



Disparities and Multidimensional Child Poverty among Ethnic Minority Populations in Viet Nam: Evidence from the 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 ethnic minorities

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FOREWORD

Viet Nam is a multi-ethnic country with 53 ethnic minority groups, accounting for 14.6 per cent of the national population, equivalent to about 14.8 million people. Ethnic minority communities live in interwoven settlements, both among themselves and alongside the Kinh majority, mainly in mountainous, border, remote and isolated areas where the terrain is rugged, roads are narrow, and infrastructure remains underdeveloped.

Since its establishment, the Communist Party and the State of Viet Nam have consistently attached special importance to the socio-economic development of ethnic minority areas through the implementation of programmes, projects and ethnic policies, guided by the principle that “all ethnic groups are equal, united, support one another and develop together,” with the aim of continuously improving the political, economic, cultural and social lives of each ethnic group.

However, owing to a low starting point, combined with residence in complex, rugged and fragmented terrain, weak infrastructure, difficult transport conditions, and severe exposure to climate change and natural disasters, the socio-economic conditions of ethnic minority communities still lag far behind the national average. Poverty and near-poverty remain concentrated primarily among ethnic minorities, reaching 27.2 per cent in 2024, around 6.7 times the national average. The literacy rate in the national language among ethnic minority people aged 15 and above was 84.9 per cent, nearly 12 percentage points lower than the national average of 96.6 per cent. Life expectancy at birth among ethnic minorities was 71.2 years, about 3.5 years lower than the national average.

Ethnic minority workers are employed mainly in sectors that are highly vulnerable to weather and climate conditions, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In 2024, the share of ethnic minority labour in these sectors stood at 62.9 per cent, far higher than the national average of 26.4 per cent. This indicates that the income and material well-being of ethnic minority communities depend heavily on low-productivity sectors.

In addition, only about 14.9 per cent of ethnic minority workers had received any form of vocational or technical training, just over half the national average of 28.4 per cent in 2024. This rate reflects significant limitations in the quality of human resources in ethnic minority areas and contributes to the growing difficulties and challenges facing the region’s socio-economic development.

These economic development challenges affect the entire population, but especially children, who are often fully dependent on the living conditions of their families and society. Although the country has made significant progress in improving children’s well-being and development opportunities, ethnic minority children continue to face a high risk of multidimensional poverty. According to 2020–2021 data, the multidimensional poverty rate among ethnic minority children was 35.9 per cent, higher than that of Kinh/Hoa children (6.5 per cent) and higher than the national average (10.9 per cent).

In education, although Viet Nam has exempted or reduced tuition fees for all students in the public general education system, the proportion of out-of-school children among ethnic minorities remains higher than the national average: 13.4 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent in

2024¹. The rate of on-time school attendance among ethnic minority children is lower than the national average, and this gap tends to widen at higher levels of education. At the primary level, the on-time attendance rate for ethnic minority children was 96.3 per cent, 2 percentage points lower than the national average of 98.3 per cent. At the lower secondary level, the rate was 87.0 per cent, 8 percentage points lower than the national average of 95.2 per cent. At the upper secondary level, the rate was 51.7 per cent, only about two-thirds of the national average of 79.4 per cent.

In health, policies to improve health care for ethnic minority communities have also produced positive results, contributing to improvements in health outcomes in ethnic minority areas, especially maternal and child health. The infant mortality rate among ethnic minorities in 2024 was 20.4 per thousand live births, a decline of 1.7 per thousand compared with 2019. However, this rate remained considerably higher than the national average of 11.3 per thousand.

The socio-economic difficulties and challenges facing ethnic minority communities are barriers that constrain their own development opportunities. This issue has received particular attention from policy makers in Viet Nam. The country has established a policy framework to identify and address these challenges. Legal documents such as Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP on the multidimensional poverty standard, and the National Target Programme for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas for 2021–2030 issued together with Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14, clearly prioritize improving living conditions for ethnic minority communities. In addition, the Law on Children (2016) and the National Programme of Action for Children for 2021–2030 continue to strengthen the legal framework on children’s rights and guide the actions needed to ensure children’s well-being.² These policies all aim to address root causes, thereby helping narrow development gaps, improve the material and spiritual lives of ethnic minority communities, and strengthen the great national unity bloc.

