5	636		
25-29	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.1	870		
30-34	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	0.5	801		
35-39	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	768		
40-44	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.8	624		
45-49	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.4	572		

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery ^a			Assault ^b			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Education										
Pre-primary or no education	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.8	0.2	117
Primary education	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	3.9	2.5	1.2	453
Lower secondary	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	2.9	1.3	0.5	1543
Upper secondary	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.2	1508
Vocational high school	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.5	0.5	244
University/ college or higher	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.3	1058
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	2.8	1.3	0.4	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	307
Khmer	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	58
Mong	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	82
Other/missing	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.8	0.6	264
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.5	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.4	1010
Second	1.6	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.9	0.3	3.7	1.6	0.8	984
Middle	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.3	989
Fourth	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.1	997
Richest	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.3	943
¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault										
^A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something by using force or threatening to use force".										
^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.										

Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Overall, 89.8 percent of women and 81.8 percent of men experienced robbery with no weapon.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)						
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Total	89.8	5.4	0.0	7.3	10.2	188
Area						
Urban	86.3	6.7	0.0	10.2	13.7	94
Rural	93.3	4.1	0.0	4.4	6.7	94
Education						
Primary education	(94.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(5.4)	21
Lower secondary	90.0	5.6	0.0	4.4	10.0	61
Upper secondary	(78.9)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(21.1)	53
University/ college or higher	(98.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	43
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	86.0	7.7	0.0	8.3	14.0	84
Less than 1 year ago	92.7	3.6	0.0	6.6	7.3	102
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	90.8	3.5	0.0	6.8	9.2	147
Attempted robbery	(86.4)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(13.6)	41
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Pre-primary or no education', 'Vocational high school' categories in 'Education', and 'Don't remember' category in 'Last incident occurred' are not shown.						
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)						
Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021						
	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Total	81.8	8.3	0.0	9.9	18.2	59

Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and the type of weapon used. Overall, among women being assaulted, 73.9 percent of women experienced the most recent assault at home. More women in rural areas experienced assault than in urban areas, 82.6 percent versus 57.4 percent. Table PR.6.3M shows that the most common place where the most recent assault occurred against men was in the street (45.3 percent), followed by at school or in the workplace (19 percent).

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Location of last incident of assault						Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years	
	At home	In another home	In the street	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other		Any weapon
Total	73.9	6.3	10.0	1.4	2.2	6.2	100.0	88.0	4.7	0.2	9.4	12.0	213
Area													
Urban	57.4	6.5	17.6	0.0	4.5	14.1	100.0	90.6	2.9	0.0	8.2	9.4	74
Rural	82.6	6.2	6.0	2.2	1.1	2.0	100.0	86.6	5.6	0.4	10.0	13.4	139
Last incident occurred													
More than 1 year ago	76.1	6.8	8.0	0.5	2.5	6.1	100.0	90.0	4.1	0.0	7.5	10.0	107
Less than 1 year ago	69.7	6.1	12.9	2.5	2.1	6.7	100.0	87.0	5.6	0.5	10.1	13.0	99
Number of offenders													
1	81.1	4.4	7.7	0.3	2.1	4.3	100.0	90.3	2.9	0.3	7.6	9.7	179
2 or more	(26.5)	(18.8)	(25.1)	(8.2)	(3.2)	(18.3)	(100.0)	(72.4)	(15.9)	0.0	(21.7)	(27.6)	30

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

	Location of last incident of assault							Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years	
	At home	In another home	In the street	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other		Any weapon
Total	9.6	8.1	45.3	13.6	2.2	19.0	2.3	100.0	80.6	10.1	0.0	12.6	19.4	88
Last incident occurred														
More than 1 year ago	2.7	7.4	50.4	9.9	0.0	25.8	3.8	100.0	84.7	9.8	0.0	9.0	15.3	53
Less than 1 year ago	(21.7)	(2.5)	(40.1)	(20.8)	(6.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(72.3)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(27.7)	32
Number of offenders														
1	(15.3)	(9.6)	(38.4)	(5.8)	(4.1)	(23.9)	(2.8)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(9.1)	43
2 or more	(5.0)	(1.7)	(55.0)	(26.2)	(0.4)	(9.4)	(2.3)	(100.0)	(70.8)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(29.2)	36
Recognition of offender(s)														
Yes	7.3	7.5	36.3	15.8	2.4	28.1	2.7	100.0	78.5	9.7	0.0	13.1	21.5	58
No	(15.8)	(1.5)	(72.8)	(4.6)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(16.7)	24

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Finally, Tables P.R6.4W and P.R6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police. Overall, 27.7 percent of women who experienced physical violence within the past year due to robbery and/or assault reported it to the police. The percentage of reporting to the police was lower among those who were assaulted (18.3 percent) than those who were robbed (38.6 percent). For men, reporting to police was higher than for women, at 32.1 percent for physical violence due to robbery and/or assault. There was no differential in the reporting rate between robbery and assault.

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year by type of last assault and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experienced robbery in the last year	Number of women experienced assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1A}	Number of women experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault				
Total	16.7	12.2	38.6	12.6	5.7	18.3	84	99	27.7	183
Area										
Urban	(17.0)	(17.1)	(38.4)	(19.0)	(4.3)	(23.3)	36	31	31.3	67
Rural	(16.4)	(8.5)	(38.8)	9.7	6.4	16.1	48	67	25.5	115

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25–49 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year by type of last robbery percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year by type of last assault and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police		Number of men experienced robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police		Number of men experienced assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1, A}	Number of men experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon		Any robbery	Assault with no weapon			
Total	(22.6)	(10.3)	31	(14.5)	(16.9)	32	32.1	64

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.¹¹

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W shows that 84.8 percent of women age 15-49 years felt safe walking alone in the vicinity of their home after dark. There were minor differentials by region, social and educational background for women. However, in Ho Chi Minh City, this rate was quite low, at 71.8 percent, as compared to other regions.

The proportion of women age 15-49 who felt safe at home alone at night was 92.6 percent, with a slight difference between urban and rural areas. Combining the two indicators, nearly 0.4 percent of women age 15-49 years felt very unsafe when walking alone in the vicinity of their home or being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1M shows that 97.4 percent of men felt safe walking alone in the neighbourhood of their home. This rate was lowest in Ho Chi Minh City.

For men, 98.7 percent felt safe at home alone after dark, and there was almost no difference between urban (98.8 percent) and rural areas (98.6 percent). Combining the two indicators, only 0.1 percent of men age 15-49 years felt very unsafe walking alone in the vicinity of their home or being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020 - 2021

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women		
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark						
															5.7	0.3
Total	7.5	77.3	9.2	0.3	5.7	100.0	84.8	12.8	79.8	5.8	0.1	1.5	100.0	92.6	0.4	10770
Area																
Urban	8.9	75.7	9.4	0.3	5.8	100.0	84.5	14.7	79.0	4.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	93.7	0.3	4031
Rural	6.7	78.2	9.1	0.3	5.6	100.0	84.9	11.6	80.3	6.4	0.1	1.6	100.0	91.9	0.4	6739
Region																
Red River Delta	10.0	81.9	6.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	91.7	23.3	72.8	2.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	96.0	0.1	2574
Ha Noi	9.2	80.9	7.1	0.0	2.8	100.0	89.9	26.2	71.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	97.4	0.1	1042
Northern Midland and Mountainous Area	11.3	79.3	7.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	90.7	16.4	78.5	4.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.0	0.8	1311
North Central and Coastal Area	7.2	81.7	8.9	0.1	2.0	100.0	89.0	9.6	85.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.1	2065
Central Highlands	6.7	70.5	9.9	1.1	11.8	100.0	77.2	8.2	80.4	9.0	0.6	1.8	100.0	88.6	1.4	640
South East	4.6	68.7	14.0	0.5	12.2	100.0	73.3	7.1	81.7	8.0	0.1	3.0	100.0	88.8	0.6	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	2.4	69.4	13.9	0.3	14.0	100.0	71.8	5.5	84.1	7.8	0.2	2.4	100.0	89.6	0.5	1250
Mekong River Delta	5.8	77.6	8.8	0.0	7.8	100.0	83.4	7.9	81.6	7.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	89.5	0.0	1832
Age																
15-19	6.0	77.9	10.6	0.5	5.1	100.0	83.8	12.6	78.2	7.7	0.1	1.4	100.0	90.8	0.5	1385
15-17	5.6	78.2	11.0	0.4	4.9	100.0	83.7	13.3	77.2	8.2	0.1	1.3	100.0	90.5	0.4	946
18-19	7.0	77.2	9.6	0.6	5.5	100.0	84.2	11.3	80.3	6.8	0.1	1.5	100.0	91.6	0.7	439
20-24	6.5	73.6	11.9	0.4	7.7	100.0	80.0	10.1	79.5	7.8	0.2	2.4	100.0	89.6	0.6	1352
25-29	6.8	73.0	12.3	0.3	7.6	100.0	79.8	10.9	79.7	7.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	90.5	0.4	1820
30-34	7.8	77.6	9.3	0.4	4.9	100.0	85.4	12.4	80.9	5.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	93.2	0.4	1737
35-39	7.3	82.5	5.9	0.2	4.0	100.0	89.7	15.2	79.3	4.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	94.5	0.2	1648
40-44	9.2	78.5	7.0	0.3	5.0	100.0	87.8	14.4	80.6	3.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	95.0	0.3	1507
45-49	9.2	78.0	7.3	0.2	5.3	100.0	87.1	14.1	80.3	4.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	94.4	0.2	1322

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020 - 2021

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women		
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark						
Education																
Pre-primary or no education	4.7	80.6	9.3	0.5	4.9	100.0	85.3	7.8	84.7	6.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	92.5	0.5	342
Primary education	6.7	78.1	9.0	0.1	6.2	100.0	84.8	10.0	81.5	6.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	91.5	0.1	1109
Lower secondary	7.1	78.6	7.6	0.4	6.2	100.0	85.7	10.9	81.1	5.9	0.1	2.0	100.0	92.0	0.5	3234
Upper secondary	6.4	77.2	11.0	0.4	5.0	100.0	83.6	13.1	78.4	7.3	0.1	1.1	100.0	91.5	0.4	2992
Vocational high school	11.0	75.0	9.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	86.0	13.0	81.2	4.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	94.2	0.6	446
University/ college or higher	9.4	75.3	9.3	0.2	5.8	100.0	84.7	16.5	78.2	3.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	94.7	0.2	2646
Ethnicity of household head																
Kinh and Hoa	7.6	77.3	9.0	0.3	5.8	100.0	84.9	13.0	79.8	5.6	0.1	1.5	100.0	92.8	0.3	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	8.7	78.8	9.6	0.8	2.1	100.0	87.5	12.8	80.7	6.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.5	0.8	612
Khmer	3.9	77.6	7.9	1.0	9.7	100.0	81.4	15.2	74.4	4.4	0.1	5.9	100.0	89.6	1.1	129
Mong	9.8	71.4	17.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	81.2	13.9	77.2	8.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	91.1	0.6	178
Other/missing	4.6	77.1	10.0	0.7	7.6	100.0	81.6	7.9	81.5	8.2	0.4	2.2	100.0	89.3	0.8	496
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	6.3	77.7	10.9	0.4	4.7	100.0	84.0	8.4	81.8	8.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	90.2	0.4	1944
Second	7.1	74.6	10.0	0.8	7.4	100.0	81.7	9.7	81.0	7.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	90.7	0.8	2150
Middle	5.0	79.8	8.4	0.2	6.6	100.0	84.7	9.2	83.8	5.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	93.0	0.2	2227
Fourth	8.4	77.2	9.2	0.2	5.2	100.0	85.5	14.0	78.9	5.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	92.9	0.2	2186
Richest	10.7	77.1	7.7	0.1	4.4	100.0	87.7	21.9	74.0	3.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	95.8	0.3	2263

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone after dark ¹	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	22.6	74.8	2.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.4	33.1	65.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.1	4923
Area																
Urban	22.9	73.9	2.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.6	34.7	64.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.0	1749
Rural	22.4	75.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.7	32.2	66.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.2	3174
Region																
Red River Delta	17.4	81.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.9	33.3	66.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	1126
Ha Noi	17.1	80.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.0	27.7	71.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	24.7	73.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	41.7	57.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	19.6	77.8	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.3	26.9	72.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.1	0.0	914
Central Highlands	37.1	60.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.1	43.3	56.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	330
South East	20.7	74.9	3.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	95.5	30.3	67.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.4	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	27.8	66.6	4.2	0.2	1.3	100.0	94.4	38.0	59.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.2	568
Mekong River Delta	27.9	69.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	33.3	64.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.0	844
Age																
15-19	21.2	75.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	30.1	67.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.1	0.4	652
15-17	22.0	74.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	30.7	66.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.1	0.2	486
18-19	18.9	77.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	28.2	69.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	0.7	166
20-24	20.0	77.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	29.0	69.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	636
25-29	23.2	74.1	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.3	33.4	65.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	870
30-34	20.9	76.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.2	33.4	65.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.0	801
35-39	22.6	75.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.3	35.0	64.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.4	0.1	768
40-44	24.7	71.6	3.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	96.4	36.0	62.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.2	624
45-49	25.9	72.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.6	34.6	64.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	572

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark				Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹				Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:				Total	Percentage of men who feel safe alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Very unsafe	Very safe	Total	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe					Never home alone after dark
Education																	
Pre-primary or no education	21.5	73.7	2.3	0.0	2.4	100.0	93.9	33.7	64.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	96.8	0.0	117	
Primary education	23.2	74.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.8	32.7	65.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.6	453	
Lower secondary	23.9	74.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.3	32.2	66.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.1	1543	
Upper secondary	21.1	76.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.5	33.3	65.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.0	1508	
Vocational high school	13.9	82.3	2.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	96.2	26.8	72.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	244	
University/ college or higher	24.6	71.7	3.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.3	35.7	62.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.0	1058	
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kinh and Hoa	22.3	75.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.4	32.7	66.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.1	4212	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	22.8	75.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	36.9	61.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	307	
Khmer	19.7	78.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	38.6	60.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	58	
Mong	21.0	75.6	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.6	26.8	72.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	0.0	82	
Other/missing	27.1	68.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.0	35.5	62.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.7	1.0	264	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	22.7	74.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.0	33.6	65.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.4	1010	
Second	22.5	75.8	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.3	32.0	66.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	984	
Middle	19.6	78.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.8	27.2	71.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.1	989	
Fourth	23.7	73.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.1	36.2	62.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.0	997	
Richest	24.4	72.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	96.6	36.6	62.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.6	0.0	943	

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W shows that 10.9 percent of women thought that a husband was justified for hitting or beating his wife for at least one of five reasons. This was higher in rural areas, at 12.4 percent compared to 8.4 percent in urban areas. By region, the percentage was highest in the Central Highlands (22.6 percent) and lowest in the Mekong River Delta (6.1 percent). By marital status, this rate was highest among women currently married or in union (12.3 percent) and lowest among women never married or in union (6.9 percent). This rate was positively correlated with age but negatively correlated with wealth and education. In other words, more educated women and those from wealthier households tended to have lower levels of the agreement.

Table PR.8.1M shows that 9.9 percent of men age 15-49 years believed that a husband was justified for beating his wife for at least one of five reasons. This rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, 11.2 percent versus 7.7 percent. By region, this rate was the highest in the North Central and Central Coast (18 percent), the lowest in the Red River Delta (6.8 percent). By marital status, this rate was highest among the group of men who had formerly been married or in union (14.6 percent) and the lowest in the group of men never been married (9.1 percent).

Both tables show that women (10.9 percent) were more likely than men (9.9 percent) to think that a husband was justified when beating or hitting his wife for one of the five reasons. The reason that was most common among both men and women was “if the wife neglects the children” for which 8.4 percent of women and 6.8 percent of men thought wife-beating was justified.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified for beating his wife in various circumstances, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified for beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	2.2	8.4	4.6	2.3	0.5	10.9	10770
Area							
Urban	1.7	6.4	3.6	2.0	0.2	8.4	4031
Rural	2.5	9.6	5.2	2.5	0.7	12.4	6739
Region							
Red River Delta	1.4	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	6.4	2574
Ha Noi	2.2	7.5	2.2	0.6	0.3	9.3	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	3.6	9.7	6.9	2.9	0.8	12.5	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.9	13.3	10.0	7.4	1.2	18.6	2065
Central Highlands	4.1	18.0	8.5	2.6	0.9	22.6	640
South East	1.3	6.9	2.9	1.1	0.3	8.8	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.3	1250
Mekong River Delta	1.0	5.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	6.1	1832
Age							
15-17	0.6	6.2	3.3	1.0	0.5	8.6	946
18-19	2.4	5.3	3.3	2.1	0.5	6.6	439
20-24	1.4	7.5	3.0	2.1	0.3	8.8	1352
25-29	1.9	8.3	4.7	2.3	0.5	10.8	1820
30-34	1.6	7.5	4.1	2.4	0.7	9.8	1737
35-39	2.1	7.8	4.2	1.7	0.4	10.5	1648
40-44	3.8	11.3	6.8	4.0	0.5	14.7	1507
45-49	3.6	10.9	5.9	2.5	0.6	13.9	1322
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	9.4	18.5	13.2	6.7	2.3	23.0	342
Primary education	4.3	14.7	7.7	3.6	1.5	18.6	1109
Lower secondary	2.5	10.9	5.0	2.2	0.4	13.6	3234
Upper secondary	1.6	6.8	4.1	2.1	0.4	9.5	2992
Vocational high school	0.7	4.9	3.5	2.9	0.1	6.9	446
University/ college or higher	1.0	3.9	2.3	1.7	0.1	5.2	2646
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.6	9.4	5.1	2.6	0.5	12.3	7577
Formerly married/in union	2.9	8.1	5.4	3.0	1.1	10.1	696
Never married/in union	0.6	5.5	2.6	1.5	0.4	6.9	2493
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	1.8	7.3	3.9	2.1	0.3	9.6	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.6	9.5	4.7	2.9	0.3	12.5	612
Khmer	2.5	16.4	4.3	0.9	0.5	17.9	129
Mong	12.2	19.1	13.8	8.9	3.9	22.6	178
Other/missing	7.3	22.5	13.2	4.4	2.7	27.9	496
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.9	14.8	7.4	3.4	1.2	18.6	1944
Second	2.4	9.4	6.5	3.1	0.4	13.0	2150
Middle	1.2	7.1	3.4	1.9	0.6	9.2	2227
Fourth	0.9	7.0	3.3	1.9	0.1	8.5	2186
Richest	1.9	4.7	2.8	1.6	0.3	6.3	2263

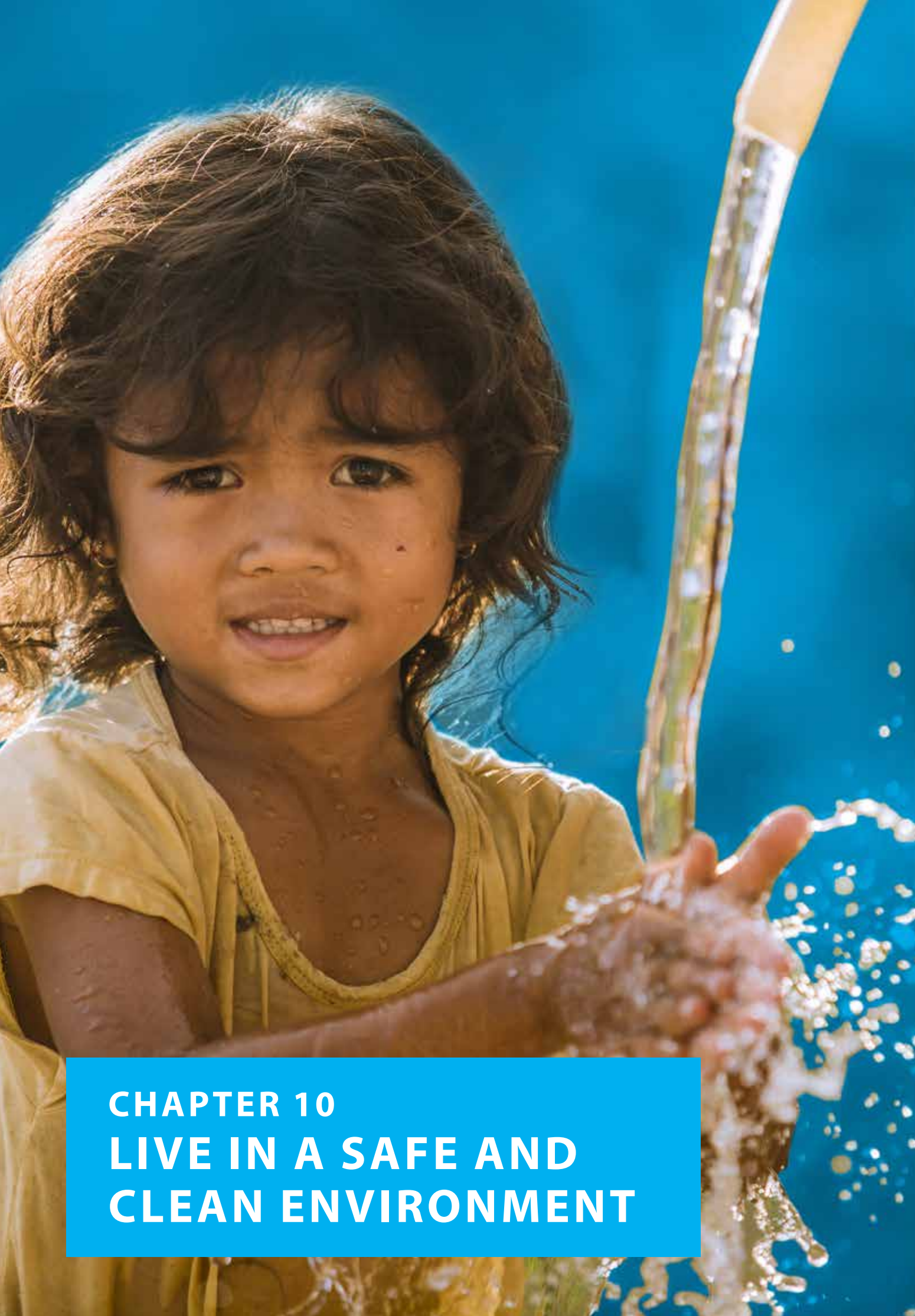
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020 - 2021

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified for beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	2.1	6.8	4.4	1.7	0.3	9.9	4923
Area							
Urban	1.7	6.1	3.3	0.7	0.4	7.7	1749
Rural	2.3	7.2	4.9	2.2	0.3	11.2	3174
Region							
Red River Delta	1.3	5.4	3.5	0.5	0.2	6.8	1126
Ha Noi	1.5	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	3.7	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	2.5	5.5	2.6	1.2	0.1	8.4	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.9	13.1	7.8	4.9	0.2	18.0	914
Central Highlands	1.5	5.4	5.1	2.9	0.4	9.5	330
South East	1.8	5.4	3.2	0.6	0.1	8.2	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	0.8	2.8	2.4	0.9	0.1	5.3	568
Mekong River Delta	1.3	5.2	4.3	1.0	0.9	9.0	844
Age							
15-17	0.1	5.2	3.2	2.3	0.0	9.0	486
18-19	0.5	4.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	5.9	166
20-24	0.8	4.7	2.2	2.7	0.1	7.4	636
25-29	2.1	9.4	5.5	1.6	0.9	12.4	870
30-34	2.4	7.6	4.3	1.0	0.2	10.1	801
35-39	2.3	6.6	5.3	2.2	0.1	9.2	768
40-44	2.6	5.6	4.7	1.1	0.3	9.6	624
45-49	4.1	8.0	5.3	1.4	0.4	12.2	572
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	3.1	6.8	6.1	1.5	0.3	8.0	117
Primary education	3.3	8.3	5.3	1.0	0.5	12.4	453
Lower secondary	2.9	8.0	6.6	2.4	0.2	13.0	1543
Upper secondary	1.2	6.1	3.1	1.5	0.0	8.4	1508
Vocational high school	1.5	10.3	2.9	1.8	0.8	11.5	244
University/ college or higher	1.5	4.7	2.6	1.1	0.6	6.5	1058
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.6	7.0	4.9	1.5	0.4	10.2	3027
Formerly married/in union	3.0	11.2	5.9	1.4	0.1	14.6	148
Never married/in union	1.0	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.2	9.1	1748
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	2.0	6.5	4.4	1.6	0.2	9.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	2.2	9.5	3.4	1.5	1.5	14.0	307
Khmer	4.4	13.1	9.8	3.4	0.9	17.7	58
Mong	3.9	7.0	3.2	4.0	0.1	12.2	82
Other/missing	2.2	7.1	4.4	1.9	0.3	10.3	264
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.7	8.4	5.4	2.1	0.3	13.0	1010
Second	3.2	8.3	7.2	3.9	0.6	14.2	984
Middle	1.5	8.8	3.5	0.8	0.0	10.0	989
Fourth	1.6	5.1	3.3	0.8	0.2	6.8	997
Richest	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.7	0.4	5.4	943

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence



CHAPTER 10
LIVE IN A SAFE AND
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁹². Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to preventing disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁹³

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁹⁴

The distribution of the population by the main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁹⁵.

192 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

193 WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

194 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

195 Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of the household population by the main source of drinking water and percentage of the household population using improved drinking water sources, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members														
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources						Total																
	Piped water			Tube well/ borehole			Protected well			Protected spring						Rainwater collection			Bottled water ^A			Tanker truck/ Sachet water ^A			Unprotected well/ spring			Surface water	
Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water ^A	Tanker truck/ Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well/ spring	Surface water	Other/ Missing	Total																
Total	32.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	14.3	9.7	6.1	10.4	22.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.1	47832													
Area																													
Urban	57.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	4.7	2.7	0.4	2.6	29.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	16496													
Rural	19.5	2.9	0.2	0.2	19.4	13.4	9.1	14.5	18.0	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	97.2	31336													
Region																													
Red River Delta	49.4	6.9	0.1	0.1	14.7	2.8	0.3	17.6	7.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	11796													
Ha Noi	57.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	21.8	1.5	0.0	10.6	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	4319													
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	16.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	22.8	17.4	31.7	0.7	2.2	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	93.9	6041													
North Central and Central Coastal Area	34.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	20.3	17.6	7.3	5.8	11.5	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	9683													
Central Highlands	12.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	12.4	37.5	8.4	0.3	23.7	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	96.8	2943													
South East	35.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	12.8	4.5	0.0	0.5	44.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	9016													
Ho Chi Minh City	47.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	46.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	4565													
Mekong River Delta	22.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	26.9	44.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	8355													
Education of household head																													
Pre-primary or no education	16.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	11.4	12.4	23.8	8.5	19.0	0.4	4.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	94.6	2458													
Primary education	21.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	14.0	9.3	7.4	14.6	27.6	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	96.8	9280													
Lower secondary	24.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	17.5	12.8	5.7	13.0	20.8	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.2	17582													
Upper secondary	38.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	14.6	8.8	4.0	7.5	23.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.6	9300													
Vocational high school	55.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	10.8	5.1	3.0	5.2	17.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	2029													
University/ college or higher	59.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.0	2.7	4.9	18.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.5	7044													

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of the household population by the main source of drinking water and percentage of the household population using improved drinking water sources, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members						
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources						Total								
	Piped water			Tube well/ borehole			Protected well		Protected spring		Rainwater collection					Bottled water ^A		Tanker truck/ Sachet water ^A		Unprotected well/ spring	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water ^A	Tanker truck/ Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well/ spring	Surface water	Other/ Missing	Total						
Ethnicity of household head																					
Kinh and Hoa	36.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	15.0	8.5	1.2	11.5	23.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.0	41491				
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	8.8	2.0	0.8	0.2	14.6	20.5	36.2	0.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	90.9	2792				
Khmer	12.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	10.0	2.6	0.2	24.6	47.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	563				
Mong	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.4	67.6	4.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	84.1	773				
Other/missing	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	6.2	22.5	38.7	0.4	16.7	0.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	94.0	2214				
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	5.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	13.4	18.9	24.8	12.5	14.6	0.2	0.2	5.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	93.0	9569				
Second	13.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	17.5	14.4	3.0	14.7	32.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	9564				
Middle	25.9	3.4	0.0	0.1	17.8	8.4	1.3	10.9	31.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.1	9565				
Fourth	45.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	14.7	5.7	0.6	10.1	20.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	9569				
Richest	72.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	8.3	1.1	0.5	3.9	11.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	9566				

¹MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources
^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Overall, 98.1 percent of the population used an improved source of drinking water (Table WS.1.1), with 99.6 percent in urban areas and 97.2 percent in rural areas. The situation in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous area was not as good as other regions, with 93.9 percent of the population using improved drinking water sources.

The source of drinking water varied significantly by region. In the Red River Delta region, 56.3 percent of the population used drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. In the South East region, 36.6 percent of the population used piped water into their dwelling, yard or plot as did 34.4 percent of the North Central and Central Coastal region. In contrast, only 22.9 percent of those living in the Mekong River Delta, 19.1 percent of those living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, and 12.7 percent of those in the Central Highlands used piped water into their dwelling, yard or plot. For these latter regions with less usage of on-site piped water, the household population in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region used protected springs (31.7 percent) and tube well/borehole (22.8 percent) as main sources of drinking water. Meanwhile, rainwater collection (26.9 percent) and bottled water (44.9 percent) were the two main sources for the Mekong River Delta, and protected wells (37.5 percent) were the main source of water for the Central Highlands.

There was an obvious differential between urban and rural areas in the usage of piped water into dwellings, yard or plot. While only less than one-fourth (22.4 percent) of the rural population use this improved water source, it was almost six out of ten people (58.8 percent) in urban areas. This differential was also observed by ethnicity with the highest rate in Kinh/Hoa group (38.9 percent) and the lowest rate in Mong ethnic group (3.2 percent). The usage of piped water into dwelling, yard or plot positively corresponded with the educational attainment levels of the household heads and household's wealth index.

Table WS.1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of the household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Time to source of drinking water										Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources							
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A			
Total	95.3	2.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	47832			
Area													
Urban	98.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	16496			
Rural	93.6	3.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.0	31336			
Region													
Red River Delta	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	11796			
Ha Noi	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4319			
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	91.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	93.8	6041			
North Central and Coastal Area	94.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.3	9683			
Central Highlands	82.8	11.3	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	94.2	2943			
South East	97.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	9016			
Ho Chi Minh City	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4565			
Mekong River Delta	96.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.5	8355			
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or no education	86.9	6.2	1.2	0.2	3.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	93.2	2458			
Primary education	93.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	96.4	9280			
Lower secondary	95.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	17582			
Upper secondary	96.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	9300			
Vocational high school	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	2029			
University/ college or higher	98.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	7044			
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	97.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	41491			
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	85.6	5.1	0.2	0.0	7.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	90.7	2792			
Khmer	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	563			
Mong	72.5	10.3	1.3	0.0	13.3	2.4	0.3	100.0	82.8	773			
Other/missing	77.3	13.0	2.5	1.2	2.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	90.3	2214			

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of the household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Wealth index quintile	Time to source of drinking water								Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^a	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^a	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Poorest	84.5	7.5	0.8	0.3	5.2	1.4	0.1		100.0	91.9	9569
Second	95.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0		100.0	98.5	9564
Middle	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0		100.0	99.1	9565
Fourth	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		100.0	99.8	9569
Richest	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		100.0	99.9	9566

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^a Includes cases where household members do not collect

Combining the use of improved water sources and time to collect water within 30 minutes per round trip, table WS.1.2 shows that overall, 97.8 percent of the population using basic drinking water services with 95.3 percent of household members using an improved water source located on premises and 2.6 percent spending up to 30 minutes for water collection. A similar trend of improved water source usage was observed in table WS.1.2. Lower percentages of basic drinking water service use were found in the Northern Midlands and Mountain region (93.8 percent) and Central Highlands region (94.2 percent). The rate was also found to be lower among the Mong ethnic group than the national average (82.8 percent versus 97.8 percent). The use of basic drinking water services was positively correlated with educational attainment levels of the household head and the household wealth index. Regarding the time of collecting improved drinking water, it was observed that in the Central Highlands, household members were more likely to spend more than 30 minutes than those in other regions, 1.7 percent versus 0.2 percent at the national level.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for the collection of water among household members without water sources on the premises. Among households without a water source on the premises, women age 15 years or older were more likely to collect water for the family than their male peers (34.2 percent versus 23.6 percent). In the Central Highlands region, women age 15 years or older collected water for the family in more than half (54.7 percent) of the 15.5 percent of household members without drinking water on premises.

Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member who is primarily responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Total			
Total	3.2	47832	34.2	23.6	1.0	1.5	39.8	100.0	1531	
Area										
Urban	1.3	16496	35.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	51.3	100.0	219	
Rural	4.2	31336	34.0	25.4	1.1	1.7	37.7	100.0	1312	
Region										
Red River Delta	0.9	11796	33.4	31.8	0.0	0.0	34.8	100.0	108	
Ha Noi	0.3	4319	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	3.1	6041	22.6	28.0	0.2	1.2	48.0	100.0	186	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.8	9683	19.2	24.1	0.5	0.4	55.8	100.0	370	
Central Highlands	15.5	2943	54.7	24.2	2.8	3.6	14.7	100.0	457	
South East	2.5	9016	33.3	17.2	0.0	1.3	48.2	100.0	226	
Ho Chi Minh City	1.5	4565	25.0	12.7	0.0	3.7	58.6	100.0	67	
Mekong River Delta	2.2	8355	27.1	20.2	0.0	0.0	52.8	100.0	184	
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or no education	9.3	2458	43.9	28.5	4.4	3.0	20.2	100.0	229	
Primary education	4.3	9280	38.7	24.4	1.2	1.0	34.7	100.0	404	
Lower secondary	3.0	17582	31.6	27.4	0.0	1.7	39.3	100.0	519	
Upper secondary	2.9	9300	24.3	17.5	0.0	1.1	57.1	100.0	269	
Vocational high school	1.5	2029	(45.1)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.4)	100.0	31	
University/ college or higher	1.1	7044	(31.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.9)	100.0	79	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	2.9	46903	33.5	21.9	0.9	1.7	42.0	100.0	1342	
Unimproved	20.7	901	44.4	33.3	1.6	0.0	20.7	100.0	186	

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	1.9	41491	29.6	17.6	0.0	0.4	52.4	100.0	795
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	6.7	2792	18.8	25.9	0.0	1.2	54.1	100.0	188
Khmer	1.5	563	14.2	32.4	0.0	0.0	53.5	100.0	9
Mong	14.2	773	22.0	31.8	0.6	0.0	45.6	100.0	110
Other/missing	19.4	2214	52.8	31.4	3.3	4.0	8.4	100.0	431
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	10.1	9569	38.5	27.7	1.5	2.0	30.3	100.0	970
Second	3.4	9564	23.8	15.4	0.0	1.0	59.8	100.0	320
Middle	1.6	9565	28.7	18.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	100.0	153
Fourth	0.5	9569	(59.2)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	100.0	48
Richest	0.4	9566	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	40

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/missing' in Source of drinking water and in the education of household head is not shown.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Don't know/missing		
Total	84.6	7.0	3.5	1.1	3.8	100.0	929
Area							
Urban	86.3	8.8	0.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	109
Rural	84.4	6.7	3.8	0.7	4.3	100.0	820
Region							
Red River Delta	(96.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	70
Ha Noi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	86.2	6.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
North Central and Central Coastal Area	81.5	13.7	3.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	164
Central Highlands	77.0	9.2	4.3	1.5	8.0	100.0	390
South East	94.5	0.3	1.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	122
Ho Chi Minh City	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Mekong River Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Education							
Pre-primary or no education	74.9	13.4	8.1	3.2	0.4	100.0	183
Primary education	81.3	6.0	5.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	190
Lower secondary	87.4	5.8	1.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	352
Upper secondary	92.9	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	154
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
University/ college or higher	(86.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Age							
0-9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
0-14	(64.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.7)	100.0	38
15-19	79.2	8.1	4.8	0.0	7.8	100.0	34
15-17	(65.4)	(13.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(13.1)	100.0	21
18-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
20-24	80.0	8.5	4.4	0.0	7.1	100.0	72
25-49	85.1	7.7	3.5	1.7	1.9	100.0	590
50+	89.8	5.2	3.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	194
Sex							
Male	82.5	7.1	2.7	0.5	7.3	100.0	382
Female	86.2	6.9	4.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	547
Source of drinking water							
Improved	84.1	6.9	3.4	1.3	4.2	100.0	778
Unimproved	87.2	7.2	3.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	148

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	<u>Average time spent collecting water per day</u>					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Don't know/missing		
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	96.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	100.0	378
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	95.5	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Khmer	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Mong	76.0	9.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Other/missing	72.6	13.1	4.7	1.5	8.2	100.0	401
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.2	9.4	4.7	0.8	4.8	100.0	686
Second	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	129
Middle	93.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	69
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	36
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water in the last month and the main reasons why household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed. Overall, 97.0 percent of the household members had drinking water available when needed. Among those unable to access water, the most common reason was that water was not available from the source (71.6 percent) and the second most common reason being that they could not access the water source (15.9 percent).

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons why household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
		Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Water salinity	Other/DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	97.0	47832	71.6	0.0	15.9	2.9	9.6	100.0	1413
Area									
Urban	99.0	16496	69.6	0.0	20.5	0.5	9.5	100.0	148
Rural	95.9	31336	71.9	0.0	15.3	3.2	9.6	100.0	1264
Region									
Red River Delta	99.4	11796	58.9	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Ha Noi	99.5	4319	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.2	6041	89.3	0.0	5.2	0.3	5.2	100.0	348
North Central and Coastal Area	92.5	9683	71.4	0.0	22.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	726
Central Highlands	97.1	2943	87.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	7.8	100.0	83
South East	98.6	9016	75.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.2	100.0	100
Ho Chi Minh City	98.6	4565	(12.8)	(0.0)	(79.7)	(0.0)	(7.4)	100.0	46
Mekong River Delta	99.0	8355	45.9	0.2	8.7	16.7	28.6	100.0	86
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or no education	94.2	2458	74.3	0.1	9.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	142
Primary education	96.2	9280	59.2	0.1	20.5	6.0	14.2	100.0	346
Lower secondary	96.8	17582	73.0	0.0	16.3	3.4	7.4	100.0	568
Upper secondary	97.2	9300	78.0	0.0	11.1	1.2	9.7	100.0	239
Vocational high school	97.3	2029	71.6	0.0	26.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	54
University/ college or higher	99.1	7044	84.2	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	64

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons why household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
		Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Water salinity	Other/DK/ Missing	Total		
Source of drinking water									
Improved	97.2	46903	71.3	0.0	15.6	3.1	10.0	100.0	1294
Unimproved	87.2	901	76.4	0.0	19.9	0.2	3.6	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	97.9	41491	64.4	0.0	20.4	4.3	10.9	100.0	850
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	91.2	2792	86.6	0.0	4.0	0.4	9.0	100.0	245
Khmer	98.9	563	(61.1)	(2.9)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(18.9)	100.0	6
Mong	88.2	773	88.4	0.0	6.5	0.1	5.0	100.0	92
Other/missing	89.7	2214	85.5	0.0	10.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	220
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.1	9569	78.9	0.1	8.1	2.9	10.0	100.0	826
Second	96.8	9564	66.0	0.0	19.4	4.3	10.4	100.0	304
Middle	98.3	9565	67.3	0.0	23.8	1.2	7.7	100.0	156
Fourth	99.1	9569	57.2	0.0	24.3	4.4	14.1	100.0	86
Richest	99.6	9566	(71.8)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.9)	(2.3)	100.0	41

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/missing' in 'Source of drinking water' and in the education of household head is not shown

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5A shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water in the last 12 months and the main reasons. Nation-wide, this was 89.8 percent. Among those without sufficient water, the most common reason was that water was not available from the source. There were differentials by region and between urban and rural areas. By region, the Northern Central and Central Coastal region suffered the most from insufficient water available at source in the last 12 months with one-fifth (21.6 percent) of the household population living without sufficient water available when needed.

