



New Features of Viet Nam SDGCW survey 2020-2021

New modules:

- Water quality testing for E.coli and Arsen in drinking water at "point of use" and "point of service"
- Early Childhood Development SDG 2030
- Men's questionnaires (sexual and reproductive health, tobacco and alcohol use)
- Abortion and Cervical cancer

Representative for 5 ethnicity groups:

- Kinh/Hoa
- Tay/Thai/Muong/Nung
- Khmer
- Mong
- Other

Representative for 2 biggest cities: Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) → more accurate data, faster data processing and easier for monitoring

Key survey information

Sample size: 14,000 households selected from 700 locations in 63 provinces, cities under direct Central management nationwide.

Sampling method: Stratified and systematic random sampling

The data were collected by 32 teams; each was comprised of a supervisor and 3 interviewers.

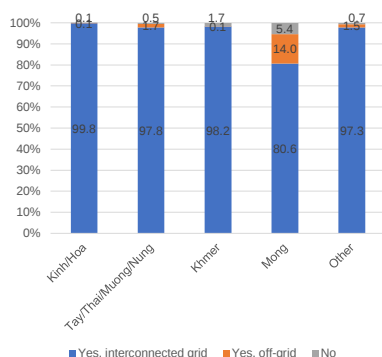
Fieldwork began on 18 November 2020 and concluded on 3 February 2021.

Housing Conditions: Equity

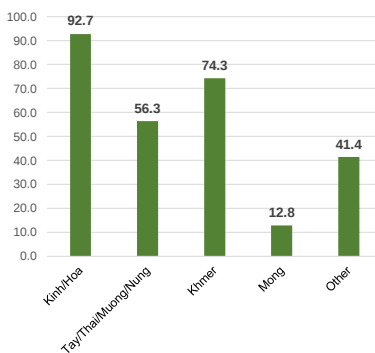
Inequity among ethnic groups in access to living conditions, esp. Mong ethnic group



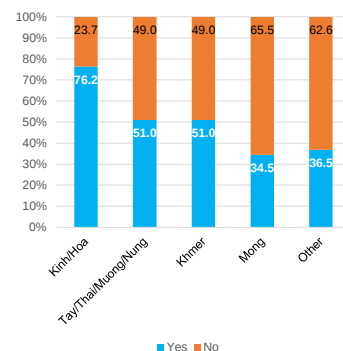
Access to electricity



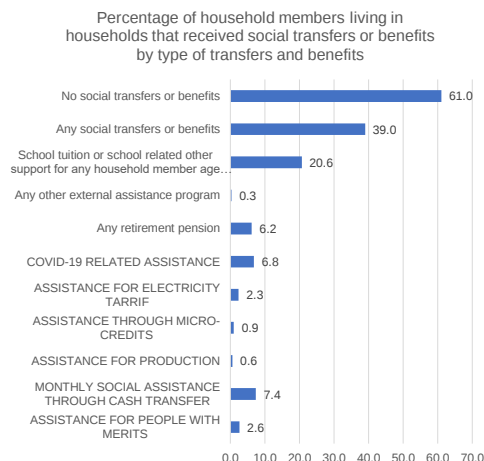
Clean energy for cooking



Internet at home

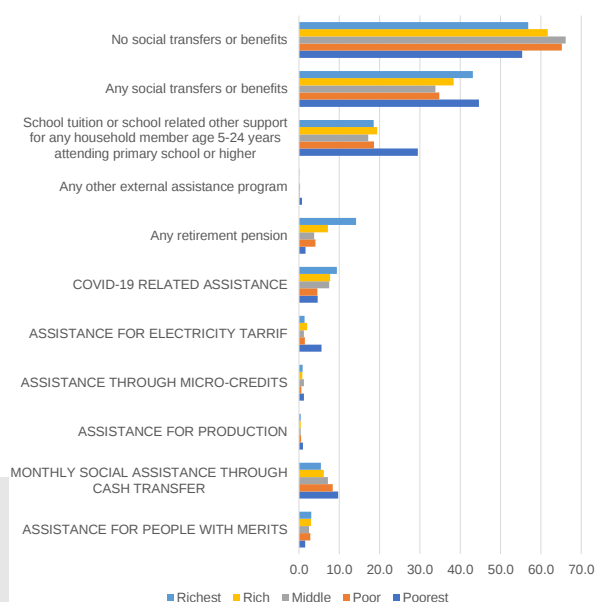


Social Transfers



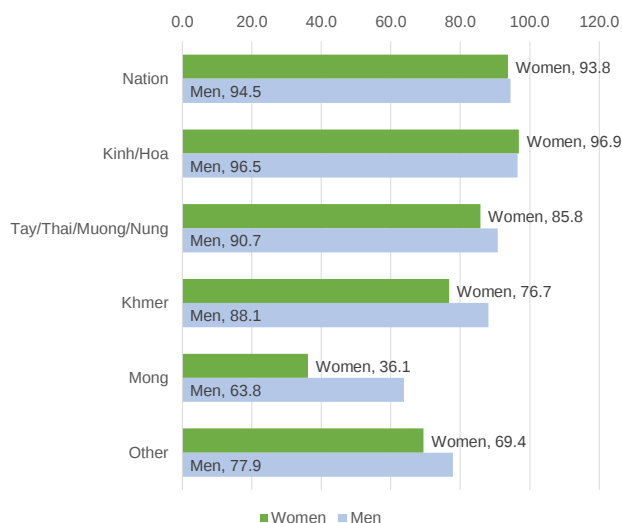
- Highest percentage is School tuition related assistance, 20.6%;
- More than 50% household members live in the poorest households that received any social transfers or benefits

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits by type of transfers and benefits & wealth quintiles



Profile of Women and Men (1)

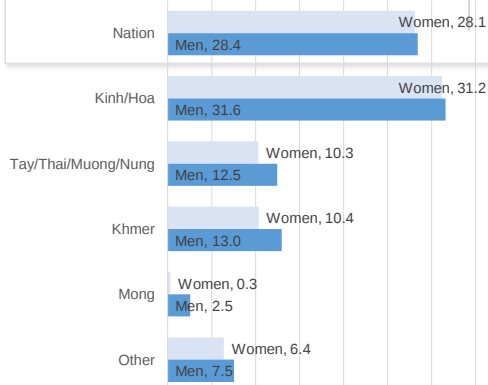
Literacy rate (%)



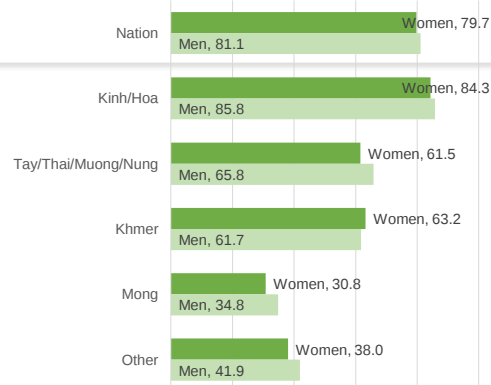
- 36.1% Mong women are literate
- 69.4% other minority women are literate
- No sex differential overall and among Kinh/Hoa but there is obvious sex differential in other ethnic groups, particularly for Mong.