However, evidence on the extent and causes of differences in socio-economic characteristics and multidimensional poverty among children across ethnic minority communities—especially when considering the intersection of ethnicity with sex, age, disability and geographic location—remains limited. At the same time, the data collected through the Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities are rich and comprehensive, creating favourable conditions for in-depth analysis of the socio-economic situation of ethnic minority communities, including multidimensional poverty among children.

The report “Differences in Socio-Economic Characteristics and Multidimensional Child Poverty among Ethnic Communities in Viet Nam” was prepared to provide additional evidence where gaps remain. The report analyses differences in socio-economic characteristics among ethnic minority groups, outlines the multidimensional poverty situation of ethnic minority children, and compares the findings with reliable national-level data sources as a basis for assessment.

¹ National Statistics Office – Ministry of Ethnic and Religious Affairs. 2025. “*Results of the Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minorities in 2024.*”

² World Bank. 2024. “*Viet Nam 2045: Enhancing Trade Position in a Changing World.*”

The analyses presented in this report provide important evidence for designing investment programmes that are tailored to specific contexts and responsive to children’s actual needs. At the same time, the report also helps guide multi-sectoral solutions to enable ethnic minority communities to break out of the vicious cycle of disadvantage and poverty, as well as the constraints that make it difficult for them to integrate and access services fully.

Main objectives of the report

The report pursues the following main objectives:

- To identify differences in socio-economic characteristics within and between ethnic minority groups, and to clarify the causes of these differences.
- To measure the prevalence and severity of multidimensional poverty among ethnic minority children, based on UNICEF’s MDCP measurement framework.³
- To analyse the factors affecting multidimensional poverty among ethnic minority children, such as sex, age, disability status and place of residence—factors that shape child well-being in ethnic minority communities.
- To provide evidence for policy formulation, thereby helping guide child-focused poverty reduction and social protection strategies of the Government of Viet Nam.

Structure of the report

The report consists of five main chapters:

Chapter I. Overview of the theoretical framework used in the report: This chapter sets out the rationale and objectives of the report, the theoretical framework underpinning the study, and the data sources used in the report.

Chapter II. Socio-economic characteristics of ethnic minorities: This chapter analyses socio-economic differences within and between ethnic minority groups, focusing on areas such as education, health, housing, employment and access to information, while also examining factors that drive these differences, such as gender, geography and disability status.

Chapter III. Multidimensional poverty among ethnic minority children: This chapter focuses on analysing multidimensional poverty among ethnic minority children, presenting its prevalence, the degree of deprivation, and the contribution of each deprivation dimension to multidimensional poverty.

Chapter IV. Analysis of the main factors leading to disparities and differences: This chapter uses multivariate regression analysis to identify the main factors influencing disparities and differences.

Chapter V. Conclusions and recommendations: This chapter synthesizes the main findings and presents evidence-based policy recommendations, organized by sector and by cross-

³ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the General Statistics Office (GSO). 2022. “*Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam.*”

cutting themes, in line with Viet Nam's national development orientation and child rights framework.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the situation, socio-economic challenges and multidimensional child poverty (MDCP) experienced by the 53 officially recognized ethnic minority (EM) groups in Viet Nam, and drivers of disparities within and between ethnic groups in Viet Nam. The analysis is intended to inform contextualised, child- and gender-sensitive investments and policy responses aimed at breaking cycles of disadvantage. The primary purpose is to analyse disparities and shed light on the extent, depth, and drivers of children's deprivation and MDCP within and across EM groups.

The core dataset utilised is the 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (henceforth abbreviated as the EMS), which covers all 53 EM groups across 54 provinces. This is complemented by the 2024 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey (IPS) for broader national benchmarking, particularly regarding comparisons with the Kinh majority. A crucial limitation is that the EMS itself does not include the Kinh majority, meaning comparisons between EM and Kinh populations rely on supplementary data like the IPS. Furthermore, because the EMS does not contain detailed income or consumption data, the MDCP measure deployed focuses exclusively on child-level material deprivations using UNICEF's rights-based approach, and therefore, the results are not strictly comparable to Viet Nam's official household multidimensional poverty standard.