Table WS.1.5A: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed (last 12 months)

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons why household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed during last 12 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Water salinity	Other/DK/ Missing	Total	
			72.5	0.1	15.3	2.5	9.6	100.0	
Total	89.8	47832	72.5	0.1	15.3	2.5	9.6	100.0	3456
Area									
Urban	96.6	16496	74.9	0.0	17.7	0.3	7.1	100.0	401
Rural	86.2	31336	72.3	0.1	15.0	2.7	9.9	100.0	3055
Region									
Red River Delta	97.1	11796	64.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	275
Ha Noi	98.0	4319	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	83.2	6041	85.8	0.1	6.8	0.2	7.1	100.0	669
North Central and Central Coastal Area	78.4	9683	73.9	0.0	19.4	0.7	6.0	100.0	1363
Central Highlands	83.2	2943	80.9	0.3	8.9	0.0	9.9	100.0	411
South East	96.9	9016	71.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	11.3	100.0	152
Ho Chi Minh City	98.0	4565	(38.3)	(0.0)	(49.5)	(0.0)	(12.2)	100.0	27
Mekong River Delta	91.9	8355	47.0	0.1	9.0	15.2	28.7	100.0	587
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or no education	78.0	2458	74.0	0.2	9.6	0.5	15.7	100.0	399
Primary education	87.8	9280	63.7	0.2	19.1	4.3	12.7	100.0	784
Lower secondary	89.0	17582	74.3	0.0	15.7	3.2	6.9	100.0	1361
Upper secondary	91.5	9300	75.7	0.0	12.8	0.9	10.7	100.0	538
Vocational high school	91.8	2029	79.7	0.0	18.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	112
University/ college or higher	95.4	7044	79.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	6.4	100.0	259
Source of drinking water									
Improved	90.3	46903	72.3	0.1	15.1	2.5	10.1	100.0	3243
Unimproved	63.5	901	76.7	0.0	17.8	2.2	3.4	100.0	213

Table WS.1.5A: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed (last 12 months)

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons why household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed during last 12 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source						
			Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Water salinity	Other/DK/ Missing	Total		
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	92.4	41491	67.1	18.6	3.6	10.7	100.0	2297	
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	73.1	2792	85.1	6.3	0.2	8.4	100.0	504	
Khmer	93.0	563	61.8	14.4	2.10	19.2	100.0	33	
Mong	57.4	773	86.1	7.7	0.1	6.0	100.0	238	
Other/missing	72.4	2214	78.8	13.6	0.6	6.7	100.0	384	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	75.0	9569	77.7	0.1	10.0	2.3	100.0	1544	
Second	88.4	9564	68.3	18.6	3.5	9.6	100.0	807	
Middle	91.8	9565	72.4	19.3	1.4	6.9	100.0	627	
Fourth	96.2	9569	53.2	28.0	3.4	15.4	100.0	278	
Richest	97.5	9566	70.9	20.8	0.8	7.6	100.0	199	

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/missing' in Source of drinking water and in the education of household head is not shown

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, which ranges from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Overall, 43.8 percent of household members drank from a water source contaminated with *E. coli*. The rate of contamination with *E. coli* varied greatly by region and between urban and rural areas (24 percent urban and 53.7 percent rural). Among regions, the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region and the Northern Central and Central Coastal region had the highest rates of population drinking water sources detected with *E. coli*, at 61.5 percent and 61.2 percent, respectively. This was highest among the Mong ethnic group, at 93.1 percent. Similar to other indicators on improved drinking water sources and basic drinking water services, this rate positively corresponded to the educational level of the household head and the household wealth index. By water source, 43.1 percent of the household population had *E. coli* detected in their drinking water from improved water sources. This rate for unimproved sources was much higher, at 79.8 percent. Among improved water sources, 76.7 percent of population had *E. coli* detected in their drinking water from protected wells or springs.

For drinking water in households, 41.1 percent of the household population had *E. coli* contamination in their drinking water (Table WS.1.7). Differentials were found by region and between urban and rural areas, but with smaller gaps than those of water sources. By improved water sources, rainwater was found most likely to be contaminated with *E. coli*.

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	56.2	17.1	14.8	11.9	100.0	43.8	11539
Area							
Urban	76.0	13.5	6.2	4.4	100.0	24.0	3848
Rural	46.3	19.0	19.1	15.6	100.0	53.7	7691
Region							
Red River Delta	67.9	12.5	10.7	8.9	100.0	32.1	2793
Ha Noi	70.2	9.0	4.2	16.5	100.0	29.8	953
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	38.5	18.9	25.2	17.4	100.0	61.5	1446
North Central and Central Coastal Area	38.8	18.4	21.0	21.7	100.0	61.2	2432
Central Highlands	44.0	20.4	20.2	15.4	100.0	56.0	708

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
South East	72.8	16.6	6.9	3.6	100.0	27.2	2154
Ho Chi Minh City	76.5	14.2	7.4	2.0	100.0	23.5	1030
Mekong River Delta	60.1	20.1	12.1	7.7	100.0	39.9	2005
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or no education	26.2	20.6	25.9	27.3	100.0	73.8	593
Primary education	54.6	16.6	14.0	14.7	100.0	45.4	2182
Lower secondary	53.0	19.5	15.1	12.4	100.0	47.0	4311
Upper secondary	56.1	17.5	15.3	11.1	100.0	43.9	2206
Vocational high school	69.6	16.8	9.8	3.9	100.0	30.4	469
University/ college or higher	71.6	10.6	12.5	5.3	100.0	28.4	1732
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	56.9	17.2	14.5	11.4	100.0	43.1	11324
Piped water	72.4	14.5	8.0	5.1	100.0	27.6	4046
Tube well/Borehole	46.9	22.6	14.7	15.9	100.0	53.1	1648
Protected well or spring	23.3	16.0	32.8	27.9	100.0	76.7	1892
Rainwater collection	36.2	25.5	23.3	15.0	100.0	63.8	1173
Bottled/Sachet water	73.0	15.0	7.3	4.7	100.0	27.0	2565
Unimproved sources	20.2	13.9	29.8	36.1	100.0	79.8	215
Unprotected well or spring	19.5	13.3	33.6	33.6	100.0	80.5	188
Surface water or other	(24.8)	(18.2)	(2.9)	(54.1)	100.0	(75.2)	27
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	60.6	16.9	12.7	9.7	100.0	39.4	10016
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	27.8	20.2	35.8	16.2	100.0	72.2	675
Khmer	50.9	26.5	11.7	10.9	100.0	49.1	145
Mong	6.9	11.0	29.5	52.6	100.0	93.1	201
Other/missing	27.4	16.4	23.5	32.6	100.0	72.6	501
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.3	18.1	25.6	26.0	100.0	69.7	2330
Second	51.4	21.1	15.6	12.0	100.0	48.6	2104
Middle	58.4	18.4	13.8	9.4	100.0	41.6	2482
Fourth	62.5	15.5	13.2	8.8	100.0	37.5	2430
Richest	78.8	12.6	5.6	3.0	100.0	21.2	2192
¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water							
^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	58.9	18.8	12.0	10.3	100.0	41.1	11545
Area							
Urban	66.9	15.3	10.3	7.6	100.0	33.1	3853
Rural	54.9	20.5	12.9	11.6	100.0	45.1	7692
Region							
Red River Delta	64.6	15.8	8.2	11.4	100.0	35.4	2794
Ha Noi	64.1	11.3	6.5	18.1	100.0	35.9	954
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	58.5	22.9	10.5	8.0	100.0	41.5	1446
North Central and Central Coastal Area	59.3	16.1	12.4	12.1	100.0	40.7	2432
Central Highlands	53.4	22.0	14.5	10.1	100.0	46.6	708
South East	60.6	21.5	12.1	5.9	100.0	39.4	2159
Ho Chi Minh City	58.7	20.1	15.0	6.3	100.0	41.3	1035
Mekong River Delta	50.9	19.0	17.2	12.9	100.0	49.1	2005
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or no education	41.7	22.6	19.2	16.5	100.0	58.3	593
Primary education	55.1	19.1	13.7	12.1	100.0	44.9	2182
Lower secondary	55.8	20.6	13.4	10.1	100.0	44.2	4311
Upper secondary	58.7	19.1	9.5	12.8	100.0	41.3	2206
Vocational high school	73.7	14.7	7.6	4.0	100.0	26.3	469
University/ college or higher	72.6	13.4	8.9	5.1	100.0	27.4	1739
DK/Missing	(89.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.4)	46
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	59.2	18.9	11.8	10.2	100.0	40.8	11330
Piped water	60.7	19.3	11.3	8.7	100.0	39.3	4046
Tube well/Borehole	58.9	18.4	11.0	11.7	100.0	41.1	1649
Protected well or spring	53.2	21.9	12.2	12.7	100.0	46.8	1892
Rainwater collection	49.7	19.9	15.5	14.9	100.0	50.3	1173
Bottled/Sachet water	65.7	15.8	11.1	7.3	100.0	34.3	2570
Unimproved sources	45.5	12.3	25.0	17.1	100.0	54.5	215
Unprotected well or spring	46.4	14.1	25.0	14.4	100.0	53.6	188
Surface water or other	(38.8)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(36.2)	100.0	(61.2)	27
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	61.2	18.0	11.4	9.4	100.0	38.8	10022
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	52.4	20.9	14.3	12.4	100.0	47.6	675
Khmer	41.3	23.7	18.0	17.0	100.0	58.7	145
Mong	33.3	26.4	13.4	26.9	100.0	66.7	201
Other/missing	37.9	25.9	19.7	16.5	100.0	62.1	501

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.0	21.9	14.4	18.8	100.0	55.0	2330
Second	59.1	19.7	13.1	8.1	100.0	40.9	2104
Middle	58.7	19.4	14.0	7.9	100.0	41.3	2482
Fourth	59.5	19.7	11.5	9.4	100.0	40.5	2430
Richest	73.1	12.8	7.0	7.1	100.0	26.9	2199
¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water							
^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested							
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of the household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed and free of contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with enough water available when needed, and without contamination meet the SDG criteria for ‘safely managed’ drinking water services. Overall, 54.0 percent of household members used safely managed drinking water services, at 74.7 percent for urban areas and 43.6 percent for rural areas. By region, this rate varied widely. The highest rate was in the South East region (70.3 percent) and the lowest was in the Central Highlands (35.9 percent). Among improved water sources, piped water (71.3 percent) and bottled/sachet water (70.9 percent) was most likely to be safely managed. By ethnicity, again the Mong ethnic group was the most disadvantaged, with the lowest percentage (5.7 percent) of household members enjoying safely managed drinking water services. Similar to other indicators, this rate positively corresponded to the educational attainment level of the household head and a household’s wealth index.

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Main source of drinking water ^a										Number of household members with information on water quality	Number of household members with information on unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	11539
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources								
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on unimproved sources				
Total	56.9	97.4	97.1	11324	20.2	87.6	85.6	215	54.0	11539				
Area														
Urban	76.0	99.1	98.4	3841	83.3	100.0	61.8	7	74.7	3848				
Rural	47.0	96.6	96.4	7483	18.2	87.2	86.4	208	43.6	7691				
Region														
Red River Delta	68.1	99.3	99.2	2776	28.3	100.0	85.9	17	66.5	2793				
Ha Noi	70.8	99.0	100.0	938	32.9	100.0	100.0	15	69.4	953				
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	40.3	93.2	97.7	1350	14.0	78.5	92.0	97	36.8	1446				
North Central and Central Coastal Area	39.2	94.3	96.3	2358	28.2	92.0	75.1	74	36.7	2432				
Central Highlands	43.9	98.4	85.7	700	46.6	100.0	73.2	9	35.9	708				
South East	73.0	98.4	97.5	2150	0.0	100.0	100.0	4	70.3	2154				
Ho Chi Minh City	76.5	98.3	98.4	1030	nc	nc	nc	0	73.2	1030				
Mekong River Delta	60.5	99.9	98.1	1991	0.0	100.0	100.0	14	58.6	2005				

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Main source of drinking water ^a										
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources					Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on who are using improved sources	Without drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on who are using unimproved sources	Number of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹		
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or no education	27.2	95.1	93.2	563	5.9	87.9	69.2	29	23.4	593	
Primary education	55.5	96.8	96.1	2117	26.3	89.1	84.2	66	51.4	2182	
Lower secondary	53.6	97.0	98.0	4239	17.8	84.1	87.9	72	51.2	4311	
Upper secondary	56.7	97.7	95.9	2180	0.0	91.2	89.0	26	53.5	2206	
Vocational high school	69.5	99.2	98.3	465	82.8	100.0	100.0	4	67.0	469	
University/ college or higher	71.9	99.3	98.5	1714	44.9	87.4	100.0	18	70.4	1732	
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	46	nc	nc	nc	0	(100.0)	46	
Main source of drinking water^a											
Improved sources	56.9	97.4	97.1	11324	na	na	na	na	55.0	11324	
Piped water	72.4	98.2	99.3	4046	na	na	na	na	71.3	4046	
Tube well/Borehole	46.9	99.5	96.3	1648	na	na	na	na	44.6	1648	
Protected well or spring	23.3	92.1	90.8	1892	na	na	na	na	20.0	1892	
Rainwater collection	36.2	97.7	99.0	1173	na	na	na	na	35.1	1173	
Bottled or sachet water	73.0	98.7	97.8	2565	na	na	na	na	70.9	2565	
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	20.2	87.6	85.6	215	0.0	215	
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	19.5	85.8	86.7	188	0.0	188	
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	(24.8)	(100.0)	(78.0)	27	(0.0)	27	

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Main source of drinking water ^a										Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed		
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	60.9	98.2	98.1	9929	28.4	100.0	92.3	87	58.9	10016		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	28.7	88.7	90.7	612	19.4	74.3	87.0	63	22.1	675		
Khmer	50.9	99.4	98.8	145	nc	nc	nc	0	50.6	145		
Mong	8.0	88.9	92.2	167	1.8	82.2	84.8	34	5.7	201		
Other/missing	28.0	94.6	84.8	471	19.1	85.8	64.8	31	18.8	501		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	30.9	92.3	90.8	2195	19.7	80.2	80.7	135	24.9	2330		
Second	52.1	96.7	97.4	2060	15.0	100.0	94.4	44	48.9	2104		
Middle	58.7	99.1	97.7	2459	19.1	100.0	89.1	23	56.9	2482		
Fourth	62.7	99.0	99.6	2420	27.9	100.0	100.0	10	61.1	2430		
Richest	78.8	99.7	99.7	2189	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	78.5	2192		

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^a As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

nc: no cases to base a percent.

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water. Nationwide, 22.3 percent of household members did not use an appropriate water treatment method. The Mekong River Delta area was the most likely not to treat their water before drinking, 48.6 percent.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Water treatment method used in the household							Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle			Other
Total	21.6	68.7	0.2	0.3	35.8	0.3	3.1	0.2	77.7	47832
Area										
Urban	25.8	64.9	0.4	0.4	35.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	74.0	16496
Rural	19.4	70.7	0.1	0.3	35.8	0.4	4.4	0.2	79.6	31336
Region										
Red River Delta	5.4	81.1	0.3	0.2	58.7	0.4	1.5	0.5	94.4	11796
Ha Noi	5.6	78.0	0.6	0.1	68.7	0.9	3.2	0.8	94.4	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	3.9	86.6	0.0	0.2	42.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	96.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	10.0	83.9	0.2	0.8	41.4	0.9	3.0	0.0	90.0	9683
Central Highlands	34.7	57.7	0.1	0.2	20.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	65.0	2943
South East	40.8	50.2	0.4	0.1	23.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	58.9	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	40.1	53.1	0.8	0.1	19.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	59.8	4565
Mekong River Delta	45.5	44.6	0.2	0.4	11.1	0.0	11.5	0.3	51.4	8355
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or no education	28.9	66.1	0.4	0.1	11.1	0.3	4.5	0.1	69.6	2458
Primary education	30.4	62.0	0.1	0.5	21.2	0.3	5.6	0.1	68.5	9280
Lower secondary	18.6	71.7	0.1	0.2	38.0	0.4	3.3	0.3	80.8	17582
Upper secondary	22.0	67.0	0.4	0.2	40.5	0.2	1.6	0.1	77.6	9300
Vocational high school	13.2	74.7	0.0	1.2	47.6	0.6	1.9	0.0	86.2	2029
University/ college or higher	16.4	72.2	0.5	0.4	49.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	83.2	7044
DK/Missing	55.2	41.9	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	140
Source of drinking water										
Improved	21.7	68.7	0.2	0.3	36.0	0.3	3.2	0.2	77.6	46903
Unimproved	17.4	73.8	0.0	0.2	25.6	0.1	2.3	0.0	82.1	901

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Water treatment method used in the household										Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other				
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	21.6	68.2	0.3	0.4	38.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	77.7			41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	7.6	83.9	0.0	0.1	28.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	92.1			2792
Khmer	50.7	42.2	0.1	0.5	5.4	0.1	9.5	0.2	45.4			563
Mong	17.9	81.8	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	82.1			773
Other/missing	34.3	61.1	0.0	0.1	12.7	1.2	1.6	0.1	65.6			2214
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.9	71.7	0.1	0.4	13.2	0.7	5.6	0.4	74.8			9569
Second	29.8	63.4	0.1	0.2	25.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	69.3			9564
Middle	26.8	63.0	0.1	0.3	32.8	0.1	2.7	0.1	72.5			9565
Fourth	17.6	70.1	0.3	0.1	45.2	0.2	1.9	0.1	82.2			9569
Richest	9.9	75.5	0.5	0.6	62.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	89.7			9566

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'Missing' in the 'Source of drinking water' is not shown

Table WS.1.10 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of arsenic contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of arsenic contamination is shown based on the number of Arsenic ppb (arsenic) detected, ranging from low (≤ 10 ppb) which is the WHO standard, to moderate ($>10-50$ ppb, and high ($>50 - <200$ ppb).

Overall, 0.6 percent of household members used drinking water sources with arsenic contamination. Household population residing in Ha Noi City were more likely to use contaminated drinking water sources (2.8 percent) than those in other areas. Tubewells/boreholes (used by 1.6 percent of household members) and protected wells/springs (used by 2 percent of household members) were more likely to be contaminated than other water sources.

Table WS.1.10: Arsenic in source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of Arsenic detected in source drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Risk level based on number of Arsenic ppb				Total	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<=10 ppb)	Moderate (>10-50 ppb)	High (>50- <200 ppb)				
Total	99.4	0.4	0.2	100.0		0.6	11306
Area							
Urban	99.1	0.8	0.1	100.0		0.9	3740
Rural	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0		0.5	7566
Region							
Red River Delta	98.9	0.3	0.8	100.0		1.1	2762
Ha Noi	97.2	0.3	2.5	100.0		2.8	938
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	1423
North Central and Central Coastal Area	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0		1.2	2395
Central Highlands	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0		1.3	687
South East	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0		0.1	2068
Ho Chi Minh City	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0		0.2	988
Mekong River Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	1971
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or no education	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0		2.2	582
Primary education	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0		0.4	2141
Lower secondary	99.2	0.4	0.3	100.0		0.8	4216
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	2147
Vocational high school	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	473
University/ college or higher	98.8	0.7	0.4	100.0		1.2	1702
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0		(0.0)	44
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	99.3	0.4	0.2	100.0		0.7	11103
Piped water	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.1	3992
Tube well/Borehole	98.4	0.2	1.4	100.0		1.6	1622
Protected well or spring	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0		2.0	1859
Rainwater collection	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0		0.4	1167
Bottled/Sachet water	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	2463
Unimproved sources	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	203
Unprotected well or spring	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	176
Surface water or other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)		(0.0)	27
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	99.3	0.5	0.3	100.0		0.7	9849
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	653
Khmer	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	139
Mong	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	185
Other/missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	479

Table WS.1.10: Arsenic in source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of Arsenic detected in source drinking water, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Risk level based on number of Arsenic ppb				Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<=10 ppb)	Moderate (>10-50 ppb)	High (>50- <200 ppb)	Total		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2275
Second	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	2053
Middle	99.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	1.0	2421
Fourth	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	2380
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2177
¹ SDGCW indicator WS.S1 - Arsenic contamination of source drinking water						
^As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested						
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases						

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five years of age¹⁹⁶. It is most effective when done with water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food, and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{197,198}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs, but has been included in the SDG targets that aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDGs 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

In Viet Nam, 97.9 percent of household members had a handwashing facility (either fixed or mobile), while 1.5 percent had no specific place for handwashing (Table WS.2.1). Among household members with a handwashing facility, 90.7 percent had water and soap or detergent present in the specific place, i.e., meeting the SDG criteria for a basic handwashing facility. Table WS.2.1 shows 92.6 percent of household members had soap (or detergent) present at the specific place.

196 Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

197 Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing*. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

198 *Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.*

Although the rates for having water in the handwashing facility did not vary much by region or by the social and economic background of the head of household, the rate of meeting the criteria of a basic handwashing facility did. This can be explained by the differences in the likelihood of having soap or detergent at the handwashing facility among disaggregated groups. Household members were less likely to have soap or detergent if they were in rural areas, were headed by a less educated person, were from an ethnic minority group, were less wealthy, or were in the Central Highlands or Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas. People from the poorest households were less likely to have soap/detergent (77.6 percent) than the richest households (99.3 percent), and the households with a non-educated household head (78.7 percent) compared to tertiary-educated household heads (98.7 percent).

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent in the handwashing facility, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Handwashing facility observed and				Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed				Number of household members	water available	soap available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed		Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹
Total	94.6	3.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	47832	99.5	92.6	46851	90.7	47580
Area											
Urban	96.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	16496	99.6	97.4	16205	96.4	16318
Rural	93.5	4.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	31336	99.4	90.1	30647	87.8	31262
Region											
Red River Delta	98.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	11796	99.3	93.4	11638	92.2	11716
Ha Noi	98.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	4319	99.7	98.0	4256	97.4	4271
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	84.3	11.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	6041	99.5	89.4	5758	84.9	6038
North Central and Coastal Area	96.2	3.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	9683	99.6	93.1	9601	92.1	9672
Central Highlands	88.6	5.6	5.5	0.3	100.0	2943	99.3	83.1	2771	78.1	2934
South East	96.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	100.0	9016	99.6	96.1	8796	95.0	8876
Ho Chi Minh City	96.4	1.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	4565	99.4	95.5	4476	93.8	4534
Mekong River Delta	95.7	3.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	8355	99.5	92.5	8288	91.3	8344
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or no education	76.8	14.6	7.9	0.7	100.0	2458	99.4	78.7	2246	72.3	2439
Primary education	92.4	5.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	9280	99.5	88.1	9039	85.6	9261
Lower secondary	95.8	2.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	17582	99.5	92.0	17335	90.7	17507
Upper secondary	96.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	9300	99.4	95.8	9131	94.2	9231
Vocational high school	98.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	2029	99.9	98.4	2003	98.0	2008
University/college or higher	97.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	7044	99.5	98.7	6960	97.7	6994
DK/Missing	96.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	140	100.0	87.5	138	86.2	140

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent in the handwashing facility, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Handwashing facility observed			Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	water available	soap available	Number of household members			
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	97.2	1.7	0.6	99.5	94.4	41491	41026	93.4	41275
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	83.7	11.6	4.5	99.5	86.4	2792	2659	82.1	2785
Khmer	95.5	3.0	0.7	99.9	86.3	563	554	85.7	558
Mong	42.6	34.7	21.8	98.1	65.5	773	597	50.3	766
Other/missing	79.0	12.0	8.2	99.5	74.2	2214	2015	67.9	2196
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	80.2	12.8	6.4	99.5	77.6	9569	8901	72.4	9509
Second	97.0	1.9	0.5	99.3	90.7	9564	9459	89.7	9503
Middle	98.4	0.9	0.3	99.4	95.6	9565	9496	94.7	9524
Fourth	98.7	0.6	0.4	99.5	98.8	9569	9503	97.8	9544
Richest	99.0	0.2	0.1	99.8	99.3	9566	9492	99.0	9501

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁹⁹, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases, which affect more than 1 billion people worldwide²⁰⁰.

The SDG targets related to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

In Viet Nam, 92.1 percent of the population lived in households that use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.3.1). This was 97.8 percent in urban areas and 89.1 percent in rural areas. Most of the population used flush toilets connected to onsite facilities such as septic tanks (77.6 percent) or pit latrines (5.0 percent) and only 4.5 percent used flush toilets connected to sewers (7.3 percent in urban and 2.9 percent in rural). Residents of the Mekong River Delta (78.7 percent) were less likely than those of other regions to use improved facilities. Table WS.3.1 indicated that use of improved sanitation facilities strongly associated with wealth index. The proportion of the household population using improved sanitation facilities was 69.6 percent in the poorest wealth index quintile, but as high as 100 percent in the richest wealth index quintile. Unimproved sanitation facilities or no facilities were quite prevalent among the Mong ethnic group (53.6 percent), while this was only 5.4 percent for the Kinh/Hoa group. Overall, 2.7 percent of household members practiced open defecation (disposal of faeces in bushes, water bodies and fields). This practice was more prevalent in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (9.3 percent) and the Central Highlands region (8 percent). The highest rate was in households whose heads had no education (17.5 percent) and whose heads had primary education (4.9 percent). The Mong ethnic group had a much higher rate of open defecation than Kinh/Hoa (46.7 percent versus 0.7 percent).

199 Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

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Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														Number of household members		
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:																
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket latrine	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	
Total	4.5	77.6	5.0	0.2	0.3	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.4	2.7	0.1	100.0	92.1	47832
Area																	
Urban	7.3	86.3	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.8	16496
Rural	2.9	73.0	5.8	0.1	0.4	4.6	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	4.5	0.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	89.1	31336
Region																	
Red River Delta	4.9	90.9	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	11796
Ha Noi	8.4	87.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.1	65.3	6.2	0.3	0.5	11.3	4.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	87.7	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	12.3	71.9	4.4	0.0	0.7	2.6	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	95.1	9683
Central Highlands	0.2	63.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	15.5	0.8	0.4	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	2943
South East	2.8	83.2	11.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.3	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	4.3	85.0	8.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.4	4565
Mekong River Delta	1.2	73.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	78.7	8355
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or no education	1.2	48.2	8.0	0.7	0.6	11.0	1.6	0.6	3.6	0.1	6.3	0.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	71.3	2458
Primary education	1.7	69.5	7.1	0.1	0.4	4.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	6.8	0.7	4.9	0.1	100.0	84.9	9280
Lower secondary	4.0	78.2	5.0	0.1	0.4	3.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	3.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	93.2	17582
Upper secondary	4.6	83.5	4.6	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	95.9	9300
Vocational high school	7.5	87.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	2029
University/ college or higher	9.4	86.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	7044
DK/Missing	0.0	71.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.5	1.2	2.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	140

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													Number of household members			
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility										
	Flush/Pour flush to:																
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket latrine	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	5.8	88.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	na	0.0	100.0	99.0	30658
In plot/yard	1.9	70.3	7.9	0.2	0.8	7.0	3.3	1.4	1.8	0.6	4.6	0.4	na	0.0	100.0	91.3	12480
Elsewhere	3.4	32.4	4.5	0.6	0.7	18.3	8.0	1.0	4.3	0.4	24.4	2.1	na	0.0	100.0	67.9	3374
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1292
No Response	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	87.9	100.0	4.7	28
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kinh and Hoa	5.0	82.4	4.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.7	56.7	7.4	0.1	1.3	15.5	7.8	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	2792
Khmer	1.9	60.5	9.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	21.3	0.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	73.1	563
Mong	0.0	17.1	9.9	1.9	0.3	16.5	0.6	1.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.7	0.0	100.0	46.4	773
Other/missing	1.0	39.0	5.2	0.1	1.0	21.4	2.0	1.5	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	19.8	0.3	100.0	69.6	2214
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	1.8	36.9	9.5	0.3	1.2	14.5	5.3	1.7	3.8	0.5	10.0	1.1	13.2	0.2	100.0	69.6	9569
Second	5.0	78.0	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.2	9564
Middle	3.4	90.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	9565
Fourth	4.9	91.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	9569
Richest	7.2	91.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9566

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of the household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities that are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those who use shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classified as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of monitoring SDG. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed. As shown in Table WS.3.2, 89.9 percent of the household population used improved sanitation facilities and did not share them with other households, i.e. used a basic sanitation service. Most of the household population in the Red River Delta (97 percent), South East (96.3 percent) and North Central and Central Coastal area (93.3 percent) used a basic sanitation service, the lowest rate being in the Mekong River Delta (76.6 percent). There were also significant differences between urban (95.7 percent) and rural (86.9 percent) areas and between the Kinh/ Hoa (92.8 percent) and Mong ethnic group (39.5 percent).

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Region	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Number of household members			
	Shared by		Shared by		Not shared	Five house-holds or less	More than five house-holds	Public facility		DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total
	Not shared ¹	Five house-holds or less	More than five households	Public facility								
Total	89.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	47832
Area												
Urban	95.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	16496
Rural	86.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	31336
Region												
Red River Delta	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	11796
Ha Noi	95.9	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	85.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	93.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	9683
Central Highlands	79.4	2.7	0.0	0.7	8.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	2943
South East	96.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	95.7	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4565
Mekong River Delta	76.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	8355

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Viet Nam
SDGCW 2020-2021

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Total	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Number of household members
	Shared by		Shared by		Shared by		Shared by					
	Not shared ¹	Five house-holds or less	More than five households	Public facility	Not shared	Five house-holds or less	More than five households	Public facility				
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or no education	67.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	8.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	2458
Primary education	82.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	9280
Lower secondary	91.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	17582
Upper secondary	93.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	9300
Vocational high school	97.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2029
University/ college or higher	97.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7044
DK/Missing	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	30658
In plot/yard	87.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	7.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	12480
Elsewhere	57.3	9.6	0.0	1.0	20.5	10.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	na	0.1	3374
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	1292
No Response	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	92.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	86.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2792
Khmer	69.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	14.5	7.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	563
Mong	39.5	6.7	0.1	0.0	5.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	773
Other/missing	63.9	5.0	0.0	0.8	8.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	2214

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Wealth index quintile	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Number of household members			
	Shared by		Shared by		Not shared	Five house-holds or less	More than five house-holds	Public facility		DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total
	Not shared ¹	Five house-holds or less	More than five households	Public facility								
Poorest	63.7	5.6	0.1	0.3	12.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.2	100.0	9569
Second	90.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	9564
Middle	97.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9565
Fourth	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9569
Richest	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9566

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classified as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider for treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'. Overall, 88.5 percent of household members live in households with sanitation facilities on site and had safe excreta disposal in situ, with 82.2 percent in urban areas and 92.0 percent in rural areas. This percentage did not vary significantly across regions or different population groups, however, was lowest in Ho Chi Minh City (79.4 percent).

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other or Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider (to somewhere DK)	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	Other if ever emptied	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities'	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities						
Total	2.3	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	76.3	3.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	7.4	0.9	100.0	88.5	2.4	9.1	41840				
Area																					
Urban	5.0	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	72.2	6.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.7	100.0	82.2	0.3	17.6	14880				
Rural	0.8	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	78.6	1.2	0.3	1.7	2.1	10.0	1.0	100.0	92.0	3.5	4.5	26959				
Region																					
Red River Delta	3.4	6.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	82.1	3.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	88.0	1.8	10.2	11061				
Ha Noi	6.8	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	75.7	7.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	85.3	0.4	14.3	3866				
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	71.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	6.9	13.6	2.2	100.0	87.7	9.5	2.7	5275				
North Central and Central Coastal Area	2.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	78.8	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.9	7.9	0.9	100.0	89.9	3.0	7.1	8006				
Central Highlands	2.3	6.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	66.9	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.5	19.6	1.0	100.0	90.0	1.0	9.0	2429				
South East	3.3	12.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	61.2	8.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	9.2	1.1	100.0	80.9	0.2	18.9	8595				
Ho Chi Minh City	4.0	14.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	59.8	12.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	79.4	0.2	20.4	4279				
Mekong River Delta	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	91.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	0.0	2.2	6473				
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or no education	1.5	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	63.0	0.9	0.4	2.8	2.1	23.6	1.8	100.0	90.9	4.2	4.9	1707				
Primary education	0.9	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	75.7	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	11.6	1.0	100.0	91.2	2.7	6.1	7717				
Lower secondary	1.9	5.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	78.1	1.6	0.5	1.7	1.9	7.2	0.9	100.0	89.1	3.1	7.7	15662				

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Viet Nam SDGCGW 2020-2021

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other or Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider (to somewhere DK)	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	Other if ever emptied	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities		
																	Total
Upper secondary	2.7	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	76.9	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.4	0.9	100.0	86.4	1.7	11.9	8488
Vocational high school	3.4	7.2	0.0	2.0	1.2	78.7	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.5	100.0	85.3	2.3	12.5	1848
University/college or higher	4.4	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	75.0	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	100.0	86.7	0.4	12.9	6304
DK/Missing	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	10.9	0.0	100.0	86.3	1.4	12.3	115
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to septic tank	2.6	6.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	86.0	3.5	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	89.8	0.4	9.7	37122
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	10.1	12.3	65.4	7.8	100.0	78.1	17.4	4.4	4718
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	2.7	2.7	80.6	5.7	100.0	87.5	4.1	8.3	2408
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	21.4	36.2	28.9	9.5	100.0	50.3	45.7	4.1	134
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	12.3	16.1	61.7	9.5	100.0	75.1	24.5	0.2	1494
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	29.5	32.9	26.7	11.0	100.0	56.5	43.5	0.0	682
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kinh and Hoa	2.6	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	78.7	3.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	4.9	0.7	100.0	88.0	1.9	10.1	37103
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	59.6	2.4	0.0	5.4	6.9	20.8	2.8	100.0	88.9	9.4	1.6	2476
Khmer	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	80.3	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.7	100.0	97.6	0.2	2.2	398
Mong	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	38.3	0.1	1.3	3.1	2.3	49.4	5.4	100.0	91.9	6.7	1.3	343
Other/missing	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	53.7	2.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	35.7	1.9	100.0	96.4	2.6	1.0	1519

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities						Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other or Don't know where wastes were taken	DK if ever emptied	Never emptied	Removed by a service provider (to treatment or somewhere DK)	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	Other if ever emptied					Total
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	51.9	1.6	0.1	5.7	6.9	29.0	3.6	100.0	88.8	10.2	1.0	6451
Second	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	79.9	3.6	0.5	1.3	1.3	7.1	1.2	100.0	92.8	2.5	4.7	8419
Middle	1.2	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	83.8	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.3	100.0	91.3	0.7	8.0	9097
Fourth	2.8	8.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	82.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	87.3	0.6	12.1	9021
Richest	6.1	10.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	76.7	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	82.5	0.0	17.5	8851

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation. In Viet Nam, 77.4 percent of the household population safely dispose of excreta. Surprisingly, the percentage of safe disposal of excreta in urban areas (74.1 percent) is lower than in rural areas (79.1 percent). Overall, 8.0 percent reported excreta removal for treatment off-site, but additional information is needed to determine how much is delivered to treatment facilities and the type of treatment it receives.

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Conn-ected to sewer	Using unim-proved sanitation facilities	Pract-ising open defe-cation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹						
Total	77.4	2.1	8.0	4.6	5.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	47832
Area									
Urban	74.1	0.2	15.8	7.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	16496
Rural	79.1	3.0	3.9	3.1	7.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	31336
Region									
Red River Delta	82.6	1.7	9.6	5.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	11796
Ha Noi	76.3	0.4	12.8	9.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	76.6	8.3	2.4	0.3	3.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	74.3	2.5	5.9	12.4	1.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	9683
Central Highlands	74.3	0.8	7.5	0.2	9.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	2943
South East	77.1	0.2	18.0	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	74.4	0.2	19.1	4.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	4565
Mekong River Delta	75.7	0.0	1.7	1.2	20.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	8355
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or no education	63.1	2.9	3.4	1.9	11.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	2458
Primary education	75.8	2.3	5.0	1.8	10.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	9280
Lower secondary	79.4	2.8	6.9	4.1	5.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	17582
Upper secondary	78.9	1.6	10.8	4.7	2.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	9300
Vocational high school	77.6	2.1	11.4	7.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2029
University/ college or higher	77.6	0.4	11.5	9.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	7044
DK/Missing	70.6	1.1	10.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	78.7	1.7	9.1	5.1	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	78.9	8.3	1.4	0.7	4.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	2792
Khmer	69.1	0.1	1.6	2.2	22.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	563
Mong	40.8	3.0	0.6	2.0	7.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	773
Other/missing	66.2	1.8	0.7	1.0	10.2	19.8	0.3	100.0	2214

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation				
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	59.9	6.9	0.6	2.1	17.1	13.2	0.2	100.0	9569	
Second	81.7	2.2	4.2	5.1	6.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	9564	
Middle	86.8	0.7	7.6	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9565	
Fourth	82.3	0.6	11.4	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	9569	
Richest	76.4	0.0	16.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9566	

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children age 0-2 years. Appropriate methods of disposing of the stool include that the child uses a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposable diapers are placed with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, and are only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

Overall, only 59 percent of children age 0-2 years had stool disposed of safely, and 11.7 percent unsafely. “Unsafely” includes put/rinsed into drain or ditch (5.4 percent), buried (1.1 percent), left in the open (3.6 percent) and others (1.6 percent), while 29.0 percent of children had stool placed in disposable diapers and thrown in garbage with solid waste, which was not identified as safe or unsafe practice. There were marked differences among regions, as the Red River Delta (68.7 percent) had the highest proportion of children having safe disposal of faeces, while the Central Highlands region (45.5 percent) had the lowest. Households using improved sanitation facilities tended to have higher rates of children whose stools were safely discarded. There were differences between urban and rural populations, educational attainment and wealth levels, as well as ethnicity, in the proportion of children whose faeces had safely disposed. Urban areas (63.5 percent) had higher safe disposal rates than rural areas (57.0 percent), as did tertiary-educated mothers (65.3 percent) compared with mothers with little or no education (29.9 percent). Of the poorest households, 37.8 percent of children had faeces safely disposed compared to 65.0 percent in the richest wealth index quintile.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^a	Number of children of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing					
Total	14.8	44.3	5.4	29.0	1.1	3.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	59.0	2394		
Area													
Urban	20.0	43.4	2.6	32.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	63.5	764		
Rural	12.4	44.6	6.7	27.2	1.4	5.2	2.3	0.2	100.0	57.0	1630		
Region													
Red River Delta	15.5	53.1	0.9	29.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	68.7	619		
Ha Noi	20.0	36.4	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	56.4	195		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	10.3	39.8	10.8	21.7	1.0	12.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	50.1	363		
North Central and Central Coastal Area	14.4	50.6	3.0	28.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	64.9	489		
Central Highlands	11.9	33.6	6.0	21.7	8.1	14.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	45.5	179		
South East	17.8	39.9	1.3	37.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	100.0	57.7	409		
Ho Chi Minh City	21.2	35.5	0.9	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	56.8	179		
Mekong River Delta	16.8	34.4	16.0	30.0	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	51.2	336		
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or no education	6.9	23.0	23.8	4.4	2.5	35.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	29.9	81		
Primary education	11.9	26.9	15.4	33.3	3.2	5.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	38.8	181		
Lower secondary	15.2	42.5	5.6	27.7	1.7	5.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	57.6	675		
Upper secondary	11.1	50.1	6.1	27.7	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	61.2	589		
Vocational high school	17.0	50.1	0.4	31.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	67.1	163		
University/ college or higher	18.7	46.6	1.1	32.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	65.3	704		
Type of sanitation facility													
Improved	15.6	46.7	3.4	30.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	62.3	2199		
Unimproved	9.0	28.3	32.5	11.0	7.2	8.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	37.2	107		
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	2.3	3.3	23.2	9.2	5.0	49.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	5.5	89		

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^a	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing					
Ethnicity of household head													
Kinh and Hoa	16.3	46.9	3.8	30.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	63.1	1982		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	13.1	37.0	6.7	29.0	2.5	6.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	50.2	162		
Khmer	8.9	24.6	26.4	34.6	2.4	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	33.4	28		
Mong	2.5	12.7	17.8	5.3	2.9	46.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	15.2	71		
Other/missing	3.8	36.2	15.5	15.6	4.4	19.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	40.1	151		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.5	29.3	16.0	20.0	4.0	17.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	37.8	481		
Second	15.2	43.5	8.4	29.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	58.7	456		
Middle	12.7	50.4	2.2	33.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	63.1	493		
Fourth	15.1	54.9	0.7	28.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	70.0	517		
Richest	23.0	42.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	65.0	447		

^aIn many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene²⁰¹. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

Overall, 82.1 percent of the household population used basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. There were significant regional, urban-rural and ethnicity differences for this indicator. The South East (90.6 percent) and the Red River Delta (89.1 percent) had the highest rates, while the lowest was in the Central Highlands region (64.8 percent). Urban areas (91.3 percent) outscored rural areas (77.3 percent), as did Kinh/Hoa (86.3 percent) over ethnic minority groups, especially the Mong ethnic group (22.7 percent). The percentage of household members using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services increased with the level of education of the household head. A similar trend was observed in households in the richest wealth index quintile (97.8 percent), with almost universal usage of the basic services compared to less than a half of households in the poorest wealth index quintile (46.6 percent).