Profile of Women and Men (2)

Use of computer once/week (%)



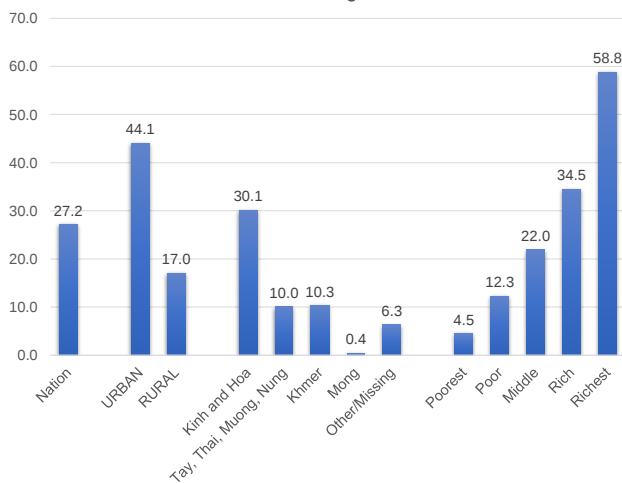
Use of Internet once/week (%)



- Inequality among ethnic groups in access to Internet and computer.
- The most vulnerable group is Mong

Profile of Women and Men (3)

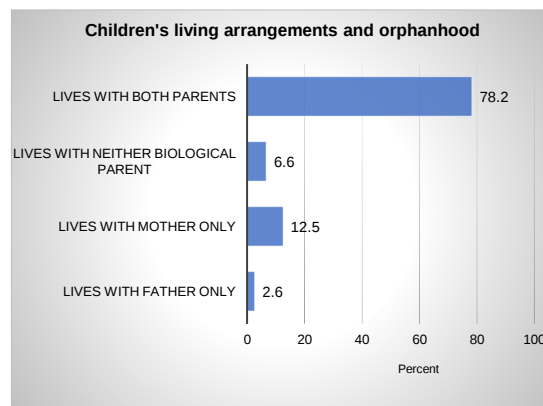
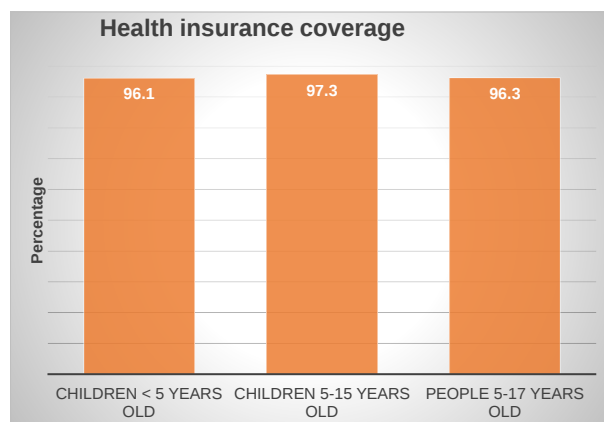
ICT Skills among Women



Basic ICT skills

- Obvious disparities among ethnicity groups (esp. Mong), between the rich and the poor, and between rural and urban areas
- Almost no sex differential

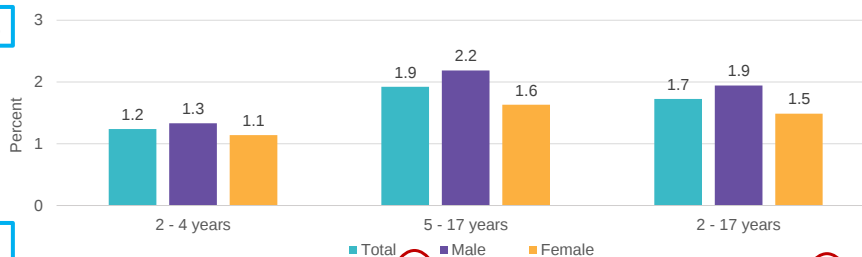
Profile of Children



- Health insurance coverage is quite high among children, over 96%
- 78.2% children 0-17 years old who living with both parents, 6.6% living with neither biological parent, 12.5% only living with mother and 2.6% only living with father.

Profile of Children: Child Functioning

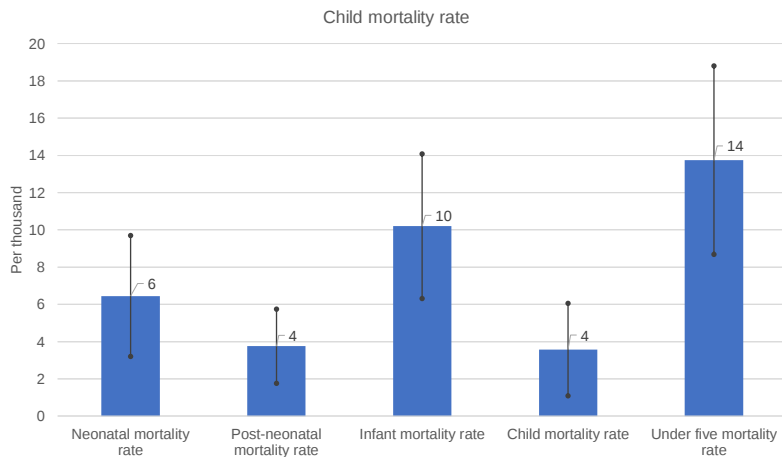
Children with disabilities



By functional domain

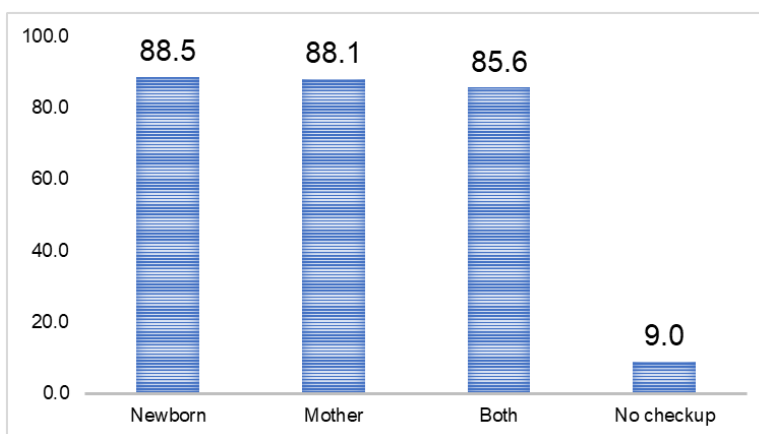
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine Motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling Behaviour	Self care	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting Change	Making Friends	Anxiety	Depression
2-4 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5-17 years	0.2	0.1	0.3	N/A	0.3	0.5	N/A	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3

Child mortality rate



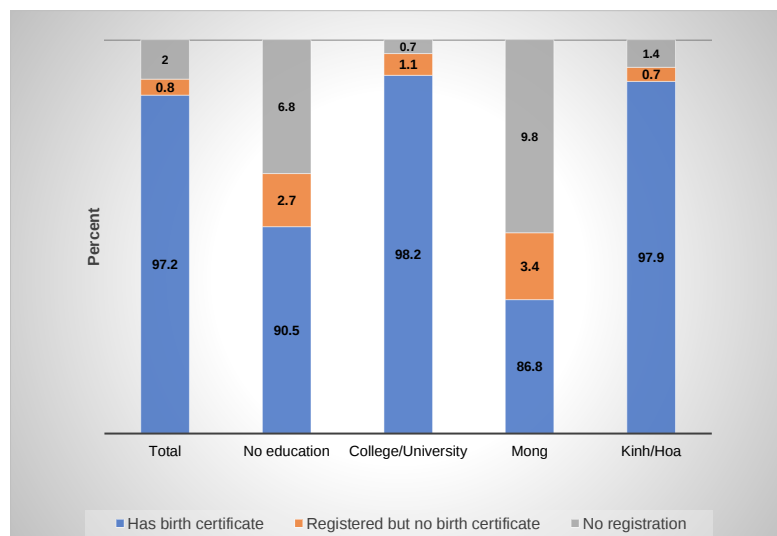
- **60%** children who died before the first birthday was 1 month old or younger
- **71%** children who died before the fifth birthday was 1 year old or younger

Healthcare in the first two days of life



About 9% of mother & newborn having no check up within first two days of birth

Birth registration among children under 5 years old

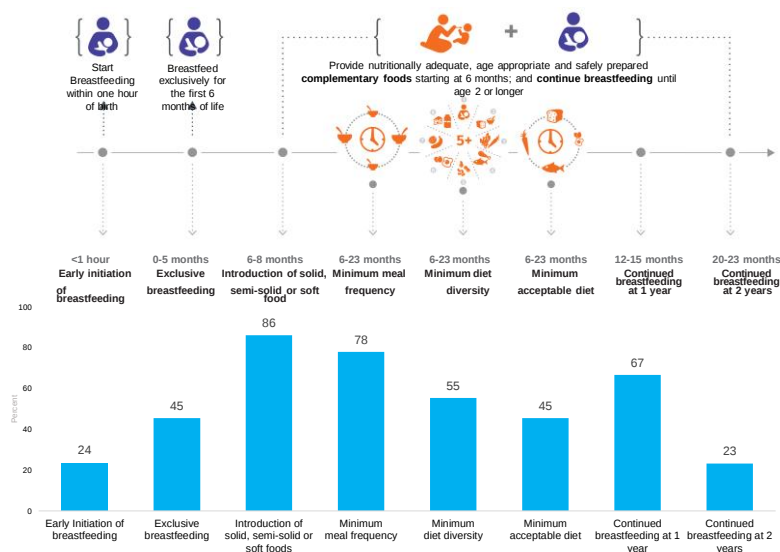


Over country, 2% of children under 5 have no registration and 0.8% registered but no birth certificate

Obvious differentials by:

- Ethnic group with the most vulnerable group of **Mong (3.4% registered but no birth certificate & 9.8% no registration)**
- Mother's education level with the lowest rate among children with **mother of no education (2.7% registered but no birth certificate & 6.8% no registration)**
- No differentials by sex, urban/rural, region.