KEY FINDINGS

- The determinants analysis reveals that the magnitude of the ethnic divide varies substantially across dimensions of deprivation. The gap is deepest in infrastructure-dependent dimensions, such as housing and WASH. Ethnic minority children face nearly 14 times the odds of deprivation in terms of housing conditions, approximately 10 times the odds of deprivation of improved sanitation facilities, and over 6 times the odds of deprivation access to a clean drinking water source compared to Kinh children, even after controlling for other factors such as the education level of household head or women in the household, geography, and other socio-economic factors. The ethnic gap is comparatively narrower for service-access dimensions of deprivation, such as health (nearly 3 times higher odds of being deprived compared to Kinh counterparts) and education (approximately 1.5 times as likely to be out of school compared to Kinh counterparts). These patterns suggests that ethnic disparities are most structurally embedded in dimensions that depend on physical infrastructure and geographic investment, and comparatively more responsive to household-level factors in service-access dimensions.
- Within ethnic minorities, very small ethnic groups (under 10,000 population) consistently exhibit the greatest disadvantages. These groups are characterized by a notably younger age structure, nearly universal rural residence, and higher dependency ratios. When benchmarked against IPS 2024 data, the descriptive figures confirm that ethnic minority status is associated with significantly higher odds of adverse outcomes across virtually all measured domains, compared to the Kinh majority.
- Within ethnic minority populations, women aged 15+ years face significantly higher rates of illiteracy (19.1%) compared to men (11.1%). Ethnic minority working-age population are far less likely to complete upper secondary education (29%) compared to the

Kinh/Hoa majority (52%). This attainment gap is most severe among "very small" ethnic groups, where 35% of the working-age population has completed less than primary school, compared to 18% among large ethnic groups.

- While primary school participation is near-universal for EM children (Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) around 96-98%), disparities widen significantly starting from lower secondary and peak sharply at the upper-secondary and tertiary levels. For very small ethnic groups, the NAR for upper secondary school drops to 32.7%, compared to 57.0% for large EM groups. Gender gaps favour females from lower secondary school onward. However, having a disability is the largest "axis" of exclusion, raising the risk of being out of school.
- Approximately 50% of EM infants lack the full age-appropriate vaccination schedule. Antenatal Care (ANC) adequacy is a major concern, as over half (54.5%) of recent births to EM women involved fewer than four ANC visits. This failure rate reaches the majority of those in very small groups and is significantly higher among adolescent mothers. The ethnic penalty in health service access deprivation is strongly gendered, as regression analysis reveals that ethnic minority girls face over four times the odds of health deprivation compared to Kinh girls (OR = 4.576), whereas the equivalent disparity for ethnic minority boys is approximately twice (OR = 1.892).
- EM individuals are far more likely than Kinh/Hoa to lack clean energy and to face unimproved sanitation. Access to information and digital media is highly uneven between Kinh/Hoa and ethnic minority groups. While only 5.4% of Kinh/Hoa individuals in households lack a mass media device (TV, radio, computer), this figure rises to 30% for ethnic minorities and peaks at 47.6% for very small ethnic groups. Deprivations are extreme for very small ethnic groups.
- The vast majority (approximately 85%) of ethnic minority jobs remain concentrated in cultivation and livestock sectors. Very small EM groups rely predominantly on self-employment or family labour, rather than wage work. Nearly 17% of EM adolescents (15-17 years) are engaged in intensive child labour⁴, and the risk is highly concentrated in the poorest quintile and among married children.
- About 22% of ethnic minority households received a preferential loan from the Social Policy Bank in 2023-2024. However, access is gendered: female-headed households are less likely to receive these loans (18%) compared to male-headed households (23%). Households that have previously received loans are significantly more likely to report a need for future loans (30%) compared to those who have not (11%), suggesting either successful engagement with credit or persistent liquidity constraints.
- 31.4% of ethnic minority children (aged 0-17 years) are multidimensionally poor, defined as being deprived in at least two of the possible material dimensions. This rate is significantly higher than previously published rates for the national child population (10.9%) and Kinh children (6.5%). On average, MD-poor EM children are deprived in 46.1% of all possible dimensions.
- The most frequent deprivations among EM children occur in the Information/ICT dimension (35.3%), the Sanitation dimension (25.3%), and Health (20.5%).