201 WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population using:														Number of household members			
	Drinking water							Sanitation								Handwashing ^A		
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility		No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service
Total	97.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	89.9	2.1	5.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	90.3	7.7	1.5	0.5	100.0	82.1	47832
Area																		
Urban	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	95.3	2.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	91.3	16496
Rural	97.0	0.3	2.3	0.5	100.0	86.9	2.2	7.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	87.6	10.2	2.0	0.2	100.0	77.3	31336
Region																		
Red River Delta	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.6	7.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	89.1	11796
Ha Noi	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	2.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	92.6	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	93.8	0.2	5.8	0.2	100.0	85.0	2.7	3.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	84.9	10.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	74.1	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	97.3	0.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	93.3	1.8	1.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	92.0	7.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	85.8	9683
Central Highlands	94.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	100.0	79.4	3.4	9.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	77.8	16.3	5.5	0.3	100.0	64.8	2943
South East	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.3	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	93.5	4.0	0.9	1.6	100.0	90.6	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	93.1	4.9	1.3	0.7	100.0	90.1	4565
Mekong River Delta	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	76.6	2.1	20.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	91.2	8.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	70.8	8355
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or no education	93.2	1.4	5.0	0.4	100.0	67.1	4.2	11.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	71.8	19.6	7.9	0.7	100.0	53.3	2458
Primary education	96.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	100.0	82.0	2.9	10.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	85.4	12.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	70.7	9280
Lower secondary	98.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	91.3	1.9	5.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	8.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	82.5	17582
Upper secondary	98.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	93.8	2.1	2.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	93.5	4.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	88.3	9300
Vocational high school	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	94.0	2029
University/ college or higher	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	94.7	7044
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.2	12.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	80.0	140

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household population using:														Number of household members			
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^a									
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility ^b	Limited facility	No facility		No permission to see / other	Total	
Ethnicity of household head																		
Kinh and Hoa	99.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	92.8	1.8	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	92.9	6.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	86.3	41491
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	90.7	0.2	8.9	0.2	100.0	86.2	3.2	4.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	81.9	13.4	4.5	0.2	100.0	67.3	2792
Khmer	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	3.4	22.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	85.1	13.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	62.3	563
Mong	82.8	1.3	15.8	0.1	100.0	39.5	6.8	7.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	49.8	27.4	21.8	1.0	100.0	22.7	773
Other/missing	90.3	3.7	5.3	0.3	100.0	63.9	5.7	10.2	19.8	0.3	100.0	67.3	23.7	8.2	0.8	100.0	47.2	2214
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	91.9	1.1	5.7	1.1	100.0	63.7	5.9	17.1	13.2	0.2	100.0	72.0	21.1	6.4	0.6	100.0	46.6	9569
Second	98.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	90.7	2.4	6.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.1	9.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	79.5	9564
Middle	99.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	97.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	4.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	90.7	9565
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	95.9	9569
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	97.8	9566

¹MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicator 1.4.1

²MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^aFor the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^b Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.²⁰²

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls age 15-49 years who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during the last menstruation. Overall, 98.2 percent of women age 15-49 years used appropriate materials for menstrual management during their last menstruation, and 95.6 percent of women (Table WS.4.1) used appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and had a private place to wash and change at home. There was no significant difference among all disaggregated groups, except for women living in households headed by Mong ethnic people, lower than other sub-groups (84.6 percent).

Table WS.4.2 shows that 4.0 percent of women age 15-49 years could not participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation. The rate in urban areas (4.7 percent) was higher than in rural areas (3.6 percent). By region, the rate was highest in the Central Highlands region (6.4 percent). By age group, women age 15-19 and age 20-24 were more likely to experience this, at 5.7 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

202 Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during the last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation			Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^a							
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/ No materials					
Total	1.2	97.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	97.1	95.6	10147
Area								
Urban	1.0	97.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	97.6	96.2	3836
Rural	1.3	96.7	1.9	100.0	98.1	96.7	95.2	6311
Region								
Red River Delta	1.6	96.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	97.5	95.3	2454
Ha Noi	2.7	94.8	2.5	100.0	97.5	95.9	94.0	1002
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.3	95.3	3.3	100.0	96.7	95.4	93.4	1225
North Central and Central Coastal Area	1.4	96.9	1.7	100.0	98.3	95.5	94.0	1905
Central Highlands	2.5	94.6	2.9	100.0	97.1	95.8	93.1	597
South East	0.6	98.5	0.8	100.0	99.2	98.5	97.8	2233
Ho Chi Minh City	0.2	98.6	1.2	100.0	98.8	98.5	97.4	1199
Mekong River Delta	0.6	98.4	1.0	100.0	99.0	97.9	97.1	1732
Age								
15-19	0.8	97.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	97.2	95.4	1354
15-17	1.1	97.5	1.4	100.0	98.6	97.0	95.9	929
18-19	0.1	96.6	3.3	100.0	96.7	97.8	94.5	425
20-24	0.8	97.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	97.6	96.4	1276
25-29	1.0	97.2	1.7	100.0	98.2	97.0	95.6	1684
30-39	1.4	96.7	2.0	100.0	98.0	96.7	95.0	3227
40-49	1.4	97.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	97.2	95.8	2606
Education of women								
Pre-primary or no education	5.5	88.3	6.2	100.0	93.8	93.1	88.6	307
Primary education	1.5	96.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	97.1	95.2	1037
Lower secondary	0.8	98.2	1.0	100.0	99.0	97.3	96.5	3026
Upper secondary	0.7	97.9	1.3	100.0	98.7	97.4	96.3	2845
Vocational high school	0.6	95.9	3.4	100.0	96.6	97.0	93.6	419
University/ college or higher	1.6	96.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	96.8	94.9	2512

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during the last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^a		Other/No materials						
	Reusable	Not reusable							
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	0.9	97.4	1.6		100.0	98.4	97.3	96.0	8853
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.0	95.2	3.8		100.0	96.2	95.5	92.8	566
Khmer	1.4	97.5	1.0		100.0	99.0	99.4	98.7	121
Mong	6.5	87.7	5.9		100.0	94.1	88.2	84.6	153
Other/missing	4.3	92.9	2.8		100.0	97.2	96.0	93.5	454
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.3	94.8	2.9		100.0	97.1	95.7	93.6	1795
Second	1.0	97.5	1.5		100.0	98.5	97.4	95.9	2008
Middle	0.4	98.2	1.4		100.0	98.6	97.3	96.3	2110
Fourth	0.7	97.8	1.5		100.0	98.5	98.1	96.7	2055
Richest	1.7	96.2	2.0		100.0	97.9	96.7	95.0	2179

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^a Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	4.0	10147
Area		
Urban	4.7	3836
Rural	3.6	6311
Region		
Red River Delta	2.6	2454
Ha Noi	3.9	1002
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.8	1225
North Central and Central Coastal Area	5.7	1905
Central Highlands	6.4	597
South East	5.1	2233
Ho Chi Minh City	4.5	1199
Mekong River Delta	3.4	1732
Age		
15-19	5.7	1354
20-24	5.9	1276
25-29	4.9	1684
30-39	2.7	3227
40-49	3.2	2606
Education		
Pre-primary or no education	4.7	307
Primary education	3.3	1037
Lower secondary	3.2	3026
Upper secondary	4.6	2845
Vocational high school	5.0	419
University/ college or higher	4.2	2512
Ethnicity of household head		
Kinh and Hoa	3.9	8853
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	2.5	566
Khmer	5.3	121
Mong	3.2	153
Other/missing	6.5	454
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.0	1795
Second	4.6	2008
Middle	3.9	2110
Fourth	3.2	2055
Richest	3.3	2179

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Vàng Văn Phá



**CHAPTER 11
EQUITABLE CHANCE
IN LIFE**

11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²⁰³ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Persons with disabilities are a target group of Viet Nam's social and economic policies that are designed to fulfil their human rights and eliminate disparities. To this end, statistically sound, valid and reliable data on the situation of persons with disabilities are essential to inform how well the policies achieve set objectives and what areas need improvements. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child require Viet Nam, a signatory to both, to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to formulate and implement policies toward international standards established in these international legal documents.

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 years.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 years are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1, EQ.1.2 and EQ.1.2A present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Across the country, the proportion of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of hearing, seeing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning and playing was 1.2 percent. The highest percentage was in the communication domain (0.9 percent) and the lowest percentage was in the seeing, hearing and fine motor domains (0.1 percent). The percentage was higher in male children (1.3 percent), in rural areas (1.3 percent), in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas (2.1 percent), in the group of children not attending pre-primary (1.1 percent) and among the Khmer (6.1 percent) and Mong (2.6 percent) groups.

For age groups 5-17 years and 5-15 years, the percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain was 1.9 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. In both age groups, the highest percentage

²⁰³ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

was in the anxiety domain (0.6 percent), followed by learning, accepting change and remembering. The lowest percentage was in hearing (0.1 percent). Similar to the age group 2-4 years, the same differences were observed between sex, urban and rural areas, and by school attendance status.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains. By assistive devices, the percentage of children wearing glasses was highest, at 9.7 percent, even 0.7 percent of those wearing glasses still have difficulty seeing. The percentage of children age 2-17 who wore glasses was higher among girls (11.5 percent) than boys (8.1 percent), and three times higher in urban areas (17.7 percent) than in rural areas. The percentage was higher in the Kinh and Hoa (10.9 percent) than other ethnic groups (less than 3.7 percent).

Table EQ.1.3A is similar to table EQ.1.3, but for children age 2-15 years. The results are almost the same, with the highest percentage of children wearing glass, followed by those requiring walking assistance. It was lowest among those using hearing assistance. Of those wearing glass, 0.9 percent still had difficulty seeing.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)									
Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.2	2747
Sex									
Male	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1422
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	1325
Area									
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	878
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.3	1869
Region									
Red River Delta	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	668
Ha Noi	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	232
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	426
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	598
Central Highlands	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.8	201
South East	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	433
Ho Chi Minh City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	220
Mekong River Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	422
Age									
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.9	812
3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	949
4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	985
Early childhood education attendance^b									
Attending	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	1558
Not attending	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	377

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Mother's education									
Pre-Primary or no education	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.3	0.8	0.5	4.7	120
Primary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	223
Lower secondary	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.1	831
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.1	662
Vocational high school	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	190
University/ college or higher	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.0	721
Ethnicity of household head									
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	2268
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	192
Khmer	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.9	0.3	0.3	6.1	36
Mong	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	85
Other/missing	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	166
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	2.1	585
Second	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	478
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	573
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	585
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	526
^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.									
^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.									

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:													Number of children age 5-17 years			
Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain		
Total	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.9	10336
Sex																
Male	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.2	5316
Female	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	5020
Area																
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.7	3349
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	6987
Region																
Red River Delta	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	2618
Ha Noi	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	3.3	974
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	1429
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2108
Central Highlands	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	5.6	741
South East	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	1663
Ho Chi Minh City	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	812
Mekong River Delta	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.6	1778
Age																
5-9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	4570
10-14	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	3482
15-17	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.8	2284
School attendance																
Attending ^b	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	9709
Not attending	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	5.5	627

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021															
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:															
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Mother's education^c															
Pre-Primary or non-education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	3.4	498
Primary education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.7	1561
Lower secondary	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	2.0	3877
Upper secondary	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.7	2000
Vocational high school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	489
University/ college or higher	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1877
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	8916
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.2	592
Khmer	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	3.0	114
Mong	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.0	171
Other/missing	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	3.2	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	5.6	544
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	3.3	2130
Second	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.5	1785
Middle	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	2034
Fourth	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2034
Richest	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	2353

^a Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category 'Daily' is considered a functional difficulty.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown.

Table EQ.1.2A: Child functioning (children age 5-15 years)

Percentage of children age 5-15 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of children aged 5-15 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:													Number of children age 5-15 years		
Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		Percentage of children age 5-15 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	
Total	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	8814
Sex															
Male	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.4	4497
Female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	4317
Area															
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	2822
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.2	5992
Region															
Red River Delta	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.1	2214
Ha Noi	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.7	815
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.2	1258
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1784
Central Highlands	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.2	6.2	649
South East	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.9	1415
Ho Chi Minh City	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	687
Mekong River Delta	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	1495
Age															
5-9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	4570
10-15	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.1	4244
School attendance															
Attending ^b	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.9	8491
Not attending	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.3	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.5	4.1	4.6	1.3	0.7	6.8	323

Table EQ.1.2A: Child functioning (children age 5-15 years)

Percentage of children age 5-15 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021															
Percentage of children aged 5-15 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:															
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-15 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-15 years
Mother's education^c															
Pre-Primary or non-education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	3.2	407
Primary education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.7	1272
Lower secondary	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.3	3178
Upper secondary	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	1773
Vocational high school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	454
University/ college or higher	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	1715
Ethnicity of household head															
Kinh and Hoa	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.8	7561
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	2.4	533
Khmer	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	3.2	102
Mong	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.0	148
Other/missing	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	3.3	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	5.6	470
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	3.5	1873
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.5	1502
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	1713
Fourth	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1710
Richest	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	2015

^a Functional difficulty for children age 5-15 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021										
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	9.7	0.6	0.7	13083	0.7	1275	(0.0)	80	15.7	96
Sex										
Male	8.1	0.7	0.8	6739	0.7	546	(0.0)	47	(21.7)	53
Female	11.5	0.5	0.7	6345	0.7	730	(*)	33	(*)	43
Area										
Urban	17.7	0.5	0.7	4227	0.9	750	(*)	21	(*)	30
Rural	5.9	0.7	0.7	8857	0.6	526	(0.0)	59	(20.5)	65
Region										
Red River Delta	13.7	0.7	1.2	3286	0.0	453	(*)	25	(*)	39
Ha Noi	18.1	1.3	1.1	1206	0.0	219	(*)	16	(*)	13
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	6.6	1.0	0.6	1855	2.9	122	(*)	18	(*)	11
North Central and Central Coastal Area	7.9	0.1	0.3	2706	0.0	215	(*)	3	(*)	7
Central Highlands	5.4	0.1	0.6	942	0.0	51	(*)	1	(*)	6
South East	14.6	0.6	1.0	2096	0.4	305	(*)	12	(*)	21
Ho Chi Minh City	21.3	0.8	1.1	1032	0.6	220	(*)	8	(*)	11
Mekong River Delta	6.0	0.9	0.5	2199	3.6	131	(*)	20	(*)	11
Age										
2-4	0.8	0.4	0.5	2747	0.0	22	(*)	11	(*)	13
5-9	5.1	0.7	1.0	4570	1.5	231	(*)	33	(7.7)	44
10-14	15.0	0.4	0.5	3482	0.9	521	(*)	15	(*)	16
15-17	22.0	0.9	1.0	2284	0.2	502	(*)	20	(*)	22

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
who:										
Percentage of children age 2-17 years										
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Mother's education^a										
Pre-Primary or non-education	3.1	1.2	0.5	618	0.0	19	(*)	7	(*)	3
Primary education	5.8	0.3	0.5	1784	1.8	104	(*)	6	(*)	8
Lower secondary	9.5	0.4	0.7	4708	0.9	449	(*)	19	(*)	31
Upper secondary	10.0	0.5	1.2	2662	1.3	267	(*)	12	(*)	32
Vocational high school	9.1	0.4	0.0	679	(0.0)	62	(*)	2	(*)	0
University/ college or higher	14.2	1.2	0.8	2598	0.0	369	(*)	32	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	10.9	0.6	0.8	11184	0.8	1223	(0.0)	71	(13.5)	86
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	3.7	0.7	0.3	783	0.0	29	0.0	6	(*)	3
Khmer	3.2	0.2	0.4	150	0.0	5	0.0	0	(*)	1
Mong	0.5	0.1	0.4	256	0.0	1	0.0	0	(*)	1
Other/missing	2.5	0.4	0.8	711	0.0	18	0.0	3	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.5	0.4	0.5	2715	(0.0)	41	0.0	11	(*)	13
Second	6.6	0.4	0.2	2264	0.0	149	0.0	10	(*)	4
Middle	8.6	0.4	0.7	2607	2.1	225	0.0	9	(*)	17
Fourth	11.3	0.6	1.2	2619	1.2	295	0.0	16	(*)	32
Richest	19.6	1.1	1.0	2878	0.2	564	0.0	33	(*)	30
^a The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.										
(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases										
() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table EQ.1.3.A: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-15 years)

Percentage of children age 2-15 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 2-15 years who:							Number of children age 2-15 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking		
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-15 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing glasses when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-15 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid		Number of children age 2-15 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance
Total	8.0	0.7	0.8	11561	0.9	926	(0.0)	76	15.3	88
Sex										
Male	7.1	0.8	0.9	5919	0.7	419	(0.0)	47	(21.7)	53
Female	9.0	0.5	0.6	5642	1.1	507	(*)	29	(*)	35
Area										
Urban	14.9	0.5	0.8	3700	1.2	553	(*)	20	(*)	30
Rural	4.7	0.7	0.7	7861	0.5	373	(0.0)	57	(20.5)	58
Region										
Red River Delta	12.3	0.8	1.2	2881	0.0	354	(*)	24	(*)	34
Ha Noi	16.4	1.4	1.2	1047	0.0	171	(*)	15	(*)	13
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	5.0	0.9	0.7	1684	(4.2)	84	(*)	16	(*)	11
North Central and Central Coastal Area	5.6	0.1	0.3	2382	(0.0)	134	(*)	3	(*)	7
Central Highlands	4.7	0.1	0.7	850	(0.0)	40	(*)	1	(*)	6
South East	12.4	0.7	1.1	1847	0.0	230	(*)	12	(*)	20
Ho Chi Minh City	18.1	0.9	1.0	908	0.0	164	(*)	8	(*)	9
Mekong River Delta	4.4	1.1	0.6	1917	(5.6)	84	(*)	20	(*)	11
Age										
2-4	0.8	0.4	0.5	2747	(*)	22	(*)	11	(*)	13
5-9	5.1	0.7	1.0	4570	1.5	231	(*)	33	(7.7)	44
10-15	15.9	0.8	0.7	4244	0.7	674	(*)	32	(*)	32
Mother's education^A										
Pre-Primary or non-education	3.3	1.4	0.5	527	(*)	17	(*)	7	(*)	3
Primary education	4.0	0.4	0.5	1495	(3.1)	60	(*)	6	(*)	8
Lower secondary	7.0	0.4	0.7	4009	1.0	280	(*)	16	(*)	30
Upper secondary	8.5	0.5	1.1	2436	1.7	206	(*)	12	(*)	26
Vocational high school	7.9	0.4	0.0	644	(*)	51	(*)	2	nc	0
University/ college or higher	12.8	1.3	0.9	2436	0.0	312	(*)	32	(*)	22

Table EQ.1.3A: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-15 years)

Percentage of children age 2-15 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 2-15 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-15 years	Percentage of children with difficulties when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-15 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-15 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-15 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	9.0	0.7	0.8	9829	0.9	884	(0.0)	70	(12.8)	78
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	3.5	0.4	0.4	725	(*)	25	(*)	3	(*)	3
Khmer	2.1	0.2	0.5	138	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	1
Mong	0.6	0.1	0.4	233	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	1
Other/missing	2.0	0.4	0.9	636	(*)	13	(*)	3	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.1	0.4	0.5	2458	(0.0)	27	(*)	9	(*)	13
Second	5.3	0.4	0.2	1981	0.0	105	(*)	9	(*)	4
Middle	7.1	0.4	0.7	2286	2.9	163	(*)	9	(*)	16
Fourth	9.7	0.7	1.1	2296	1.6	223	(*)	16	(*)	26
Richest	16.1	1.3	1.2	2541	0.0	408	(*)	33	(*)	30

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated.

nc: no cases to base a percent.

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Tables EQ.1.4 and EQ.1.4A provide a summary of the percentage of children age 2-17 years and 2-15 years respectively by age group with functional difficulty. Both tables show a similar trend for age groups 2-4, 5-15, 5-17, 2-15 and 2-17 years. Boys were more likely to have at least one functioning difficulty than girls. The percentage of rural children with at least one functioning difficulty was higher than that of urban children. The likelihood of being functional disability among children was closely correlated with mother's education levels and living standards.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	1.2	2747	1.9	10336	1.8	13083
Sex						
Male	1.3	1422	2.2	5316	2.0	6739
Female	1.1	1325	1.6	5020	1.5	6345
Area						
Urban	1.1	878	1.7	3349	1.5	4227
Rural	1.3	1869	2.1	6987	1.9	8857
Region						
Red River Delta	1.1	668	1.9	2618	1.7	3286
Ha Noi	1.6	232	3.3	974	3.0	1206
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	2.1	426	2.2	1429	2.2	1855
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.8	598	0.5	2108	0.6	2706
Central Highlands	1.8	201	5.6	741	4.8	942
South East	0.6	433	2.3	1663	2.0	2096
Ho Chi Minh City	0.3	220	2.3	812	1.9	1032
Mekong River Delta	1.6	422	1.6	1778	1.6	2199
Mother's education^A						
Pre-Primary or non-education	4.7	120	3.4	498	3.6	618
Primary education	2.0	223	2.7	1561	2.6	1784
Lower secondary	1.1	831	2.0	3877	1.9	4708
Upper secondary	1.1	662	1.7	2000	1.6	2662
Vocational high school	0.2	190	1.4	489	1.1	679
University/ college or higher	1.0	721	1.0	1877	1.0	2598
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	1.1	2268	1.7	8916	1.5	11184
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.1	192	2.2	592	1.9	783
Khmer	6.1	36	3.0	114	3.8	150
Mong	2.6	85	3.0	171	2.9	256
Other/missing	1.5	166	5.6	544	4.7	711
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.1	585	3.3	2130	3.0	2715
Second	1.5	478	2.5	1785	2.3	2264
Middle	1.4	573	1.4	2034	1.4	2607
Fourth	0.1	585	0.9	2034	0.7	2619
Richest	1.0	526	1.6	2353	1.5	2878

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown.

Table EQ.1.4A: Child functioning (children age 2-15 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-15 and 2-15 years with functional difficulty, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-15 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-15 years	Percentage of children age 2-15 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-15 years
Total	1.2	2747	2.0	8814	1.8	11561
Sex						
Male	1.3	1422	2.4	4497	2.1	5919
Female	1.1	1325	1.7	4317	1.6	5642
Area						
Urban	1.1	878	1.6	2822	1.5	3700
Rural	1.3	1869	2.2	5992	2.0	7861
Region						
Red River Delta	1.1	668	2.1	2214	1.9	2881
Ha Noi	1.6	232	3.7	815	3.2	1047
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	2.1	426	2.2	1258	2.2	1684
North Central and Central Coastal Area	0.8	598	0.6	1784	0.7	2382
Central Highlands	1.8	201	6.2	649	5.1	850
South East	0.6	433	1.9	1415	1.6	1847
Ho Chi Minh City	0.3	220	2.1	687	1.6	908
Mekong River Delta	1.6	422	1.8	1495	1.8	1917
Mother's education[^]						
Pre-Primary or non-education	4.7	120	3.2	407	3.6	527
Primary education	2.0	223	2.7	1272	2.6	1495
Lower secondary	1.1	831	2.3	3178	2.0	4009
Upper secondary	1.1	662	1.9	1773	1.7	2436
Vocational high school	0.2	190	1.5	454	1.1	644
University/ college or higher	1.0	721	1.0	1715	1.0	2436
Ethnicity of household head						
Kinh and Hoa	1.1	2268	1.8	7561	1.6	9829
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.1	192	2.4	533	2.1	725
Khmer	6.1	36	3.2	102	4.0	138
Mong	2.6	85	3.0	148	2.9	233
Other/missing	1.5	166	5.6	470	4.5	636
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.1	585	3.5	1873	3.2	2458
Second	1.5	478	2.5	1502	2.3	1981
Middle	1.4	573	1.5	1713	1.5	2286
Fourth	0.1	585	0.9	1710	0.7	2296
Richest	1.0	526	1.8	2015	1.7	2541
¹ SDGCW indicator EQ.S1 - Children with functional difficulty						
^The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated.						
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown.						

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.²⁰⁴

In Viet Nam, social protection is an important policy of the government. Article 34, Chapter 2, of the 2013 Constitution states that “Citizens have the right to social protection”. The ultimate goal of the policy is to have a social protection system that covers the entire population. The social protection system of Viet Nam comprises of four basic policy groups: (1) the policy for ensuring minimum income and poverty reduction: participation in labour market; (2) the policy on social insurance, unemployment insurance, and health insurance; (3) the policy on social assistance for people in difficult circumstances; and (4) the policy on basic social services.

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Viet Nam include monthly social assistance through cash transfers, other types of cash transfers (such as electricity subsidies), assistance for school fees, material support for education, food and housing support for high school students in very difficult areas, health insurance cards for people targeted by social protection schemes, or any other types of adhoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 years separately.

Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M shows that nationally, 85.6 percent of women age 15-49 and 80.3 percent of men age 15-49 reported being insured by any form of health insurance. Health insurance coverage did not differ significantly between urban and rural areas, and by age, but there were notable differences by region, education and living standards. The Northern Midlands and Mountainous region had the highest health insurance coverage (93.9 percent for women and 89.9 percent for men) while the lowest coverage was found in the Mekong River Delta (76 percent for women and 68.4 percent for men). Health insurance coverage was highest among those with college or university education and among members of the richest households.

204 UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam. A methodological report.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiZlslwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzc vMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWx1X0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkl0QUwuUERGII1d &sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

Among people age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, the highest proportion were those who had insurance provided through employers (40.7 percent for women and 34.9 percent for men), followed by privately purchased public health insurance (30.7 percent for women and 30.1 percent for men). The percentage of health insurance through employers was higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both men and women.

In terms of government-covered health insurance, the proportion of men and women who enjoyed this entitlement was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. It was found that the proportion was negatively associated with education levels and wealth index, i.e., men and women having lower education and being from poorer households were more likely to have their health insurance totally financed by the government.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women covered by health insurance
			Through employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	85.6	10770	40.7	0.6	16.6	10.1	30.7	5.1	0.2	9221
Area										
Urban	85.1	4031	48.5	0.4	5.7	13.3	30.6	8.1	0.1	3432
Rural	85.9	6739	36.0	0.6	23.1	8.2	30.8	3.3	0.3	5790
Region										
Red River Delta	90.2	2574	53.2	0.6	5.5	13.3	25.3	8.1	0.3	2322
Ha Noi	89.2	1042	54.8	0.3	2.9	17.3	21.1	13.3	0.5	930
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	93.9	1311	27.6	0.4	53.0	4.9	13.2	2.1	0.5	1232
North Central and Central Coastal Area	89.4	2065	39.3	0.8	12.1	9.0	37.0	5.2	0.2	1845
Central Highlands	80.9	640	13.3	0.4	40.3	8.8	32.2	6.9	0.1	518
South East	81.5	2348	54.4	0.5	4.4	11.1	29.0	3.9	0.1	1913
Ho Chi Minh City	81.0	1250	49.5	0.1	2.6	14.0	33.2	2.5	0.1	1012
Mekong River Delta	76.0	1832	24.7	0.4	16.8	9.9	48.5	3.3	0.1	1392
Age										
15-19	88.9	1385	11.6	0.3	16.0	54.9	17.1	2.5	0.0	1232
20-24	84.5	1352	40.7	0.1	17.5	13.1	26.9	4.7	0.2	1142
25-29	85.5	1820	57.4	0.5	17.3	1.2	23.4	3.4	0.3	1556
30-34	85.0	1737	54.1	0.9	16.6	1.1	26.5	5.4	0.1	1476
35-39	85.2	1648	46.8	0.7	15.9	1.7	33.7	6.0	0.5	1405
40-44	85.5	1507	37.0	0.8	16.6	2.2	41.3	6.2	0.1	1288
45-49	84.9	1322	28.5	0.6	16.4	1.7	49.3	7.7	0.5	1122

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women covered by health insurance
			Through employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Education										
Pre-Primary or no education	83.9	342	9.4	0.6	79.4	0.3	10.3	1.0	0.0	287
Primary education	76.6	1109	18.2	0.6	35.5	1.6	43.6	1.3	0.3	849
Lower secondary	79.4	3234	33.6	0.7	20.9	1.4	41.6	3.7	0.4	2568
Upper secondary	88.6	2992	32.6	0.3	12.2	21.9	31.7	3.7	0.0	2652
Vocational high school	87.8	446	54.7	0.6	7.6	0.5	34.7	6.3	0.3	392
University/college or higher	93.4	2646	65.9	0.6	4.4	12.1	15.6	9.5	0.2	2472
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	84.6	8273	43.7	0.7	18.7	1.5	33.9	5.5	0.2	6997
Never married/in union	89.1	2493	31.0	0.2	9.9	37.2	20.7	3.5	0.1	2221
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	85.0	9356	44.7	0.5	7.2	11.4	34.5	5.7	0.2	7954
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	95.4	612	19.1	0.2	73.0	1.7	6.6	1.6	0.1	584
Khmer	76.2	129	23.0	23.0	1.5	63.1	3.3	11.2	0.7	98
Mong	87.0	178	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	155
Other/missing	86.9	496	13.4	1.7	74.5	2.5	8.1	0.7	0.1	431
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	81.8	1944	15.7	0.5	60.9	4.6	17.6	1.2	0.3	1590
Second	82.0	2150	38.5	0.4	16.1	8.6	35.5	2.6	0.2	1763
Middle	84.3	2227	43.1	0.4	7.0	11.0	38.0	3.4	0.0	1877
Fourth	87.6	2186	45.6	0.9	4.5	11.7	35.4	4.8	0.5	1915
Richest	91.8	2263	54.9	0.6	3.1	13.3	25.7	11.9	0.0	2077
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage										
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' and 'Marital status' are not shown.										

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Through employer	Vietnam social security	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of men covered by health insurance
					Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	80.3	4923	34.9	1.3	17.9	9.9	30.1	10.2	0.1	3951
Area										
Urban	82.1	1749	49.5	1.7	6.9	11.1	24.7	13.1	0.0	1436
Rural	79.2	3174	26.6	1.1	24.2	9.3	33.2	8.5	0.2	2515
Region										
Red River Delta	86.7	1126	44.5	0.4	6.5	12.0	30.9	12.8	0.2	977
Ha Noi	88.3	424	39.5	0.2	6.4	17.9	29.5	16.5	0.1	375
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	89.9	588	13.8	2.7	54.5	4.6	22.0	3.8	0.0	529
North Central and Central Coastal Area	84.7	914	32.4	2.2	12.8	11.9	38.2	8.5	0.0	774
Central Highlands	78.8	330	16.8	0.1	44.3	8.7	24.1	11.2	0.2	260
South East	74.4	1121	57.0	2.0	5.3	9.0	23.4	7.8	0.1	834
Ho Chi Minh City	74.7	568	59.3	2.2	3.0	9.3	22.9	6.2	0.1	425
Mekong River Delta	68.4	844	17.6	0.0	16.9	10.5	37.9	16.8	0.4	577
Age										
15-19	86.5	652	6.7	0.7	19.4	47.1	23.9	6.0	0.0	564
20-24	78.7	636	37.4	3.3	15.0	10.8	26.8	8.3	0.0	500
25-29	80.8	870	51.0	0.8	16.8	0.9	24.0	9.6	0.0	703
30-34	79.7	801	42.7	1.1	20.4	3.1	29.1	7.5	0.0	638
35-39	79.0	768	40.3	1.4	16.6	3.1	34.2	11.5	0.6	607
40-44	77.1	624	34.3	0.9	18.3	2.8	34.1	16.6	0.3	481
45-49	79.8	572	24.7	1.3	18.7	3.0	42.8	13.7	0.1	456

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of men covered by health insurance	
		Number of men	Through employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance		Other
Education										
Pre-Primary or no education	78.0	117	5.6	4.0	67.2	4.9	15.7	3.8	0.0	91
Primary education	65.9	453	11.6	1.8	42.3	2.7	36.8	5.0	1.4	299
Lower secondary	72.0	1543	24.7	1.5	21.0	2.1	42.4	10.4	0.0	1112
Upper secondary	83.2	1508	30.9	0.6	15.1	19.2	29.2	9.0	0.0	1254
Vocational high school	90.2	244	50.3	0.4	11.8	3.0	29.0	11.1	0.0	220
University/ college or higher	92.2	1058	58.0	2.0	7.2	11.1	16.8	13.5	0.1	975
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	79.7	3175	37.6	1.1	20.4	3.0	32.0	11.2	0.1	2531
Never married/in union	81.2	1748	30.1	1.6	13.5	22.2	26.8	8.3	0.2	1420
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	79.2	4212	38.7	1.1	7.4	11.2	34.7	11.9	0.2	3335
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	90.8	307	20.8	3.7	66.6	2.4	6.2	1.3	0.0	279
Khmer	77.9	58	27.6	0.0	58.9	6.9	3.5	3.2	0.2	45
Mong	93.8	82	2.9	2.2	94.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
Other/missing	81.7	264	7.8	1.2	81.0	3.6	6.9	0.9	0.0	215
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	76.7	1010	13.4	2.6	57.2	5.4	19.2	3.9	0.1	774
Second	73.2	984	32.8	1.1	14.8	7.3	35.6	9.4	0.3	720
Middle	79.0	989	40.7	0.7	9.4	9.8	34.8	7.1	0.1	782
Fourth	82.8	997	37.8	1.0	5.8	11.7	36.5	11.5	0.1	826
Richest	90.0	943	48.1	1.1	4.3	14.7	25.0	18.0	0.1	848

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.2A presents the health insurance coverage for children age 5-17 and 5-15 years. Nationally, 96.3 percent of children age 5-17 years and 97.2 percent of children age 5-15 years were covered by any health insurance. Health insurance coverage for both age groups was quite high across regions, ethnicity groups, wealth quintiles, mothers' education levels and rural/urban areas. Across these sub-groups, the lowest percentage was among children whose mother had primary or no education (86.1 percent for children age 5-17 and 87 percent for children age 5-15). However, by school attendance, children who were not attending school had a much lower coverage rate for health insurance than those attending school, about 60 percent versus nearly 99 percent, respectively, for both age groups.

By the financing source of health insurance for children who have any health insurance, in both age groups, the highest percentage was for those partially covered by the government (more than 50 percent) and the second highest was those fully covered by the government (more than one quarter). For health insurance totally financed by the government, the coverage rate among children in both age groups was higher among those living in a poorer household and those whose mother had a lower level of education. Children from minority ethnic groups were much more likely to have their health insurance totally funded by the government than those from the Kinh and Hoa ethnic group.

Table EQ.2.3 presents that overall 96.1 percent of children under age 5 were covered by any health insurance. There was no area difference, but regional differences were observed, with the lowest health insurance coverage in the Mekong River Delta (92.8 percent). Among age groups, children age 0-11 months had the lowest health insurance coverage (87.6 percent). Health insurance coverage of children under 5 was also lower among those whose mother had a lower level of education, were from Mong and Khmer households, and were in the poorest wealth index quintile.

Almost all children under age 5 who were covered by any health insurance were completely financed by the government, 99.4 percent. There were no differentials by area, region, age, mother's education, ethnicity or living standards.

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance	
			Through parent's employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance		Other
Total	96.3	10336	4.8	0.9	26.9	54.5	12.3	3.6	0.1	9951
Area										
Urban	97.5	3349	5.9	0.9	16.4	66.3	9.9	5.6	0.1	3265
Rural	95.7	6987	4.2	0.9	32.0	48.7	13.5	2.7	0.2	6686
Region										
Red River Delta	99.2	2618	5.1	0.5	17.4	60.0	16.8	5.0	0.2	2598
Ha Noi	98.9	974	9.8	0.2	14.8	68.2	5.5	8.6	0.0	963
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	97.0	1429	3.4	1.1	57.2	26.6	11.7	0.8	0.0	1386
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.0	2108	11.2	1.9	23.9	54.9	7.3	3.3	0.1	2087
Central Highlands	94.1	741	0.8	0.7	48.6	40.9	6.4	5.1	0.1	697
South East	93.8	1663	2.4	0.6	14.6	77.4	5.5	1.5	0.3	1560
Ho Chi Minh City	93.7	812	2.9	0.2	13.1	78.7	5.7	0.2	0.0	761
Mekong River Delta	91.2	1778	1.1	0.3	22.5	52.8	21.3	5.8	0.1	1621
Age										
5-9	98.5	4570	3.3	0.6	36.6	49.6	9.3	3.6	0.3	4503
10-14	96.8	3482	4.7	1.1	20.4	59.7	13.2	3.8	0.1	3371
15-17	90.9	2284	7.9	1.0	16.2	56.7	17.6	3.5	0.0	2076
School attendance										
Attending ^a	98.7	9709	4.7	0.9	25.9	56.2	11.8	3.6	0.1	9583
Not attending	58.6	627	6.5	0.9	53.5	9.1	26.3	4.4	0.0	368
Mother's education^b										
Pre-Primary or non-education	86.1	498	3.8	1.3	73.9	16.9	4.3	1.3	0.1	429
Primary education	89.8	1561	3.6	1.0	35.6	44.5	15.7	1.9	0.3	1401
Lower secondary	96.5	3877	5.0	0.5	24.1	55.6	13.5	2.5	0.1	3743
Upper secondary	99.5	2000	4.1	1.0	22.7	60.2	11.3	3.7	0.0	1989
Vocational high school	100.0	489	6.6	1.7	17.2	65.5	8.3	5.5	0.0	489
University/ college or higher	99.8	1877	5.5	1.0	21.8	59.9	11.1	7.3	0.2	1874

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Through parent's employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	94.4	200	0.6	0.6	39.1	35.7	23.2	2.5	0.0	189
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	10136	4.8	0.9	26.6	54.9	12.1	3.7	0.1	9762
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	96.6	8916	5.3	0.9	18.3	60.9	13.9	4.1	0.1	8617
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	98.0	592	0.8	0.7	82.9	12.6	2.7	0.6	0.1	580
Khmer	89.1	114	0.2	0.4	76.0	18.7	5.0	2.9	0.0	101
Mong	89.4	171	0.0	1.0	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	153
Other/missing	91.8	544	1.9	0.7	78.6	15.8	2.3	0.5	0.3	500
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.1	2130	3.2	1.1	62.8	26.0	7.3	0.6	0.2	1941
Second	94.2	1785	4.2	0.8	27.3	53.4	14.0	2.9	0.0	1681
Middle	97.0	2034	4.6	0.5	18.0	61.6	13.9	3.1	0.1	1973
Fourth	98.8	2034	4.3	1.2	14.4	63.9	15.4	2.9	0.4	2009
Richest	99.7	2353	7.1	0.7	15.0	64.8	11.4	7.8	0.0	2347
	99.7	1543	6.9	1.0	15.7	64.3	11.4	7.9	0.0	1538

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^a Includes attendance to early childhood education

^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown

Table EQ.2.2A: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-15 years)

Percentage of children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans. Viet Nam SDG CW, 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ^a	Number of children age 5-15 years	Through parent's employer	Vietnam social security	Among children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance
					Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	97.2	8814	4.4	0.9	28.4	54.0	11.7	3.7	0.2	8566
Area										
Urban	98.3	2822	5.3	0.9	17.8	66.4	9.4	5.7	0.1	2774
Rural	96.7	5992	3.9	0.9	33.5	48.1	12.7	2.7	0.2	5792
Region										
Red River Delta	99.6	2214	4.4	0.5	19.4	58.8	16.7	5.3	0.2	2204
Ha Noi	99.4	815	8.8	0.3	16.5	68.1	5.0	9.5	0.0	810
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	96.8	1258	3.4	1.0	58.9	26.6	10.0	0.6	0.0	1219
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.1	1784	10.4	2.1	24.8	55.9	5.9	3.7	0.1	1768
Central Highlands	94.3	649	0.6	0.4	49.8	40.3	6.5	4.9	0.1	611
South East	95.4	1415	2.4	0.6	16.0	77.0	4.7	1.5	0.4	1349
Ho Chi Minh City	95.3	687	3.4	0.2	14.8	77.2	5.1	0.2	0.0	655
Mekong River Delta	94.6	1495	1.1	0.3	23.6	51.8	21.3	5.4	0.1	1415
Age										
5-9	98.5	4570	3.3	0.6	36.6	49.6	9.3	3.6	0.3	4503
10-15	95.7	4244	5.5	1.2	19.3	59.0	14.3	3.8	0.1	4063
School attendance										
Attending ^a	98.6	8491	4.4	0.9	27.7	55.0	11.5	3.7	0.2	8376
Not attending	58.9	323	4.1	0.8	61.9	12.6	20.6	1.4	0.1	190
Mother's education^b										
Pre-Primary or non-education	87.0	407	1.8	1.3	74.0	18.6	4.8	1.3	0.1	354
Primary education	92.1	1272	3.3	0.9	37.9	44.3	13.8	1.7	0.4	1171
Lower secondary	97.4	3178	4.4	0.6	26.5	54.6	12.8	2.3	0.2	3097
Upper secondary	99.5	1773	3.9	0.9	24.0	59.5	11.2	3.6	0.0	1764
Vocational high school	100.0	454	6.8	1.9	18.5	63.9	8.3	5.8	0.0	454
University/ college or higher	99.8	1715	5.2	0.9	23.3	59.2	10.6	7.6	0.2	1712

Table EQ.2.2.A: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-15 years)

Percentage of children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDG CW, 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ^a	Number of children age 5-15 years	Among children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children age 5-15 years covered by health insurance	
			Through parent's employer	Vietnam social security	Totally covered by government	Partially covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Privately purchased commercial health insurance		Other
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	97.0	179	0.7	0.6	39.1	35.3	23.4	2.4	0.0	174
Has no functional difficulty	97.2	8635	4.4	0.9	28.2	54.4	11.4	3.7	0.2	8392
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	97.6	7561	4.9	0.9	19.8	60.5	13.1	4.2	0.2	7383
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	98.1	533	0.6	0.6	82.5	13.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	523
Khmer	88.6	102	0.2	0.4	75.8	19.2	5.2	2.7	0.0	90
Mong	88.1	148	0.0	1.1	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	131
Other/missing	93.4	470	1.9	0.9	78.3	16.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	439
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.9	1873	3.0	1.1	62.8	26.1	7.3	0.5	0.3	1741
Second	95.8	1502	4.1	0.8	28.6	52.6	13.0	3.1	0.1	1439
Middle	98.4	1713	4.5	0.4	18.9	62.5	13.1	2.3	0.1	1686
Fourth	98.7	1710	4.0	1.4	16.7	62.8	14.3	3.0	0.4	1688
Richest	99.9	2015	6.0	0.7	16.4	64.8	11.1	8.6	0.0	2012

¹ SDG CW indicator EQ.S2 - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-15)

^a Includes attendance to early childhood education

^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Mother's education' is not shown

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Through parent's employer	Totally covered by government	Privately purchased public health insurance	Other	
Total	96.1	4329	0.4	99.4	2.0	0.0	4159
Area							
Urban	96.4	1369	0.2	99.5	3.8	0.2	1319
Rural	95.9	2960	0.5	99.3	1.2	0.0	2840
Region							
Red River Delta	98.1	1068	0.6	98.8	2.9	0.0	1048
Ha Noi	98.9	358	0.0	98.8	8.0	0.0	354
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.8	663	0.0	100.0	0.6	0.0	628
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.0	934	0.5	99.3	2.7	0.0	925
Central Highlands	94.3	314	0.0	99.6	1.8	0.0	296
South East	94.1	706	0.5	99.5	1.6	0.0	664
Ho Chi Minh City	96.6	334	0.8	99.5	0.5	0.0	323
Mekong River Delta	92.8	645	0.4	99.5	1.6	0.3	598
Age							
0-11 months	87.6	710	0.0	99.8	1.3	0.0	622
12-23 months	97.1	872	0.2	99.3	1.6	0.2	847
24-35 months	96.9	812	0.0	99.9	1.7	0.0	787
36-47 months	98.2	949	1.1	98.8	2.5	0.0	932
48-59 months	98.5	986	0.5	99.3	2.6	0.0	971
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary or no education	88.4	168	0.1	99.3	0.7	0.0	149
Primary education	94.1	348	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	328
Lower secondary	95.0	1235	0.6	99.5	0.5	0.2	1174
Upper secondary	96.3	1078	0.4	99.3	1.3	0.0	1038
Vocational high school	97.7	294	0.0	99.7	2.3	0.0	287
University/ college or higher	98.2	1205	0.5	99.1	4.9	0.0	1183
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[^]							
Has functional difficulty	(91.9)	34	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	31
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	2713	0.6	99.3	2.3	0.0	2659
Ethnicity of household head							
Kinh and Hoa	96.8	3585	0.5	99.3	2.4	0.1	3472
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	94.5	299	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	283
Khmer	91.4	55	0.3	100.0	0.5	0.0	50
Mong	84.6	129	0.1	99.9	0.0	0.0	109
Other/missing	93.9	261	0.2	99.7	0.2	0.0	245
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	93.4	895	0.1	99.9	0.4	0.0	836
Second	94.5	801	0.7	98.9	0.7	0.3	757
Middle	97.9	885	0.0	99.8	0.9	0.0	866
Fourth	95.9	908	0.3	99.7	1.8	0.0	871
Richest	98.6	840	1.0	98.4	6.4	0.0	829

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

[^]Children age 0-1 years are excluded. as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire.