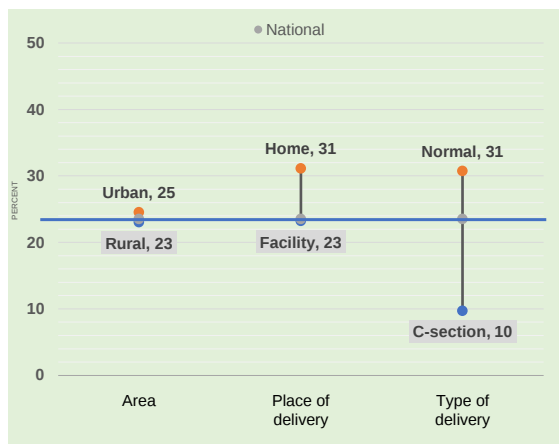
Infant & Young Child Feeding



- 24% children age under 2 have breastfed within 1 hour of birth
- 45% children age 0-5 months have exclusively breastfed for first 6 months
- 45% children age 6-23 months having minimum acceptable diet

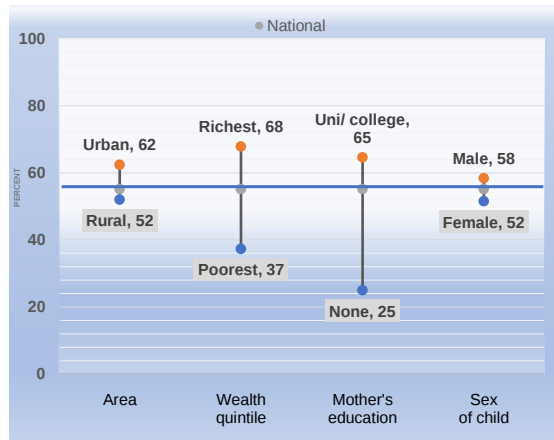
IYCF: Equity

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns have breast within one hour of birth is higher among children born in health facility, by type of delivery is 31% for normal birth and 10% for C-section

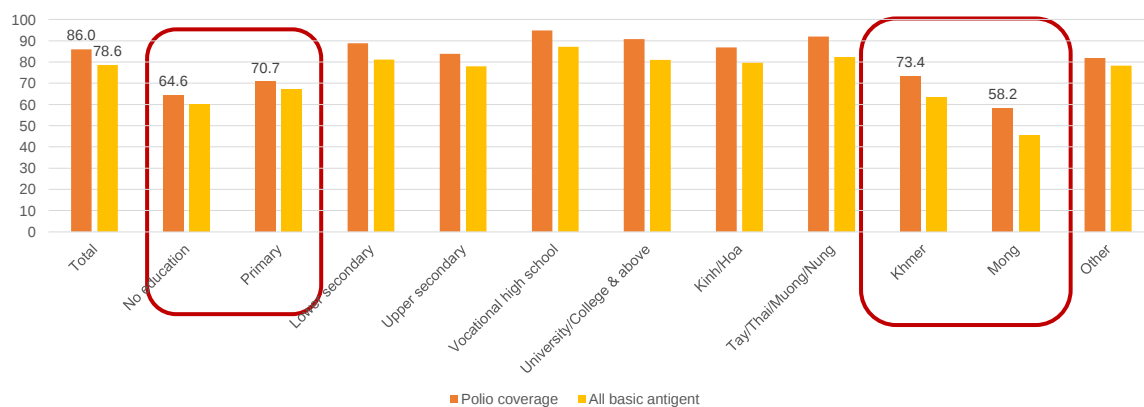
Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups is different among mother education (mother with no education vs mother with university/college and above), among wealth quintiles (poorest vs richest)

IMMUNIZATION among children aged 12-23 months

All basic antigens is 78.6% and Polio coverage: is 86%

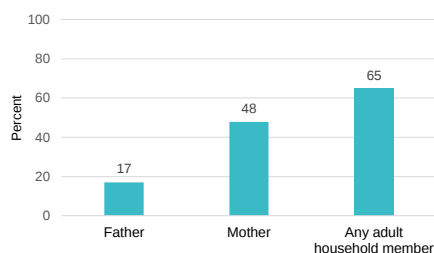


Inequity in full immunization: The percentage of full immunization is lower among Khmer and Mong children and those having mothers without education or at primary education level.

Early Stimulation & Responsive Care

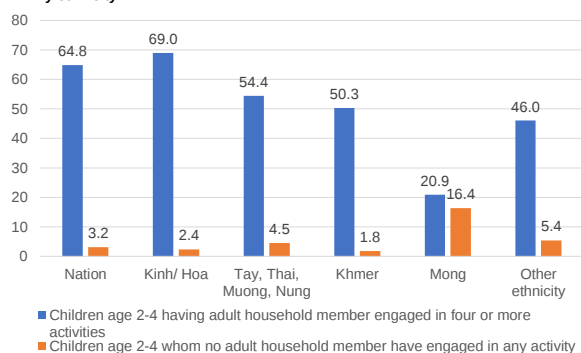
Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

By adult household member



Children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

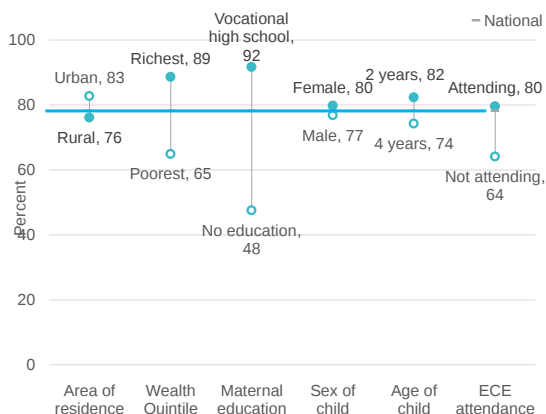
By ethnicity



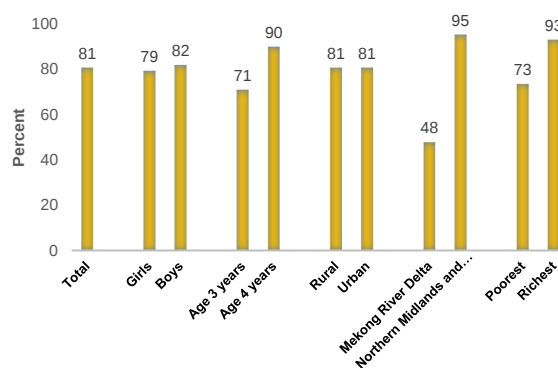
- Percentage of children age 2-4 years having fathers engaging in early stimulation and responsive care is lower than having mothers
- 20.9% of Mong children receiving early stimulation and responsive care, is lower than other groups

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT - Children age 3-4 years developmentally on track

ECDI: Equity



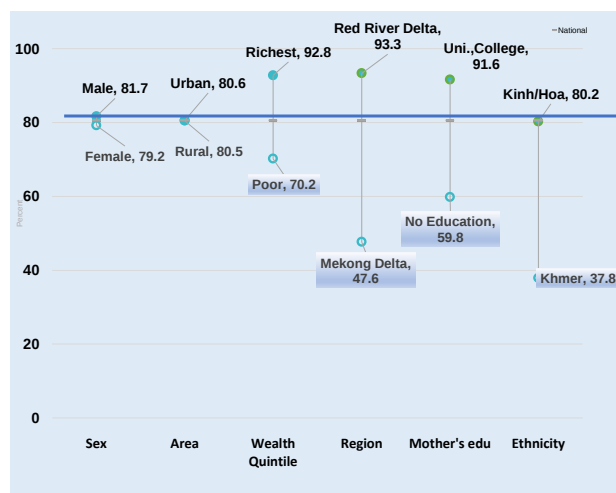
Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes



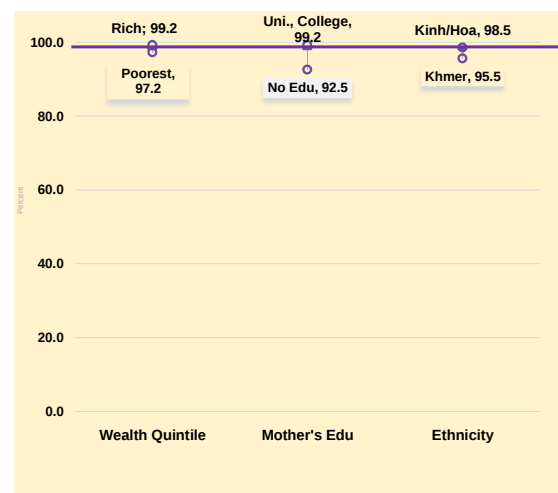
- Significant disparities in ECDI by mother's education level, household wealth, and ECE attendance status of the child. No sex differential.
- 48% children age 3-4 years in Mekong River Delta attend early childhood education programmes, is lowest among 6 regions

Education Attendance Rates & Inequalities (1)

Early Childhood Education Attendance Rate (age 36-59 months)

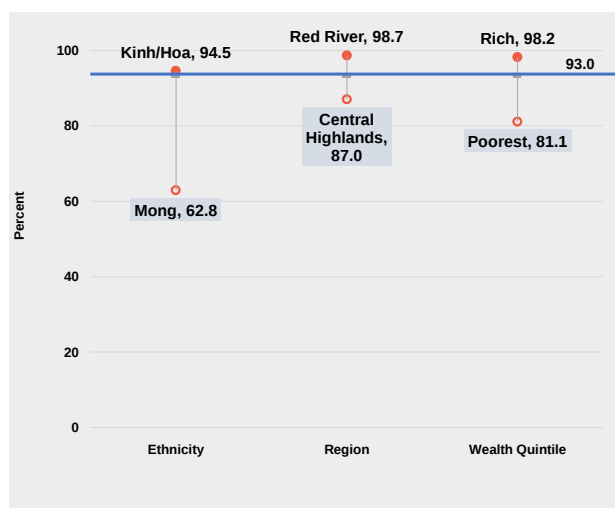


Primary School Net Attendance Rate

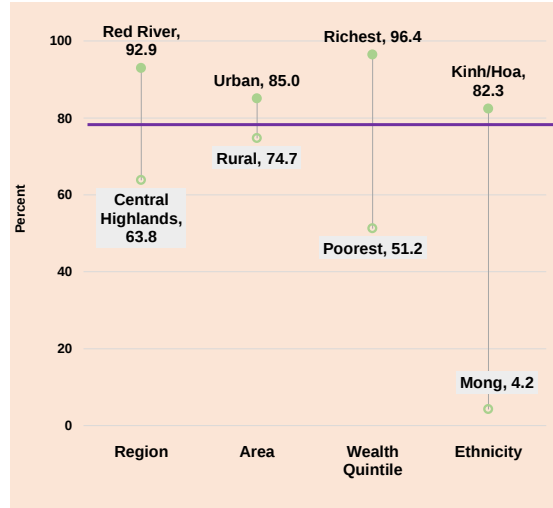


Education Attendance Rates & Inequalities (2)

Lower Secondary School Net Attendance

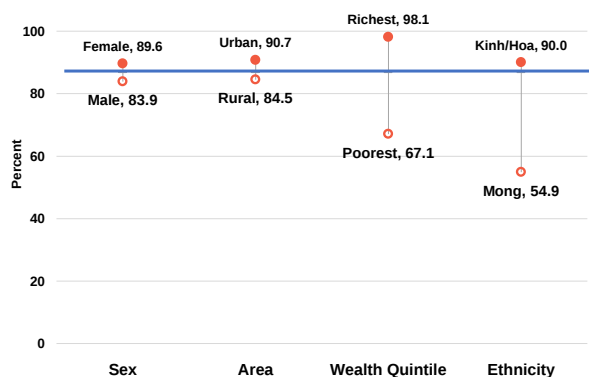


Upper Secondary School Net Attendance



Education Attendance Rates & Inequalities (3)

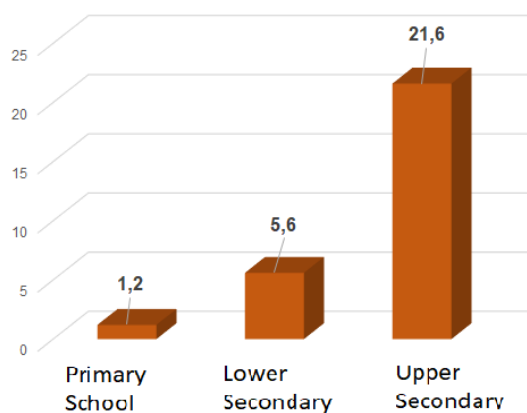
Lower Secondary School Completion Rate



Upper Secondary School Completion Rate



Out of School Rates



- Out-of-school rates are higher at higher education level.
- The out-of-school rates are negatively associated with mother's education levels, and wealth quintiles.
- % out-of-school children increases with age.
 - 14.2% children aged 15 years are OOS
 - 22.4% children aged 16 years is OOS
 - 29.5% children aged 17 years is OOS

Gender Parity Index in Education

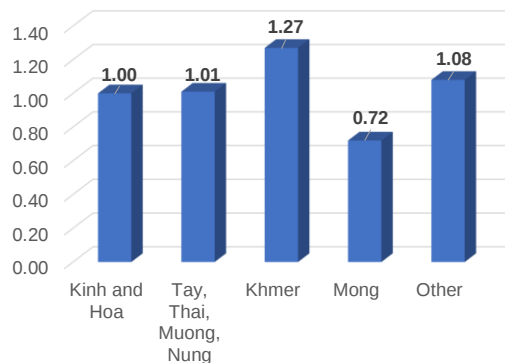
GPI < 0.97 → female disadvantage

GPI > 1.03 → male disadvantage

Lower secondary education:

Khmer (1.27) → male disadvantage

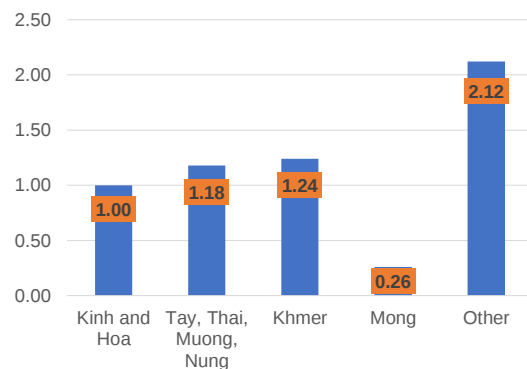
Mong (0.72) → female disadvantage



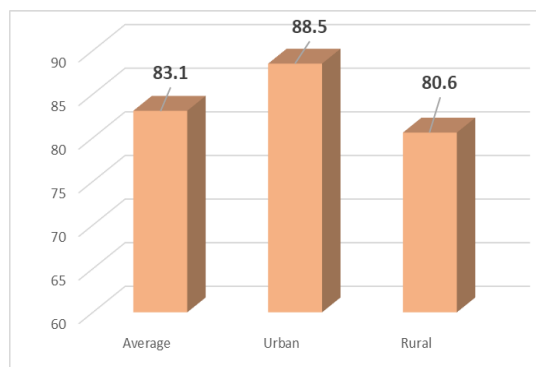
Upper secondary education:

Mong (0.26) → female disadvantage

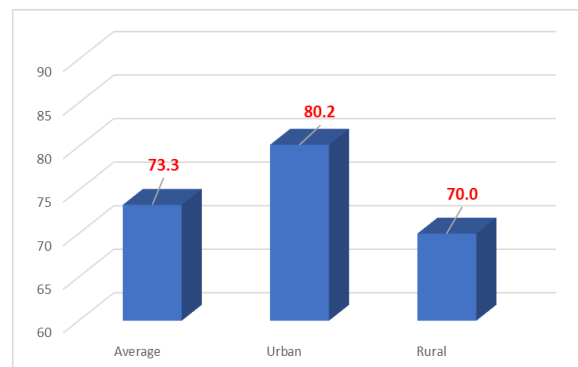
Other ethnic groups (2.12) → male disadvantage



Rate of children aged 7-14 reflecting basic reading skills by area

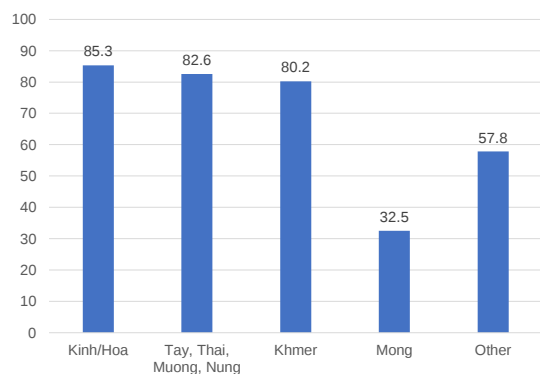


Rate of children aged 7-14 reflecting basic numeracy skills by area

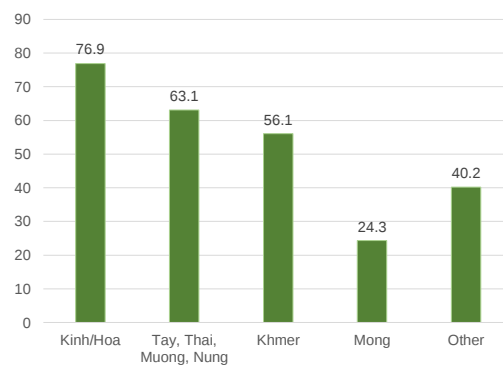


Significant differential between urban and rural areas

Rate of children aged 7-14 reflecting basic reading skills by ethnic group



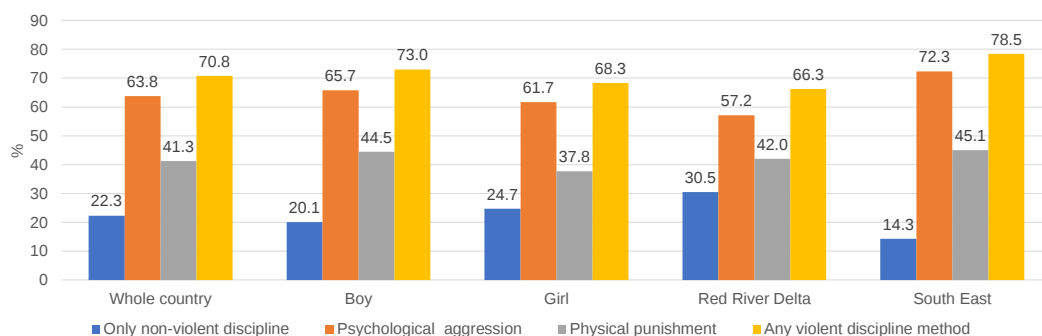
Rate of children aged 7-14 reflecting basic numeracy skills by ethnic group



Significant differences in reading-numeric skills among ethnic groups.
Reading-numeric skills of Mong children is the worst.

CHILD DISCIPLINE

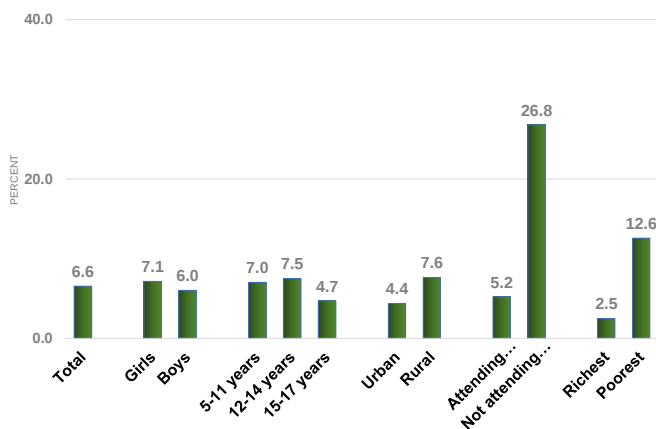
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month



- 70.8% children aged 1-14 experienced at least 1 type of psychological aggression or physical punishment by household members during the last month before the survey.
- Boys were more likely to experience punishment (both physical and psychological) than girls (73.0% and 68.3% respectively).
- Children in Red River Delta experienced discipline the least (66.3%), meanwhile children in the South East experienced the most (78.5%).

Child Labour (1)

Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

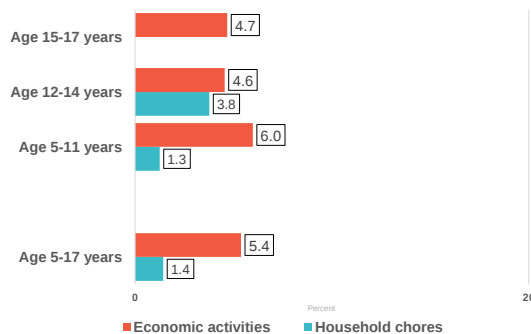
Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

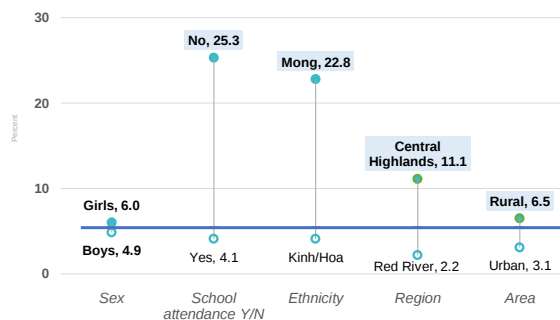
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Child Labour (2)

Types of Child Labour by age



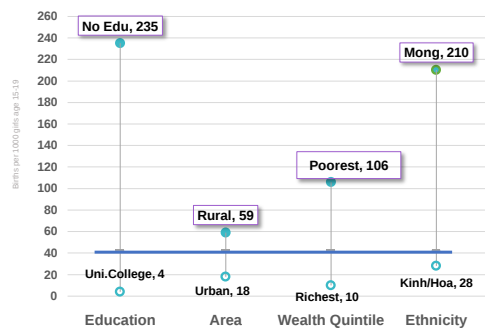
Inequalities in Child Labour: Economic activities



- 6% children age 5-11 years subject to child labour in economic activities
- Significant disparities in child labour in economic activities by child school attendance status, ethnicity, region, and between rural and urban areas.

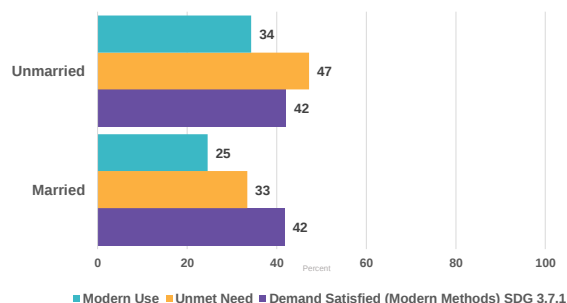
Adolescent Girls: Age 15-19

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2



The number of live births in the last 3 years per 1,000 women age 15-19 years

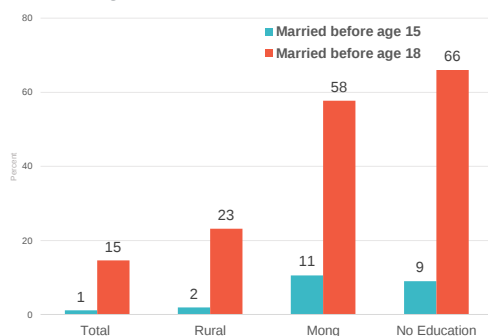
Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1



- Adolescent girls age 15-19 years with no education, belonging to the poorest households, from Mong ethnic group, or residing in rural area are more likely to have birth than their peers in other groups.
- 47% adolescent girls age 15-19 years who are unmarried have unmet need for contraception.