⁴ According to UNICEF and ILO definitions.

- Deprivation is disproportionately concentrated in the smallest communities. Children in very small ethnic groups (under 10,000 population) experience extreme rates of deprivation, including housing deprivation, Sanitation deprivation, and illiteracy.
- Vulnerabilities compound across demographics and geography. Rural residence significantly increases the odds of deprivation across all measured indicators compared to urban areas. For example, rural EM children face over 20% higher odds of being deprived in Sanitation deprivation compared to their urban peers (OR=1.207).
- Household composition matters, as small ethnic groups more likely to have three or more children compared to large groups, and higher dependency ratios, with 48.24% of households having more dependents than working adults.
- Women's education is identified as one of the strongest protective factors, progressively reducing the odds of child deprivation across all dimensions. The effects are largest for digital access and information deprivation (61% reduction in odds), health deprivation (60% reduction), and sanitation (56% reduction). Controlling for women's education also systematically reduces the magnitude of ethnic group coefficients, indicating that part of the ethnic gap in child outcomes is mediated through women's educational disadvantage among EM populations. Having women in the household with higher education likely shields children from poverty across generations.
- Among analysed covariates, Child Marriage is the single strongest predictor of adverse educational outcomes, with children currently married under age 18 having a dramatically higher multidimensional poverty prevalence rate compared to unmarried peers. Furthermore, being currently married sharply increases the risk of being out of school.
- Households with a high dependency ratio (more dependents than working adults) face increased vulnerability to deprivation in health, housing, and Sanitation.

PRIORITY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evidence revealing pronounced ethnic disparities, especially those associated with geography, ethnic group based on population size, poor infrastructure, and educational attainment, and gendered patterns of disadvantage, the following high-priority policy actions are recommended:

- Prioritise secondary education support for EM boys and girls, with gender-differentiated strategies. Expand scholarships, financial support, and cash transfer programmes that explicitly offset opportunity costs and incentivise the retention of adolescent girls through upper secondary school. For boys, interventions should address the pull of early labour market entry; for girls, they should counter the effects of early marriage and normative barriers to continued schooling, including through community engagement with parents, traditional leaders, and male community members.
- Expand and strengthen life-cycle sensitive social protection. Expand comprehensive and shock-responsive social protection coverage, explicitly targeting households with compounding vulnerabilities, such as high dependency ratios, multiple children, or members with disabilities, thereby strengthening household resilience.
- Accelerate infrastructure improvements in Housing and WASH. Given the severe infrastructure deprivation in Information, Housing, and WASH dimensions, accelerate targeted investments, particularly in remote regions and small ethnic communities,

focusing on areas with the highest burden of deprivation in sanitation and clean energy access. These should be prioritised within the National Targeted Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic Minority Areas and Mountainous Regions 2021–2030 (Decision No. 1719/QĐ-TTg), particularly through its infrastructure and housing improvement components.

- Invest in ethnic minority women’s education as a cross-cutting strategy. Given the evidence that women’s education is among the most powerful protective factors against child deprivation across nearly every dimension, and that it partially mediates the ethnic gap itself, expanding access to secondary and post-secondary education for ethnic minority girls and women should be treated as a strategic investment with multiplier effects across sectors and generations.

Addressing multidimensional poverty and disparities among Viet Nam's ethnic minority children requires moving beyond singular poverty measures and implementing integrated, equity-focused interventions, which acknowledge the heterogeneity among EM groups to target the severe compounding risks faced by the most marginalised children.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Viet Nam is home to 54 officially recognized ethnic groups, with the Kinh group constituting the majority, while the remaining 53 ethnic minority (EM) groups account for 14.6% of the population, making up around 14.8 million people.⁵ Over recent decades, and since the 1986 Đổi Mới reforms, Viet Nam has achieved substantial poverty reduction nationwide, with the rate of poor and near-poor households falling to 4.06% in 2024.⁶ However, these gains have not been equitably distributed. Poverty and near-poverty remain disproportionately concentrated amongst EM populations, reaching 27.2% in 2024, which is approximately 6.7 times higher than the national average.⁷ Ethnic minorities predominantly reside in rural areas (84.7%), with about half of the population concentrated in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous regions (50.2%).⁸ These communities face substantial disparities compared to the Kinh majority across multiple indicators, representing persistent differences across multiple dimensions of well-being, including higher rates of poverty, lower educational attainment, and limited access to quality health, water, and sanitation services.