Overall, 92.8 percent of respondents were aware of economic assistance programmes, and 52.3 percent reported their household having ever received assistance or external economic support. The percentage of households that had ever received external economic support was higher in rural areas (55.4 percent) and in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas (66.3 percent), but lower in urban areas (46.6 percent) and the South East region (36.0 percent). The percentage closely correlated to the age of the household head. It was lowest for people age 15-19 (16.4 percent) and highest for age 50+ (60.9 percent). By ethnicity, the percentage was higher among the Mong (73.9 percent) and Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung people (57.9 percent). Interestingly, by wealth quintile, this percentage was highest in both the poorest and richest households (57.2 and 58.5 percent, respectively).

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support			
Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021			
	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	92.8	52.3	13359
Sex of household head			
Male	92.9	52.5	9389
Female	92.4	51.7	3970
Area			
Urban	93.6	46.6	4739
Rural	92.3	55.4	8620
Region			
Red River Delta	96.4	61.2	3297
Ha Noi	98.7	69.5	1106
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	93.3	66.3	1589
North Central and Central Coastal Area	96.5	60.7	2747
Central Highlands	87.3	42.3	756
South East	90.9	36.0	2581
Ho Chi Minh City	86.2	37.5	1272
Mekong River Delta	86.7	41.6	2389
Age of household head			
15-19	85.7	16.4	85
20-24	93.6	22.9	277
25-49	92.4	45.8	6698
50+	93.2	60.9	6298

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	91.0	54.2	401
With no orphans	92.8	52.2	12958
Ethnicity of household head			
Kinh and Hoa	93.2	51.7	11724
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	91.5	57.9	806
Khmer	88.5	37.4	158
Mong	88.6	73.9	159
Other/missing	86.2	53.6	511
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	88.0	57.2	2856
Second	91.5	46.6	2994
Middle	93.2	48.2	2629
Fourth	94.9	51.7	2499
Richest	97.3	58.5	2382

The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5. by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or other school related support available for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

Nationally, 39 percent of household members live in households that received any social transfers or benefits in the three months preceding the survey. Across all sub-groups, the percentage was highest among the Mong ethnic group (61.7 percent), followed by household heads with the lowest education level (48.0 percent).

The most prevalent type of social transfer or benefit was school tuition or other school-related support (20.6 percent). There were no sex differential and little gap between rural and urban areas. However, a considerable difference was observed between regions. This percentage was highest in the North Central and Central Coastal region and Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (27.5 percent and 26.2 percent respectively) and lowest in the Red River Delta (15.8 percent). By the level of education of the household head, it was highest among those with primary or no education. By ethnicity of the heads of households, the percentage was found highest among the Mong group (44.2 percent) and other minority groups (37.7 percent).

Monthly social assistance through cash transfers was the second most prevalent type of social transfer (7.4 percent). There was a significant difference between urban and rural areas (4.7 percent versus 8.8 percent). The proportion of household members living in the household receiving monthly social assistance was negatively associated with the education level of household heads and household's wealth index. In terms of ethnicity, household members of the Kinh and Hoa group were more likely to receive this type of social transfer than those of the Mong group (7.5 percent versus 4.9 percent).

Nationwide, 6.8 percent of household members living in households that received COVID-19 related assistance. There was a significant difference between regions, ethnicity groups and wealth quintiles. Households in the Red River Delta were most likely to receive COVID-19 related assistance (10.5 percent) while those in the Central Highlands region were the least (3.7 percent). This percentage in Ha Noi (8.3 percent) was as twice as in Ho Chi Minh City (4.0 percent).

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											47832
	2.6	7.4	0.6	0.9	2.3	6.8	6.2	0.3	20.6	39.0	61.0	
	Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	2.6	7.4	0.6	0.9	2.3	6.8	6.2	0.3	20.6	39.0	61.0	47832
Sex of household head												
Male	2.4	7.0	0.6	1.0	2.3	7.0	5.4	0.3	20.6	38.5	61.5	35681
Female	3.1	8.4	0.5	0.9	2.5	6.1	8.2	0.1	20.6	40.3	59.7	12151
Area												
Urban	2.1	4.7	0.0	0.8	1.7	7.5	9.6	0.0	17.9	37.0	63.0	16496
Rural	2.9	8.8	0.8	1.0	2.6	6.4	4.4	0.4	22.1	40.0	60.0	31336
Region												
Red River Delta	4.4	9.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	10.5	10.7	0.2	15.8	41.7	58.3	11796
Ha Noi	4.4	7.6	0.1	1.0	1.7	8.3	14.1	0.0	13.3	40.2	59.8	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.9	6.1	0.8	1.2	6.3	8.7	7.0	0.2	26.2	47.0	53.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.2	8.4	1.1	0.9	1.6	5.6	6.5	0.7	27.5	46.0	54.0	9683
Central Highlands	1.7	5.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	3.7	3.6	0.3	23.9	35.9	64.1	2943
South East	1.0	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	3.9	4.0	0.2	16.4	27.5	72.5	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	4.0	3.6	0.1	16.7	26.1	73.9	4565
Mekong River Delta	1.8	8.9	0.3	0.7	2.9	5.8	1.9	0.0	18.9	34.5	65.5	8355
Education of household head												
Pre-Primary or no education	2.7	12.6	0.9	1.0	5.1	5.6	0.8	0.6	30.1	48.0	52.0	2458
Primary education	2.7	12.6	0.5	0.9	3.3	5.6	2.9	0.3	20.0	38.8	61.2	9280
Lower secondary	3.1	7.4	0.7	1.1	2.2	6.6	5.4	0.3	20.0	37.5	62.5	17582
Upper secondary	2.0	4.9	0.5	0.8	1.9	6.5	6.3	0.3	20.3	38.0	62.0	9300
Vocational high school	2.8	3.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	12.9	13.6	0.2	22.8	47.6	52.4	2029
University/ college or higher	1.8	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	7.9	11.9	0.1	19.8	38.3	61.7	7044
DK/Missing	6.9	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	15.8	44.6	55.4	140

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021		Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											Number of household members
		Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Ethnicity of household head													
	Kinh and Hoa	2.9	7.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	7.2	6.7	0.2	18.5	37.7	62.3	41491
	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.8	7.7	0.9	1.0	6.6	3.0	3.9	0.1	30.6	44.8	55.2	2792
	Khmer	0.3	7.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.5	0.2	28.5	35.7	64.3	563
	Mong	1.6	4.9	2.1	1.4	16.5	10.5	2.7	1.2	44.2	61.7	38.3	773
	Other/missing	0.6	5.3	1.6	2.6	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	37.7	48.6	51.4	2214
Wealth index quintile													
	Poorest	1.6	9.7	1.0	1.2	5.6	4.7	1.7	0.8	29.5	44.6	55.4	9569
	Second	2.8	8.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	4.6	4.1	0.2	18.6	34.8	65.2	9564
	Middle	2.5	7.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	7.5	3.7	0.3	17.2	33.9	66.1	9565
	Fourth	3.0	6.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	7.7	7.2	0.1	19.4	38.3	61.7	9569
	Richest	3.0	5.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	9.4	14.1	0.0	18.5	43.2	56.8	9566

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the ability of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.²⁰⁵ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the two lowest quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits. Overall, 32.4 percent of households in the two poorest quintiles received social transfers or benefits in the last three months. This was highest among the Mong ethnic group (56.3 percent) and lowest among the Kinh/Hoa households.

The most popular type of social benefits was school tuition fee or other school related support (17.4 percent) which was followed by monthly social assistance through cash transfer (9.1 percent). Nationwide, 4.5 percent of the poorest households received COVID-19 related support.

It is noted that 70 percent of the poorest households did not receive any social transfer or benefit. Among the poorest households in urban areas, almost 80 percent of them did not receive any external economic support.

205 UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles	
Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Total	2.7	9.1	0.7	0.8	3.3	4.5	0.8	3.3	17.4	32.4	67.6	5850
Sex of household head												
Male	2.7	8.1	0.9	0.8	3.1	4.7	0.8	3.1	18.5	32.7	67.3	4064
Female	2.8	11.5	0.3	0.6	3.8	4.2	0.6	3.8	14.9	31.7	68.3	1785
Area												
Urban	2.0	6.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	4.3	0.4	1.4	9.6	21.1	78.9	1050
Rural	2.8	9.8	0.8	0.9	3.7	4.5	0.9	3.7	19.1	34.8	65.2	4800
Region												
Red River Delta	5.0	14.8	1.2	0.7	2.9	8.5	0.7	2.9	7.5	31.2	68.8	847
Ha Noi	6.4	19.4	0.4	0.0	5.0	9.6	0.0	5.0	6.8	33.1	66.9	149
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	2.0	6.7	1.2	1.1	8.0	5.0	1.1	8.0	25.6	40.4	59.6	1055
North Central and Central Coastal Area	3.4	11.3	1.0	0.5	2.8	3.2	0.5	2.8	20.7	37.1	62.9	1326
Central Highlands	1.6	4.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	24.1	32.5	67.5	479
South East	1.0	4.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.1	0.4	1.2	9.9	17.6	82.4	809
Ho Chi Minh City	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.3	9.0	13.6	86.4	279
Mekong River Delta	2.5	9.6	0.2	0.7	2.2	4.3	0.7	2.2	16.2	30.9	69.1	1333
Age of household head												
15-19	(7.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(4.0)	(12.0)	(88.0)	50
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.4	2.0	0.1	4.4	2.5	7.6	92.4	146
25-29	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.3	19.4	22.6	77.4	350
30-34	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.7	5.2	2.9	1.7	5.2	37.3	42.6	57.4	617
35-39	1.5	3.0	0.4	0.3	4.8	4.6	0.3	4.8	31.2	39.3	60.7	590
40-44	1.2	4.0	0.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.0	23.5	30.8	69.2	579
45-49	0.3	10.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	6.9	1.3	1.8	13.8	30.8	69.2	581
50-59	1.2	7.6	0.8	0.8	2.1	4.1	0.8	2.1	12.2	24.5	75.5	1248
60-69	3.8	8.8	1.3	0.2	4.1	5.8	0.2	4.1	10.7	29.0	71.0	908
70+	11.0	30.3	0.2	0.4	4.1	6.2	0.4	4.1	8.4	48.1	51.9	782

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Education of household head												
Pre-Primary or no education	3.6	12.6	0.5	0.7	5.8	5.8	0.7	5.8	20.8	41.6	58.4	562
Primary education	2.6	13.2	0.5	0.8	3.8	4.8	0.8	3.8	16.1	34.8	65.2	1692
Lower secondary	2.9	8.1	0.9	0.9	2.7	5.1	0.9	2.7	17.0	31.0	69.0	2366
Upper secondary	1.8	4.1	0.8	0.6	2.9	2.2	0.6	2.9	20.0	29.1	70.9	900
Vocational high school	2.7	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	3.5	1.0	0.7	14.2	23.6	76.4	123
University/ college or higher	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	3.1	13.4	20.4	79.6	197
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	3.3	10.2	0.5	0.6	2.1	4.8	0.6	2.1	13.0	29.3	70.7	4418
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.8	6.6	1.0	0.8	7.5	2.7	0.8	7.5	27.8	39.2	60.8	687
Khmer	0.4	7.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.4	1.0	24.3	31.7	68.3	128
Mong	1.0	4.1	1.7	1.3	17.3	9.8	1.3	17.3	40.1	56.3	43.7	157
Other/missing	0.6	5.0	1.7	2.7	4.4	2.8	2.7	4.4	34.4	43.3	56.7	460
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.2	10.4	0.9	1.1	5.4	4.8	1.1	5.4	21.5	38.0	62.0	2856
Second	3.2	7.9	0.6	0.5	1.3	4.3	0.5	1.3	13.5	27.0	73.0	2994

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Education of household head' is not shown.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 and EQ.2.7A present the percentage of children respectively under age 18 and 16 years living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year. Nationally, 42.1 percent of children under age 18 years and 43.5 percent of children under age 16 years lived in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last three months. The most popular type of social transfer or benefit was school related support, followed by COVID-19 related assistance. A similar trend was observed between regions, household heads' education levels, ethnicities and wealth quintiles for both age groups. Children from rural areas, living in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, belong to ethnic minority groups, and living in the household whose head had pre-primary or no education were more likely to receive external economic assistance than those in other groups.

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (under age 18)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											
		Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
		2.1	5.6	0.5	1.2	2.5	7.1	1.2	2.5	30.7	42.1	57.9	13891
Sex of household head													
Male		1.9	5.5	0.5	1.2	2.3	7.3	1.2	2.3	30.0	41.7	58.3	10379
Female		2.7	5.9	0.7	1.2	3.1	6.5	1.2	3.1	32.8	43.5	56.5	3512
Area													
Urban		2.0	3.4	0.0	1.0	1.7	8.2	1.0	1.7	28.1	38.7	61.3	4453
Rural		2.1	6.7	0.7	1.2	2.9	6.6	1.2	2.9	31.9	43.7	56.3	9438
Region													
Red River Delta		4.0	7.0	0.3	1.6	1.6	11.5	1.6	1.6	24.0	39.9	60.1	3498
Ha Noi		4.3	5.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	7.5	1.1	1.6	19.2	33.4	66.6	1259
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area		1.1	4.9	0.7	1.2	7.4	9.0	1.2	7.4	34.7	48.9	51.1	1967
North Central and Central Coastal Area		2.5	6.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	5.4	1.3	1.6	39.7	50.0	50.0	2882
Central Highlands		1.2	4.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	3.6	1.8	1.0	32.6	40.1	59.9	1002
South East		0.7	2.9	0.0	0.5	1.3	4.1	0.5	1.3	27.3	33.5	66.5	2235
Ho Chi Minh City		0.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	4.4	0.2	0.9	27.9	33.2	66.8	1079
Mekong River Delta		1.3	6.2	0.4	0.7	2.5	5.6	0.7	2.5	28.6	39.1	60.9	2307
Age of household head													
15-19		(10.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(26.2)	(73.8)	34
20-24		0.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	13.2	4.5	1.7	13.2	10.2	23.7	76.3	115
25-29		0.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.7	6.7	1.4	2.7	26.9	33.7	66.3	726
30-34		0.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	3.2	5.8	1.3	3.2	39.5	45.7	54.3	2077
35-39		1.8	2.5	0.2	1.0	2.6	9.7	1.0	2.6	36.5	46.8	53.2	2590
40-44		1.9	2.9	0.3	1.7	2.0	6.8	1.7	2.0	30.0	39.4	60.6	2343
45-49		0.7	8.4	0.7	1.1	2.3	7.7	1.1	2.3	22.3	37.2	62.8	1682
50-59		1.2	6.7	0.6	1.2	2.2	6.1	1.2	2.2	24.6	36.3	63.7	2034

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (under age 18)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021												
Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
60-69	4.1	7.4	0.7	0.8	2.6	7.0	0.8	2.6	29.2	43.4	56.6	1466
70+	10.5	25.4	1.2	0.5	1.4	5.8	0.5	1.4	33.8	59.0	41.0	824
Education of household head												
Pre-Primary or no education	0.8	10.0	1.2	1.3	6.1	6.4	1.3	6.1	43.6	55.2	44.8	696
Primary education	2.1	10.2	0.3	1.0	3.3	5.5	1.0	3.3	31.5	44.3	55.7	2437
Lower secondary	2.7	5.9	0.7	1.5	2.4	7.1	1.5	2.4	30.4	42.0	58.0	5009
Upper secondary	1.6	3.4	0.5	0.9	2.3	6.3	0.9	2.3	29.7	40.5	59.5	2783
Vocational high school	2.2	2.8	0.6	2.8	1.2	13.3	2.8	1.2	32.4	45.7	54.3	672
University/ college or higher	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.6	8.4	0.5	1.6	27.3	37.0	63.0	2259
DK/Missing	(8.0)	(17.30)	(0.00)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(38.6)	(61.4)	35
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	2.4	5.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	7.7	1.1	1.6	27.9	39.9	60.1	11842
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.3	6.3	0.8	0.6	8.0	2.7	0.6	8.0	43.2	52.0	48.0	842
Khmer	0.5	5.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.7	0.4	0.8	43.5	46.6	53.4	161
Mong	1.1	5.1	2.7	1.6	18.2	11.3	1.6	18.2	54.2	67.2	32.8	283
Other	0.5	4.6	1.5	2.8	4.8	2.9	2.8	4.8	48.6	55.3	44.7	762
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.9	6.2	0.9	1.4	6.3	4.6	1.4	6.3	43.8	52.2	47.8	2894
Second	2.3	7.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.3	1.2	1.8	30.9	41.7	58.3	2432
Middle	1.4	5.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	8.0	1.2	1.2	25.3	36.6	63.4	2780
Fourth	3.0	4.8	0.4	1.0	1.9	8.0	1.0	1.9	28.4	40.4	59.6	2757
Richest	2.8	4.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	10.3	1.2	1.2	25.0	39.5	60.5	3028

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7A: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (under age 16)

Percentage of children under age 16 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 16
Total	2.0	5.5	0.5	1.2	2.6	7.1	1.2	2.6	32.4	43.5	56.5	12382
Sex of household head												
Male	1.9	5.4	0.4	1.2	2.4	7.4	1.2	2.4	31.7	43.2	56.8	9278
Female	2.4	5.7	0.7	1.2	3.3	6.3	1.2	3.3	34.5	44.5	55.5	3104
Area												
Urban	1.9	3.3	0.0	1.1	1.8	8.1	1.1	1.8	29.3	39.8	60.2	3954
Rural	2.1	6.5	0.7	1.2	3.0	6.7	1.2	3.0	33.8	45.3	54.7	8428
Region												
Red River Delta	4.1	6.7	0.2	1.7	1.7	11.8	1.7	1.7	25.7	41.5	58.5	3105
Ha Noi	4.4	5.5	0.0	1.3	1.8	7.5	1.3	1.8	20.6	35.0	65.0	1109
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.1	4.8	0.7	1.3	7.7	9.4	1.3	7.7	35.5	50.1	49.9	1801
North Central and Central Coastal Area	2.1	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	5.1	1.4	1.7	41.6	51.1	48.9	2571
Central Highlands	1.3	4.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	3.8	1.9	1.0	34.0	41.3	58.7	904
South East	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	4.0	0.4	1.4	29.2	35.0	65.0	1984
Ho Chi Minh City	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.4	0.1	1.0	29.9	34.8	65.2	957
Mekong River Delta	1.3	6.2	0.4	0.6	2.7	5.0	0.6	2.7	30.7	40.6	59.4	2017
Other	1.9	5.7	0.6	1.3	2.9	7.3	1.3	2.9	33.9	45.3	54.7	10316
Age of household head												
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
20-24	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.9	14.7	4.8	1.9	14.7	11.4	26.1	73.9	103
25-29	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.8	6.8	1.4	2.8	27.2	34.1	65.9	715
30-34	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	3.2	5.7	1.3	3.2	39.6	45.7	54.3	2069
35-39	1.9	2.5	0.2	1.0	2.6	9.6	1.0	2.6	37.3	47.4	52.6	2452
40-44	2.0	2.8	0.3	1.8	2.0	7.2	1.8	2.0	31.7	41.2	58.8	1937
45-49	0.9	8.9	0.5	0.9	2.8	7.8	0.9	2.8	25.1	40.1	59.9	1286
50-59	1.3	6.9	0.7	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.3	2.4	27.0	38.7	61.3	1720
60-69	3.8	7.3	0.5	0.9	2.5	6.9	0.9	2.5	29.7	43.9	56.1	1364
70+	9.1	24.7	1.1	0.5	1.7	5.6	0.5	1.7	36.3	59.7	40.3	715

Table EQ.2.7A: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (under age 16)

Percentage of children under age 16 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											Number of children under age 16
	Assistance for people with merits	Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	Assistance for production	Assistance through micro credits	Assistance for electricity tariff	Covid-19 related assistance	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Education of household head												
Pre-Primary or no education	0.9	10.6	1.0	1.4	5.9	6.5	1.4	5.9	44.7	56.1	43.9	620
Primary education	1.9	9.8	0.3	1.0	3.5	5.1	1.0	3.5	33.9	45.6	54.4	2102
Lower secondary	2.8	5.8	0.7	1.6	2.5	7.0	1.6	2.5	32.4	43.6	56.4	4403
Upper secondary	1.6	3.5	0.4	0.8	2.4	6.5	0.8	2.4	31.0	42.1	57.9	2502
Vocational high school	2.4	3.0	0.6	3.0	1.3	13.5	3.0	1.3	34.1	47.6	52.4	621
University/ college or higher	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	8.6	0.5	1.7	28.5	38.2	61.8	2101
DK/Missing	(8.6)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(35.5)	(64.5)	33
Ethnicity of household head												
Kinh and Hoa	2.3	5.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	7.7	1.1	1.7	29.6	41.3	58.7	10506
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.3	6.4	0.9	0.5	7.9	2.9	0.5	7.9	43.4	52.4	47.6	782
Khmer	0.5	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.8	44.6	47.6	52.4	147
Mong	1.1	5.1	2.6	1.7	18.7	11.5	1.7	18.7	56.7	69.6	30.4	260
Other/missing	0.6	4.7	1.6	2.7	4.9	2.8	2.7	4.9	50.7	57.2	42.8	687
Wealth quintile												
Poorest	0.8	6.4	1.0	1.4	6.6	4.4	1.4	6.6	45.5	53.6	46.4	2614
Second	2.0	7.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.0	1.2	1.7	32.8	42.9	57.1	2154
Middle	1.4	5.1	0.2	1.1	1.2	7.8	1.1	1.2	26.9	37.5	62.5	2442
Fourth	3.2	4.2	0.3	1.1	2.2	8.2	1.1	2.2	30.1	41.9	58.1	2479
Richest	2.7	4.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	10.7	1.2	1.3	26.5	41.2	58.8	2693

¹ SDGCW Indicator EQ.S3 - Children under 16 years in the households that received any type of social transfers

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

As shown in Table EQ2.8, 27.1 percent of household members age 5-24 years who were attending school received support for school tuition (24.6 percent) or other school related support (6.0 percent) during the current school year. This proportion was higher in rural areas, in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region, the North Central and Central Coastal region, and the Central Highlands than in the rest of the regions. It was higher among younger age groups, ethnic minority groups and the poorest households. It is worth noting that this proportion was much lower in non-public schools (6.7 percent) than in public schools (30.3 percent).

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	
Total	24.6	6.0	27.1	72.9	9364
Sex of household head					
Male	25.1	5.5	27.2	72.8	4859
Female	24.1	6.6	26.9	73.1	4505
Area					
Urban	18.8	5.3	21.6	78.4	3414
Rural	28.0	6.5	30.2	69.8	5950
Region					
Red River Delta	17.5	3.4	18.6	81.4	2562
Ha Noi	12.2	1.7	12.6	87.4	1109
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	35.4	8.0	37.3	62.7	1203
North Central and Central Coastal Area	32.0	9.4	36.6	63.4	1884
Central Highlands	27.2	5.4	28.4	71.6	611
South East	20.3	4.8	22.6	77.4	1620
Ho Chi Minh City	17.0	3.7	19.1	80.9	910
Mekong River Delta	22.7	6.3	25.7	74.3	1484
Age					
5-9	49.5	7.5	50.8	49.2	3402
10-14	15.9	6.6	19.6	80.4	3225
15-19	5.1	4.4	8.0	92.0	2170
20-24	0.3	0.1	0.3	99.7	567
School management					
Public	27.6	6.7	30.3	69.7	8327
Non-public	5.4	1.4	6.7	93.3	185
Education of household head					
Pre-Primary or no education	44.6	16.5	48.8	51.2	361
Primary education	27.4	7.7	29.6	70.4	1525
Lower secondary	24.5	6.0	27.1	72.9	3393
Upper secondary	23.8	5.5	26.6	73.4	1858
Vocational high school	26.7	5.6	29.1	70.9	466
University/ college or higher	18.8	3.2	20.3	79.7	1743

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	
Ethnicity of household head					
Kinh and Hoa	21.0	4.8	23.4	76.6	8259
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	46.8	11.0	49.0	51.0	515
Khmer	50.8	9.1	52.1	47.9	84
Mong	76.8	35.0	84.1	15.9	105
Other/missing	52.1	16.8	54.6	45.4	400
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	43.9	11.4	46.4	53.6	1664
Second	26.7	7.6	29.7	70.3	1541
Middle	20.5	3.6	22.6	77.4	1845
Fourth	20.7	4.2	23.0	77.0	1965
Richest	16.2	4.6	18.5	81.5	2350
¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support					
Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'School management' and 'Education of household head' are not shown.					

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can prevent individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal way. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of the respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds for discrimination and harassment that can increase the recall of events by the respondents. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Overall, 2.6 per cent of women and 3.6 per cent of men felt discriminated or harassed in the last 12 months. Although this percentage was slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas, it varied considerably between regions. It was highest in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (4.4 per cent for women and 7.0 per cent for men), and three or six times higher than the lowest region – the Mekong River Delta (1.4 per cent for women and 1.1 per cent for men). Discrimination and harassment appeared to occur less among women age 30+ but the pattern was not clear among men. Women and men with pre-primary or no education felt most discriminated or harassed in the last 12 months (6.5 per cent for women and 6.7 per cent for men). This was in contrast to those with vocational high school or university/college/higher education. Discrimination and harassment appeared to occur more among women and men of ethnic minority groups and among poorer women and men.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:											Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹					
Total	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.6	97.4	10770		
Area												
Urban	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.4	97.6	4031		
Rural	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.7	97.3	6739		
Region												
Red River Delta	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	98.1	2574		
Ha Noi	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	4.0	96.0	1042		
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	1.7	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	4.4	95.6	1311		
North Central and Coastal Area	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.7	97.3	2065		
Central Highlands	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	3.8	96.2	640		
South East	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	3.0	97.0	2348		
Ho Chi Minh City	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.8	97.2	1250		
Mekong River Delta	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	98.6	1832		
Age												
15-19	1.3	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.7	96.3	1385		
15-17	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	3.9	96.1	946		
18-19	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.2	96.8	439		
20-24	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.4	97.6	1352		
25-29	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.0	97.0	1820		
30-34	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.5	97.5	1737		
35-39	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	98.1	1648		
40-44	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.6	97.4	1507		
45-49	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.3	97.7	1322		

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹				
Education											
Pre-Primary or no education	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	6.5	93.5	342		
Primary education	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.3	96.7	1109		
Lower secondary	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.0	98.0	3234		
Upper secondary	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.8	97.2	2992		
Vocational high school	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	98.5	446		
University/ college or higher	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.5	97.5	2646		
Ethnicity of household head											
Kinh and Hoa	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	97.9	9356		
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	2.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	96.6	612		
Khmer	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.6	96.4	129		
Mong	4.4	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.8	92.2	178		
Other/missing	2.7	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.7	8.4	91.6	496		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.6	95.4	1944		
Second	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.6	97.4	2150		
Middle	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	97.5	2227		
Fourth	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	98.6	2186		
Richest	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.3	97.7	2263		

¹MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Education' is not shown.

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹	Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
Total	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.6	96.4	4923
Area										
Urban	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.4	96.6	1749
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	96.3	3174
Region										
Red River Delta	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.2	95.8	1126
Ha Noi	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	98.3	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	7.0	93.0	588
North Central and Coastal Area	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.5	97.5	914
Central Highlands	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	3.8	96.2	330
South East	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	3.7	96.3	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.4	96.6	568
Mekong River Delta	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	844
Age										
15-19	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	4.1	95.9	652
15-17	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	3.8	96.2	486
18-19	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	5.1	94.9	166
20-24	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.5	97.5	636
25-29	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	4.7	95.3	870
30-34	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.1	96.9	801
35-39	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.1	95.9	768
40-44	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	3.7	96.3	624
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.1	97.9	572

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason ¹	Any reason ¹	Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
Education										
Pre-Primary or no education	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.1	4.3	6.7	93.3	117
Primary education	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.3	96.7	453
Lower secondary	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	96.2	1543
Upper secondary	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	95.8	1508
Vocational high school	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	98.5	244
University/ college or higher	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.6	97.4	1058
Ethnicity of household head										
Kinh and Hoa	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.1	96.9	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.7	92.3	307
Khmer	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.2	3.1	96.9	58
Mong	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	6.5	93.5	82
Other/missing	2.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	5.3	94.7	264
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.7	96.3	1010
Second	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	3.9	96.1	984
Middle	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.7	96.3	989
Fourth	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.4	96.6	997
Richest	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.0	97.0	943

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status²⁰⁶.

The Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 included a question about happiness and overall satisfaction with life of the respondents. To help respondents answer the question about happiness, a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) was shown that corresponded to the response categories 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they felt they were standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

Nationally, 66.1 percent of young women age 15-24 years were very or somewhat happy, with an average life satisfaction score of 7.5. Corresponding figures for women age 15-49 years were 64.3 percent and score of 7.3 respectively. The percentage of young men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy was 61.6 and the average life satisfaction score they gave was 7.1. Among men age 15-49 years, these figures were 69.8 percent and 7.1 respectively.

The percentage of women and men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who were very or somewhat happy tended to increase in relation to education levels and living standards. This proportion was higher among those who ever married or in union than among those who never married or in union.

²⁰⁶ OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women age 15-49 who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Education																
Pre-Primary or no education	6.0	50.3	43.3	0.4	100.0	6.2	40.4	29	4.7	49.8	42.7	2.8	100.0	6.3	38.1	342
Primary education	1.8	47.3	47.6	3.3	100.0	6.8	54.9	79	3.8	38.3	57.0	0.9	100.0	7.0	56.6	1109
Lower secondary	1.4	29.9	68.6	0.1	100.0	7.3	62.4	521	1.4	31.4	67.0	0.2	100.0	7.2	60.6	3234
Upper secondary	0.9	21.8	76.9	0.3	100.0	7.5	66.3	1395	1.2	23.4	75.1	0.3	100.0	7.4	64.7	2992
Vocational high school	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	32	0.5	19.3	79.5	0.6	100.0	7.5	69.6	446
University/ college or higher	0.0	16.4	83.4	0.2	100.0	7.7	71.2	681	0.4	16.7	82.7	0.2	100.0	7.7	74.2	2646
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	2.1	24.9	72.1	0.8	100.0	7.4	70.0	779	1.6	27.2	70.7	0.4	100.0	7.3	65.1	8273
Never married/in union	0.4	22.2	77.3	0.1	100.0	7.5	64.5	1958	0.6	23.5	75.6	0.3	100.0	7.4	61.8	2493
Ethnicity of household head																
Kinh and Hoa	0.6	20.4	78.6	0.4	100.0	7.6	68.1	2358	1.2	24.1	74.4	0.4	100.0	7.4	66.1	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	1.2	34.1	64.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	59.2	132	1.4	39.1	59.5	0.0	100.0	6.9	57.2	612
Khmer	0.5	27.3	71.4	0.8	100.0	7.5	63.6	33	2.3	27.3	68.1	2.3	100.0	7.4	61.6	129
Mong	7.0	48.2	44.5	0.3	100.0	6.2	46.0	77	5.9	55.6	37.5	1.0	100.0	6.1	44.5	178
Other/missing	1.6	40.7	57.5	0.3	100.0	6.9	50.0	136	3.4	43.4	52.2	1.0	100.0	6.7	47.2	496
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	3.0	33.1	63.7	0.1	100.0	7.1	58.9	506	4.1	39.7	55.6	0.5	100.0	6.8	53.4	1944
Second	0.7	27.2	72.0	0.1	100.0	7.4	56.9	590	1.4	31.4	66.9	0.4	100.0	7.2	59.7	2150
Middle	0.4	22.9	76.3	0.4	100.0	7.4	65.6	607	0.9	27.1	71.8	0.2	100.0	7.3	62.2	2227
Fourth	0.0	17.9	81.3	0.8	100.0	7.7	71.2	533	0.7	19.7	79.2	0.4	100.0	7.6	69.5	2186
Richest	0.3	13.2	86.4	0.2	100.0	7.8	79.3	500	0.4	15.9	83.3	0.4	100.0	7.7	75.1	2263

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS Indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS Indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/missing' in 'Education' and 'Marital status' are not shown

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Ladder step reported:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy ²	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men age 15-49 who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Education																
Pre-Primary or no education	(0.0)	(71.5)	(28.5)	(0.0)	100.0	13	(30.2)	(6.2)								
Primary education	3.5	49.1	46.2	1.2	100.0	52	45.4	6.1								
Lower secondary	0.4	41.3	58.3	0.0	100.0	299	58.3	7.0								
Upper secondary	0.4	29.5	70.1	0.0	100.0	673	62.1	7.2								
Vocational high school	0.0	30.5	69.5	0.0	100.0	20	(*)	(*)								
University/ college or higher	0.0	27.2	72.8	0.0	100.0	231	70.4	7.3								
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	1.7	24.3	73.8	0.2	100.0	143	79.6	7.2								
Never married/in union	0.3	34.1	65.5	0.1	100.0	1144	59.3	7.1								
Ethnicity of household head																
Kinh and Hoa	0.5	30.0	69.5	0.0	100.0	1092	63.9	7.2								
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	0.7	58.7	40.6	0.0	100.0	60	40.8	6.4								
Khmer	0.9	52.8	46.3	0.0	100.0	15	83.8	6.7								
Mong	0.9	50.5	47.6	1.0	100.0	29	43.1	6.3								
Other/missing	0.0	43.7	55.7	0.7	100.0	91	49.0	6.9								
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.2	43.0	55.5	0.3	100.0	273	49.3	6.8								
Second	1.1	42.3	56.7	0.0	100.0	268	56.6	6.8								
Middle	0.0	26.3	73.7	0.0	100.0	270	65.6	7.2								
Fourth	0.0	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	239	66.2	7.1								
Richest	0.0	17.8	82.2	0.0	100.0	238	71.9	7.5								

¹ MICS indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

³ MICS indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, the respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. This information may contribute to understanding the desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

Overall, more than half of women age 15-24 years thought that their life improved during the last year, three quarters of women of this age group believed their life would get better after one year. Meanwhile, 46.7 percent of women age 15-24 years thought positive for both questions. However, slightly less women age 15-49 years (42.5 percent) reported that their life improved last year and believed that they would improve after one year.

It was more or less the same for men as for women as nearly 50 percent of both age groups, 15-24 years and 15-49 years, thought that their life improved during the last one year; four out of five think that their life would get better after one year. Around 45 percent of them thought positive for both questions.

The percentages of women and men who thought that their lives improved during the last year, or would improve after one year, or both, were higher among younger people age 15-24 years than among older people. This percentage tended to increase in relation to education levels and wealth index quintiles, but to decrease for older age groups. These proportions were highest among Kinh/Hoa and lowest among Mong people.