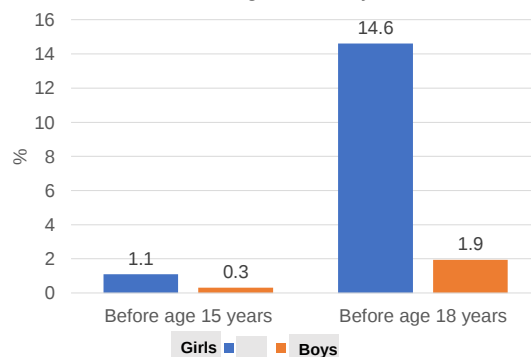
Adolescents: Child marriage

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1



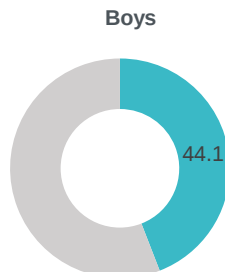
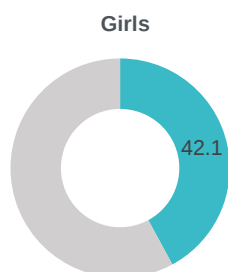
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years

Percentage of women and men aged 20-24 years married before age 15 and 18 years old



- Women age 20-24 years coming from rural areas, belonging to Mong ethnic group and having no education are more likely to marry before 15 and before 18 years of age.
- Women age 20-24 years much more likely than their male peer to marry before 15 and before 18 years of age.

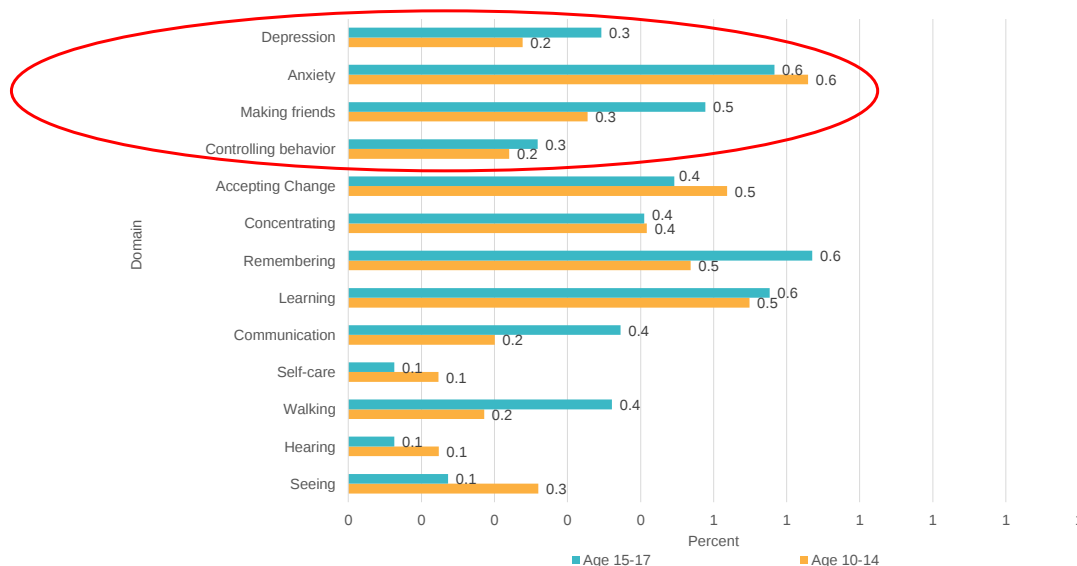
Adolescents: ICT skills (SDG 4.4.1)



40% adolescents (Girls or Boys) have at least 1 in 9 skills related computer

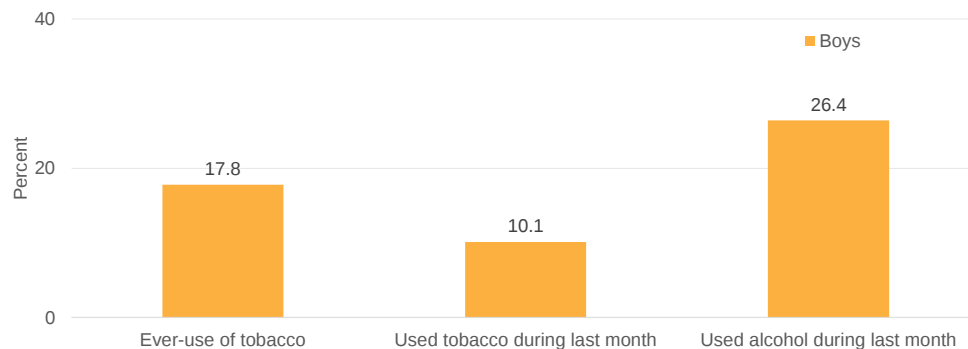
1. Copy or move a file or folder?
2. Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?
3. Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?
4. Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?
5. Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?
6. Find, download, install and configure software?
7. Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?
8. Transfer a file between a computer and other device?
9. Write a computer program in any programming language?

Adolescents: Functioning Difficulties



Adolescent Boys: Age 15-19 years

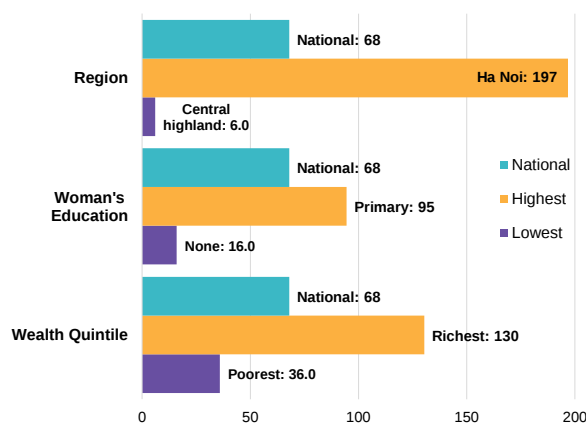
Tobacco (SDG 3.a.1) & Alcohol Use



- 10.1% boys age 15-19 years currently use tobacco
- 26.4% boys age 15-19 years currently use alcohol