Children lie at the heart of this challenge, as they represent Viet Nam's most valuable resource for achieving its vision of becoming a high-income, equitable, and sustainable society by 2045. Despite overall national progress in poverty reduction and child outcomes, EM children continue to face markedly higher risks of multidimensional deprivation and unfulfilled rights compared to their Kinh/Hoa peers. Ethnic minority children experience multidimensional child poverty (MDCP) rates of 35.9% - nearly six times higher than their Kinh/Hoa peers (6.5%), and higher than the national average of 10.9%, according to 2020-2021 data.⁹ Trend analyses using VHLSS data further indicate that while MDCP headcount rates for ethnic minority children nearly halved between 2014 and 2020 (from 61.2% in 2014 to 33.1% in 2020), these rates still far exceeded those among Kinh/Hoa children, which fell from 12.7% in 2014 to 6.3% in 2020. These disparities are mirrored in nutrition and education. While achieving minimum acceptable diet standards remain a challenge for children across Viet Nam, a significantly lower share of children aged 6-23 months of ethnic minority groups (7.1-38%) received minimum standards compared to those

⁵ General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES', 2024.

⁶ General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES'.

⁷ General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES'.

⁸ General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA), 'Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024', General Statistics Office, 2024.

⁹ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam* (UNICEF Viet Nam, 2022), https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/media/18046/file/2022.MDCP%20Viet%20Nam.ENG_web.pdf.pdf.

of Kinh/Hoa groups (48.5%).¹⁰ Despite national progress in universal education access and tuition exemptions¹¹, disparities persist for ethnic minorities, particularly at higher levels of education. SDG Indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) 2020-21 data suggests out-of-school rates for ethnic minority children are substantially higher than those for Kinh and Hoa children, particularly at the upper secondary level, highlighting major dropout rates and higher rates of school non-completion.¹² 2021 data further suggests that less than one-third of individual aged 15-49 years had basic ICT skills, with significant barriers between majority and minority ethnic groups¹³.

Structural and geographic factors further compound these outcomes. EM communities are more likely to work and live in remote and rural locations, with lower access to services, and higher propensity to exposure to shocks. EM workers are overwhelmingly employed in vulnerable sectors vulnerable to environmental and economic shocks such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries (63.5% in 2024), reflecting heavy reliance on low-productivity sectors.¹⁴ Educational outcomes show lower achievement and persistence among EM children, particularly at upper secondary level. Only 14.6% of employed ethnic minorities had received professional or technical training, highlighting limitations in human-resource quality.¹⁵ Meanwhile, harmful practices entrenched in gender disparities remain prevalent, including child marriage (14.8% in 2023), and violent punishment of children affecting both Kinh/Hoa and EM groups (69% of EM children compared to 72.4% of Kinh/Hoa children aged 1-14 in 2021).¹⁶

Demographic profiles also differ between majority and minority ethnic groups. According to the Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2024, Viet Nam's population has reached 101.1 million in 2024, with EM populations presenting a younger age structure and higher fertility rates than the national average.¹⁷ Despite improvements in life expectancy and infant mortality,

¹⁰ General Statistics Office and UNICEF, *Survey Measuring Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal Indicators on Children and Women 2020-2021, Survey Findings Report* (General Statistics Office, 2021), <https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/reports/viet-nam-sdg-indicators-children-and-women-survey-2020-2021>.

¹¹ VnExpress, 'Học Sinh Công Lập Toàn Quốc Sẽ Được Miễn Học Phí - Báo VnExpress', Vnexpress.Net, 2025, <https://vnexpress.net/hoc-sinh-cong-lap-toan-quoc-se-duoc-mien-hoc-phi-4855325.html>.

¹² General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Viet Nam SDG Indicators on Children and Women Survey 2020-2021* (2021).

¹³ General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Viet Nam SDG Indicators on Children and Women Survey 2020-2021*.

¹⁴ General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES'.

¹⁵ General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES'.

¹⁶ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*.