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	50.2	75.4	46.7	2736	47.0	71.0	42.5	10770
Area								
Urban	55.4	77.8	52.4	1065	49.8	73.6	45.7	4031
Rural	46.9	73.9	43.1	1672	45.3	69.5	40.6	6739
Region								
Red River Delta	48.2	77.5	45.7	692	46.3	78.4	44.2	2574
Ha Noi	53.0	75.6	49.6	316	48.7	75.4	45.5	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	42.6	65.3	39.4	313	39.7	65.0	36.0	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	48.4	70.3	44.5	480	51.1	71.2	47.1	2065
Central Highlands	48.0	67.7	40.9	164	42.2	63.1	35.6	640
South East	51.4	78.1	47.8	639	46.5	68.8	40.5	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	50.5	80.9	48.6	370	39.3	69.2	35.7	1250
Mekong River Delta	59.6	83.7	56.4	449	50.9	70.3	44.5	1832

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Age								
15-19	53.1	75.7	49.4	1385	53.1	75.7	49.4	1385
15-17	52.2	77.0	48.5	946	52.2	77.0	48.5	946
18-19	55.1	72.8	51.3	439	55.1	72.8	51.3	439
20-24	47.2	75.1	44.0	1352	47.2	75.1	44.0	1352
25-29	na	na	na	na	51.8	75.1	47.3	1820
30-34	na	na	na	na	50.1	71.6	44.5	1737
35-39	na	na	na	na	45.7	69.5	40.9	1648
40-44	na	na	na	na	42.5	66.1	37.2	1507
45-49	na	na	na	na	36.5	63.1	32.5	1322
Education								
Pre-Primary or no education	25.7	33.4	13.3	29	22.6	41.5	17.2	342
Primary education	32.3	54.8	24.9	79	34.7	54.5	27.5	1109
Lower secondary	40.2	69.2	36.6	521	42.3	67.3	36.9	3234
Upper secondary	52.3	76.5	48.3	1395	48.9	74.8	45.3	2992
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	54.6	81.8	51.1	446
University/ college or higher	56.7	81.7	55.0	681	57.6	80.2	54.3	2646
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	46.3	72.6	42.0	779	46.3	69.8	41.2	8273
Never married/in union	51.7	76.5	48.6	1958	49.6	75.2	46.8	2493
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	51.4	77.1	48.1	2358	48.6	72.8	44.1	9356
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	50.7	74.8	48.0	132	40.8	66.1	36.7	612
Khmer	49.2	73.5	44.3	33	40.2	70.8	35.9	129
Mong	32.6	46.7	25.8	77	28.3	45.3	23.9	178
Other/missing	39.4	62.8	33.9	136	33.2	53.0	27.6	496
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	45.1	70.6	41.0	506	36.0	59.9	31.1	1944
Second	49.1	72.1	44.4	590	43.3	65.3	38.1	2150
Middle	52.0	75.3	48.4	607	48.8	73.3	43.5	2227
Fourth	49.9	77.5	47.4	533	51.6	75.5	47.8	2186
Richest	54.7	82.2	52.6	500	53.7	79.4	50.4	2263

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to small number of unweighted cases, 'DK/Missing' in 'Education' and 'Marital status' are not shown

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	49.3	79.7	45.6	1288	48.4	80.4	45.4	4923
Area								
Urban	52.8	87.1	49.7	449	52.5	84.7	49.7	1749
Rural	47.4	75.7	43.5	839	46.1	78.1	43.0	3174
Region								
Red River Delta	35.8	71.8	32.2	305	39.1	74.5	36.1	1126
Ha Noi	54.6	82.5	48.8	117	43.5	74.4	38.9	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	47.0	72.7	38.9	116	44.4	73.8	38.4	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	47.8	76.2	45.8	232	50.6	83.2	49.4	914
Central Highlands	42.8	65.2	38.6	96	47.8	70.0	44.0	330
South East	62.4	90.3	58.0	314	56.7	87.2	53.1	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	56.4	97.9	55.0	154	53.4	93.7	51.5	568
Mekong River Delta	55.0	88.8	52.9	224	50.5	84.7	48.7	844
Age								
15-19	49.3	75.3	45.5	652	49.3	75.3	45.5	652
15-17	49.6	74.7	45.5	486	49.6	74.7	45.5	486
18-19	48.3	77.2	45.4	166	48.3	77.2	45.4	166
20-24	49.4	84.1	45.8	636	49.4	84.1	45.8	636
25-29	na	na	na	na	53.9	84.9	50.9	870
30-34	na	na	na	na	48.0	79.7	45.3	801
35-39	na	na	na	na	43.8	81.8	41.2	768
40-44	na	na	na	na	46.1	80.4	44.1	624
45-49	na	na	na	na	47.1	74.4	43.7	572
Education								
Pre-Primary or no education	(29.8)	(38.6)	(12.3)	13	27.3	55.4	21.5	117
Primary education	39.0	72.6	36.9	52	36.7	72.6	34.0	453
Lower secondary	47.4	76.7	43.3	299	45.8	80.4	43.4	1543
Upper secondary	49.4	79.8	46.1	673	49.1	80.0	45.8	1508
Vocational high school	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	57.6	85.4	54.6	244
University/ college or higher	55.3	86.8	51.3	231	56.4	85.9	53.1	1058
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	51.4	82.1	45.8	143	49.1	80.6	46.1	3175
Never married/in union	49.1	79.4	45.6	1144	47.1	80.0	44.2	1748

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Ethnicity of household head								
Kinh and Hoa	51.2	81.5	48.1	1092	50.0	82.0	47.5	4212
Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung	33.5	84.9	28.2	60	37.7	78.4	32.7	307
Khmer	52.4	87.6	49.7	15	43.1	85.0	41.3	58
Mong	34.7	56.1	19.3	29	31.3	52.9	22.0	82
Other/missing	41.0	61.1	35.9	91	42.4	64.0	35.4	264
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	39.0	69.4	35.3	273	36.5	71.7	33.0	1010
Second	51.2	83.8	48.9	268	49.1	82.4	47.1	984
Middle	52.4	82.0	46.6	270	51.7	80.4	48.0	989
Fourth	54.9	83.8	51.7	239	52.6	84.3	49.6	997
Richest	49.9	80.1	46.7	238	52.7	83.5	49.7	943

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this Appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, household listing in sample clusters, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of key indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 13 analytic domains. The domains are defined as follows:

Five ethnic domains: The ethnic domains are four ethnic minority groups and the majority group¹. The groups were defined as follows:

- The main (majority) ethnic group which consists of Kinh and Hoa households
- Khmer households
- Mong households
- Households of Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung ethnicity (Tay+++)
- Households of remaining ethnicity groups

Eight geographic domains: The domains are the six socio-economic regions (Northern Midlands and Mountains, Red River Delta, North Central and Central Coastal, Central Highlands, South East, and Mekong River Delta) and two cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) that have been excluded from Red River Delta and South East regions respectively.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2019 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected in the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

¹ Initially, it was discussed whether the number of ethnic minority domains should be set to six instead of four. This alternative was abandoned because it would require a sample that was larger than what the survey budget could accommodate. See section A.1.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The EAs in the sampling frame were classified according to the dominant ethnicity of the population in the EA. The classification was done based on data from the preparatory work for the Ethnic Minority Survey² (EMS). For the EMS, an enumeration area (EA) was considered an *ethnic minority enumeration area* (EMEA) if at least 30 percent of its population comprises of ethnic minorities. Altogether 35,565 EAs were identified as EMEAs. Many of the EMEAs are dominated by a single ethnic minority group and 24,789 EMEAs were found to have a dominant ethnic minority group that comprises at least 90 percent of the ethnic minority population in the EA. These EAs were grouped into four separate ethnic minority groups according to the dominant ethnic minority in the EA. Table SD.1 shows the distribution of the EAs in the sampling frame by geographic domain and ethnic group.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs, by region and dominant ethnic group, Census 2019						
	Kinh/Hoa	Tay+++*	Khmer	Mong	Other	Total
Northern Midlands and Mountains	16,984	7,793	0	2,579	2,211	29,567
Red River Delta (except Hanoi)	27,501	138	0	0	365	28,004
North Central and Central Coastal	36,665	2,241	0	144	2,382	41,432
Central Highlands	10,017	175	0	111	3,686	13,989
South East (except HCMC)	16,986	23	139	0	290	17,438
Mekong River Delta	30,350	0	2,323	0	25	32,698
Ha Noi	15,990	143	0	0	5	16,138
Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC)	17,442	0	13	0	3	17,458
Total	171,935	10,513	2,475	2,834	8,967	196,724

* Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung

The standard MICS approach to arrive at the required total sample size is to use the MICS Sample Size Calculator for calculation of required sample sizes for geographical domains. The situation for SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 differed from the standard. The budget allocated for the survey would allow a total sample of at most 14,000 households. It was decided to set the sample size to 14,000 and to restrict the number of analytical domains to make sure each domain had sufficient sample sizes. In effect, that meant that four domains of ethnic minorities (as presented in the previous section) could be defined for the survey. The sample size was set to 9,200 households for the ethnic majority domain (Kinh/Hoa) and 4,800 households in total for the four ethnic minority domains.

Each ethnic minority domain constituted a sampling stratum. Initially, each of the four ethnic minority strata was allocated equal samples of 1,200 households. However, the number of minority households that would actually be selected for the sample depends on the concentration of households of dominant ethnic minority in the EAs. A low concentration - as in the Khmer stratum - will, for a given sample size of 1,200 households, yield a sample of minority households that is substantially less than 1,200. Adjustments to the sample sizes were done to allow for the differences in the concentration of minority households between the four strata. The sample sizes were set to 1,140 (Tay+++), 1,400 (Khmer), 1,080 (Mong), and 1,180 (Other) households, respectively.

² Draft Consultancy Report Part 1: Ethnic Minority Survey Proposed Design. Arturo Y. Pacificador, Jr.

The EAs in the ethnic majority domain were grouped into eight geographical strata (socio-economic regions with Ha Noi and HCMC as separate strata). The allocation of the sample of 9,200 households over geographical strata was done with the use of a square root allocation principle, with some small adjustments.

Table SD.2 shows the sample sizes in the eight strata of ethnic majority and four strata of ethnic minority. The sample sizes indicated refer to the total number of households sampled from each stratum, and the actual realised number of households by ethnic group will depend on the outcome of the sampling procedure (see Section A.2).

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample households to sampling strata						
	Ethnic majority strata	Ethnic minority strata				Total
		Tay+++*	Khmer	Mong	Other	
Northern Midlands and Mountains	640	840	0	980	300	2,760
Red River Delta (except Ha Noi)	1,320	20	0	0	40	1,380
North Central and Central Coastal	1,220	240	0	60	320	1,840
Central Highlands	1,000	20	0	40	480	1,540
South East (except HCMC)	1,240	0	80	0	40	1,360
Mekong River Delta	1,100	0	1,320	0	0	2,420
Ha Noi	1,320	20	0	0	0	1,340
Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC)	1,360	0	0	0	0	1,360
Total	9,200	1,140	1,400	1,080	1,180	14,000

* Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

In each ethnic minority stratum, the EAs in the frame were sorted by socio-economic region, urban/rural, province, district, and commune. A systematic PPS sample was selected from each stratum (PPS= Probability Proportionate to Size). The size measure for each EA was the number of households according to Census 2019. The sorting of the EAs, combined with the systematic sampling of the EAs, resulted in an implicit stratification on socio-economic region by urban/rural and also geographical (implicit) stratification within regions. The distribution of the sample over socio-economic regions depends on the starting point of the systematic sample. The sample sizes indicated in table SD.2 are therefore approximate numbers.

In each ethnic majority stratum, the EAs in the frame were sorted by urban/rural, province, district, and commune. A systematic PPS sample was selected from each of the eight strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2019 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all sample EAs prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, the listing teams were trained to visit all the selected EAs and listed all the households in each EA. The work of reviewing the EAs and updating the list of households in each EA was carried out by the GSO, the Provincial Statistics Office and the District Statistical Office, in collaboration with the village

head in rural areas or head of the residential cluster in urban areas. The work was conducted from 9 September to 3 October 2020, about 1 month before the starting day of SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 field work (18 November 2020).

The procedure of reviewing the EAs and updating the list of households in each EA includes:

Step 1: GSO sent the Provincial Statistics Offices (PSO) an official letter requesting the implementation of the EA review and updating the household list. The documents attached to this dispatch include: (i) the list of 700 sample EAs of SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 selected from the EAs of the 2019 Census; (ii) list of household heads and addresses of all households in each of these sampled EAs at the time of the 2019 Census, and (iii) detailed instructions on how to review and update each EA's household lists, in accordance with the global MICS6 listing guidelines.

Step 2: The PSO requests and at the same time supervises district statistics offices in performing the EA review and updating the household list. The DSOs recruited people knowledgeable about the EA, usually village/residential cluster heads, to conduct EA reviews and update household lists.

During the review of the EA, the boundaries of the sample EA were verified to ensure complete coverage of the listed households. The results of the EA review showed that none of the 700 sampled EAs were cleared/empty, but 15 EAs with 300 or more households were subdivided into segments, each of which had a relatively equal number of households (about 80 to 120 households), with clear boundaries. A segment was randomly selected, in accordance with the global MICS6 guidelines, to update its list of households.

The household list of 700 EAs was updated according to 7 dwelling status categories at the time of updating the household list:

- Code as 1 if the unit is occupied by a household living permanently for 6 months or more up to the time of the survey, or households that moved into the dwelling unit recently (less than 6 months and intend to live there permanently);
- Code as 2 for "temporarily absent" if none of the household members are at home, and neighbours indicated that they can be reached at another time during the day, or on another day during the week;
- Code as 3 for "vacant/unoccupied" If the unit is intended for residential use but is unoccupied during the listing operation;
- Code as 4 for "absent during survey" if the household cannot be reached and neighbours claim they will be away for the entire duration of data collection;
- Code as 5 for "short-term occupation" if the unit is one that is used for a short period of time (e.g., a vacation house or short-term lease for less than 6 months before the time of survey.) This information needs to be confirmed with the household members residing in this unit, or with their neighbours;
- Code as 6 for "destroyed" if a residential unit is abandoned or destroyed (burned, collapsed, demolished, ...) and is currently uninhabited; and
- Code 7 for "other" for any other situation that does not fall under the above-mentioned categories. The team must specify the situation in detail and discuss with their supervisor.

Households with code 1 and 2 will be eligible for selection to the sample.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

A systematic random sample of 20 households was selected with equal probability from the household lists for each sample EA.

Lists of households with code 1 or 2 were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each EA. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each EA) at the GSO, where the selection of 20 households in each EA was carried out using systematic random selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.³

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹ All men age 15-49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 also included a questionnaire for an individual child age 5-17 years old. One child 5-17 years old is randomly selected from each household.

The SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using systematic random sampling to conduct water quality tests, both for water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing in each sample cluster, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether the teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. A blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes related to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated, and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and EA (i):

$$w_{hij} = \frac{1}{f_{hij}}$$

³ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

The term f_{hij} , the sampling probability for the j -th household in the i -th sample EA in the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hij} = p_{1hi} \cdot p_{2hi} \cdot p_{3hij}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample EA in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

1) Probability of selection of EA i in stratum h :

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \cdot M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

where:

n_h = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the census frame for stratum h

M_{hi} = total number of households according to Census 2019 in EA i in stratum h

2) Probability of selection of segment:

$$p_{2hi} = k_{hi}$$

where:

k_{hi} = proportion of the EA listed in EA i in stratum h (in the case of EAs that were segmented); for non-segmented EAs, $k_{hi} = 1$

3) Probability of selection of household j in EA i in stratum h :

$$p_{3hij} = \frac{20}{M_{hi}^*}$$

where:

M_{hi}^* = total number of households listed in the household listing in EA i in stratum h

The overall selection probability for household j in EA i in stratum h becomes:

$$f_{hij} = \frac{n_h \cdot M_{hi}}{M_h} \cdot k_{hi} \cdot \frac{20}{M_{hi}^*}$$

The sampling weight for household j in EA i in stratum h will be the inverse of this probability:

$$w_{hij} = \frac{1}{f_{hij}} = \frac{M_h}{n_h \cdot M_{hi}} \cdot \frac{1}{k_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}^*}{20}$$

It is necessary to adjust the basic weights for the households to take into account the nonresponse at the stratum level. The final adjusted weight for the sample households in each sample EA can be expressed as follows:

$$w'_{hij} = w_{hij} \cdot \frac{m'_h}{m''_h}$$

where:

m'_h = total number of in-scope sample households selected in stratum h

m''_h = number of sample households with completed SDGCW survey questionnaires in stratum **h**

The adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the SDGCW survey sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 SDGCW survey sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

n'_h = number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h

The full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum.

A.6 CALIBRATION OF THE SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The sample weights, calculated as described above, produced estimates of the total number of households and total population significantly below the totals reported in the Census 2019. Especially, the estimated number of people age 15-34 years was significantly below the census number. The reason for the low estimates is non-coverage of households and people in the sampling frames (household lists in the selected EAs and member lists in the selected households).

Due to job loss during the outbreak of COVID-19⁴, about 10 months before the field work of SDGCW survey 2020-2021, from January to November 2020, migrant households changed their place of residence more often than when the 2019 census took place. The same goes for student households staying in hostels. This leads to the fact that the housing status of code 3 “absent during survey” or 5 “short-term occupation” has appeared more than at the time of the 2019 Census. As a result, the number of households was under-estimated by about 5.3%. This, in turn, lead to an under representation of persons 15-34 years old since migrant households are of younger ages⁵.

4 <https://www.gso.gov.vn/en/data-and-statistics/2021/01/covid-19-impacts-on-labour-and-employment-situation-in-quarter-iv-of-2020/>

[https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_742136/lang--vi/index.htm]

5 *Urban Poverty Assessment in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.* <https://www.vn.undp.org/content/vietnam/en/home/library/>

In order to reduce potential non-coverage bias in the estimates, it was decided to use post-stratification as a method to adjust the sampling weights so the weighted sample better reflects the structure of the population.

Household weights. Post-strata were formed based on characteristics of the households that are thought to be related to “missingness” in the sample frames. Six post-strata were formed by using the variables education level of the head of household (up to primary, secondary and higher) and age group of the head of household (15-34, 35-49, 50+). Post-stratified household weights were calculated by multiplying the original sampling weights by a factor w_h , where n_h = number of households in post-stratum h according to Census 2019 and e_h = estimated number of households in post-stratum h when original household (raw) sampling weights were used. These post-stratified household weights were subject to a second round of adjustment where 16 post-strata were formed by using geographic domains (8) and urban/rural classification.

Household member weights. The post-stratified household weights were appended to the household member data set. 24 post-strata were formed by using the variables sex and age group. Post-stratified member weights were calculated by multiplying the post-stratified household weights by a factor w_{hm} , where n_{hm} = number of members in post-stratum h according to Census 2019 and e_{hm} = estimated number of members in post-stratum h when post-stratified household weights were used.

Women and men weights. The post-stratified household member weights were appended to the women and men data sets. The weights were first adjusted for non-response. 14 post-strata were formed by using the variables sex and marital status. Post-stratified women (men) weights were calculated by multiplying the post-stratified household member weights by a factor w_{wm} , where n_{wm} = number of women (men) in post-stratum h according to Census 2019 and e_{wm} = estimated number of women (men) in post-stratum h when post-stratified household member weights were used.

Children under 5 weights and children 5-17 weights. The post-stratified household member weights were appended to the children U5 and children 5-17 data sets. The weights were adjusted for non-response. No further post-stratification was done.

Normalisation of weights. All calibrated weights were then normalised, one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. The normalised household weights varied between 0.0407 and 5.8708 in the 13,359 sample households

The calibrated and normalised sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

poverty/urban-poverty-assessment-in-ha-noi-and-ho-chi-minh-city.html (accessed by 3 August 2021).

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

B.1 STEERING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Nguyen Trung Tien, Deputy Director of General Statistics Office, Chairman of Steering Committee;
2. Mr. Phạm Quang Vinh, former Deputy Director of General Statistics Office, former Chairman of Steering Committee;
3. Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi, Director of Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office, Standing Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee;
4. Mr. Do Anh Kiem, former Director of Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office, former Standing Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee;
5. Ms. Lesley Miller, Deputy Representative of UNICEF Viet Nam Country Office, Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee;
6. Ms. Naomi Kitahara, Representative of UNFPA Viet Nam Country Office, Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee;
7. Mr. Nguyen Van Tuyen, Director of Human Resource Department, General Statistics Office;
8. Mr. Nguyen Binh, Chief of the Office, General Statistics Office;
9. Mr. Tran Quang Nam, Chief of the Office, Ministry of Education and Training;
10. Mr. Le Minh Quang, Vice Chief of the Office, Ministry of Police;
11. Mr. Dinh Anh Tuan, Deputy Director of Mother and Child Health, Ministry of Health;
12. Mr. Nguyen Hoang Dan, Vice Director of ICT Center, Ministry of Agriculture;
13. Mr. Khuat Van Quy, Deputy Director of Family Department, Ministry of Culture Sports and Tourism;
14. Ms. Nguyen Quynh Lien, Deputy Director of Criminal - Administrative Law Department, Ministry of Justice;
15. Mr. Vo Vinh Nam, Deputy Director of Child Department, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs;
16. Ms. Ngo Thi Quynh Hoa, Chief of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, UNICEF Viet Nam Country Office.

B.2. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

1. Ms. To Thuy Hanh, Senior statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
2. Ms. Nguyen Quynh Trang, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Viet Nam Country Office;
3. Mr. Duong Van Dat, Reproductive Health Specialist, UNFPA Viet Nam Country Office;
4. Mr. Ngo Doan Thang, Senior statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
5. Mr. Pham Xuan Luong, Senior statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
6. Ms. Nguyen Thanh Tu, Senior statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
7. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
8. Ms. Nguyen Duc Hanh, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
9. Ms. Pham Thi Hanh, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
10. Ms. Cao Thanh Son, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
12. Ms. Vu Thi Bich Thao, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office;
13. Ms. Nguyen Thi Khanh Huyen, Statistician, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, General Statistics Office.

B.3. INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

1. Mr. Turgay Unalan, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Household Surveys), UNICEF Head Quarters.
2. Mr. Jayachandran Vasudevan, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, MICS Coordinator, UNICEF East Asia Pacific Regional Office
3. Mr. Hans Pettersson, MICS Sampling Consultant
4. Mr. Ikhtier Kholmatov, MICS DP Consultant
5. Mr. Nguyen Phong, National Consultant
6. Mr. Ho Van Bao, National Consultant

B.4. CONSULTATION OF REPORT

1. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen, Vice Director of National immunization program
2. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Toan, Deputy Director of Social Protection Department, Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs
3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nga, Children Department, Ministry of Labour, War Invalid and Social Affairs
4. Ms. Hoang Thi Thanh Huong, Statistics Cluster, Department of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Health
5. Ms. Nghiem Thi Xuan Hanh, Department of Children and Maternal Health, Ministry of Health

B.5. INTERVIEWERS AND SUPERVISORS

- 1.1. Ms. Dinh Thi Thuy Nguyen
- 1.2. Ms. Pham Thanh Huyen
- 1.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nguyen Ha
- 1.4. Mr. Dao Hong Hy
- 2.1. Mr. Tran Trung Nghia
- 2.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nga
- 2.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nhu Thuy
- 2.4. Mr. Nguyen Ba Tien
- 3.1. Mr. Duong Thanh Do
- 3.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Quynh Anh
- 3.3. Ms. Pham Thi Dung
- 3.4. Mr. La Anh Tu
- 4.1. Mr. Quang Van Nghia
- 4.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Hien
- 4.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Lan
- 4.4. Mr. Nguyen Manh Quyen
- 5.1. Mr. Le Tran Tung Lam
- 5.2. Ms. Le Thu Hien
- 5.3. Ms. Doan Thi Thanh Loan
- 5.4. Mr. Dinh Ngoc Son
- 6.1. Mr. Do Tien Thuan
- 6.2. Ms. Vũ Minh Hoa
- 6.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Trang
- 6.4. Mr. Vu Trung Kien
- 7.1. Mr. Pham Duc Dao
- 7.2. Ms. Nguyen Minh Ha
- 7.3. Ms. Pham Thanh Huyen
- 7.4. Mr. Nguyen Dinh Thi
- 8.1. Mr. Nguyen Ba Trong
- 8.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Anh
- 8.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu
- 8.4. Mr. Nguyen Chi Quang
- 9.1. Mr. Nguyen Canh Toan
- 9.2. Ms. Pham Thi Hong Chiem
- 9.3. Ms. Ngo Thi Tuyet
- 9.4. Mr. Nguyen Thien Viet
- 10.1. Mr. Bui Quang Toan
- 10.2. Ms. Trinh Thi Quy
- 10.3. Ms. Ngo Thi Thuy Ngoc
- 10.4. Mr. Bui Van Hung
- 11.1. Mr. Dang Huy Hung
- 11.2. Ms. Vu Thi Thanh Tam
- 11.3. Ms. Ha Thi Huong
- 11.4. Mr. Pham Ba Dat
- 12.1. Mr. Nguyen Quang Thang
- 12.2. Ms. Tran Thi Ngoc Trinh
- 12.3. Ms. Vu Thi Nhung
- 12.4. Mr. Than Van Cuong
- 13.1. Mr. Pham Quang Duong
- 13.2. Ms. Bui Thi Ngoc Thuy
- 13.3. Ms. Giang Thi Bich Thuy
- 13.4. Mr. Nguyen Manh Thang
- 14.1. Mr. Nguyen Van Hanh
- 14.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Loan
- 14.3. Ms. Hoang Thi Thuy
- 14.4. Mr. Trinh Dinh Chuong
- 15.1. Mr. Duong Hoang Long
- 15.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Giang Thuy
- 15.3. Ms. Tran Thi Xoa
- 15.4. Mr. Pham Huy Vu
- 16.1. Mr. Nguyen Duc Chung
- 16.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien
- 16.3. Ms. Ngo Thi Hoa
- 16.4. Mr. Dinh Thanh Ha
- 17.1. Mr. Vu Truong Giang
- 17.2. Ms. Bui Thi Muoi
- 17.3. Ms. Luong Thu Thao
- 17.4. Mr. Nguyen Tuan Anh
- 18.1. Ms. Hoang Thi Anh Tuyet
- 18.2. Ms. Tran Thi Hong Gam
- 18.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Cam Tho
- 18.4. Mr. Doan Minh Phuong
- 19.1. Mr. Vu Bao Khoa
- 19.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Hanh
- 19.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Hang
- 19.4. Mr. Nguyen Duc Anh
- 20.1. Mr. Phan Xuan Minh
- 20.2. Ms. Pham Mai Le
- 20.3. Ms. Le Thi Minh Phuong
- 20.4. Mr. Ngo Doan Loc
- 21.1. Mr. Tong Dang Khanh
- 21.2. Ms. Ta Thi Thanh Cuu
- 21.3. Ms. Hoang Dy Ly
- 21.4. Mr. Tran Tien Duc
- 22.1. Ms. Pham Thi Hang
- 22.2. Ms. Truong Thi Thu Ha
- 22.3. Ms. Ho Thi Ha
- 22.4. Mr. Nguyen Huu Khanh Linh
- 23.1. Mr. Nguyen Van Hieu
- 23.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Hanh
- 23.3. Ms. Ngo Thi Hong Anh
- 23.4. Mr. Ngo Huu Phuoc
- 24.1. Mr. La Anh Tuan
- 24.2. Ms. Phan Thuy Dung
- 24.3. Ms. Pham Thi Hong
- 24.4. Mr. Tran Ngoc Hai
- 25.1. Mr. Cao Tien Dung
- 25.2. Ms. Pham Thi Phung
- 25.3. Ms. Dinh Thi Tuyet
- 25.4. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Tien
- 26.1. Ms. Lo Thi Hong Van
- 26.2. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nhu Hang
- 26.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngan
- 26.4. Mr. Hoang Anh Tuan
- 27.1. Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Diem
- 27.2. Ms. Vu Thi Kim Quy
- 27.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Hang
- 27.4. Mr. Trinh Xuan Dao
- 28.1. Mr. Nguyen The Khai
- 28.2. Ms. Trinh Thi Kim Yen
- 28.3. Ms. Pham Thi Thinh
- 28.4. Mr. Tran Dinh Trong
- 29.1. Mr. Nguyen Minh Chuc
- 29.2. Ms. Vu Thi Xuan
- 29.3. Ms. Vo Thi Thuy
- 29.4. Mr. Nguyen Hoang Tiep
- 30.1. Mr. Bui Tuan Anh
- 30.2. Ms. Lo Thi Ngoc
- 30.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Truc Linh
- 30.4. Mr. Nguyen Cong Huan
- 31.1. Mr. Dao Phong Vu
- 31.2. Ms. Tran Thi Thanh Thao
- 31.3. Ms. Dao Thi Hong Gam
- 31.4. Mr. Nguyen Quang Tien
- 32.1. Mr. Luu Loc
- 32.2. Ms. Vu Thi Loan
- 32.3. Ms. Dang Thi Cam Tien
- 32.4. Mr. Do Viet Tuong

APPENDIX C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), for all six regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.9), for two cities Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh (Table SE.10 and SE.11), and for the five ethnic groups (Tables SE.12 to SE.16).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	3.162	1.778	47832	13359	0.996	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.943	0.003	0.003	2.059	1.435	10770	10770	0.937	0.949
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.942	0.005	0.006	2.546	1.596	4923	4923	0.931	0.952
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.813	0.007	0.008	3.184	1.784	10770	10770	0.800	0.827
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.830	0.008	0.010	2.392	1.546	4923	4923	0.814	0.847
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.272	0.009	0.034	4.560	2.135	10770	10770	0.253	0.290
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.274	0.011	0.040	2.964	1.722	4923	4923	0.252	0.296
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.399	0.010	0.024	1.853	1.361	4923	4923	0.380	0.418
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	6	2.638	1.624	na	na	na	na	3	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	10	3.770	1.942	na	na	na	na	6	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	14	6.401	2.530	na	na	na	na	9	19
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	42	4.481	0.106	na	na	na	na	33	51
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.728	0.007	0.009	1.929	1.389	7577	8308	0.715	0.742
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.722	0.008	0.012	2.440	1.562	6282	6801	0.705	0.739
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.882	0.012	0.013	1.990	1.411	1436	1566	0.859	0.905
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.961	0.006	0.006	1.308	1.144	1436	1566	0.950	0.972
Ever taken HPV vaccine	TM.S7	0.075	0.007	0.090	2.696	1.642	4557	4102	0.061	0.088
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	TC.2	0.860	0.014	0.016	1.389	1.179	872	860	0.832	0.888
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.919	0.009	0.010	0.919	0.959	872	860	0.901	0.937
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.897	0.009	0.010	0.798	0.893	872	860	0.878	0.915
Haemophilus influenzae type B immunization coverage	TC.5	0.907	0.010	0.011	0.985	0.992	872	860	0.888	0.927
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.783	0.016	0.021	1.287	1.135	812	827	0.750	0.815
Basic vaccine coverage	TC.11a	0.786	0.015	0.019	1.163	1.078	872	860	0.756	0.816
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.860	0.007	0.008	4.902	2.214	47832	13359	0.847	0.873

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.726	0.149	0.205	2.789	1.67	23	26	0.428	1.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.454	0.027	0.059	1.117	1.057	357	388	0.401	0.508
Early child development index	TC.53	0.782	0.011	0.013	1.779	1.334	2747	2724	0.761	0.803
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.976	0.004	0.004	0.826	0.909	921	1052	0.968	0.985
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.983	0.003	0.003	1.127	1.062	2099	2114	0.977	0.989
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.868	0.010	0.012	1.376	1.173	1607	1448	0.847	0.888
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.581	0.020	0.034	2.282	1.511	1946	1421	0.541	0.620
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.727	0.016	0.022	1.554	1.247	1789	1217	0.695	0.759
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.519	0.017	0.032	1.376	1.173	1789	1217	0.485	0.552
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.003	0.003	1.454	1.206	4329	4329	0.976	0.986
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.724	0.008	0.010	2.652	1.628	11672	9200	0.709	0.739
Child labour	PR.3	0.069	0.004	0.062	1.991	1.411	10336	6894	0.061	0.078
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.011	0.004	0.359	1.643	1.282	1352	1150	0.003	0.019
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.146	0.015	0.101	2.022	1.422	1352	1150	0.117	0.176
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.848	0.006	0.007	2.561	1.600	10770	10770	0.837	0.859
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.974	0.003	0.003	1.491	1.221	4923	4923	0.968	0.979
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved water source	WS.1	0.981	0.002	0.003	4.291	2.072	47832	13359	0.976	0.986
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.978	0.003	0.003	4.052	2.013	47832	13359	0.973	0.983
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.540	0.016	0.030	3.467	1.862	11539	3306	0.507	0.572
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.907	0.005	0.005	3.362	1.834	47580	13277	0.898	0.917
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.921	0.005	0.005	4.459	2.112	47832	13359	0.911	0.931
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.899	0.005	0.006	4.008	2.002	47832	13359	0.889	0.910
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.080	0.004	0.051	3.035	1.742	47832	13359	0.072	0.088

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.018	0.002	0.089	1.385	1.177	13083	9618	0.015	0.021
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.390	0.008	0.020	3.394	1.842	47832	13359	0.374	0.405
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.026	0.002	0.077	1.702	1.305	10770	10770	0.022	0.030
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.036	0.004	0.111	2.226	1.492	4923	4923	0.028	0.043
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.043	0.006	2.061	1.435	2727	2489	7.4	7.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.051	0.007	1.385	1.177	1287	1143	7.0	7.2

na: not applicable
 () Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.000	0.000	1.223	1.106	16496	4209	0.998	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.974	0.002	0.002	0.633	0.795	4031	3363	0.970	0.978
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.970	0.003	0.003	0.471	0.686	1749	1437	0.964	0.976
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.919	0.004	0.005	0.795	0.892	4031	3363	0.910	0.927
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.915	0.005	0.006	0.532	0.729	1749	1437	0.904	0.925
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.441	0.011	0.026	1.800	1.342	4031	3363	0.418	0.464
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.459	0.016	0.034	1.423	1.193	1749	1437	0.428	0.491
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.351	0.010	0.029	0.634	0.796	1749	1437	0.331	0.371
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	6.274	2.505	na	na	na	na	0	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	6	6.731	2.594	na	na	na	na	1	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	11.888	3.448	na	na	na	na	4	17

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	18	4.322	0.246	na	na	na	na	9	26	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.713	0.008	0.011	0.745	0.863	2558	2355	0.696	0.729	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.737	0.008	0.011	0.616	0.785	2085	1912	0.722	0.753	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.948	0.006	0.006	0.296	0.544	449	404	0.936	0.960	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.466	0.683	449	404	0.992	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.114	0.011	0.092	1.321	1.149	1702	1206	0.093	0.135	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.854	0.010	0.012	0.177	0.421	273	224	0.834	0.874	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.922	0.004	0.004	0.044	0.210	273	224	0.915	0.930	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.907	0.005	0.005	0.066	0.256	273	224	0.897	0.917	
Haemophilus influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.919	0.005	0.005	0.065	0.256	273	224	0.909	0.928	
Measles immunization coverage	0.711	0.013	0.019	0.177	0.421	273	202	0.684	0.737	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.764	0.014	0.018	0.233	0.483	273	224	0.736	0.791	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.974	0.002	0.002	0.594	0.771	16496	4209	0.970	0.978	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.441	0.029	0.065	0.290	0.538	111	88	0.383	0.498	
Early child development index	0.827	0.011	0.013	0.520	0.721	878	664	0.806	0.848	
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.945	0.008	0.009	0.340	0.583	287	264	0.928	0.961	
Completion rate (Primary)	0.984	0.004	0.004	0.545	0.738	674	584	0.976	0.992	
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.907	0.011	0.012	0.641	0.801	594	432	0.884	0.929	
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.748	0.020	0.027	0.974	0.987	802	461	0.708	0.788	
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	0.983	0.003	0.003	0.432	0.657	1369	1067	0.977	0.988	
Violent discipline	0.723	0.008	0.010	0.696	0.834	3730	2442	0.708	0.738	
Child labour	0.046	0.004	0.079	0.577	0.760	3349	1922	0.039	0.053	
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.024	0.005	0.218	0.420	0.648	559	358	0.014	0.035	
Safety (women)	0.845	0.008	0.010	1.783	1.335	4031	3363	0.829	0.862	
Safety (men)	0.966	0.003	0.003	0.505	0.711	1749	1437	0.960	0.973	

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	WS.1	0.996	0.001	0.001	1.228	1.108	16496	4209	0.994	0.998
	WS.2	0.995	0.001	0.001	0.968	0.984	16496	4209	0.993	0.997
	WS.6	0.747	0.011	0.014	0.607	0.779	16318	1037	0.726	0.768
	WS.7	0.964	0.002	0.002	0.677	0.823	16496	4161	0.959	0.968
	WS.8	0.978	0.001	0.001	0.125	0.354	16496	4209	0.976	0.979
	WS.9	0.957	0.002	0.002	0.488	0.698	16496	4209	0.952	0.961
	WS.11	0.158	0.005	0.034	0.934	0.967	16496	4209	0.147	0.169
Equitable chance in life										
	EQ.1	0.015	0.002	0.118	0.562	0.750	4227	2586	0.012	0.019
	EQ.3	0.370	0.008	0.022	1.172	1.083	16496	4209	0.353	0.386
	EQ.7	0.024	0.002	0.085	0.761	0.872	4031	3363	0.020	0.029
	EQ.7	0.034	0.003	0.099	0.491	0.701	1749	1437	0.027	0.040
	EQ.9a	7.6	0.049	0.006	0.955	0.977	1063	758	7.5	7.7
	EQ.9a	7.0	0.062	0.009	0.525	0.725	449	304	6.9	7.1

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to electricity	0.997	0.001	0.001	2.456	1.567	31336	9150	0.995	0.999
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.925	0.004	0.004	1.459	1.208	6739	7407	0.917	0.932
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.926	0.007	0.007	2.258	1.503	3174	3486	0.913	0.940
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.751	0.008	0.010	2.292	1.514	6739	7407	0.735	0.766
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.784	0.010	0.013	2.112	1.453	3174	3486	0.764	0.804
	ICT skills (women)	0.170	0.006	0.037	2.031	1.425	6739	7407	0.158	0.183
	ICT skills (men)	0.172	0.009	0.049	1.774	1.332	3174	3486	0.155	0.189
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.426	0.010	0.023	1.412	1.188	3174	3486	0.406	0.446
Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	4.352	2.086	na	na	na	na	3	11
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	6.675	2.584	na	na	na	na	7	17
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15	11.353	3.369	na	na	na	na	9	22
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	59.2	6.757	0.114	na	na	na	na	45.6	72.7
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.736	0.007	0.009	1.417	1.190	5020	5953	0.722	0.750
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.714	0.009	0.013	1.936	1.391	4198	4889	0.696	0.732
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.851	0.011	0.012	1.030	1.015	987	1162	0.830	0.873
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.945	0.006	0.006	0.781	0.884	987	1162	0.933	0.957
	Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.051	0.007	0.133	2.775	1.666	2855	2896	0.038	0.065
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Polio vaccine coverage	0.863	0.017	0.020	1.567	1.252	600	636	0.828	0.897
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.917	0.010	0.011	0.905	0.952	600	636	0.897	0.938
	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.892	0.011	0.013	0.865	0.930	600	636	0.869	0.915
	Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.902	0.012	0.013	1.016	1.008	600	636	0.879	0.926
	Measles immunization coverage	0.819	0.015	0.018	0.912	0.955	539	625	0.790	0.849
	Basic vaccine coverage	0.796	0.017	0.022	1.165	1.079	600	636	0.762	0.831
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.800	0.008	0.009	3.243	1.801	31336	9150	0.785	0.815
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.460	0.031	0.067	1.144	1.070	246	300	0.399	0.522
	Early child development index	0.761	0.010	0.013	1.024	1.012	1(869	2060	0.742	0.780

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.990	0.002	0.002	0.507	0.712	634	788	0.986	0.995
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.983	0.003	0.003	0.662	0.814	1424	1530	0.978	0.988
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.845	0.011	0.013	0.981	0.990	1013	1016	0.822	0.867
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.464	0.016	0.035	1.037	1.018	1144	960	0.431	0.497
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.980	0.003	0.003	1.052	1.026	2960	3262	0.975	0.985
	Violent discipline	0.725	0.008	0.011	2.042	1.429	7941	6758	0.709	0.740
	Child labour	0.081	0.004	0.053	1.237	1.112	6987	4972	0.072	0.089
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.019	0.004	0.206	0.640	0.800	792	792	0.011	0.026
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.232	0.017	0.073	1.275	1.129	792	792	0.198	0.266
	Safety (women)	0.849	0.005	0.006	1.745	1.321	6739	7407	0.838	0.860
	Safety (men)	0.977	0.002	0.003	0.951	0.975	3174	3486	0.973	0.982
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.972	0.002	0.003	2.097	1.448	31336	9150	0.968	0.977
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.970	0.003	0.003	2.121	1.456	31336	9150	0.964	0.975
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.436	0.016	0.038	2.494	1.579	7691	2269	0.403	0.469
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.878	0.005	0.006	2.000	1.414	31262	9116	0.868	0.888
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.891	0.005	0.006	2.643	1.626	31336	9150	0.880	0.901
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.869	0.005	0.006	1.986	1.409	31336	9150	0.859	0.879
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.039	0.003	0.070	1.807	1.344	31336	9150	0.033	0.044
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.019	0.002	0.087	1.030	1.015	8857	7032	0.016	0.022
	Population covered by social transfers	0.400	0.007	0.018	1.943	1.394	31336	9150	0.386	0.414
	Discrimination (women)	0.027	0.002	0.085	1.509	1.228	6739	7407	0.023	0.032
	Discrimination (men)	0.037	0.003	0.092	1.116	1.056	3174	3486	0.030	0.043
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.396	0.044	0.006	1.402	1.184	1664	1731	7.3	7.5
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.138	0.046	0.006	0.853	0.924	838	839	7.0	7.2

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Red River Delta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICs indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	11796	2561	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.960	0.006	0.006	1.767	1.329	2574	1983	0.949	0.949	0.972
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.958	0.009	0.010	1.846	1.359	1126	862	0.939	0.939	0.976
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.898	0.008	0.009	1.533	1.238	2574	1983	0.881	0.881	0.915
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.931	0.011	0.012	1.746	1.321	1126	862	0.908	0.908	0.954
ICT skills (women)	0.363	0.019	0.051	2.970	1.724	2574	1983	0.325	0.325	0.400
ICT skills (men)	0.342	0.022	0.065	1.908	1.381	1126	862	0.297	0.297	0.387
Use of tobacco (men)	0.357	0.018	0.050	1.198	1.095	1126	862	0.321	0.321	0.393
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	25.1	8.181	0.325	na	na	na	na	9	9	42
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.678	0.012	0.018	1.044	1.022	1794	1468	0.653	0.653	0.703
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.692	0.016	0.023	1.494	1.222	1481	1227	0.660	0.660	0.725
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.933	0.015	0.016	0.967	0.983	354	259	0.902	0.902	0.963
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.673	0.820	354	259	0.992	0.992	1.000
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.086	0.014	0.158	1.677	1.295	1086	721	0.059	0.059	0.113
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.925	0.019	0.021	0.744	0.863	221	142	0.887	0.887	0.964
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.981	0.006	0.006	0.279	0.528	221	142	0.969	0.969	0.993
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.971	0.007	0.007	0.256	0.506	221	142	0.956	0.956	0.985
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.976	0.006	0.006	0.228	0.477	221	142	0.964	0.964	0.989
Measles immunization coverage	0.836	0.025	0.030	0.653	0.808	218	145	0.786	0.786	0.886
Basic vaccine coverage	0.885	0.026	0.029	0.942	0.971	221	142	0.833	0.833	0.937
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.967	0.004	0.004	0.997	0.999	11796	2561	0.960	0.960	0.974
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.487	0.051	0.105	0.582	0.763	86	57	0.386	0.386	0.589
Early child development index	0.874	0.018	0.020	1.237	1.112	668	445	0.839	0.839	0.909