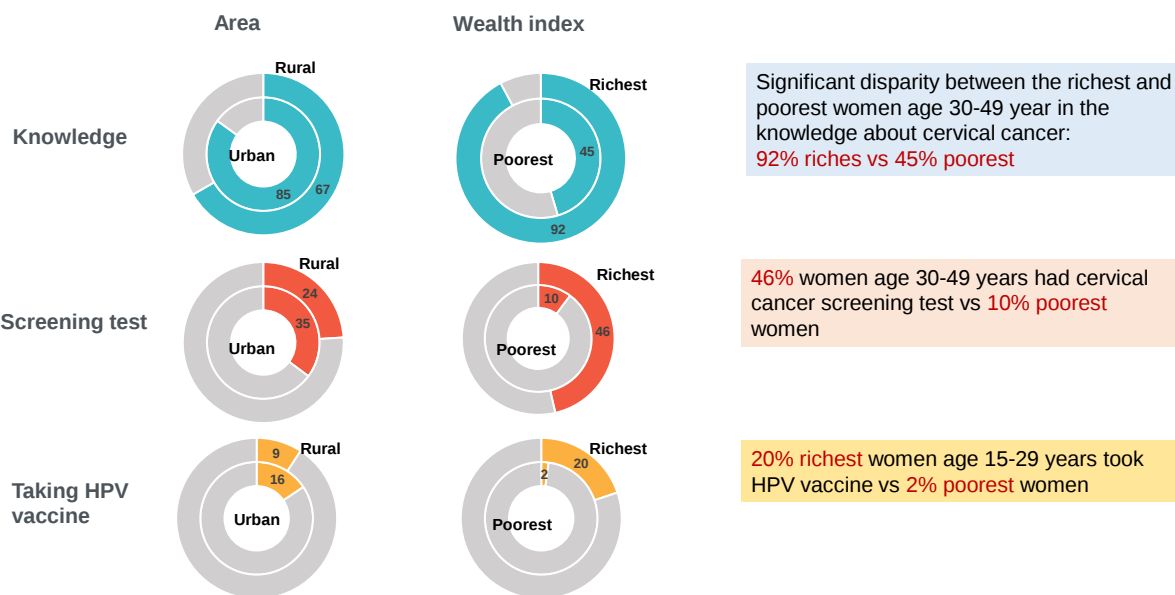
Abortion

Abortion Ratio: # cases per 1,000 live births

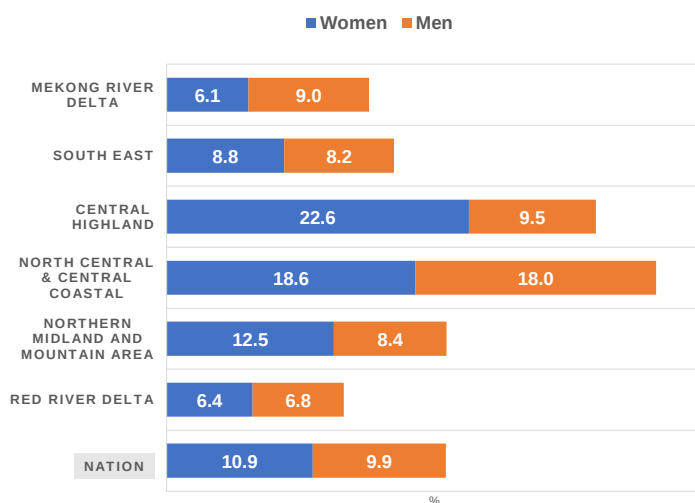


- 53.6% abortion cases due to unwanted pregnancy
- Mean time: 5.5 months of pregnancy when induced abortion happened.

Prevention of Cervical Cancer



ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



10.9% women and 9.9% men believed that the husband was justified in beating his wife in any reasons provided.

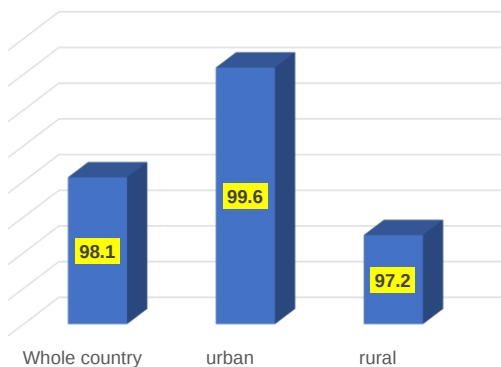
22.6% women and only 9.5% men in Central Highlands region believed that the husband was justified in beating his wife in any reasons provided

This rate is quite similar among women (**18.6%**) and men (**18.0%**) in North Central and Central Coastal region.

Use of improved water sources

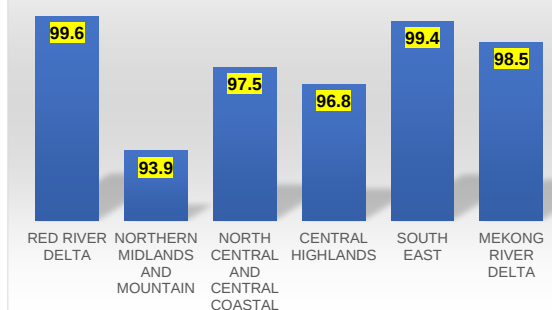
Nationwide, **98.1%** household members used improved water sources

Percentage household members using improved sources of drinking water



The rate was lowest in the Northern Midland and Mountain: **93.9%**

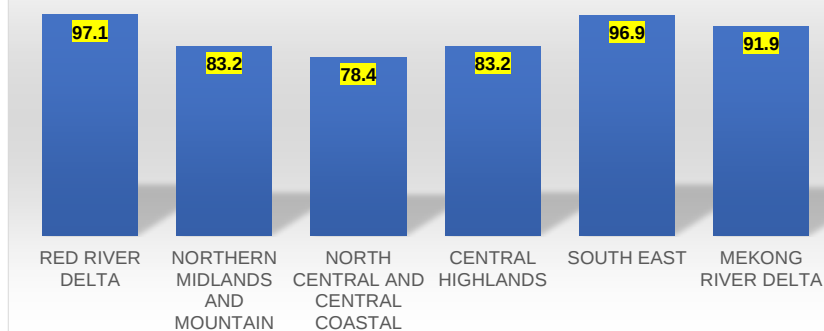
Percentage household members using improved sources of drinking water by regions



Water available when needed in the past 12 months

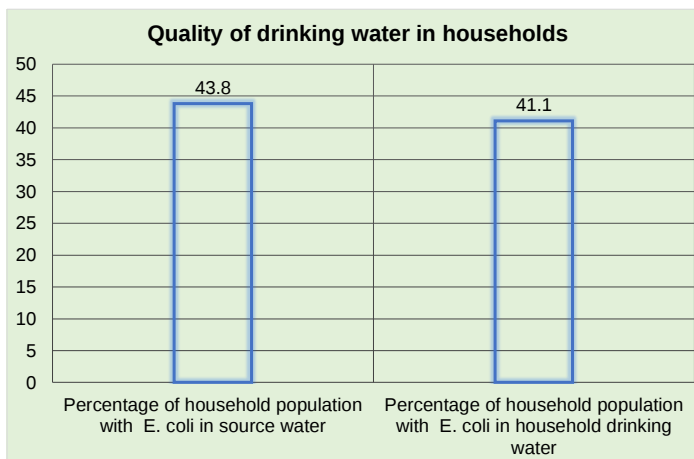
- **89.8% people living in households having sufficient water** available when needed in the past 12 months.
- This situation varied in different regions.

Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities (LAST 12 MONTHS)



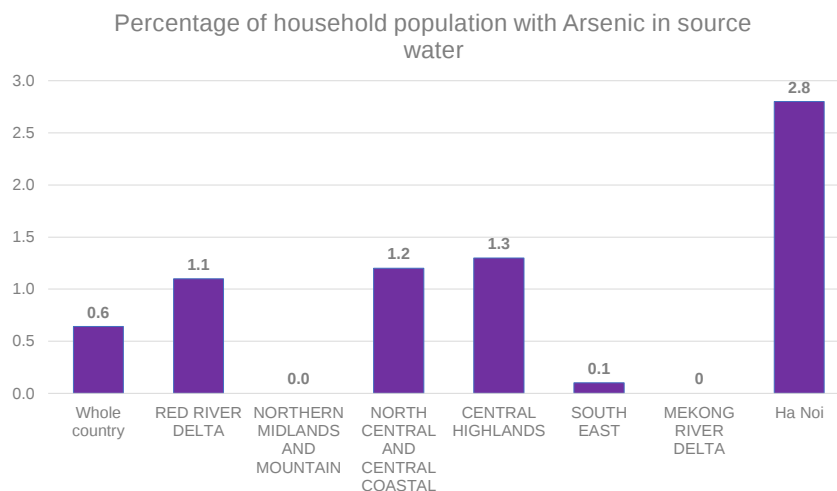
Water quality at water sources and households

- 43.8% people living in household having source water contaminated with E.coli;
- 41.1% people living in households having drinking water contaminated with E.coli.

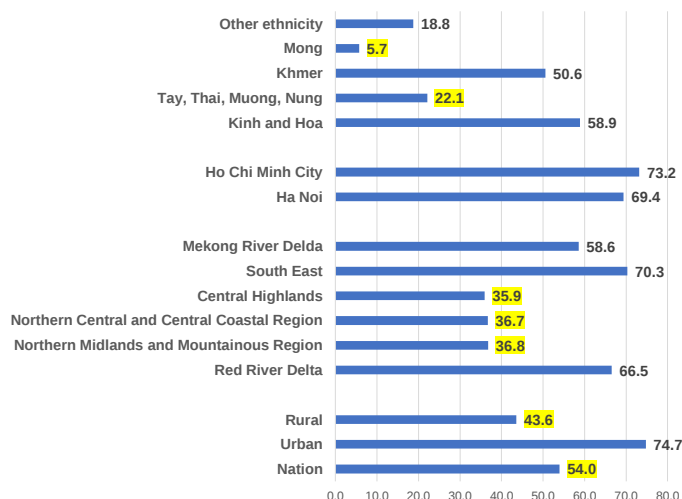


Arsenic Contamination in Water Sources

- The percentage of household members having water sources tested and source water contaminated with Arsenic was 0.6%.
- Protected well and spring is the source with highest arsenic contamination rate



SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES SDG 6.1.1

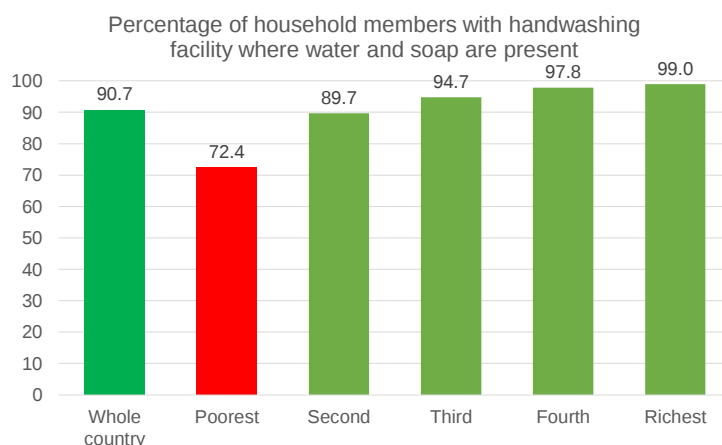


Definition: household members with an **improved** drinking water source located **on premises**, **free of E. coli** and **available** when needed

- Nation-wide, 54% household member have access to safely managed drinking water services
- **Mong & Khmer** ethnic people is the most vulnerable
- 3 regions: **Central Highlands, Northern Central and Central Coastal area, Northern Midlands and Mountainous area** have less access to safely managed drinking water services

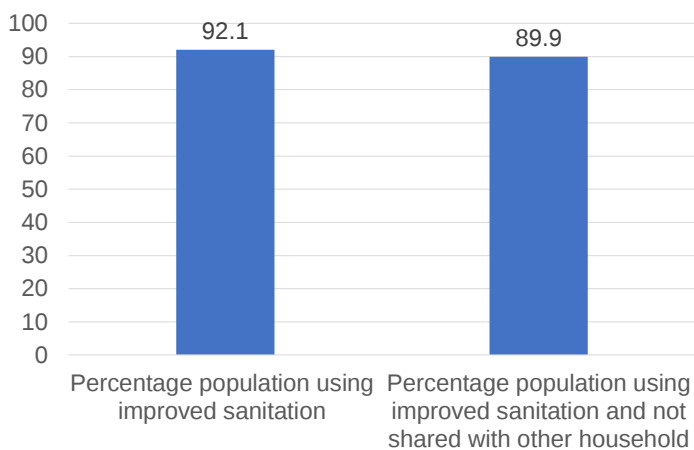
Basic handwashing facility

90.7% household members had handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed (meeting criteria for basic handwashing facility of SDG). However, the rate varied among different households' wealth quintiles



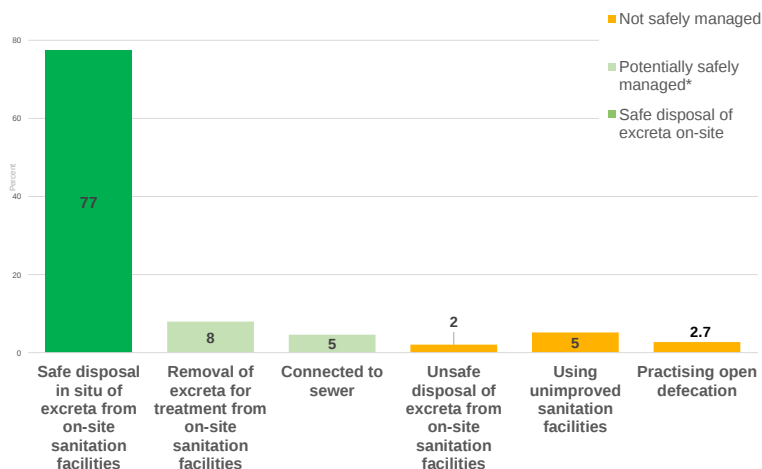
Use of improved sanitation (latrine)

- **92.1%** household members used improved latrine.
- **89.9%** household members used improved latrine and did not use shared latrine with other households.



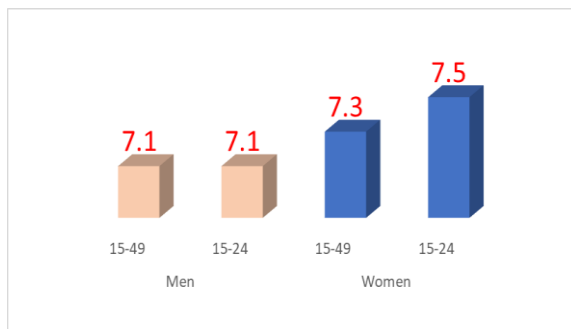
Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

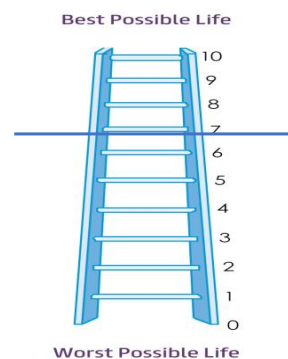
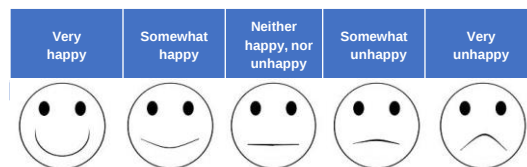


- Open defecation is more common in Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (9.3%), Central Highlands (8%)
- Popular among Mong ethnic people – 46,7%
- Open defecation increases when education level of the household head decreases

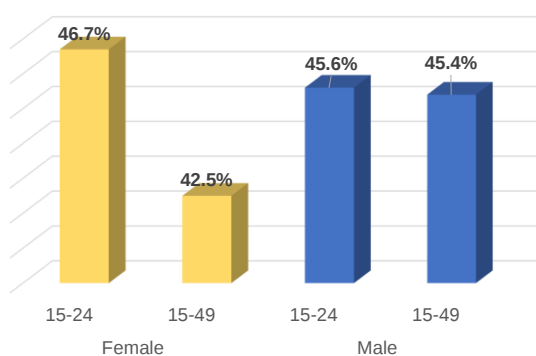
OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION AND HAPPINESS



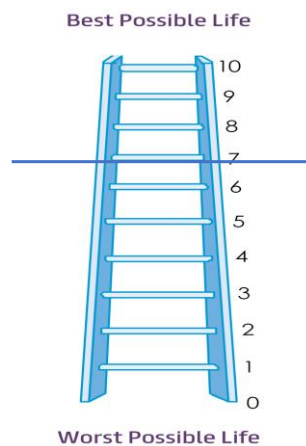
- Men at any age groups feel overall satisfied and happy similarly
- Score of women age 15-49 feel overall satisfied and happy is higher than men and different between age groups



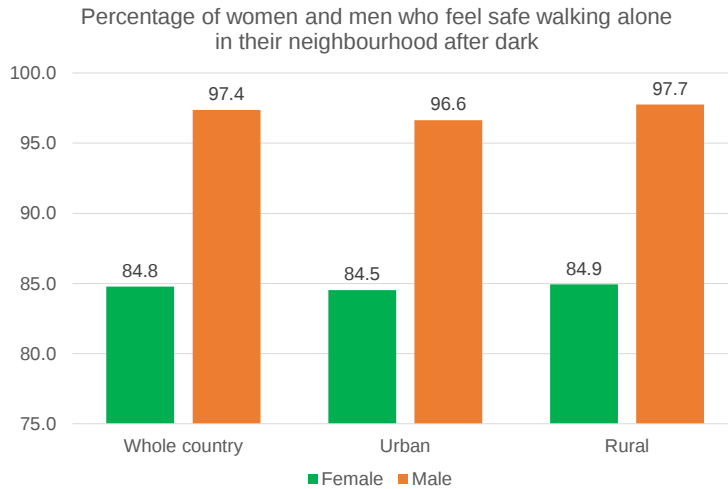
PERCEPTION OF A BETTER LIFE



- Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years believe they will have a better life is higher than older.
- Percentage men at any age groups believe they will have a better life is quite similar.



Feeling safe - SDG 16.1.4



- Percentage of men feeling safe while walking alone in their neighborhood after dark is higher than women.
- Insignificant difference between urban and rural.

Thank You