¹⁷ General Statistics Office of Vietnam, *Key Findings: The 1 April 2024 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey* (General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2024), <https://www.gso.gov.vn/du-lieu-va-so-lieu-thong-ke/2024/12/ket-qua-chu-yeu-dieu-tra-dan-so-va-nha-o-giua-ky-thoi-diem-0-gio-ngay-1-4-2024/>.

disparities across EM groups persist: for example, infant mortality among smaller EM groups such as La Hu and Lự, remains several times higher than the national average.¹⁸ Further, gender gaps within ethnic minority communities may reflect the intersection of ethnic and gender-based disparities. Ethnic minority women face barriers in education, healthcare, employment, and political participation, and bear a double burden of productive and care work.

Disparities affecting ethnic minorities remain a key concern for policymakers, and Viet Nam's policy framework acknowledges and sets out mechanisms to address them. National policy frameworks such as the Decree 07/2021/ND-CP on multidimensional poverty standard and the National Targeted Programme on Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas (2021-2030) (Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14) explicitly prioritize EM well-being. The Law on Children (2016) and the National Action Programme for Children 2021-2030 further provide a child rights framework for action. Realizing the national vision of becoming a high-income, equitable, and sustainable society by 2045 will depend on investments in human capital that close these gaps across the lifecycle, particularly for EM children.¹⁹

Evidence gaps remain on the extent, depth, and drivers of children's deprivation and multidimensional child poverty within and across EM groups, as well as the intersection of ethnicity with gender, age, disability, and geography. Moreover, new data sources require careful interpretation. While the 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS) offers rich information on 53 EM groups, it does not cover the Kinh majority, which means direct comparisons to Kinh must be made cautiously and contextualised using complementary surveys such as the 2024 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey (IPS) and the 2020-2021 SDGCW. This report is designed to address these evidence gaps by analysing disparities within and across EM groups, profiling multidimensional child poverty among EM children, and situating findings against validated national estimates where feasible.

The analysis detailed in this report provides an evidence base to inform contextualised, child-sensitive investments and cross-sector responses to support breaking cycles of disadvantage, poverty, and social exclusion among EM communities.

1.2 OUTLINE OF STUDY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research questions at the centre of this study are the following:

1. What are the socio-economic disparities within and across ethnic minority groups, and what are the key drivers of these disparities?
 - a. How do key socio-economic factors compare to those of the Kinh majority, based on findings from other data sources?

¹⁸ General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA), 'Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024'; General Statistical Office, 'Key Results Factsheet: NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITIES'.

¹⁹ World Bank, *Viet Nam 2045 Trading Up in A Changing World - Pathways to a High-Income Future* (2024), <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099111424204523679/pdf/P1787841e077190d919b24181b4dcb14765.pdf>.

2. How do ethnic minority group, gender, age, disability status, and geographic location shape socio-economic outcomes and child well-being among ethnic minority groups?
3. What is the prevalence, depth, and severity of multidimensional child poverty among ethnic minority children, and how does this vary across groups, regions, and other socioeconomic grouping?
 - a. How does this compare to the MDCP rate of the wider child population at the national level?
4. What policy interventions can effectively address the identified socio-economic disparities and promote equality among different ethnic groups in Viet Nam, and what opportunity windows exist within current and planned government policies to implement these interventions?

To respond to these research questions, this study draws on the 2024 EMS as the primary dataset. The EMS, conducted jointly by the National Statistics Office and the Ministry of Ethnic and Religious Affairs, is the third national survey of its kind following earlier rounds in 2015 and 2019.²⁰ Covering all 53 EM groups across 54 provinces, it provides detailed data on demographic, socio-economic, and living conditions of EM households. Complementary data from the 2024 IPS and earlier national surveys (e.g. SDGCW, VHLSS) will also be used to contextualize findings and benchmark against national averages.

As the EMS does not cover Kinh households, direct majority-minority comparisons are not possible using this data source. Instead, the analysis focuses on within- and across-group disparities among EM populations, situating results in the broader national context through secondary sources, including other data sources including the Intercensal Population Survey 2024.