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Red River Delta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.995	0.004	0.004	0.560	0.748	222	179	0.986	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.649	0.806	532	385	0.992	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.989	0.006	0.006	0.902	0.950	434	265	0.977	1.000
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.765	0.025	0.033	0.837	0.915	449	236	0.714	0.816
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.992	0.004	0.004	1.099	1.048	1068	707	0.985	0.999
Violent discipline	0.682	0.016	0.023	1.791	1.338	2911	1575	0.650	0.713
Child labour	0.032	0.007	0.225	2.112	1.453	2618	1247	0.018	0.047
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.078	0.015	0.194	0.611	0.781	296	193	0.047	0.108
Safety (women)	0.917	0.008	0.009	1.606	1.267	2574	1983	0.902	0.933
Safety (men)	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.002	1.001	1126	862	0.981	0.996
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of improved water source	0.996	0.002	0.002	2.083	1.443	11796	2561	0.993	1.000
Use of basic drinking water services	0.996	0.002	0.002	2.083	1.443	11796	2561	0.993	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.665	0.034	0.051	3.271	1.808	2793	631	0.597	0.733
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.922	0.009	0.009	2.617	1.618	11716	2539	0.905	0.939
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.989	0.002	0.002	0.825	0.908	11796	2561	0.986	0.993
Use of basic sanitation services	0.970	0.003	0.003	0.997	0.998	11796	2561	0.963	0.976
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.096	0.008	0.088	2.090	1.446	11796	2561	0.079	0.112
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.017	0.003	0.199	1.160	1.077	3286	1692	0.010	0.024
Population covered by social transfers	0.417	0.013	0.031	1.758	1.326	11796	2561	0.391	0.443
Discrimination (women)	0.019	0.003	0.164	1.016	1.008	2574	1983	0.013	0.025
Discrimination (men)	0.042	0.011	0.258	2.498	1.581	1126	862	0.020	0.063
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.5	0.071	0.010	1.559	1.248	690	466	7.3	7.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.9	0.064	0.009	0.505	0.710	305	190	6.8	7.0

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to electricity	0.993	0.004	0.004	7.069	2.659	6041	2576	0.985	1.000
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.893	0.014	0.016	4.796	2.190	1311	2356	0.866	0.921
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.920	0.020	0.022	5.986	2.447	588	1100	0.880	0.960
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.679	0.024	0.036	6.418	2.533	1311	2356	0.631	0.728
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.733	0.036	0.049	7.265	2.695	588	1100	0.661	0.805
	ICT skills (women)	0.167	0.029	0.171	13.839	3.720	1311	2356	0.110	0.224
	ICT skills (men)	0.183	0.032	0.173	7.354	2.712	588	1100	0.120	0.247
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.473	0.029	0.060	3.604	1.898	588	1100	0.416	0.530
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	115	19.250	0.168	na	na	na	na	76	153
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.706	0.015	0.022	2.253	1.501	1050	2025	0.676	0.737
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.769	0.021	0.028	4.016	2.004	863	1583	0.727	0.812
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.675	0.047	0.069	4.341	2.083	232	434	0.582	0.769
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.834	0.024	0.029	1.879	1.371	232	434	0.785	0.883
	Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.023	0.008	0.342	2.669	1.634	553	986	0.007	0.038
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Polio vaccine coverage	0.807	0.029	0.036	1.332	1.154	142	243	0.748	0.865
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.895	0.025	0.028	1.648	1.284	142	243	0.844	0.945
	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.834	0.032	0.038	1.751	1.323	142	243	0.770	0.897
	Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.860	0.031	0.036	1.927	1.388	142	243	0.799	0.922
	Measles immunization coverage	0.830	0.057	0.069	5.304	2.303	126	232	0.716	0.943
	Basic vaccine coverage	0.737	0.034	0.046	1.433	1.197	142	243	0.670	0.805
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.525	0.039	0.074	15.438	3.929	6041	2576	0.448	0.602
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.657	0.058	0.088	1.504	1.226	46	103	0.542	0.773
	Early child development index	0.691	0.023	0.034	1.989	1.410	426	773	0.644	0.737

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.991	0.002	0.002	0.111	0.334	139	279	0.988	0.995
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.965	0.014	0.014	2.466	1.571	244	449	0.938	0.992
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.855	0.024	0.028	1.581	1.258	183	352	0.808	0.902
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.417	0.050	0.120	3.474	1.864	221	337	0.317	0.517
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.970	0.007	0.007	1.769	1.330	663	1203	0.957	0.983
	Violent discipline	0.669	0.018	0.027	3.417	1.849	1726	2277	0.633	0.706
	Child labour	0.101	0.013	0.126	2.678	1.637	1429	1512	0.076	0.126
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.033	0.010	0.292	0.814	0.902	152	283	0.014	0.052
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.343	0.038	0.110	1.796	1.340	152	283	0.268	0.419
	Safety (women)	0.907	0.012	0.014	4.209	2.052	1311	2356	0.882	0.931
	Safety (men)	0.985	0.005	0.005	1.935	1.391	588	1100	0.974	0.995
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.939	0.009	0.010	3.651	1.911	6041	2576	0.921	0.957
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.938	0.009	0.010	3.511	1.874	6041	2576	0.920	0.956
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.368	0.048	0.132	6.480	2.546	1446	644	0.271	0.465
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.849	0.022	0.026	9.731	3.119	6038	2572	0.805	0.893
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.877	0.022	0.025	11.320	3.365	6041	2576	0.833	0.920
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.850	0.026	0.031	13.843	3.721	6041	2576	0.797	0.902
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.024	0.009	0.357	8.033	2.834	6041	2576	0.007	0.041
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.022	0.004	0.185	1.760	1.327	1855	2285	0.014	0.030
	Population covered by social transfers	0.470	0.028	0.059	7.892	2.809	6041	2576	0.415	0.526
	Discrimination (women)	0.044	0.008	0.176	3.368	1.835	1311	2356	0.028	0.059
	Discrimination (men)	0.070	0.016	0.223	4.124	2.031	588	1100	0.039	0.102
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.049	0.175	0.025	7.249	2.692	310	595	6.699	1.000
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.644	0.123	0.019	1.923	1.387	116	259	6.398	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North Central and Central Coastal Areas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.616	0.785	9683	1808	0.998	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.938	0.008	0.008	1.503	1.226	2065	1387	0.922	0.954	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.902	0.016	0.018	1.844	1.358	914	629	0.870	0.934	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.802	0.018	0.022	2.810	1.676	2065	1387	0.767	0.838	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.824	0.022	0.027	2.070	1.439	914	629	0.780	0.867	
ICT skills (women)	0.281	0.025	0.090	4.351	2.086	2065	1387	0.231	0.331	
ICT skills (men)	0.298	0.030	0.099	2.620	1.619	914	629	0.239	0.357	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.328	0.024	0.072	1.578	1.256	914	629	0.281	0.375	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	29	7.897	0.275	na	na	na	na	13	44	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.762	0.018	0.023	1.852	1.361	1525	1089	0.727	0.797	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.762	0.024	0.032	2.926	1.711	1270	903	0.713	0.810	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.939	0.016	0.017	0.925	0.962	300	216	0.907	0.970	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.987	0.006	0.006	0.535	0.731	300	216	0.975	0.998	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.029	0.011	0.391	2.446	1.564	874	540	0.006	0.051	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.820	0.041	0.050	1.256	1.121	173	111	0.738	0.902	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.871	0.025	0.029	0.614	0.783	173	111	0.821	0.921	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.871	0.016	0.018	0.245	0.495	173	111	0.839	0.903	
Haemophilus influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.841	0.019	0.023	0.308	0.555	173	111	0.802	0.879	
Measles immunization coverage	0.787	0.045	0.058	1.282	1.132	152	105	0.697	0.878	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.701	0.044	0.062	0.994	0.997	173	111	0.614	0.788	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.886	0.010	0.011	1.723	1.313	9683	1808	0.867	0.906	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.484	0.089	0.184	1.780	1.334	78	57	0.305	0.662	
Early child development index	0.773	0.027	0.035	1.519	1.233	598	362	0.718	0.827	

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North Central and Central Coastal Areas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	1.000	0.000	0.000			209	148	1.000	1.000
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.992	0.005	0.005	0.883	0.940	418	275	0.981	1.000
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.936	0.025	0.026	1.699	1.304	280	168	0.887	0.985
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.646	0.053	0.082	1.848	1.359	325	150	0.539	0.753
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.010	1.005	934	578	0.981	0.998
	Violent discipline	0.740	0.022	0.030	3.108	1.763	2425	1249	0.696	0.784
	Child labour	0.045	0.007	0.165	1.223	1.106	2108	947	0.030	0.060
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.010	0.006	0.616	0.467	0.684	232	128	0.000	0.021
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.112	0.028	0.249	0.987	0.993	232	128	0.056	0.167
	Safety (women)	0.890	0.013	0.014	2.351	1.533	2065	1387	0.864	0.916
	Safety (men)	0.973	0.009	0.009	1.971	1.404	914	629	0.955	0.991
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.975	0.005	0.005	1.729	1.315	9683	1808	0.965	0.984
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.973	0.005	0.005	1.672	1.293	9683	1808	0.963	0.983
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.367	0.045	0.122	3.897	1.974	2432	452	0.277	0.457
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.921	0.008	0.009	1.669	1.292	9672	1802	0.905	0.937
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.951	0.008	0.008	2.364	1.537	9683	1808	0.935	0.966
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.933	0.009	0.010	2.281	1.510	9683	1808	0.915	0.951
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.059	0.011	0.187	3.962	1.991	9683	1808	0.037	0.081
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.006	0.002	0.391	1.197	1.094	2706	1309	0.001	0.011
	Population covered by social transfers	0.460	0.021	0.045	3.145	1.773	9683	1808	0.419	0.502
	Discrimination (women)	0.027	0.006	0.218	1.811	1.346	2065	1387	0.015	0.038
	Discrimination (men)	0.025	0.007	0.290	1.370	1.170	914	629	0.011	0.040
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.5	0.121	0.016	1.722	1.312	479	295	7.3	7.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.0	0.192	0.027	1.995	1.413	232	141	6.6	7.4

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central Highlands sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021											
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits			
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.484	0.696	2943	1504	0.997	1.000		
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.806	0.016	0.020	2.218	1.489	640	1280	0.773	0.839		
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.865	0.017	0.019	1.465	1.210	330	627	0.832	0.898		
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.602	0.022	0.036	2.534	1.592	640	1280	0.558	0.645		
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.549	0.022	0.040	1.198	1.094	330	627	0.506	0.593		
ICT skills (women)	0.167	0.016	0.099	2.493	1.579	640	1280	0.134	0.200		
ICT skills (men)	0.262	0.021	0.080	1.443	1.201	330	627	0.220	0.305		
Use of tobacco (men)	0.373	0.023	0.060	1.356	1.164	330	627	0.328	0.418		
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	76	13.279	0.175	na	na	na	na	49	102		
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.756	0.014	0.018	1.065	1.032	475	1005	0.729	0.784		
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.675	0.018	0.027	1.258	1.122	409	863	0.639	0.711		
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.702	0.042	0.059	1.764	1.328	104	214	0.619	0.785		
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.877	0.031	0.036	1.931	1.390	104	214	0.814	0.939		
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.064	0.019	0.288	2.913	1.707	274	510	0.027	0.102		
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Polio vaccine coverage	0.824	0.032	0.039	0.865	0.930	67	124	0.760	0.888		
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.877	0.018	0.020	0.359	0.599	67	124	0.842	0.913		
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.877	0.018	0.020	0.359	0.599	67	124	0.842	0.913		
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.847	0.028	0.033	0.744	0.863	67	124	0.790	0.903		
Measles immunization coverage	0.747	0.040	0.054	1.105	1.051	66	131	0.666	0.827		
Basic vaccine coverage	0.768	0.032	0.042	0.702	0.838	67	124	0.704	0.831		
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.685	0.022	0.032	3.460	1.860	2943	1504	0.641	0.730		
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.537)	(0.057)	(0.107)	(0.571)	(0.756)	21	44	(0.422)	(0.652)		
Early child development index	0.698	0.036	0.052	2.402	1.550	201	386	0.625	0.770		

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central Highlands sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.982	0.009	0.009	0.588	0.767	64	139	0.964	0.999
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.954	0.012	0.013	0.981	0.990	150	297	0.930	0.978
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.680	0.037	0.054	1.152	1.074	104	187	0.606	0.753
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.310	0.040	0.130	1.497	1.223	134	197	0.229	0.391
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.970	0.011	0.012	2.725	1.651	314	607	0.947	0.993
	Violent discipline	0.685	0.013	0.019	1.031	1.016	850	1252	0.658	0.712
	Child labour	0.138	0.015	0.109	1.703	1.305	741	894	0.108	0.168
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.013	0.006	0.509	0.485	0.697	82	146	0.000	0.026
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.293	0.033	0.114	0.784	0.885	82	146	0.226	0.360
	Safety (women)	0.772	0.014	0.018	1.428	1.195	640	1280	0.744	0.800
	Safety (men)	0.971	0.006	0.006	0.749	0.865	330	627	0.959	0.982
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.968	0.007	0.007	2.307	1.519	2943	1504	0.954	0.981
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.942	0.011	0.011	3.205	1.790	2943	1504	0.920	0.963
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.359	0.038	0.106	2.321	1.523	708	372	0.283	0.435
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.781	0.012	0.015	1.228	1.108	2934	1497	0.757	0.804
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.827	0.023	0.028	5.572	2.360	2943	1504	0.781	0.874
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.794	0.022	0.028	4.473	2.115	2943	1504	0.749	0.838
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.075	0.012	0.165	3.296	1.815	2943	1504	0.050	0.099
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.048	0.007	0.153	1.512	1.230	942	1280	0.033	0.062
	Population covered by social transfers	0.359	0.017	0.048	1.920	1.386	2943	1504	0.325	0.394
	Discrimination (women)	0.038	0.005	0.139	0.974	0.987	640	1280	0.027	0.048
	Discrimination (men)	0.038	0.008	0.224	1.237	1.112	330	627	0.021	0.055
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.3	0.102	0.014	1.050	1.024	163	304	7.1	7.5
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.4	0.091	0.012	0.730	0.854	95	172	7.2	7.6

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South East sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.415	1.190	9016	2620	0.995	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.983	0.003	0.003	1.096	1.047	2348	2126	0.977	0.989	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.981	0.004	0.004	0.993	0.997	1121	966	0.973	0.990	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.912	0.008	0.009	1.861	1.364	2348	2126	0.895	0.929	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.902	0.011	0.012	1.316	1.147	1121	966	0.880	0.924	
ICT skills (women)	0.347	0.017	0.049	2.747	1.657	2348	2126	0.313	0.381	
ICT skills (men)	0.325	0.023	0.071	2.329	1.526	1121	966	0.279	0.371	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.405	0.016	0.041	1.089	1.043	1121	966	0.372	0.438	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	29	6.442	0.223	na	na	na	na	16	42	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.698	0.012	0.017	0.984	0.992	1430	1447	0.674	0.722	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.679	0.017	0.025	1.486	1.219	1128	1144	0.646	0.713	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.983	0.010	0.011	1.478	1.216	258	237	0.962	1.000	
Skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	258	237	1.000	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.114	0.013	0.115	1.378	1.174	1067	801	0.088	0.141	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.898	0.019	0.021	0.458	0.677	138	120	0.860	0.935	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.956	0.012	0.012	0.387	0.622	138	120	0.932	0.979	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.911	0.018	0.020	0.498	0.706	138	120	0.874	0.948	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.955	0.012	0.012	0.378	0.615	138	120	0.931	0.978	
Measles immunization coverage	0.641	0.029	0.046	0.414	0.644	137	112	0.582	0.699	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.826	0.028	0.034	0.673	0.820	138	120	0.769	0.883	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.979	0.004	0.004	1.555	1.247	9016	2620	0.972	0.986	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.347	0.056	0.161	0.771	0.878	64	57	0.235	0.458	
Early child development index	0.772	0.022	0.029	1.026	1.013	433	370	0.728	0.817	

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South East sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.915	0.017	0.019	0.604	0.777	155	159	0.880	0.949
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.979	0.008	0.008	1.028	1.014	342	356	0.963	0.994
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.812	0.025	0.030	1.153	1.074	369	292	0.762	0.861
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.608	0.039	0.064	1.939	1.393	515	310	0.530	0.685
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.976	0.006	0.006	0.807	0.898	706	608	0.965	0.987
	Violent discipline	0.792	0.013	0.017	1.458	1.207	1832	1362	0.765	0.818
	Child labour	0.082	0.010	0.124	1.528	1.236	1663	1112	0.062	0.102
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.007	0.007	1.015	1.711	1.308	363	242	0.000	0.021
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.064	0.016	0.250	1.030	1.015	363	242	0.032	0.096
	Safety (women)	0.733	0.014	0.019	2.012	1.418	2348	2126	0.706	0.760
	Safety (men)	0.955	0.006	0.006	0.799	0.894	1121	966	0.944	0.967
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.994	0.002	0.002	2.162	1.470	9016	2620	0.990	0.999
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.993	0.002	0.002	2.047	1.431	9016	2620	0.989	0.998
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.703	0.024	0.034	1.741	1.320	2154	646	0.656	0.751
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.950	0.006	0.006	1.699	1.303	8876	2583	0.939	0.961
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.983	0.003	0.003	1.575	1.255	9016	2620	0.977	0.989
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.963	0.005	0.005	1.774	1.332	9016	2620	0.953	0.972
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.180	0.011	0.061	2.114	1.454	9016	2620	0.158	0.202
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.020	0.004	0.211	1.327	1.152	2096	1482	0.011	0.028
	Population covered by social transfers	0.275	0.014	0.051	2.575	1.605	9016	2620	0.247	0.303
	Discrimination (women)	0.030	0.005	0.150	1.481	1.217	2348	2126	0.021	0.039
	Discrimination (men)	0.037	0.007	0.183	1.254	1.120	1121	966	0.024	0.051
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.5	0.079	0.011	1.244	1.115	636	487	7.3	7.6
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.0	0.096	0.014	1.054	1.027	314	221	6.9	7.2

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Mekong River Delta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.997	0.002	0.002	4.357	2.087	8355	2290	0.993	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.957	0.007	0.007	1.894	1.376	1832	1638	0.943	0.971
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.955	0.014	0.015	3.556	1.886	844	739	0.927	0.984
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.751	0.020	0.027	3.641	1.908	1832	1638	0.711	0.792
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.787	0.022	0.029	2.217	1.489	844	739	0.742	0.832
ICT skills (women)	0.148	0.020	0.135	5.153	2.270	1832	1638	0.108	0.188
ICT skills (men)	0.157	0.025	0.158	3.444	1.856	844	739	0.107	0.207
Use of tobacco (men)	0.484	0.029	0.060	2.499	1.581	844	739	0.425	0.542
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	42	12.305	0.293	na	na	na	na	17	67
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.798	0.021	0.026	3.367	1.835	1303	1274	0.757	0.840
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.738	0.020	0.028	2.307	1.519	1131	1081	0.698	0.779
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.910	0.019	0.020	0.870	0.933	188	206	0.873	0.947
Skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	188	206	1.000	1.000
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.100	0.028	0.278	4.640	2.154	703	544	0.044	0.155
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Polio vaccine coverage	0.839	0.057	0.068	2.883	1.698	131	120	0.724	0.953
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.887	0.037	0.042	1.638	1.280	131	120	0.812	0.961
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.868	0.039	0.045	1.575	1.255	131	120	0.790	0.946
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.912	0.044	0.048	2.877	1.696	131	120	0.823	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	0.815	0.044	0.053	1.273	1.128	113	102	0.728	0.902
Basic vaccine coverage	0.752	0.051	0.068	1.681	1.296	131	120	0.649	0.855
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.854	0.018	0.021	6.086	2.467	8355	2290	0.818	0.890
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.301	0.012	0.041	0.051	0.225	62	70	0.276	0.326
Early child development index	0.792	0.030	0.038	2.159	1.469	422	388	0.731	0.852

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Mekong River Delta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.961	0.020	0.021	1.522	1.234	132	148	0.921	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	0.983	0.008	0.008	1.340	1.158	413	352	0.968	0.999
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.743	0.035	0.047	1.172	1.083	237	184	0.673	0.813
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.431	0.071	0.166	3.945	1.986	302	191	0.288	0.574
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.971	0.010	0.010	2.125	1.458	645	626	0.952	0.991
Violent discipline	0.769	0.017	0.022	2.329	1.526	1928	1485	0.735	0.802
Child labour	0.087	0.014	0.156	2.735	1.654	1778	1182	0.060	0.114
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.018	0.018	1.000	2.908	1.705	225	158	0.000	0.055
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.218	0.065	0.297	3.872	1.968	225	158	0.088	0.348
Safety (women)	0.834	0.014	0.017	2.397	1.548	1832	1638	0.806	0.863
Safety (men)	0.972	0.008	0.008	1.573	1.254	844	739	0.957	0.987
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of improved water source	0.985	0.010	0.011	17.154	4.142	8355	2290	0.964	1.000
Use of basic drinking water services	0.985	0.010	0.011	17.129	4.139	8355	2290	0.964	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.586	0.032	0.054	2.313	1.521	2005	561	0.522	0.649
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.913	0.011	0.012	3.321	1.822	8344	2284	0.891	0.934
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.787	0.019	0.024	4.696	2.167	8355	2290	0.750	0.824
Use of basic sanitation services	0.766	0.016	0.021	3.428	1.851	8355	2290	0.733	0.798
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.017	0.007	0.416	6.915	2.630	8355	2290	0.003	0.031
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.016	0.004	0.253	1.611	1.269	2199	1570	0.008	0.024
Population covered by social transfers	0.345	0.020	0.057	3.871	1.967	8355	2290	0.306	0.384
Discrimination (women)	0.014	0.003	0.209	1.009	1.004	1832	1638	0.008	0.020
Discrimination (men)	0.011	0.006	0.541	2.398	1.548	844	739	0.000	0.023
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.9	0.094	0.012	1.632	1.278	449	342	7.7	8.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.6	0.112	0.015	0.803	0.896	224	160	7.4	7.8

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Ha Noi sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.608	0.780	4319	1234	0.998	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.985	0.003	0.003	0.875	0.935	1042	1089	0.978	0.992	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.987	0.006	0.007	1.462	1.209	424	463	0.974	0.999	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.932	0.008	0.009	1.134	1.065	1042	1089	0.916	0.948	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.940	0.013	0.013	1.297	1.139	424	463	0.914	0.965	
ICT skills (women)	0.564	0.027	0.048	3.187	1.785	1042	1089	0.510	0.618	
ICT skills (men)	0.518	0.029	0.056	1.555	1.247	424	463	0.460	0.576	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.298	0.022	0.075	1.109	1.053	424	463	0.254	0.343	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	16	7.643	0.464	na	na	na	na	1	32	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.794	0.016	0.020	1.134	1.065	657	764	0.762	0.825	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.741	0.018	0.024	1.065	1.032	571	663	0.706	0.776	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.964	0.012	0.012	0.477	0.691	108	119	0.940	0.988	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.991	0.008	0.009	0.991	0.995	108	119	0.975	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.148	0.027	0.184	2.400	1.549	460	407	0.094	0.203	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.939	0.013	0.014	0.187	0.433	68	65	0.913	0.965	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	68	65	1.000	1.000	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.988	0.012	0.013	0.807	0.898	68	65	0.963	1.000	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.027	68	65	0.985	0.986	
Measles immunization coverage	0.829	0.020	0.024	0.187	0.432	69	67	0.789	0.870	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.918	0.015	0.016	0.195	0.441	68	65	0.888	0.948	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.960	0.004	0.004	0.909	0.953	4319	1234	0.973	0.988	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.413)	(0.039)	(0.096)	(0.160)	(0.400)	26	26	(0.334)	(0.492)	
Early child development index	0.918	0.015	0.016	0.641	0.801	232	220	0.888	0.947	

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Ha Noi sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.989	0.011	0.012	1.007	1.004	79	89	0.966	1.000
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.990	0.007	0.007	0.951	0.975	184	198	0.977	1.000
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.994	0.006	0.006	0.973	0.986	194	157	0.981	1.000
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.890	0.025	0.029	1.001	1.001	227	152	0.839	0.941
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.786	0.886	358	341	0.989	1.000
	Violent discipline	0.775	0.019	0.025	1.726	1.314	1047	797	0.736	0.814
	Child labour	0.031	0.009	0.293	1.803	1.343	974	650	0.013	0.050
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	158	126	0.000	0.000
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.067	0.021	0.309	0.857	0.926	158	126	0.026	0.108
	Safety (women)	0.899	0.013	0.014	2.026	1.423	1042	1089	0.873	0.925
	Safety (men)	0.980	0.007	0.007	1.182	1.087	424	463	0.966	0.994
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.994	0.004	0.004	3.963	1.991	4319	1234	0.985	1.000
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.994	0.004	0.004	3.963	1.991	4319	1234	0.985	1.000
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.694	0.037	0.053	1.947	1.395	953	304	0.620	0.768
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.974	0.004	0.004	0.804	0.897	4271	1220	0.966	0.983
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.987	0.004	0.004	1.186	1.089	4319	1234	0.980	0.994
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.959	0.006	0.007	1.253	1.119	4319	1234	0.947	0.972
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.128	0.014	0.107	2.058	1.435	4319	1234	0.100	0.155
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.030	0.007	0.220	1.281	1.132	1206	870	0.017	0.043
	Population covered by social transfers	0.402	0.017	0.041	1.422	1.193	4319	1234	0.369	0.435
	Discrimination (women)	0.040	0.006	0.156	1.115	1.056	1042	1089	0.028	0.053
	Discrimination (men)	0.017	0.006	0.365	1.092	1.045	424	463	0.005	0.030
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.7	0.073	0.009	0.963	0.981	314	275	7.5	7.8
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.4	0.099	0.013	0.564	0.751	117	103	7.2	7.6

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.1.1: Sampling errors: Ho Chi Minh City sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.490	1.221	4565	1290	0.991	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.981	0.004	0.004	1.061	1.030	1250	1088	0.973	0.990	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.982	0.006	0.007	1.112	1.055	568	475	0.969	0.995	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.945	0.010	0.010	1.931	1.390	1250	1088	0.925	0.964	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.895	0.015	0.017	1.136	1.066	568	475	0.865	0.925	
ICT skills (women)	0.423	0.025	0.058	2.713	1.647	1250	1088	0.374	0.473	
ICT skills (men)	0.410	0.037	0.089	2.622	1.619	568	475	0.337	0.483	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.339	0.023	0.067	1.098	1.048	568	475	0.294	0.385	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	15.9	6.612	0.416	na	na	na	na	3	29	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.683	0.018	0.026	0.965	0.983	673	676	0.648	0.718	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.719	0.020	0.027	1.015	1.008	522	528	0.679	0.758	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.980	0.014	0.015	1.038	1.019	109	100	0.951	1.000	
Skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	109	100	1.000	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.140	0.018	0.128	1.122	1.059	589	421	0.104	0.176	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.927	0.014	0.015	0.150	0.387	65	55	0.900	0.955	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.963	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.068	65	55	0.960	0.967	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.961	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.070	65	55	0.957	0.965	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.961	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.070	65	55	0.957	0.965	
Measles immunization coverage	0.772	0.033	0.043	0.315	0.561	65	52	0.706	0.838	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.849	0.042	0.049	0.726	0.852	65	55	0.766	0.932	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.984	0.005	0.005	1.770	1.330	4565	1290	0.975	0.993	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.454)	(0.109)	(0.240)	(0.862)	(0.928)	21	19	(0.237)	(0.672)	
Early child development index	0.785	0.032	0.041	1.124	1.060	220	185	0.721	0.850	

Table SE.1.1: Sampling errors: Ho Chi Minh City sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.893	0.031	0.035	0.755	0.869	75	76	0.830	0.955
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.986	0.008	0.008	0.841	0.917	176	183	0.970	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.896	0.022	0.025	0.803	0.896	201	153	0.851	0.940
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.762	0.038	0.050	1.390	1.179	294	173	0.685	0.838
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.991	0.006	0.006	0.921	0.960	334	282	0.980	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.785	0.019	0.024	1.404	1.185	905	672	0.748	0.823
Child labour	PR.3	0.094	0.017	0.181	1.843	1.358	812	541	0.060	0.129
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	217	136	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.039	0.015	0.384	0.816	0.903	217	136	0.009	0.070
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.718	0.022	0.031	2.583	1.607	1250	1088	0.674	0.762
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.944	0.009	0.010	0.797	0.893	568	475	0.925	0.963
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved water source	WS.1	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.602	1.266	4565	1290	0.992	1.000
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.602	1.266	4565	1290	0.992	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.732	0.024	0.033	0.948	0.974	1030	315	0.683	0.780
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.938	0.007	0.007	1.005	1.002	4534	1281	0.924	0.951
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.328	1.152	4565	1290	0.976	0.992
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.957	0.007	0.007	1.347	1.161	4565	1290	0.944	0.970
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.191	0.015	0.078	1.872	1.368	4565	1290	0.161	0.221
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.019	0.007	0.346	1.678	1.296	1032	726	0.006	0.032
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.261	0.019	0.071	2.296	1.515	4565	1290	0.224	0.299
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.028	0.006	0.202	1.289	1.135	1250	1088	0.017	0.040
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.034	0.009	0.261	1.148	1.072	568	475	0.016	0.052
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.6	0.111	0.015	1.448	1.203	370	269	7.3	7.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.3	0.144	0.020	1.196	1.093	154	104	7.1	7.6

na: not applicable

(*) Figures denoted by an asterisk are based on denominators of less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.1.2: Sampling errors: Kinh/Hoa ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r-2se	Upper bound r+2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.000	1.466	1.211	41491	9034	0.998	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.966	0.003	1.742	1.320	9356	6900	0.960	0.972	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.955	0.005	1.955	1.398	4212	3071	0.944	0.965	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.857	0.007	2.405	1.551	9356	6900	0.844	0.870	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.875	0.008	1.860	1.364	4212	3071	0.859	0.891	
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.301	0.010	3.150	1.775	9356	6900	0.282	0.321	
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.305	0.012	2.047	1.431	4212	3071	0.282	0.329	
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.396	0.010	1.361	1.167	4212	3071	0.376	0.417	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	28.2	4.176	na	na	na	na	20	37	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.729	0.008	1.503	1.226	6449	5081	0.713	0.744	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.711	0.010	1.885	1.373	5354	4218	0.692	0.731	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.952	0.007	0.899	0.948	1185	859	0.938	0.966	
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.001	0.790	0.889	1185	859	0.996	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	TM.S7	0.085	0.008	1.906	1.381	3872	2415	0.069	0.101	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	TC.2	0.869	0.016	1.043	1.021	734	466	0.837	0.901	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.933	0.009	0.663	0.815	734	466	0.914	0.952	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.913	0.009	0.503	0.709	734	466	0.894	0.931	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	TC.5	0.922	0.010	0.611	0.782	734	466	0.903	0.942	
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.796	0.016	0.683	0.826	665	441	0.764	0.828	
Basic vaccine coverage	TC.11a	0.796	0.017	0.874	0.935	734	466	0.761	0.831	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.934	0.005	3.720	1.929	41491	9034	0.923	0.944	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.429	0.032	0.807	0.898	295	196	0.366	0.493	
Early child development index	TC.53	0.814	0.012	1.296	1.138	2268	1446	0.791	0.837	

Table SE.1.2: Sampling errors: Kinh/Hoa ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.978	0.005	0.005	0.682	0.826	784	605	0.968	0.988
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.990	0.003	0.003	0.953	0.976	1859	1379	0.985	0.995
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.900	0.011	0.013	1.214	1.102	1361	841	0.877	0.923
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.629	0.021	0.033	1.514	1.231	1631	817	0.587	0.671
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.986	0.003	0.003	1.125	1.061	3585	2312	0.981	0.991
	Violent discipline	0.729	0.009	0.012	2.001	1.415	9895	5401	0.712	0.746
	Child labour	0.054	0.005	0.083	1.715	1.309	8916	4345	0.045	0.063
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.006	0.004	0.730	2.007	1.417	1139	649	0.000	0.014
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.095	0.014	0.152	1.567	1.252	1139	649	0.066	0.124
	Safety (women)	0.849	0.006	0.007	2.016	1.420	9356	6900	0.837	0.861
	Safety (men)	0.974	0.003	0.003	1.214	1.102	4212	3071	0.968	0.981
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.990	0.002	0.003	5.551	2.356	41491	9034	0.985	0.995
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.990	0.002	0.003	5.430	2.330	41491	9034	0.985	0.995
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.589	0.018	0.030	2.947	1.717	10016	2232	0.553	0.625
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.934	0.004	0.004	2.242	1.497	41275	8975	0.926	0.942
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.946	0.004	0.004	3.184	1.784	41491	9034	0.937	0.954
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.928	0.004	0.005	2.445	1.564	41491	9034	0.919	0.936
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.091	0.005	0.052	2.400	1.549	41491	9034	0.081	0.100
Equitable change in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.015	0.002	0.109	1.090	1.044	11184	5791	0.012	0.019
	Population covered by social transfers	0.377	0.009	0.023	2.841	1.685	41491	9034	0.360	0.394
	Discrimination (women)	0.021	0.002	0.092	1.284	1.133	9356	6900	0.018	0.025
	Discrimination (men)	0.031	0.004	0.118	1.376	1.173	4212	3071	0.024	0.038
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.6	0.044	0.006	1.392	1.180	2350	1485	7.5	7.7
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.2	0.056	0.008	0.950	0.975	1092	650	7.1	7.3

na: not applicable

Table SE.1.3: Sampling errors: Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021											
MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits			
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity	0.997	0.002	0.002	2.023	1.422	2792	1228	0.992	0.992	1.000	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.914	0.012	0.013	1.711	1.308	612	962	0.891	0.891	0.938	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.943	0.009	0.010	0.777	0.881	307	462	0.924	0.924	0.962	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.951	0.025	0.038	2.614	1.617	612	962	0.601	0.601	0.700	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.694	0.024	0.034	1.203	1.097	307	462	0.647	0.647	0.741	
ICT skills (women)	0.100	0.013	0.131	1.827	1.352	612	962	0.074	0.074	0.126	
ICT skills (men)	0.111	0.016	0.139	1.120	1.058	307	462	0.080	0.080	0.142	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.470	0.019	0.041	0.691	0.831	307	462	0.431	0.431	0.509	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	91.7	21.105	0.230	na	na	na	na	49	49	134	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.753	0.015	0.020	1.000	1.000	501	818	0.723	0.723	0.783	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.821	0.014	0.018	0.971	0.986	422	683	0.792	0.792	0.850	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.741	0.049	0.066	1.761	1.327	96	141	0.643	0.643	0.839	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.903	0.033	0.036	1.703	1.305	96	141	0.838	0.838	0.968	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.021	0.003	0.144	0.142	0.377	254	325	0.015	0.015	0.027	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Polio vaccine coverage	0.920	0.021	0.023	0.462	0.680	54	79	0.879	0.879	0.962	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.916	0.018	0.019	0.312	0.559	54	79	0.881	0.881	0.951	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.861	0.016	0.018	0.162	0.402	54	79	0.830	0.830	0.893	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.904	0.012	0.013	0.131	0.361	54	79	0.880	0.880	0.928	
Measles immunization coverage	0.911	0.036	0.039	1.216	1.103	55	79	0.840	0.840	0.982	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.823	0.025	0.030	0.333	0.577	54	79	0.773	0.773	0.872	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.421	0.026	0.061	3.300	1.817	2792	1228	0.370	0.370	0.472	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.648)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.041)	(0.203)	26	42	(0.618)	(0.618)	(0.678)	
Early child development index	0.710	0.028	0.039	0.956	0.978	192	261	0.655	0.655	0.765	

Table SE.1.3: Sampling errors: Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.967	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.101	54	88	0.963	0.971
	Completion rate (Primary)	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	101	161	1.000	1.000
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.926	0.016	0.017	0.339	0.583	77	97	0.895	0.957
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.479	0.056	0.117	1.228	1.108	94	98	0.366	0.591
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.977	0.008	0.008	1.109	1.053	299	415	0.962	0.993
	Violent discipline	0.654	0.026	0.040	2.790	1.670	749	915	0.602	0.707
	Child labour	0.135	0.013	0.093	0.899	0.948	592	665	0.110	0.160
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.032	0.018	0.574	0.879	0.938	71	83	0.000	0.068
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.355	0.068	0.193	1.679	1.296	71	83	0.218	0.491
	Safety (women)	0.875	0.011	0.013	1.069	1.034	612	962	0.853	0.897
	Safety (men)	0.986	0.005	0.005	0.759	0.871	307	462	0.976	0.995
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.909	0.015	0.017	3.467	1.862	2792	1228	0.879	0.940
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.907	0.015	0.017	3.447	1.857	2792	1228	0.877	0.938
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.221	0.028	0.125	1.340	1.158	675	304	0.166	0.276
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.821	0.015	0.018	1.919	1.385	2785	1227	0.790	0.851
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.894	0.014	0.015	2.389	1.546	2792	1228	0.867	0.921
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.862	0.016	0.019	2.643	1.626	2792	1228	0.830	0.894
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.014	0.004	0.272	1.289	1.135	2792	1228	0.006	0.022
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.019	0.005	0.272	1.342	1.159	783	926	0.009	0.030
	Population covered by social transfers	0.448	0.019	0.043	1.817	1.348	2792	1228	0.410	0.487
	Discrimination (women)	0.034	0.010	0.286	2.737	1.654	612	962	0.014	0.053
	Discrimination (men)	0.077	0.015	0.196	1.473	1.214	307	462	0.047	0.107
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	7.1	0.140	0.020	1.374	1.172	132	173	6.9	7.4
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.4	0.078	0.012	0.269	0.519	60	76	6.3	6.6

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Khmer ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.985	0.002	0.174	0.417	563	928	0.982	0.989	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.861	0.013	0.015	0.942	129	675	0.835	0.886	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.955	0.009	0.009	0.564	58	301	0.937	0.973	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.643	0.017	0.026	0.852	129	675	0.609	0.677	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.688	0.018	0.026	0.432	58	301	0.653	0.724	
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.103	0.012	0.112	0.978	129	675	0.080	0.127	
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.115	0.016	0.142	0.786	58	301	0.083	0.148	
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.467	0.019	0.041	0.442	58	301	0.428	0.505	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	103.2	25.803	0.250	na	na	na	52	155	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.659	0.015	0.023	0.524	95	529	0.629	0.689	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.721	0.018	0.026	0.723	69	430	0.684	0.757	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.697	0.024	0.034	0.272	17	102	0.650	0.745	
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	17	102	1.000	1.000	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	TM.S7	0.023	0.004	0.178	0.189	57	256	0.015	0.031	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	TC.2	0.734	0.062	0.084	1.121	7	58	0.611	0.858	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.806	0.059	0.074	1.287	7	58	0.687	0.925	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.772	0.051	0.066	0.844	7	58	0.669	0.874	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	TC.5	0.808	0.051	0.063	0.964	7	58	0.705	0.910	
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.489	0.035	0.071	0.244	9	51	0.420	0.559	
Basic vaccine coverage	TC.11a	0.632	0.062	0.098	0.944	7	58	0.508	0.756	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.752	0.022	0.029	2.386	563	928	0.708	0.795	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.196)	(0.049)	(0.247)	(0.567)	6	39	(0.099)	(0.293)	
Early child development index	TC.53	0.654	0.022	0.034	0.413	36	190	0.609	0.698	

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Khmer ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.945	0.020	0.021	0.546	0.739	13	75	0.905	0.984
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.942	0.015	0.015	0.485	0.696	21	125	0.913	0.971
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.584	0.026	0.045	0.234	0.484	20	84	0.532	0.637
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.160	0.029	0.180	0.596	0.772	25	98	0.102	0.217
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.947	0.008	0.009	0.443	0.665	55	313	0.930	0.964
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.780	0.017	0.022	1.135	1.066	134	652	0.745	0.814
Child labour	PR.3	0.110	0.014	0.125	0.922	0.960	114	478	0.083	0.138
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.011	0.000	0.030	0.001	0.029	18	80	0.011	0.012
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.323	0.023	0.070	0.187	0.432	18	80	0.277	0.368
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.814	0.013	0.016	0.748	0.865	129	675	0.788	0.840
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.980	0.007	0.008	0.820	0.905	58	301	0.965	0.994
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved water source	WS.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	563	928	1.000	1.000
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.120	0.347	563	928	0.999	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.506	0.032	0.064	0.957	0.978	145	232	0.442	0.570
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.011	0.013	0.949	0.974	558	923	0.835	0.880
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.731	0.022	0.030	2.210	1.487	563	928	0.688	0.774
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.697	0.020	0.029	1.836	1.355	563	928	0.656	0.738
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.016	0.001	0.071	0.073	0.271	563	928	0.013	0.018
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.038	0.006	0.166	0.720	0.849	150	668	0.025	0.050
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.357	0.013	0.037	0.700	0.836	563	928	0.331	0.384
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.036	0.004	0.106	0.281	0.530	129	675	0.028	0.043
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.031	0.005	0.156	0.236	0.486	58	301	0.021	0.041
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.099	0.013	0.590	0.768	33	160	7.3	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.7	0.054	0.008	0.092	0.304	15	70	6.6	6.9

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Mong ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021										
MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	0.952	0.009	0.010	1.940	1.393	773	1041	0.934	0.971	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.659	0.014	0.021	0.919	0.959	178	1122	0.632	0.686	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.780	0.013	0.017	0.548	0.740	82	526	0.754	0.807	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.359	0.017	0.048	1.443	1.201	178	1122	0.324	0.393	
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.393	0.021	0.052	0.934	0.966	82	526	0.352	0.434	
ICT skills (women)	0.004	0.002	0.493	1.146	1.070	178	1122	0.000	0.008	
ICT skills (men)	0.027	0.006	0.231	0.763	0.873	82	526	0.014	0.039	
Use of tobacco (men)	0.316	0.014	0.043	0.444	0.666	82	526	0.289	0.343	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	210.3	39.291	0.187	na	na	na	na	132	289	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.629	0.015	0.024	1.013	1.007	151	998	0.598	0.660	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.804	0.016	0.020	1.195	1.093	110	719	0.772	0.837	
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.106	0.012	0.111	0.387	0.622	48	266	0.082	0.129	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.377	0.020	0.054	0.464	0.681	48	266	0.336	0.417	
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.004	0.002	0.595	0.752	0.867	113	600	0.000	0.008	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Polio vaccine coverage	0.582	0.025	0.043	0.377	0.614	23	150	0.532	0.631	
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.627	0.035	0.056	0.773	0.879	23	150	0.557	0.696	
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.569	0.033	0.057	0.649	0.806	23	150	0.503	0.634	
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.632	0.030	0.047	0.570	0.755	23	150	0.572	0.692	
Measles immunization coverage	0.412	0.028	0.068	0.465	0.682	27	144	0.356	0.468	
Basic vaccine coverage	0.455	0.034	0.075	0.694	0.833	23	150	0.387	0.523	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.044	0.005	0.114	0.622	0.789	773	1041	0.034	0.054	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.796	0.028	0.036	0.311	0.557	10	64	0.740	0.853	
Early child development index	0.459	0.018	0.040	0.678	0.824	85	497	0.422	0.496	

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Mong ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.968	0.013	0.014	0.930	0.965	18	165	0.942	0.995
Completion rate (Primary)	0.712	0.022	0.031	0.543	0.737	30	226	0.668	0.757
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.549	0.021	0.038	0.416	0.645	46	238	0.507	0.591
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.231	0.015	0.064	0.282	0.531	76	233	0.202	0.260
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.903	0.008	0.008	0.494	0.703	129	764	0.887	0.918
Violent discipline	0.629	0.014	0.022	0.974	0.987	240	1175	0.601	0.657
Child labour	0.255	0.016	0.062	0.868	0.932	171	658	0.223	0.287
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.106	0.015	0.138	0.433	0.658	48	195	0.077	0.135
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.577	0.020	0.035	0.329	0.574	48	195	0.536	0.618
Safety (women)	0.812	0.010	0.012	0.731	0.855	178	1122	0.792	0.832
Safety (men)	0.966	0.006	0.006	0.497	0.705	82	526	0.955	0.977
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of improved water source	0.841	0.016	0.019	1.933	1.390	773	1041	0.809	0.872
Use of basic drinking water services	0.828	0.014	0.017	1.448	1.203	773	1041	0.800	0.856
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.057	0.010	0.176	0.480	0.693	201	259	0.037	0.077
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.503	0.018	0.036	1.359	1.166	766	1033	0.467	0.539
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.464	0.022	0.047	2.018	1.421	773	1041	0.420	0.508
Use of basic sanitation services	0.395	0.020	0.051	1.761	1.327	773	1041	0.355	0.436
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.006	0.000	0.016	0.002	0.040	773	1041	0.006	0.006
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.029	0.005	0.159	0.863	0.929	256	1155	0.019	0.038
Population covered by social transfers	0.617	0.017	0.028	1.289	1.135	773	1041	0.583	0.651
Discrimination (women)	0.078	0.006	0.082	0.637	0.798	178	1122	0.065	0.091
Discrimination (men)	0.065	0.006	0.096	0.340	0.583	82	526	0.053	0.078
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.2	0.069	0.011	0.737	0.859	77	384	6.1	6.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.3	0.106	0.017	0.708	0.841	29	175	6.1	6.5

na: not applicable

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Other ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCV 2020-2021											
MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits			
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity	0.992	0.002	0.002	0.558	0.747	2214	1128	0.987	0.996		
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.666	0.024	0.037	2.987	1.728	496	1111	0.618	0.715		
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.778	0.037	0.048	4.495	2.120	264	563	0.703	0.852		
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.399	0.026	0.066	3.189	1.786	496	1111	0.346	0.451		
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.441	0.051	0.115	5.828	2.414	264	563	0.340	0.542		
ICT skills (women)	0.063	0.007	0.111	0.911	0.954	496	1111	0.049	0.077		
ICT skills (men)	0.074	0.029	0.390	6.874	2.622	264	563	0.016	0.132		
Use of tobacco (men)	0.376	0.041	0.109	3.990	1.997	264	563	0.294	0.457		
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	131.3	25.975	0.198	na	na	na	na	79	183		
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.744	0.013	0.017	0.751	0.867	381	882	0.719	0.770		
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.735	0.025	0.034	2.459	1.568	327	751	0.685	0.786		
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.560	0.045	0.080	1.594	1.263	91	198	0.471	0.649		
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.835	0.036	0.043	1.883	1.372	91	198	0.762	0.908		
Ever taken HPV vaccine	0.015	0.003	0.170	0.229	0.478	261	506	0.010	0.021		
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Polio vaccine coverage	0.819	0.020	0.025	0.288	0.537	54	107	0.779	0.859		
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.870	0.023	0.026	0.496	0.704	54	107	0.824	0.916		
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	0.870	0.023	0.026	0.496	0.704	54	107	0.824	0.916		
Haemophilus Influenzae type B immunization coverage	0.844	0.023	0.027	0.415	0.644	54	107	0.799	0.890		
Measles immunization coverage	0.727	0.039	0.054	0.865	0.930	56	112	0.648	0.806		
Basic vaccine coverage	0.782	0.023	0.030	0.338	0.582	54	107	0.736	0.829		
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.347	0.033	0.094	5.284	2.299	2214	1128	0.282	0.412		
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.487)	(0.042)	(0.087)	(0.327)	(0.572)	20	47	(0.403)	(0.572)		
Early child development index	0.618	0.028	0.045	1.075	1.037	166	330	0.562	0.673		

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Other ethnicity sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.966	0.014	0.014	0.668	0.817	52	119	0.939	0.993
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.923	0.020	0.022	1.230	1.109	87	223	0.883	0.962
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.593	0.028	0.048	0.628	0.793	103	188	0.536	0.649
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.315	0.023	0.074	0.442	0.665	120	175	0.268	0.362
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.959	0.015	0.015	2.804	1.675	261	525	0.930	0.988
	Violent discipline	0.752	0.019	0.025	1.971	1.404	654	1057	0.715	0.789
	Child labour	0.177	0.022	0.122	2.388	1.545	544	748	0.134	0.221
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.010	0.007	0.699	0.716	0.846	76	143	0.000	0.024
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.409	0.039	0.095	0.877	0.937	76	143	0.331	0.486
	Safety (women)	0.816	0.020	0.025	3.041	1.744	496	1111	0.776	0.857
	Safety (men)	0.950	0.010	0.010	1.140	1.068	264	563	0.931	0.970
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of improved water source	0.940	0.016	0.017	4.939	2.222	2214	1128	0.909	0.972
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.903	0.018	0.020	4.360	2.088	2214	1128	0.866	0.940
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.188	0.036	0.194	2.420	1.556	501	279	0.115	0.261
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.679	0.029	0.042	4.248	2.061	2196	1119	0.621	0.736
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.696	0.035	0.051	6.607	2.570	2214	1128	0.626	0.767
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.639	0.032	0.050	4.909	2.216	2214	1128	0.576	0.702
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.007	0.003	0.401	1.257	1.121	2214	1128	0.001	0.012
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.047	0.005	0.116	0.707	0.841	711	1078	0.036	0.057
	Population covered by social transfers	0.486	0.018	0.036	1.398	1.182	2214	1128	0.450	0.521
	Discrimination (women)	0.084	0.013	0.160	2.608	1.615	496	1111	0.058	0.111
	Discrimination (men)	0.053	0.012	0.230	1.657	1.287	264	563	0.029	0.077
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.9	0.073	0.011	0.560	0.748	136	287	6.8	7.1
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	6.9	0.149	0.022	1.935	1.391	91	172	6.6	7.2

na: not applicable

() Figures shown in parenthesis are based on denominators of 25-49 unweighted cases

APPENDIX D

DATA QUALITY

D.1. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population ^A , by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	340	1.4	301	1.3	45	326	1.4	357	1.5
1	429	1.8	362	1.5	46	359	1.5	291	1.2
2	381	1.6	351	1.5	47	291	1.2	301	1.3
3	454	1.9	396	1.6	48	330	1.4	335	1.4
4	436	1.8	438	1.8	49	290	1.2	209	0.9
5	457	1.9	461	1.9	50	289	1.2	385	1.6
6	392	1.6	390	1.6	51	275	1.2	247	1.0
7	457	1.9	425	1.8	52	287	1.2	335	1.4
8	510	2.1	466	1.9	53	269	1.1	248	1.0
9	445	1.9	367	1.5	54	239	1.0	282	1.2
10	342	1.4	320	1.3	55	265	1.1	273	1.1
11	381	1.6	351	1.5	56	273	1.1	279	1.2
12	335	1.4	333	1.4	57	225	0.9	277	1.2
13	357	1.5	306	1.3	58	258	1.1	255	1.1
14	347	1.5	290	1.2	59	191	0.8	202	0.8
15	431	1.8	331	1.4	60	215	0.9	250	1.0
16	396	1.7	368	1.5	61	190	0.8	224	0.9
17	384	1.6	361	1.5	62	185	0.8	236	1.0
18	241	1.0	270	1.1	63	166	0.7	180	0.8
19	215	0.9	237	1.0	64	156	0.7	189	0.8
20	333	1.4	322	1.3	65	156	0.7	172	0.7
21	263	1.1	278	1.2	66	140	0.6	157	0.7
22	370	1.6	311	1.3	67	90	0.4	163	0.7
23	346	1.5	381	1.6	68	98	0.4	150	0.6
24	387	1.6	329	1.4	69	86	0.4	117	0.5
25	369	1.6	335	1.4	70	111	0.5	146	0.6
26	391	1.6	414	1.7	71	77	0.3	113	0.5
27	399	1.7	407	1.7	72	75	0.3	125	0.5
28	471	2.0	435	1.8	73	55	0.2	99	0.4
29	509	2.1	470	2.0	74	68	0.3	78	0.3
30	454	1.9	435	1.8	75	52	0.2	49	0.2
31	376	1.6	450	1.9	76	36	0.2	56	0.2
32	423	1.8	383	1.6	77	35	0.1	64	0.3
33	456	1.9	392	1.6	78	36	0.2	60	0.3
34	418	1.8	387	1.6	79	22	0.1	40	0.2
35	383	1.6	398	1.7	80	47	0.2	90	0.4
36	418	1.8	379	1.6	81	31	0.1	37	0.2

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population ^A , by sex, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021									
Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
37	403	1.7	404	1.7	82	22	0.1	50	0.2
38	404	1.7	409	1.7	83	44	0.2	60	0.3
39	327	1.4	300	1.2	84	27	0.1	48	0.2
40	331	1.4	360	1.5	85+	155	0.7	343	1.4
41	353	1.5	342	1.4					
42	314	1.3	364	1.5	D K / Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	299	1.3	316	1.3					
44	338	1.4	328	1.4	Total	23805	100.0	24027	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
10-14		1600	na	na	na
15-19		1568	1489	12.6	95.0
20-24		1620	1516	12.8	93.6
25-29		2062	1951	16.5	94.7
30-34		2047	1961	16.6	95.8
35-39		1889	1822	15.4	96.5
40-44		1711	1657	14.0	96.8
45-49		1492	1443	12.2	96.7
50-54		1496	na	na	na
Total (15-49)		12390	11841	100.0	95.6
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19		1.02	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49		1.00	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
Age					
10-14	1762	892	na	na	na
15-19	1667	816	739	12.9	90.5
20-24	1699	852	751	13.2	88.2
25-29	2138	1134	1009	17.7	89.0
30-34	2126	1026	933	16.3	90.9
35-39	1935	958	887	15.5	92.7
40-44	1635	821	728	12.7	88.6
45-49	1596	712	664	11.6	93.2
50-54	1360	694	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	12796	6320	5711	100.0	90.4
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.06	1.09	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.85	0.97	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	666	623	16.3	93.5
1	821	770	20.2	93.7
2	759	714	18.8	94.1
3	882	836	21.9	94.8
4	905	866	22.7	95.7
5	1016	na	na	na
6	866	na	na	na
7	976	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	4033	3809	100.0	94.4
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.92	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.12	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Viet Nam SDGCW, 2020-21

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	920	na	na	na	na
4	979	na	na	na	na
5	1022	9.4	607	9.3	97.3
6	944	8.3	549	8.4	98.8
7	1016	8.9	585	8.9	99.1
8	1078	9.6	631	9.6	99.2
9	899	7.8	504	7.7	97.2
10	779	5.7	374	5.7	98.2
11	830	6.9	457	7.0	99.2
12	776	6.4	423	6.5	99.4
13	755	6.6	429	6.5	98.3
14	778	6.5	423	6.5	98.5
15	633	7.8	515	7.9	99.1
16	638	8.2	536	8.2	98.6
17	610	8.0	523	8.0	97.6
18	474	na	na	na	na
19	404	na	na	na	na
20	471	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	10758	100.0	6554	100.0	98.5
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.96	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.93	0.94	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.81	1.21	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.78	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

D.2. BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK /Other		
Total	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47832
Area							
Urban	95.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16496
Rural	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31336
Region							
Red River Delta	94.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11796
Ha Noi	94.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4319
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	96.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6041
North Central and Central Coastal Area	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9683
Central Highlands	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2943
South East	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9016
Ho Chi Minh City	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4565
Mekong River Delta	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8355
Age							
0-4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3888
5-14	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7732
15-24	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6554
25-49	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18632
50-64	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7346
65-84	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3183
85+	59.7	39.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	498

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Viet Nam 2020-2021							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/ DK/ Other		
Total	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10770
Area							
Urban	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4031
Rural	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6739
Region							
Red River Delta	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2574
Ha Noi	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1042
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1311
North Central and Central Coastal Area	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2065
Central Highlands	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	640
South East	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2348
Ho Chi Minh City	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1042
Mekong River Delta	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1832
Age							
15-19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1385
20-24	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1352
25-29	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1820
30-34	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1737
35-39	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1648
40-44	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1507
45-49	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1322

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4923
Area							
Urban	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1749
Rural	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3174
Region							
Red River Delta	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1126
Ha Noi	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
North Central and Central Coastal Area	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	914
Central Highlands	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	330
South East	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1121
Ho Chi Minh City	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	568
Mekong River Delta	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	844
Age							
15-19	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	652
20-24	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	636
25-29	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	870
30-34	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	801
35-39	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	768
40-44	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	624
45-49	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	572

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Viet Nam SDG CW 2020-2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth					Date of last live birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7910	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	5977
Area											
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2671	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1884
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5239	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4092
Region											
Red River Delta	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1885	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1557
Ha Noi	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	703	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	580
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1102	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	915
North Central and Central Coastal Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1557	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1176
Central Highlands	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	515	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	403
South East	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1493	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	971
Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	431
Mekong River Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1359	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	955

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021						
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4329
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1369
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2960
Region						
Red River Delta	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1068
Ha Noi	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	358
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	663
North Central and Central Coastal Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	934
Central Highlands	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
South East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706
Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
Mekong River Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	645
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	872
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	812
3	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	949
4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	985

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Viet Nam SDGCW, 2020-2021

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10336
Area							
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3349
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6987
Region							
Red River Delta	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2618
Ha Noi	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	974
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1429
North Central and Central Coastal Area	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2108
Central Highlands	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	741
South East	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1663
Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	812
Mekong River Delta	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1778
Age							
5-9	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4570
10-14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3482
15-17	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2284

D.3. COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Questionnaire Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	24.8	24.8	13359	99.6	99.6	3320	1.0	656	669
Area									
Urban	24.8	24.6	4739	99.5	99.4	1173	1.9	206	210
Rural	24.9	24.8	8620	99.7	99.7	2147	0.7	450	459

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	5.0	8277
Only month missing	5.0	8277
Both month and year missing	0.1	8277
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	8277
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	8460
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	8460
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	876
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	876

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Viet Nam SDGCW, 2020-21

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	5.8	3175
Only month missing	5.6	3175
Both month and year missing	0.2	3175
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	3175
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	3776
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	3776
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	357
Time since last intercourse missing	0.4	357

^AIncludes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Percent distribution of children with:										Percentage of children:			Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module					Incomplete FL modules, by reason:					Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise		
	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing						
Total	92.7	1.5	1.0	4.3	0.5	100.0	6293	0.0	0.3	0.0	5836	0.0	2591	
Area														
Urban	90.4	1.5	1.0	6.9	0.3	100.0	2016	0.0	0.1	0.0	1822	0.0	807	
Rural	93.8	1.4	1.0	3.1	0.6	100.0	4277	0.0	0.4	0.0	4014	0.0	1783	
Region														
Red River Delta	87.5	2.0	0.8	9.2	0.5	100.0	1542	0.0	0.1	0.0	1349	0.0	597	
Ha Noi	87.8	2.3	0.4	8.8	0.8	100.0	571	0.0	0.2	0.0	501	0.0	217	
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	94.3	0.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	100.0	913	0.0	0.3	0.0	862	0.0	399	
North Central and Central Coastal Area	94.2	1.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	1262	0.0	0.1	0.0	1189	0.0	512	
Central Highlands	94.9	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	457	0.0	2.1	0.0	433	0.0	197	
South East	96.2	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	985	0.0	0.2	0.0	948	0.0	428	
Ho Chi Minh City	96.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	483	0.0	0.0	0.0	464	0.0	192	
Mekong River Delta	93.1	2.6	0.0	3.8	0.5	100.0	1133	0.0	0.0	0.0	1055	0.0	458	
Age														
7	92.1	2.2	1.5	3.4	0.8	100.0	944	0.0	0.4	0.0	870	0.0	870	
8	92.5	1.0	1.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	1030	0.0	0.3	0.0	952	0.0	952	
9	91.8	1.1	0.7	5.6	0.7	100.0	837	0.0	0.5	0.0	768	0.0	768	
10	93.7	1.8	0.9	3.3	0.2	100.0	646	0.0	0.2	0.0	606	na	na	
11	97.0	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	753	0.0	0.2	0.0	730	na	na	
12	93.7	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.4	100.0	729	0.0	0.2	0.0	683	na	na	
13	92.5	1.6	1.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	682	0.0	0.0	0.0	631	na	na	
14	88.5	2.6	2.1	6.4	0.5	100.0	672	0.0	0.2	0.0	595	na	na	

na: not applicable

D.4. OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility							
Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021							
	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	94.5	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	13359
Area							
Urban	96.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	4739
Rural	93.4	4.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	8620
Region							
Red River Delta	97.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3297
Ha Noi	98.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	1106
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	85.8	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1589
North Central and Central Coastal Area	95.3	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2747
Central Highlands	90.2	4.9	4.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	756
South East	96.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	2581
Ho Chi Minh City	96.0	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1272
Mekong River Delta	95.0	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2389
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	81.2	12.1	6.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	2856
Second	97.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2994
Middle	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	2629
Fourth	98.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2499
Richest	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	2382

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer $(1)/(1+2)*100$	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	68.8	28.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	70.8	4329
Area							
Urban	63.4	34.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	64.7	1369
Rural	71.3	25.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	73.6	2960
Region							
Red River Delta	62.1	36.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	63.1	1068
Ha Noi	57.7	41.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	58.2	358
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	82.3	14.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	85.5	663
North Central and Central Coastal Area	73.2	25.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	74.0	934
Central Highlands	66.3	29.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	69.6	314
South East	54.7	42.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	706
Ho Chi Minh City	48.3	49.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	49.4	334
Mekong River Delta	76.5	18.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	80.3	645
Age (in months)							
0-5	67.2	17.5	15.3	0.0	100.0	79.3	357
6-11	68.9	28.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	353
12-23	71.6	26.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	73.2	872
24-35	65.2	33.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	66.3	812
36-47	70.0	28.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	70.8	949
48-59	68.9	30.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	69.5	986

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	7.1	5.1	74.7	12.7	0.3	100.0	85.4	2394
Area								
Urban	7.1	3.7	73.1	15.4	0.7	100.0	82.6	764
Rural	7.1	5.8	75.5	11.5	0.1	100.0	86.8	1630
Region								
Red River Delta	9.4	2.6	70.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	80.2	619
Ha Noi	7.3	0.5	80.1	12.1	0.0	100.0	86.8	195
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Area	8.3	13.2	55.6	22.9	0.0	100.0	70.9	363
North Central and Central Coastal Area	5.0	5.2	75.4	13.2	1.2	100.0	85.1	489
Central Highlands	6.6	6.4	85.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.0	179
South East	8.4	2.8	79.4	9.0	0.4	100.0	89.8	409
Ho Chi Minh City	13.0	2.4	80.8	2.9	0.9	100.0	96.5	179
Mekong River Delta	3.3	2.9	90.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.9	336
Age (in months)								
0-5	3.9	13.6	73.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	88.8	357
6-11	4.8	4.6	80.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	353
12-23	6.9	3.1	77.0	12.5	0.5	100.0	86.0	872
24-35	9.7	3.7	70.3	15.7	0.5	100.0	81.7	812

D.5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Currently attending												Total	Currently attending: Vocational secondary school	Currently attending: College/University and higher	Number of household members age 3-24 years	
			Primary Grade			Lower secondary school Grade			Upper secondary school Grade			DK/Missing							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11					12
3	23.6	76.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	857
4	8.7	91.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	868
5	2.4	73.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	921
6	0.8	2.0	70.1	26.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776
7	0.9	0.3	3.5	64.6	30.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	969
8	1.6	0.0	0.6	3.0	72.9	21.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	852
9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	5.5	71.5	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	808
10	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.8	65.9	29.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	697
11	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.4	69.4	22.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	686
12	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	3.6	66.5	24.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	689
13	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.9	67.1	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	640
14	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	4.0	60.3	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665
15	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	58.6	23.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	794
16	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.4	51.9	21.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	757
17	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.9	59.4	0.0	0.3	7.1	100.0	666
18	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	5.8	0.4	0.8	28.3	100.0	492
19	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.6	25.9	100.0	448
20	67.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	100.0	685
21	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	24.8	100.0	556
22	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	705
23	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	692
24 ^a	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	100.0	573

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6. BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	8352	7669	1.09	8151	7549	1.08	202	120	1.67	10770
Age										
15-19	44	31	1.40	43	31	1.40	1	1	0.97	1385
20-24	434	367	1.18	422	361	1.17	11	5	2.14	1352
25-29	1261	1106	1.14	1236	1092	1.13	25	14	1.82	1820
30-34	1628	1535	1.06	1612	1522	1.06	15	13	1.20	1737
35-39	1786	1635	1.09	1756	1617	1.09	30	18	1.70	1648
40-44	1697	1580	1.07	1639	1546	1.06	58	34	1.73	1507
45-49	1503	1415	1.06	1442	1378	1.05	61	37	1.67	1322

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020–2021

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	15699	322	16021	99.9	96.5	99.8	108.0	167.4	108.9	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	616	6	621	100.0	98.2	100.0	123.8	102.6	123.6	na	na	na
1	789	9	798	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.2	323.0	127.4	122.2	109.4	122.0
2	676	10	687	100.0	99.3	100.0	111.5	202.1	112.4	86.8	99.3	87.0
3	769	12	781	100.0	86.5	99.8	118.6	812.7	121.2	103.1	132.6	103.5
4	815	8	823	100.0	91.8	99.9	112.0	63.2	111.4	99.8	64.1	99.2
5	865	13	878	100.0	98.5	100.0	92.6	85.9	92.5	110.4	191.6	111.1
6	752	5	758	99.8	100.0	99.8	97.3	301.2	98.0	90.2	51.8	89.7
7	803	8	811	100.0	94.8	99.9	105.4	130.7	105.7	96.6	108.0	96.7
8	911	9	920	100.0	97.6	100.0	112.2	134.3	112.4	117.6	80.2	117.1
9	746	14	761	99.9	98.8	99.9	120.3	328.1	122.4	16.8	12.2	16.7
10+	7955	228	8183	99.8	96.6	99.7	105.1	161.4	106.3	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0–4	3666	45	3711	100.0	94.5	99.9	118.2	209.8	118.9	na	na	na
5–9	4078	49	4127	99.9	98.0	99.9	105.0	162.8	105.5	na	na	na
10–14	3053	53	3106	99.8	96.4	99.8	108.2	95.1	107.9	na	na	na
15–19	2293	53	2346	99.9	98.3	99.8	102.3	200.8	103.8	na	na	na
20+	2609	122	2731	99.6	95.9	99.4	104.0	186.9	106.7	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$, where B_m and B_t are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Viet Nam SDG CW 2020–2021

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	10	4	3	3	19
1	4	4	8	8	22
2	1	0	0	0	3
3	2	2	0	0	10
4	0	0	1	1	2
5	0	2	0	0	2
6	2	0	0	0	2
7	2	5	3	3	12
8	0	1	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	1	1	1	5
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	1	1	1
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0	0	0	1
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	24	19	18	18	81
Percent early neonatal ^A	77.8	63.9	68.6	68.6	73.4

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	24	19	18	18	81
1	3	3	4	4	10
2	3	3	6	6	12
3	5	3	1	1	9
4	0	0	1	1	6
5	1	1	2	2	7
6	0	2	0	0	3
7	0	0	1	1	2
8	0	0	2	2	2
9	0	0	3	3	3
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	2	0	0	2
12	2	0	1	1	3
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	0	1	1	1	3
15	0	0	0	0	3
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	1	1	1
Total 0-11 months	37	32	37	37	137
Percent neonatal ^B	65.9	58.1	47.0	47.0	58.9

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	HH0B. District name and number: NAME _____			
HH0C. Ward/commune/town name and number: _____				
HH1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	HH2. Household number: _____			
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____			
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 ____	HH7. Region: NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAIN 1 RED RIVER DELTA 2 NORTH CENTRAL AND CENTRAL COASTAL 3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS 4 SOUTH EAST 5 MEKONG RIVER DELTA 6			
HH6. Area:	URBAN 1 RURAL 2			
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1 NO 2			
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.			HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____	
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from the General Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?				
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46		
HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03 REFUSED 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (specify) _____ 96			
HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS _____	To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed TOTAL NUMBER HH48 _____	To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed COMPLETED NUMBER		

WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

HH49	__ __
HH50	__ __
HH51	__ __
HH52	__ __

HH53	__ __
HH54	__ __
HH55	__ __
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, *make sure to probe* for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. <i>Probe for additional household members.</i>	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)? <i>Record in completed years.</i> <i>If age is 95 or above, record '95'.</i>	HL8. <i>Record line number if woman and age 15-49.</i>	HL9. <i>Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.</i>	HL10. <i>Record line number if age 0-4.</i>	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ <i>Next Line</i>	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL16 8 DK ∇ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL15	HL14. <i>Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.</i>	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL20 8 DK ∇ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL19	HL18. <i>Record the line number of father and go to HL20.</i>	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. <i>Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:</i> <i>Who is the primary caretaker of (name)?</i> <i>If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.</i>	
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER			
01		0 1	1 2				01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2				02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2				03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2				04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2				05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2				06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2				07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2				08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2				09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2				10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:		01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW				05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER				09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE				13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK					

EDUCATION 1											ED	
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ☺ ED7 5 UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE/HIGHER ☺ ED7 8 DK ☺ ED7	ED6. Did (name) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line					
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y N DK	YES NO	YES NO			
01		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
02		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
03		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
04		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
05		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
06		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
07		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
08		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
09		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
10		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			

EDUCATION 2 **ED**

ED1. <i>Line number</i>	ED2. <i>Name and age.</i>		ED9. At any time during the 2020-21 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ <i>ED15</i>	ED10. During this 2020-21 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ↘ <i>ED15</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ↘ <i>ED11</i> 5 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE/ HIGHER ↘ <i>ED11</i> 8 DK ↘ <i>ED11</i>	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? <i>If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i> 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2020-21 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO ↘ <i>ED14</i> 8 DK ↘ <i>ED14</i>	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i> A GOVT./ PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2020-21 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2019-20 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ 8 DK ↘ <i>Next Line</i> <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During the 2019-20 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ↘ <i>Next Line</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ↘ <i>Next Line</i> 5 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE/HIGHER ↘ <i>Next Line</i> 8 DK ↘ <i>Next Line</i>	GRADE/YEAR : 98 DK	GRADE/YEAR : 98 DK
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LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
02		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
03		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
04		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
05		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
06		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
07		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
08		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
09		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___
10		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	KINH/HOA 1 TAY, THAI, MUONG, NUNG 2 KHMER 3 MONG 4 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS..... 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF 11 NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 12 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN 31 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE..... 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	

<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS.....11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>TRUNKS12</p> <p>DIRT13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD.....22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE23</p> <p>PLYWOOD24</p> <p>CARDBOARD25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE.....35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>																															
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A Bed/plank bed?</p> <p>[C] A Cabinet/chest (all types)?</p> <p>[D] A sofa?</p> <p>[E] Tables, chairs?</p> <p>[F] A Gas stove?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED/PLANK BED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CABINET/CHEST OF ALL TYPES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TABLES, CHAIRS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GAS STOVE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	BED/PLANK BED	1	2	CABINET/CHEST OF ALL TYPES	1	2	SOFA	1	2	TABLES, CHAIRS.....	1	2	GAS STOVE	1	2										
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GAS STOVE	1	2																														
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒HC10</p>																														
<p>HC9. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A radio</p> <p>[B] A television</p> <p>[C] A refrigerator</p> <p>[D] An electric fan</p> <p>[E] An air conditioner</p> <p>[F] An electric rice cooker</p> <p>[G] An electric/induction stove</p> <p>[H] A microwave</p> <p>[I] A washing machine</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC FAN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR CONDITIONER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC RICE COOKER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ELECTRIC/ INDUCTION STOVE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MICROWAVE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING MACHINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO.....	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2	REFRIGERATOR	1	2	ELECTRIC FAN	1	2	AIR CONDITIONER	1	2	ELECTRIC RICE COOKER	1	2	ELECTRIC/ INDUCTION STOVE	1	2	MICROWAVE	1	2	WASHING MACHINE	1	2	
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HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1	2
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1	2
[C] A electric bicycle?	ELECTRIC BICYCLE 1	2
[D] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2
[E] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2
[F] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1	2
[G] A plough with motor?	PLOUGH WITH MOTOR 1	2
[H] A tractor?	TRACTOR 1	2
[I] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1	2
[J] Piano	PIANO 1	2
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES..... 1	2
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1	2
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1	2
<p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	OWN..... 1	2
	RENT..... 2	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own or have user rights for any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES..... 1	2 ⇒ HC16A
HC16. How many square meters of agricultural land do members of this household own or have user rights for?	M ² _____	
	99995 OR MORE 99995	
	DK 99998	
HC16A. Does any member of this household own or have user rights for any water surface area that can be used for Aquaculture?	YES..... 1	2 ⇒ HC16C
	NO 2	
HC16B. How many meters square (m ²) of water surface area do members of this household own or have user rights for?	M ² _____	
	99995 OR MORE 99995	
	DK 99998	
HC16C. Does any member of this household own or have rights for any forestry land?	YES..... 1	2 ⇒ HC17
	NO 2	

HC16D. How many square meters of forestry land do members of this household own or have rights for?	M ² 99995 OR MORE99995 DK99998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Buffaloes, bulls, or milk cows? [B] Horses, donkeys or mules? [C] Goats? [D] Chickens? [E] Pigs? [F] Ducks or geese? [G] Honey beehives? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	BUFFALOES, BULLS, OR MILK COWS HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES GOATS CHICKENS PIGS DUCKS OR GEESE BEEHIVES	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government, or from the socio-political organizations, or from non-governmental organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] Assistance for people with merits	[B] Monthly social assistance through cash transfer	[C] Assistance for production	[D] Assistance through micro-credits	[E] Assistance for electricity tariff
ST2. Are you aware of <i>(name of programme)</i> ?	YES.....1 ♡ ST3 NO.....2 ♡ [B]	YES.....1 ♡ ST3 NO2 ♡ [C]	YES _____ 1 ♡ ST3 NO2 ♡ [D]	YES.....1 ♡ ST3 NO.....2 ♡ [E]	YES.....1 ♡ ST3 NO.....2 ♡ [F]
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through <i>(name of programme)</i> ?	YES.....1 ♡ ST4 NO.....2 ♡ [B] DK.....8 ♡ [B]	YES.....1 ♡ ST4 NO2 ♡ [C] DK8 ♡ [C]	YES1 ♡ ST4 NO2 ♡ [D] DK8 ♡ [D]	YES.....1 ♡ ST4 NO.....2 ♡ [E] DK.....8 ♡ [E]	YES.....1 ♡ ST4 NO.....2 ♡ [F] DK.....8 ♡ [F]
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through <i>(name of programme)</i> ? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ ♡ [B] YEARS AGO.....2 ___ ♡ [B] DK.....998 ♡ [B]	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ ♡ [C] YEARS AGO.....2 ___ ♡ [C] DK998 ♡ [C]	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ ♡ [D] YEARS AGO2 ___ ♡ [D] DK998 ♡ [D]	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ ♡ [E] YEARS AGO.....2 ___ ♡ [E] DK.....998 ♡ [E]	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ ♡ [F] YEARS AGO2 ___ ♡ [F] DK998 ♡ [F]

SOCIAL TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)			ST
	[F] COVID-19 related assistance	[G] Retirement pension	[X] Any other external assistance programme
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ <i>ST3</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>[G]</i>	YES.....1 ☺ <i>ST3</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>[X]</i>	YES (<i>specify</i>) _____ 1 ☺ <i>ST3</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>End</i>
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>[G]</i> DK 8 ☺ <i>[G]</i>	YES.....1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>[X]</i> DK 8 ☺ <i>[X]</i>	YES.....1 ☺ <i>ST4</i> NO 2 ☺ <i>End</i> DK 8 ☺ <i>End</i>
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ☺ <i>[G]</i> YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ <i>[G]</i> DK 998 ☺ <i>[G]</i>	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ☺ <i>[X]</i> YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ <i>[X]</i> DK 998 ☺ <i>[X]</i>	MONTHS AGO... 1 ____ ☺ <i>End</i> YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ <i>End</i> DK 998 ☺ <i>End</i>

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01 ⇨EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02 ⇨EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇨EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04	04 ⇨EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇨EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇨EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09	09 ⇨EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇨EU4
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇨EU6	
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ETHANOL 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE..... 04	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD..... 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR PROCESSED WOODCHIPS 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10	
	SAWDUST/WOODCHIPS 11	
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE	
	NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS	
	OPEN AIR 4	
ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5		
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6		

<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06</p> <p>AIR CONDITIONER 07</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>07 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does this heating facility have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER 01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE 09</p> <p>CHARCOAL 10</p> <p>WOOD 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR PROCESSED WOODCHIPS 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC 15</p> <p>SAWDUST/WOODCHIPS 16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY.....	01
	SOLAR LANTERN.....	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	04
	BIOGAS LAMP	05
	GASOLINE LAMP	06
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP	07
	CHARCOAL	08
	WOOD.....	09
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....	10
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE	11
	OIL LAMP.....	12
	CANDLE	13
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96
NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD	97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK.....61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER91</p> <p>SACHET WATER92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>13 ⇒WS3</p> <p>14 ⇒WS3</p> <p>21 ⇒WS3</p> <p>31 ⇒WS3</p> <p>32 ⇒WS3</p> <p>41 ⇒WS3</p> <p>42 ⇒WS3</p> <p>51 ⇒WS3</p> <p>61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>72 ⇒WS4</p> <p>81 ⇒WS3</p> <p>96 ⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK.....61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>13 ⇒WS3</p> <p>14 ⇒WS3</p> <p>21 ⇒WS3</p> <p>31 ⇒WS3</p> <p>32 ⇒WS3</p> <p>41 ⇒WS3</p> <p>42 ⇒WS3</p> <p>51 ⇒WS3</p> <p>61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>72 ⇒WS4</p> <p>81 ⇒WS3</p> <p>96 ⇒WS3</p>

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE3	1 ⇨WS7 2 ⇨WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ____ DK.....998	000 ⇨WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... ____ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK.....8	1 ⇨WS8
WS7A. In the 12 months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK.....8	2 ⇨WS9 8 ⇨WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE...1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE3 WATER SALINITY4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	2 ⇨WS11 8 ⇨WS11

<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	BOILA ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DK.....Z	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE18 <p>PIT LATRINE</p> VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT23 COMPOSTING TOILET31 BUCKET.....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	11 ⇒WS14 14 ⇒WS14 18 ⇒WS14 41 ⇒WS14 51 ⇒WS14 95 ⇒End 96 ⇒WS14
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	YES, EMPTIED1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED4 DK.....8	 4 ⇒WS14 8 ⇒WS14
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> TO A TREATMENT PLANT1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK.....8	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3	

WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨ <i>End</i>
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2	2 ⇨ <i>End</i>
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> .. TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS10 DK.....98	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>4 ⇨ HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2</p>	
<p>HW3. Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household <u>most often</u> wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) B</p>	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _			
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	VIETNAMESE 1			
HH15. Language of the Interview.	VIETNAMESE..... 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER..... 3 MONG..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	VIETNAMESE..... 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER..... 3 MONG..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6			
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3			
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... _	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.				
HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4	HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	_ _		1 2	_ _
2	_ _		1 2	_ _
3	_ _		1 2	_ _
4	_ _		1 2	_ _
5	_ _		1 2	_ _
6	_ _		1 2	_ _
7	_ _		1 2	_ _
8	_ _		1 2	_ _

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER __

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER __

NAME

AGE __

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1
NO2

2⇒HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171
NO2

2⇒HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2

2⇒HH34

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH40
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HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH42
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HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
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HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION- NAIRE</p>
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MICS PLUS CONSENT					
HH60. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?				YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ HH66
HH61. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. <i>If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?</i>				YES1 NO PHONE2	1 ⇒ HH63 2 ⇒ HH66
HH62 <i>Order</i>	HH63. Telephone number	HH63A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	HH63B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	HH64. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (<i>specify</i> ___)	HH65. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>HH66</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>HH66</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR HH63B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					
HH66. Check HH33: Is there any female(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?		YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN1 NO, NO FEMALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN2		2 ⇒ HH68	
HH67. For the same project, may we contact (<i>name</i>) in the coming months?		'Yes' for all girls age 15-171 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-172 'No to all girls age 15-17'3			
HH68. Check HH39: Is there any male(s) age 15-17 that consent was sought and 'Yes' response was received from this respondent?		YES, CONSENT WAS GIVEN1 NO, NO MALE AGE 15-17 OR CONSENT NOT GIVEN2		2 ⇒ HH70	
HH69. For the same project, may we contact (<i>name</i>) in the coming months?		'Yes' for all boys age 15-171 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-172 'No to all boys age 15-17'3			

HH70. Now return to the *HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL* and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52.

Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then:

- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no *WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE* to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	WM0B. District name and number: NAME _____
WM0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____	
WM1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	WM2. Household number: _____
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2_0_

<p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p>	<p>WM7. Record the time:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
<p>WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 1 ⇨ WM9B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2 2 ⇨ WM9A</p>
<p>WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the General Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>
<p>YES1 NO / NOT ASKED2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17</p>

<p>WM17. Result of woman's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL..... 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that grade?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24..... 1 AGE 25-49..... 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. At any time during the current school year, i.e. 2020-2021, did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. During the current school year, i.e. 2020-2021, which level and grade are you attending?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL..... 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	
WB11. At any time during the last school year, i.e. 2019-20, did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB12. During the last school year, i.e. 2019-20, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY..... 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL..... 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 WB6=1..... 2	1 ⇨ WB15

<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current commune, ward town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ____</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒WB18
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is an urban or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>URBAN AREA 1</p> <p>RURAL AREA..... 2</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF URBAN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAIN ... 01</p> <p>RED RIVER DELTA..... 02</p> <p>NORTH CENTRAL AND CENTRAL COASTAL..... 03</p> <p>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS 04</p> <p>SOUTH EAST..... 05</p> <p>MEKONG RIVER DELTA 06</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF VIETNAM (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE COVERED BY VIET NAM SOCIAL SECURITY B</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE TOTALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT C</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE PARTIALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT D</p> <p>PRIVATELY PURCHASED PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE E</p> <p>PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE F</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MT9
<p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	0 ⇒ MT9

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES	NO
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE1	2
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1	2
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	2
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1	2
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE1	2
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1	2
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1	2
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING1	2
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=11 NO, MT6[C]=22	1 ⇨ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=11 NO, MT6[F]=22	1 ⇨ MT10
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨ MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1 NO2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
				Day	Month	Year					Y	N	Age	Y
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___		
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
				Day	Month	Year					Y	N	Age	Y
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2	
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?								YES 1 NO 2				1 ⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History		

<p>CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:</p>	<p>NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM17</p>
<p>CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)?</p> <p><i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i></p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p>	

MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH AND ABORTION		AB			
AB0A. Check CM11: Has the woman given birth a baby?	YES, CM11≠0 1 NO, CM11=0 2	1 ⇨ AB1A			
AB0B. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End			
AB1A. For women, some pregnancies may end up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion. I would like to talk to you about this. Have you had any cases of pregnancy ending up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End			
AB1B. For your entire reproductive life and up-to-date, how many times have you terminated pregnancies by abortion or menstrual regulation? <i>If do not remember or do not answer, write 98</i>	TIMES __ __ DK 98				
AB2. When was the last time you had miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YEAR __ __ __ __ MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98				
AB3. Check AB2: If miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion occurred within the last 2 years preceding the survey, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End			
	PREGNANCIES RESULTED IN MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH, MISSED ABORTION OR ABORTION				
	01	02	03	04	
AB4. What was the year and month of your last miscarriage, or stillbirth, or missed abortion, or abortion?	<i>Filled in AB2</i>	YEAR .. __ __ __ __ MONTH __ __ DK 98	YEAR .. __ __ __ __ MONTH __ __ DK 98	YEAR .. __ __ __ __ MONTH __ __ DK 98	
AB5. At how many week did your pregnancy terminate?	WEEKS __ __	WEEKS __ __	WEEKS __ __	WEEKS __ __	
AB5A. Check the number of weeks in AB5	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	
AB6A. Did your pregnancy end with: - Miscarriage? - Missed abortion? - Abortion?	MISCARRIAGE 1 MISSED ABORTION 2 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE 1 MISSED ABORTION 2 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE 1 MISSED ABORTION 2 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE 1 MISSED ABORTION 2 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4	
AB6B. Did your pregnancy end with: - Stillbirth? - Abortion?					
AB7. In the last two years, have you had any other cases of pregnancy which ended with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES ..1 ⇨ next column NO.... 2 ⇨ AB8	YES ..1 ⇨ next column NO.... 2 ⇨ AB8	YES ..1 ⇨ next column NO.... 2 ⇨ AB8	YES ..1 ⇨ next column NO.... 2 ⇨ AB8	
AB8. Check AB6A/B: Did the woman have abortion in the last two years?	HAD ABORTION (AB6A/B = 4) 1 DID NOT HAVE ABORTION (AB6A/B ≠ 4) 2			2 ⇨ End	


<p>AB9. Where was your last abortion performed?</p>	<p>NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.....01 PROVINCIAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CENTRE.....02 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING TEAM.....03 INTERCOMMUNE CLINIC04 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE.....05 PRIVATE MATERNAL WARD06 PRIVATE CLINICS07 PRIVATE HOSPITALS08 NGO-LED HEALTH FACILICITES09 PHARMACIES/ SELF-MEDICATION10 NOT AT HEALTH FACILITIES11</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK.....98</p>	
<p>AB10. Who performed your last abortion?</p>	<p>MEDICAL DOCTORS/OBG-YN01 PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT02 MIDWIVE03 NURSE04 HEALTH WORKERS IN GENERAL.....05 POPULATION COLLABORATOR/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS.....06 PHARMACIST/DRUG SELLER/ SELF-MEDICATION.....07 TRADITIONAL HEALERS/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT08 RELATIVES/FRIENDS09</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK.....98</p>	
<p>AB11. What method was used to perform your last abortion?</p>	<p>SURGICAL ABORTION 1 MENSTRUAL REGULATION 2 MEDICAL ABORTION (WITH DRUGS) 3 USING TRADDITIONAL MEDICINES 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ .6 DK8</p>	
<p>AB12. Reasons for the last pregnancy termination (by abortion/menstrual regulation)?</p> <p><i>Any other reason? Record all reasons mentioned</i></p>	<p>FAILURE OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTIONA UNWANTED PREGNANCYB UNEXPECTED GENDER OF FETUSC INSUFFICIENT ECONOMIC/ INCOME TO TAKE CARE A CHILD.....D REQUESTED BY HUSBAND/ BOYFRIEND/ FAMILY OR FORCED TO GET ABORTIONE HEALTH STATUS OF WOMENF HEALTH STATUS OF FETUS/ DEFORMED FETUS.....G LEFT BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER.....H</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DKZ</p>	
<p>AB13. Did you have any complications in the last abortion/menstrual regulation?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>AB14. What are the complications you had in the last abortion/menstrual regulation?</p> <p><i>Any other complication? Record all complications mentioned</i></p>	<p>INFECTION/FEVER:A ECLAMPSIAB BLEEDING/HEMORRAGEC ORDOR/PUS VAGIVAL DISCHARGE.....D TEAR/PERFORATION OF UTERUSE</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DKZ</p>	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End												
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MN7												
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>													
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK998</p>													
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK98</p>													
<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample for testing?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample for testing?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE FOR TESTING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE FOR TESTING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	URINE SAMPLE FOR TESTING.....	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE FOR TESTING	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE FOR TESTING.....	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE FOR TESTING	1	2												
<p>MN7. Do you have a card or a booklet with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</p> <p>If a card/a book is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p>	<p>YES (CARD OR BOOKLET SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR BOOKLET DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)2</p> <p>NO3</p> <p>DK8</p>													
<p>MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11												

<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>8 ⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN19</p>
<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN19</p> <p>8 ⇒MN19</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MN14A</p> <p>2 ⇒MN14B</p>
<p>MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p>MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>YEARS AGO __ __</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND/HUSBAND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL..... 21 LOCAL CLINIC 22 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE..... 23 HOSPITAL OF A MINISTRY OR A SECTOR .24 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨MN23 12 ⇨MN23</p> <p>96 ⇨MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin</small></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN25 8 ⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000 HOURS1 __ __ DAYS2 __ __ NEVER BATHED997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MN30</p>
<p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord?</p>	<p>NEW BLADE1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.....2 SCISSORS3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8</p>	
<p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN32 8 ⇒MN32</p>

<p>MN31. What was applied to the cord?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p>	<p>CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET)..... B BOILED WATER AFTER COOLING TO ROOM TEMPRATURE C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE.....2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL5 DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a card or birth certificate is available, record weight from card/birth certificate.</i></p>	<p>FROM CARD/ BIRTH CERTIFICATE..... 1 (KG) __ . __ __</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . __ __</p> <p>DK.....99998</p>	
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p>
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY000</p> <p>HOURS1 __</p> <p>DAYS.....2 __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End</p>

<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)A PLAIN/BOILED WATERB SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATERC DIGESTIVE SYRUPD SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE FRUIT JUICEF INFANT FORMULAG TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH HONEYI PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINKY	
<p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>		

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	<p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or village health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED2</p>	2 ⇒ PN11

<p>PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)’s health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN12</p> <p>2 ⇨PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE.....1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇨PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF</p> <p>VILLAGEHEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>LOCAL CLINIC 22</p> <p>COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER.....23</p> <p>HOSPITAL OF A MINISTRY24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)..... 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or village health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇨PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS..... 2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS..... 3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	

<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERG RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21 LOCAL CLINIC22 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER.....23 MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITAL24 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) ____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD.....1 2 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE1 2 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN28</p>
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1.....1 NO, MN33=22 DK, MN33=83</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C</p>

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE 8</p>	1 ⇨ CP3
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one</i></p> <p><i>Probe: Any other method?</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>CP5. Who mainly made the decision on which contraceptive method to use: you, your husband / partner, or both of you, or someone else?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOTH 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 4</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?		
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ___ YEARS 2 ___ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

<p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC..... I OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK..... Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 ___ WEEKS AGO 2 ___ MONTHS AGO 3 ___ YEARS AGO 4 ___ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 995</p>	<p>993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p>	<p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN19. Were the materials reusable?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		VT
<p>VT1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT9B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9B</p>
<p>VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>VT4. <i>Check VT3: One or more times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME, VT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT5A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT5B</p>
<p>VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	
<p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	
<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>3 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9A</p>

<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT20</p> <p>8 ⇒VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT12A</p> <p>2 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>3 ⇒VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT14A</p> <p>2 ⇒VT14B</p> <p>3 ⇒VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT14B</p>

<p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>																																	
<p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT19</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT19</p>																																
<p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>																																	
<p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>																																	
<p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	AGE.....	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8	DISABILITY	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	3 ⇨MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ DK.....98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER.....__ __ DK.....98	⇨MA7 98 ⇨MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER...2 NO.....3	3 ⇨End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED.....3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	2 ⇨End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1.....1 NO, MA7=2.....2	1 ⇨MA11A 2 ⇨MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ SB13
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>4 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>5 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>6 ⇨ SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ SB13</p>
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>SB13. Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DEPENDS 3</p> <p>CAN'T SAY 8</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ End																
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ HA24																
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨ HA17																

	YES	NO	DK	
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:				
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER.....	1	2	8
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO	1	2	8
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8
Were you:				
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV	1	2	8
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES	1		
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA17
	DK	8		8 ⇨ HA17
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES	1		
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA17
	DK	8		8 ⇨ HA17
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
HA17. <i>Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</i>	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....	1		
	NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....	2		2 ⇨ HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES	1		
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA21
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES	1		1 ⇨ HA22
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA22
HA21. <i>Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?</i>	YES, HA14=1	1		
	NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1	2		2 ⇨ HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES	1		1 ⇨ HA25
	NO	2		
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO	1		1 ⇨ HA28
	12-23 MONTHS AGO	2		2 ⇨ HA28
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO	3		3 ⇨ HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES	1		
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA27
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO	1		
	12-23 MONTHS AGO	2		
	2 OR MORE YEARS AGO	3		
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES	1		1 ⇨ HA28
	NO	2		2 ⇨ HA28
	DK	8		8 ⇨ HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES	1		
	NO	2		

HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION		CCP
CCP0. Check the age of respondent (WB4).	UNDER 30 YEARS..... 1 30 YEARS AND ABOVE 2	1 ⇒ CCP5
CCP1. Have you ever heard, read, or talked about early screening to detect cervical cancer?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
CCP2. Screening tests for cervical cancer prevention can be done in three different ways as follows: 1. VIA or VILI: is inspection of the surface of the uterine cervix after acetic acid (or vinegar) or iodine has been applied to it (by health workers). 2. Pap Smear: a health worker uses a swab to wipe from inside your vagina, take a sample and send it to a laboratory. The laboratory checks for abnormal cell changes or not. 3. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) test: a health worker takes a sample from your vagina and send it to a laboratory to find HP virus. <i>Please note that cervical cancer screening is not a OBG-YN check-ups.</i> So, have you ever taken one of the above-mentioned test?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ CCP5 8 ⇒ CCP5
CCP3. How many times have you done this test?	ONE 1 MORE THAN ONE..... 2	1 ⇒ CCP3A 2 ⇒ CCP3B
CCP3A. When did you take the test?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR..... 9998	⇒ CCP4
CCP3B. When did you take the first test?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR..... 9998	
CCP3C. When did you take the most recent/last test?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR..... 9998	
CCP4. Was the test positive or negative?	POSITIVE..... 1 NEGATIVE 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ CCP5 8 ⇒ CCP5
CCP4A. Were you provided with treatment?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
CCP5. Have you ever heard, read, or talked about HPV vaccination?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ End
CCP6. Have you ever taken HPV vaccines?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End

CCP7: When did you take the first dose of HPV vaccine?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR 9998	
CCP8: When did you take the last dose of HPV vaccines?	MONTH _ _ DK MONTH 98 YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR 9998	

<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



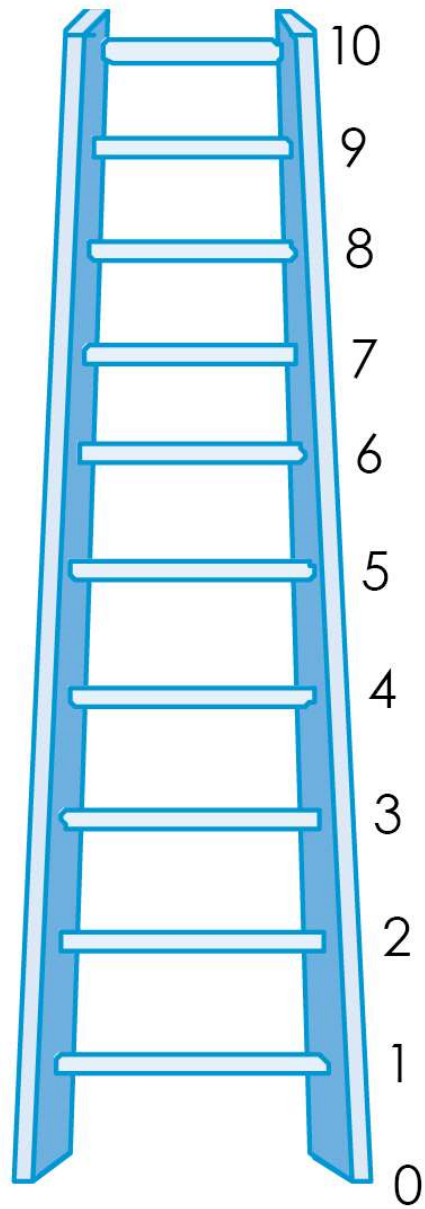
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER 3 MONG..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER 3 MONG..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
WM20. Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?		YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒WM29	
WM21. Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?		YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒WM29	
WM22. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (U5Q or 5-17Q)?		YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒WM29	
WM23. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?		YES1 NO.....2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒WM29 6 ⇒WM29	
WM24. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?		YES1 NO PHONE2		2 ⇒WM29	
WM25 <i>Order</i>	WM26. Telephone number	WM26A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	WM26B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	WM27. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify___)	WM28. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>WM29</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>WM29</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR WM26B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplance/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

MWM29. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
 - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'.
Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'.
Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.
Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.
Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	WM0B. District name and number: NAME _____	
MWM0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____		
MWM1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 _____	

<p><i>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</i></p>	MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the General Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ <i>MAN'S BACKGROUND Module</i> 2 ⇨ <i>MWM17</i>

MWM17. Result of man's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ MWB15 2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	000 ⇨ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that grade?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the current school year, i.e. 2020-21, did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB11
MWB10. During the current school year, i.e. 2020-21, which level and grade are you attending?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	
MWB11. At any time during the last school year, i.e. 2019-20 did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MWB13
MWB12. During the last school year, i.e. 2019-20, which level and grade did you attend?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE OR HIGHER 5	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1 MWB6=1 2	1 ⇨ MWB15

<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ____</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒MWB18
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>URBAN AREA 1</p> <p>RURAL AREA..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF URBAN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAIN .. 01</p> <p>RED RIVER DELTA..... 02</p> <p>NORTH CENTRAL AND CENTRAL COASTAL..... 03</p> <p>CENTRAL HIGHLANDS 04</p> <p>SOUTH EAST..... 05</p> <p>MEKONG RIVER DELTA..... 06</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF VITENAM (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE COVERED BY VIETNAM SOCIAL SECURITY B</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE TOTALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT C</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE PARTIALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT D</p> <p>PRIVATELY PURCHASED PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE E</p> <p>PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE F</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	0 ⇒ MMT9

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING1 2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=11 NO, MMT6[C]=22	1 ⇨ MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=11 NO, MMT6[F]=22	1 ⇨ MMT10
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨ MMT11
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1 NO2	
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM _ _	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN ___	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... ___	⇒ MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ___ YEAR ___	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MDV

MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX.....	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD.....	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		MVT
<p>MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT9B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT9B</p>
<p>MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT5A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	
<p>MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT8</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT8</p>
<p>MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	
<p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1</p> <p>YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2</p> <p>NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT9A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT9A</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT9A</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT9A</p>

<p>MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT12A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT12B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11</p> <p>IN ANOTHER HOME 12</p> <p>IN THE STREET 21</p> <p>ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22</p> <p>PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL 31</p> <p>AT WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON..... 1</p> <p>TWO PEOPLE..... 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE PEOPLE..... 3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT14A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>3 ⇨MVT14B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT14B</p>

<p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>																																	
<p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MVT19 8 ⇒MVT19</p>																																
<p>MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>																																	
<p>MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED..... 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 8</p>																																	
<p>MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION / BELIEF.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX.....	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION.....	1	2	8	AGE.....	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF.....	1	2	8	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8																															

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇒MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER __ __ ⇒MMA7 DK 98 98 ⇒MMA7	
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER. 2 NO 3	3 ⇒End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇒MMA11A 2 ⇒MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<p>MSB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. <i>Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ MSB7
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MSB13
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>4 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>5 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>6 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, MMA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨SB13</p>
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MSB13. Can you say no to your wife/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DEPENDS 3</p> <p>CAN'T SAY 8</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA																
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ End																
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MHA24																
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MHA27																
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3																	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ MHA28 2 ⇨ MHA28 8 ⇨ MHA28																

MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarette or pipe?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARETTE C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> _____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE _____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> _____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day on average?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... _____</p>	

<p>MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>MLS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____</p>	
<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

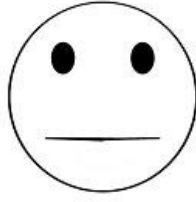
**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



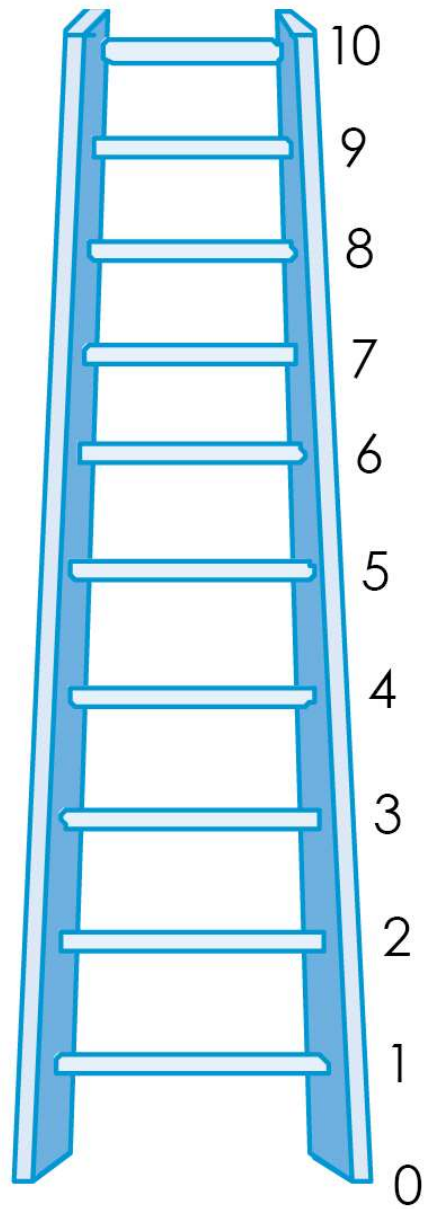
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG.....2 KHMER3 MONG.....4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG.....2 KHMER3 MONG.....4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
MWM20. Check HH60. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒MWM29
MWM21. Check HH67. Was consent for MICS Plus previously given for this respondent in the HH questionnaire?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒MWM29
MWM22. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (U5Q or 5-17Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒MWM29
MWM23. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES1 NO.....2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒MWM29 6 ⇒MWM29
MWM24. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask, Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES1 NO PHONE2		2 ⇒MWM29
MWM25 <i>Order</i>	MWM26. Telephone number	MWM26A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	MWM26B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	MWM27. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify__)	MWM28. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Next Line</i> <i>MWM29</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR MWM26B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

MWM29. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?
 - Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'.
Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.
Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.
Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	FS0B. District name and number: NAME _____	
FS0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____		
FS1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS18. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</i></p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the General Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 40 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED2	1 ⇒ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 HIGHER 5	000 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that grade?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the current school year, i.e. 2020-21, did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. During the current school year, i.e. 2020-21, which level and grade is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 HIGHER 5	
CB9. At any time during the last school year, i.e. 2019-20, did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. During the last school year, i.e. 2019-20, which level and grade did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 4 HIGHER 5	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End

<p>CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH PARENT'S EMPLOYER..... A HEALTH INSURANCE COVERED BY VIET NAM SOCIAL SECURITY B HEALTH INSURANCE TOTALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT C HEALTH INSURANCE PARTIALLY COVERED BY GOVERNMENT D PRIVATELY PURCHASED PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE E PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>
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CHILD LABOUR	CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS....1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY1 2</p>
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS __ __</p>
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>																									
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒CL9																								
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>																									
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒CL11																								
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>																									
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....	1	2	COOKING.....	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES.....	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN.....	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK.....	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS.....	1	2	
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<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'.....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'.....2</p>	2 ⇒End																								

<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>	
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CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u> .	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
<p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR												
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End												
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (<i>name</i>). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (<i>name</i>) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.														
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10													
PR4. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme? Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒End												
PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒PR7 8 ⇒PR7												
PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8													
PR7. Does (<i>name</i>)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as class parent association or school parent association?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10												
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10												
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (<i>name</i>)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (<i>name</i>)'s school?	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOL BUDGET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">..... 8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8	SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
	YES	NO	DK											
PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8											
SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8											
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8													

<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (name)'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (name)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p>..... YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has (name)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE..... 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was (name) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>PR15. When (teacher strike / teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS	FL
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FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1	1 ⇒End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	3 ⇒End

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (**name**). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (**name**) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (name)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

FL3. My name is (**your name**). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from the General Statistical Office. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/**Name of caretaker**) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES 1	2 ⇒FL28
	NO / NOT ASKED 2	

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING & NUMBERS BOOK** without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.

FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES	NO
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1	2
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME 1	2

<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>VIETNAMESE1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG2 KHMER3 MONG4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	1 ⇒FL9A
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p><i>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=11 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	1 ⇒FL9B
<p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>VIETNAMESE1</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10 6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL10. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in Vietnamese. Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS1 AGE 10-14 YEARS2</p>	1 ⇒FL13
<p>FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2</p>	1 ⇒FL19
<p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.</p> <p><i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i></p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p><i>Mun is a cat. Cun is a dog. Mun is 5. Cun is 6.</i></p>		
<p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Mun?</p>	<p>MUN IS 5 YEARS OLD.....1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3</p>	1 ⇒FL17
<p>FL16. Say: Mun is 5 years old.</p> <p><i>and go to FL23.</i></p>		⇒FL23

FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Mun or Cun?	CUN IS OLDER (THAN MUN) ...1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇒FL19																																																																																																																																																									
FL18. Say: Cun is older than Mun. Cun is 6 and Mun is 5. and go to FL23.		⇒FL23																																																																																																																																																									
FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Manh</td><td>is</td><td>in</td><td>class</td><td>two.</td><td>One</td><td>day,</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Manh</td><td>was</td><td>going</td><td>home</td><td>from</td><td>school.</td><td>He</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>saw</td><td>some</td><td>red</td><td>flowers</td><td>on</td><td>the</td><td>way.</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>The</td><td>flowers</td><td>were</td><td>near</td><td>a</td><td>tomato</td><td>farm.</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Manh</td><td>wanted</td><td>to</td><td>get</td><td>some</td><td>flowers</td><td>for</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>his</td><td>mother.</td><td>Manh</td><td>ran</td><td>fast</td><td>across</td><td>the</td></tr> <tr><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>farm</td><td>to</td><td>get</td><td>the</td><td>flowers.</td><td>He</td><td>fell</td></tr> <tr><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td></tr> <tr><td>down</td><td>near</td><td>a</td><td>banana</td><td>tree.</td><td>Manh</td><td>started</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>crying.</td><td>The</td><td>farmer</td><td>saw</td><td>him</td><td>and</td><td>came.</td></tr> <tr><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr><td>He</td><td>gave</td><td>Manh</td><td>many</td><td>flowers.</td><td>Moses</td><td>was</td></tr> <tr><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>very</td><td>happy.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Manh	is	in	class	two.	One	day,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Manh	was	going	home	from	school.	He	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Manh	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	his	mother.	Manh	ran	fast	across	the	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Manh	started	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	He	gave	Manh	many	flowers.	Moses	was	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	very	happy.						71	72					
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71	72																																																																																																																																																										
FL20. Results of the child's reading.	A. LAST WORD ATTEMPTED NUMBER ____ B. TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED NUMBER ____																																																																																																																																																										
FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1 THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2 THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	2 ⇒FL23 3 ⇒FL23																																																																																																																																																									

<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Mạnh in?</p> <p>[B] What did Mạnh see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Mạnh start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Mạnh fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Mạnh happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((MẠNH IS) IN CLASS TWO).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT ((MẠNH FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER).....1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3</p>	
<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i> Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i> What is this number?</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>12 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>30 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>48 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>74 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>731 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	

<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>
<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</i></p>	<p>7 & 5 CORRECT (7).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>58 & 49 CORRECT (58).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT (154).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</i></p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p><i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i></p>	<p>CORRECT (3).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That’s correct, 3. Let’s do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let’s do another one.</p>		

<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p><i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i></p>	<p>CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇨FL26E 3 ⇨FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		<p>⇨FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. <i>Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:</i> The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. <i>(Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</i></p>		
<p>FL26F. <i>Check FL26: Was the answer correct?</i></p>	<p>YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨FL28</p>
<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	

<p>FL28. <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME.....02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED.....03 CHILD REFUSED04 PARTLY COMPLETED.....05 INCAPACITATED06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
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FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER 3 MONG 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG..... 2 KHMER 3 MONG 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
FS20. Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED 1 NO, NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇒FS28
FS21. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WQ, MQ or U-5Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED 1 NO, NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇒FS28
FS22. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES..... 1 NO..... 2 OTHER (specify) _____ 6		2 ⇒FS28 6 ⇒FS28
FS23. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. If 'No', Ask: Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES..... 1 NO PHONE 2		1 ⇒FS24 2 ⇒FS28
FS24 <i>Order</i>	FS25. Telephone number	FS25A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	FS25B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	FS26. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (specify ___)	FS27. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇨ 2 ⇨ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇨ 2 ⇨ <i>Next Line</i> <i>FS28</i>
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR FS25B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					
FS28. Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.					

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Mun is a cat. Cun is a dog. Mun is 5. Cun is 6.

Ⓟ

Mạnh is in class two. One day, Mạnh was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Mạnh wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Mạnh ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Mạnh started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Mạnh many flowers. Mạnh was very happy.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7

5

11

24

58

49

65

67

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 _ 4

Ⓟ

5 10 15 —

Ⓟ

5 6 7 —

14 15 _ 17

20 — 40 50

2 4 6 —

5 8 11 —

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	UF0B. District name and number: NAME _____	
UF0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____		
UF1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.*

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1	1 ⇨UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	2 ⇨UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from the General Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1	1 ⇨UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, child immunisation booklet and card from a public health facility, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY ___</p> <p>DK DAY 98</p> <p>MONTH..... ___</p> <p>YEAR <u>2 0</u> ___</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ___</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=0 1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB6. Has (name) ever attended any pre-school education programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB7. At any time since September 2020, did (he/she) attend pre-school education programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend pre-school education programme?</p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended pre-school education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>UB9. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>

<p>UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH PARENT'S EMPLOYER.....A HEALTH INSURANCE COVERED BY GOVERNMENTC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.....F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN..... 1	1 ⇨End
	YES, NOT SEEN 2	2 ⇨End
	NO 3	
	DK 8	
BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)’s birth been registered with the people’s committee (of commune/ward/town)?	YES..... 1	1 ⇨End
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)’s birth?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with: Y N DK</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... _</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR _</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1 1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2</p>	1 ⇨ End

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things <i>(name)</i> is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road without falling?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC22. Can <i>(name)</i> jump up with both feet leaving the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC23. Can <i>(name)</i> dress <i>(him/herself)</i>, that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC24. Can <i>(name)</i> fasten and unfasten buttons without help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC25. Can (<i>name</i>) say 10 or more words like “mama” or “grandma”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC26. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “This table is big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC28 8 ⇒ EC28
EC27. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “This car is very big”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC28. Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC29. If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup or a cat, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it? By consistently we mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC30. Can (<i>name</i>) recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC31. Can (<i>name</i>) write (<i>his/her</i>) own name?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC32. Can (<i>name</i>) recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC33. If you ask (<i>name</i>) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 books or 3 balls, does (<i>he/she</i>) give you the correct amount?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC34. Can (<i>name</i>) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 balls, without mistakes?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC35. Can (<i>name</i>) do an activity, such as colouring or shaping animals with clay, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

<p>EC36. Does (<i>name</i>) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is Grandma?”?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC37. Does (<i>name</i>) offer to help someone who seems to need help?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC38. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC39. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these options to you after the question.</p> <p>How often does (<i>name</i>) seem to be very sad or depressed?</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY..... 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER..... 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC40. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 1 LESS..... 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE..... 5</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> in the past month.		
	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇨End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF9A 2 ⇨ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨ UCF14 2 ⇨ UCF14 3 ⇨ UCF14 4 ⇨ UCF14

<p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4</p>	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1	2 ⇨End
	AGE 3 OR 4.....2	
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1	2 ⇨BD3A
	NO2	
	DK8	
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1	2 ⇨End
	AGE 22	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution ("oresol")</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1	
	NO2	
	DK8	

<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B1] Juice from fresh fruits having red or organ colours such as mango, papaya?	JUICE FROM FRESH FRUITS	1	2	8
[B2] other juice drinks?	OTHER JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] clear congee soup, clear broth?	CLEAR CONGEE, BROTH	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as Hipp, Pediasure, Optimum gold, Meiji, Similac, Nan, Friso, Abbott grow?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 \surd BD7[E]	8 \surd BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA__ DK.....8			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 \surd BD7[X]	8 \surd BD7[X]
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK__ DK.....8			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 \surd BD8	8 \surd BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____			

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i> Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 \surd BD8[B]	8 \surd BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT			8
	DK.....			8
[B] Any baby food, e.g. Cerelac, Dielac, Hipp, NIN, Alpha or Nestle?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as water spinach (morning glory), "rau ngót", "rau mồng tơi" or broccoli?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas?	RIPE FRUITS	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apples, grapes or cabbage?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SOFT FOOD	1	2 \surd BD9A	8 \surd BD9A
[X1] <i>Record all other (solid, semi-solid, or soft) food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	(Specify) _____			

BD9A. Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "X").

- At least one "Yes" ⇒ BD9.
- Else ⇒ End.

BD9. How many times did (*name*) eat any solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?

If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].

If 7 or more times, record '7'.

NUMBER OF TIMES__

DK8

IMMUNISATION								IM	
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2						2 ⇒ End	
IM2. Do you have a child immunisation card/booklet from a public health facility, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)/BOOKET(S) 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD(S)/BOOKLET(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS/ BOOKET(S) AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4						1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5	
IM3. Did you ever have a child immunisation card/booklet or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES 1 NO 2							
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ IM11	
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4						4 ⇒ IM11	
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION							
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG	BCG					2	0		
Polio 1	OPV1					2	0		
Polio 2	OPV2					2	0		
Polio 3	OPV3					2	0		
Polio (IPV1)	IPV1					2	0		
Polio (IPV2)	IPV2					2	0		
Polio (IPV3)	IPV3					2	0		
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0		
DPT 1	DPT1					2	0		
DPT 2	DPT2					2	0		
DPT 3	DPT3					2	0		
DPT 4 (Booster)	DPT4					2	0		
HepB 0 (at birth)	HepB0					2	0		
HepB 1	HepB 1					2	0		

HepB 2	HepB 2					2	0			
HepB 3	HepB 3					2	0			
HIB 1	HIB1					2	0			
HIB 2	HIB2					2	0			
HIB 3	HIB3					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 1	VNNB1					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 2	VNNB2					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 3	VNNB3					2	0			
Measles	MMR/MR1					2	0			
Measles-Rubella	MMR/MR2					2	0			
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during immunisation campaigns?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8									2 ⇒IM28 8 ⇒IM28
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column. When <u>finished</u> , go to next module.										⇒IM28
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (<i>name</i>) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in an immunisation campaign?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8									
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any immunisation campaigns?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8									
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK.....1 AT LEAST ONE YES2									1 ⇒End
IM14. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8									
IM15. Did (<i>name</i>) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS2 NO.....3 DK.....8									
IM16. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8									2 ⇒IM20 8 ⇒IM20

<i>Probe by indicating that the drop is usually given at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>		
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM20. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a 5-in-1 vaccination (Pentavalent vaccination) – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type B? <i>Probe by indicating that this 5-in-1 vaccination is provided free and sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM21B 8 ⇒ IM21B
IM21. How many times was this free 5-in-1 vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM21A. Check IM21. The number of free 5-in-1 vaccination is from 3 and above?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ IM22A
IM21B. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a commercial 5-in-1 vaccination to prevent (him/her) from getting diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B? <i>Probe: This is 5-in-1 vaccination containing polio vaccine instead of Hepatitis B. This is not free.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM21D 8 ⇒ IM21D
IM21C. How many times did (<i>name</i>) receive this commercial 5-in-1 vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM21D. Has (<i>name</i>) received Hepatitis B vaccines separately? <i>Probe: This is Hepatitis B vaccine injection received seperately, complementary to the commercial 5-in-1 vaccination.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM21G 8 ⇒ IM21G
IM21E. How many times did (<i>name</i>) receive separate Hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	⇒ IM22A
IM21G. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a commercial 6-in-1 vaccination to prevent (him/her) from getting diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B? <i>Probe: This is commercial vaccine to prevent 6 diseases.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM22A 8 ⇒ IM22A

IM21H. How many times did <i>(name)</i> receive this commercial 6-in-1 vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM22A. Has <i>(name)</i> ever received Japanese encephalitis vaccination? <i>Probe:</i> Japanese encephalitis vaccination can be taken at the age of 12 months old or older. This vaccination is 3 shots, in which the 2nd shot should be 1 to 2 weeks after the first, and the third should be taken at the age of 2 years old or older.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM26 8 ⇒ IM26
IM22B. How many times did <i>(name)</i> receive Japanese encephalitis vaccination?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM26. Has <i>(name)</i> ever received a measles vaccine -- that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older to prevent <i>(name)</i> from measles, or a measles and rubella vaccine, or a vaccine against three diseases measles, mumps and rubella?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ IM26B 8 ⇒ IM26B
IM26A. How many times did <i>(name)</i> receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM26B. Has <i>(name)</i> ever received a rubella vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older to prevent <i>(name)</i> from rubella, or a measles and rubella vaccine, or a vaccine against three diseases measles, mumps and rubella?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	8 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28
IM26C. How many times did <i>(name)</i> receive the rubella vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK..... 8	
IM28. Issue a <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</i> for this child. Complete the <i>UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL</i> on that <i>Questionnaire Form</i> .		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES..... 1	2 ⇨ CA14
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	8 ⇨ CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK..... 1	1 ⇨ CA3A
	NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8..... 2	2 ⇨ CA3B
CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, oresol and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DK..... 8	
	CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes oresol and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	
CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK..... 8	
	CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>WARD/COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>LOCAL GENERAL CLINIC..... C</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITAL..... F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP (NOT PHARMACY) Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called oresol?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called oresol?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Salted congee soup, ptisan, etc?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORESOL PACKET..... 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORESOL FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8</p> <p>SELF-MADE FLUID 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORESOL?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>WARD/COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>LOCAL GENERAL CLINIC..... C</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITALF</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP (NOT A PHARMACY) Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA12</p>

<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>WARD/COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>LOCAL GENERAL CLINIC..... C</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITALF</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP (NOT A PHARMACY) Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICL</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA19 8⇒CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY..... 2 BOTH..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6 DK..... 8	1⇒CA20 2⇒CA20 3⇒CA20 6⇒CA20 8⇒CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8..... 2	2⇒CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA22 8⇒CA22
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A WARD/COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE B LOCAL GENERAL CLINIC..... C VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITALF OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)..... H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP (NOT A PHARMACY) Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA30 8⇒CA30

<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLINL COTRIMOXAZOLEM OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN..... R ASPIRINS IBUPROFEN.....T</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A WARD/COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE B LOCAL GENERAL CLINIC..... C VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE MINISTRY'S OR SECTOR'S HOSPITAL..F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP (NOT A PHARMACY) Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>

CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)..... 04 BURIED..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN..... 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK..... 98	
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UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	VIETNAMESE 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG 2 KHMER 3 MONG 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	VIETNAMESE 1 TAY, MUONG, THAI, NUNG 2 KHMER 3 MONG 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT					
UF20. Check HH60.: Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒UF28
UF21. Was consent for MICS Plus previously asked from this respondent in any other questionnaire (WQ, MQ or 5-17Q)?			YES, CONSENT ALREADY ASKED1 NO, NOT ASKED2		1 ⇒UF28
UF22. We may call you back to talk about you and your family in the coming months. This call will take about 10-15 minutes. Again, all the information you provide will be confidential and anonymous. Would you like to participate?			YES1 NO.....2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6		2 ⇒UF28 6 ⇒UF28
UF23. Please give me all phone numbers at which we can easily get in touch with you, starting with your preferred number. <i>If 'No', Ask:</i> Can we reach you through somebody else's phone number?			YES1 NO PHONE2		1 ⇒UF24 2 ⇒UF28
UF24 <i>Order</i>	UF25. Telephone number	UF25A. Is this landline or mobile 1. LANDLINE 2. MOBILE	UF25B. Who does this phone belong to? <i>Record the line number#</i>	UF26. Is there any preferred or more convenient time of the day we could call you on this number? A. MORNINGS B. AFTERNOON C. EVENINGS D. WEEKENDS E. ANYTIME X. OTHER (<i>specify</i> ___)	UF27. Do you have another phone number? 1. YES 2. NO
1		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇄ 2 ⇄ <i>Next Line</i> UF28
2		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	1 ⇄ 2 ⇄ <i>Next Line</i> UF28
3		1 2	___ ___	A B C D E X	
OTHER CODES FOR UF25B: 40-Home phone; 50-Neighbour; 51-Friend; 60-Workplace/office; 90-Don't want to disclose.					

UF28. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*
- No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*
 - Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'.
Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
 - No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	WQ0B. District name and number: NAME _____	
WQ0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____		
WQ1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's (who collect WQT sample) name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's (HH Questionnaire) name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>202</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 1 ⇨ WQ10 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2 2 ⇨ WQ31	
WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8	
WQ13. Collect household sample for <i>E. coli</i> testing. Label sample H-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER91 SACHET WATER.....92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL.....2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WQ20 3 ⇨ WQ20 4 ⇨ WQ20 5 ⇨ WQ20 6 ⇨ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected for <i>E. coli</i> testing.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ19A. Record whether source water sample collected for laboratory arsenic testing.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>ARSENIC WATER SAMPLE COLLECTED 1</p> <p>ARSENIC WATER SAMPLE NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __</p>	
<p>WQ23A. Check WQ19A: Source water sample collected for arsenic test.</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>WQ23B. Day / Month / Year of dispatch of water source sample for arsenic lab test:</p>	<p>___ / ___ / <u>202</u>___</p>	
<p>WQ23C. Record the Viet Nam Post Tracking Number or method of despatch</p>	<p>_____</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<i>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</i>		
WQ24. <i>Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</i>	_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 2</u> _____	
WQ25. <i>Record the time:</i>	HOUR AND MINUTES _____ : _____	
WQ26. <i>Household water test (100ml):</i> <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies.</i> <i>If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</i> <i>If it is not possible to read results, record '991'</i> <i>If the results are lost, record '992'</i>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... _____	
WQ26A. <i>Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</i>	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <i>Source water test (100ml):</i> <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies.</i> <i>If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</i> <i>If it is not possible to read results, record '991'</i> <i>If the results are lost, record '992'</i>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... _____	
WQ28. <i>Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</i>	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <i>Blank water test (100ml):</i> <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies.</i> <i>If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</i> <i>If it is not possible to read results, record '991'</i> <i>If the results are lost, record '992'</i>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... _____	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

**FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS
AT HEALTH FACILITY**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF												
<i>This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i>														
HF0A. Province/city name and number: NAME _____	HF0B. District name and number: NAME _____													
HF0C. Name and number of ward/commune/town: _____														
HF1. Cluster name and number: NAME _____	HF2. Household number: _____													
HF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	HF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____													
HF5. Name and number of field staff recording at facility: NAME _____	HF6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____													
HF7. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	HF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____												
HF9. Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB1 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	HF10. Write the name of health facility: _____	⇒HF11												
HF15. Result of health facility visit:	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COPIED</td> <td align="right">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT COPIED (specify) _____</td> <td align="right">02</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(specify) _____</td> <td align="right">03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER (specify) _____</td> <td align="right">96</td> </tr> </table>		RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY		COPIED	01	NOT COPIED (specify) _____	02	RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY		(specify) _____	03	OTHER (specify) _____	96
RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY														
COPIED	01													
NOT COPIED (specify) _____	02													
RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY														
(specify) _____	03													
OTHER (specify) _____	96													

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:					_____ / _____ / 2 0 ____					
HF12. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.					DATE OF IMMUNIZATION					
					DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
BCG	BCG					2	0			
Polio 1	OPV1					2	0			
Polio 2	OPV2					2	0			
Polio 3	OPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV1)	IPV1					2	0			
Polio (IPV2)	IPV2					2	0			
Polio (IPV3)	IPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0			
DPT 1	DPT1					2	0			
DPT 2	DPT2					2	0			
DPT 3	DPT3					2	0			
DPT 4 (Booster)	DPT4					2	0			
HepB 0 (at birth)	HepB0					2	0			
HepB 1	HepB 1					2	0			
HepB 2	HepB 2					2	0			
HepB 3	HepB 3					2	0			
HIB 1	HIB1					2	0			
HIB 2	HIB2					2	0			
HIB 3	HIB3					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 1	VNNB1					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 2	VNNB2					2	0			
Japanese encephalitis 3	VNNB3					2	0			
Measles	MMR/MR1					2	0			
Measles-Rubella 2	MMR/MR2					2	0			
HF13. For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded enter '00' in day column.										
HF14. Record the time.					HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____					⇨HF15

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



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Web: www.unicef.org/vietnam



NOT FOR SALES