This study and report has the following core objectives:

1. To identify socio-economic disparities within and across EM groups, highlighting the structural and contextual drivers of disparity.
2. To analyse intersectional factors (gender, age, disability, geography) shaping child well-being among EM populations.
3. To measure the extent, depth, and severity of multidimensional child poverty among EM children, adapting UNICEF's MDCP framework.²¹
4. To situate EMS findings within the broader national context, including comparisons with the Kinh majority and national averages using complementary datasets (IPS, MICS).
5. To generate policy-relevant evidence that can help to inform the Government of Viet Nam's child-focused poverty reduction and social protection strategies.

It is important to distinguish the two analytical lenses that structure this study. Disparities refer to systematic, structurally produced differences in socio-economic outcomes between and

²⁰ General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA), 'Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024'.

²¹ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*.

within population groups differences, with structural factors including geography, access to essential services, socio-cultural and linguistic differences, and gendered household and labour dynamics. Multidimensional child poverty (MDCP), by contrast, captures the extent to which individual children are deprived of the material conditions necessary for the realisation of their fundamental rights, covering conditions such as adequate housing, access to education, health services, clean water, and sanitation. The two concepts are complementary – disparities analysis identifies where and among whom outcomes diverge, while MDCP analysis reveals how many children fall below a minimum threshold of well-being and in which combinations of dimensions they are most deprived. Together, these two lenses provide both a structural and a rights-based account of disparities and disadvantage, which provides valuable evidence to inform the design of policy and programming responses.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is structured in several chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the conceptual framework underlying this study. Chapter 3 outlines the data sources (EMS 2024 and IPS 2024), methodological approach, and limitations, including the MDCP measurement and regression analysis frameworks. Chapter 4 examines socio-economic disparities within and across ethnic minority groups, analysing education, health, housing, employment, and access to information, with attention to intersectional disparities by gender, geography, and disability. Chapter 5 focuses on multidimensional child poverty amongst ethnic minority children, presenting prevalence rates, intensity, and dimensional contributions to MDCP. Chapter 6 employs multivariate regression analysis to identify key drivers and correlates of disparities across domains. Throughout chapters 4-6, the findings of ethnic minority outcomes are contextualised within national benchmarks using IPS 2024 data, comparing ethnic minority and Kinh populations. Finally, Chapter 7 synthesises key findings and presents evidence-based policy recommendations organised by sector and cross-cutting themes, aligned with Viet Nam's national development planning and child rights frameworks.

2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Understanding ethnic disparities in Viet Nam requires moving beyond descriptive statistics to examine the underlying mechanisms that produce and perpetuate disparities across generations. As no single theoretical framework can adequately capture the complexity of how ethnicity intersects with multiple dimensions of disadvantage (from education and health to housing, labour market participation, to access to basic services) for the 53 officially recognised ethnic minority groups, this study employs an integrated framework approach that combines normative, explanatory, and analytical perspectives to provide comprehensive theoretical grounding for the research. This approach responds directly to the core research questions guiding this study: identifying the nature and magnitude of disparities (requiring rights-based measurement frameworks), understanding their root causes (requiring explanatory mechanisms), examining intersecting disadvantages (requiring intersectional analysis), and informing targeted policy recommendations (requiring frameworks that illuminate intervention points).

2.1 NORMATIVE AND REGULATORY FOUNDATIONS

The theoretical foundation of this study is UNICEF's equity-focused approach to child rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), both of which position disparities as rights violations requiring targeted redress.²² These frameworks position ethnic disparities not as natural variations or inevitable consequences of geographic or cultural differences, but as violations of fundamental entitlements that demand redress. UNICEF's equity-focused approach to child rights²³ establishes that disparities between ethnic groups represent violations of fundamental rights requiring specialised and targeted interventions to reach the most disadvantaged groups. This framework positions equity not merely as an ethical and desirable outcome but as a core principle of development programming and policy-making that follows directly from the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The approach emphasises the critical importance of disaggregated data to identify and address disparities, explicitly prioritising interventions for the most marginalised children who face the greatest barriers to realising their rights.²⁴

²² UN General Assembly, 'Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989', with United Nations, 1 January 1989, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>.

²³ Alberto Minujin, 'Child Poverty in East Asia and the Pacific: Deprivations and Disparities, A Study of Seven Countries', *Working Papers*, Working papers, 2011, 1109, https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Child_Poverty_in_EAP_Regional_Report-2011.pdf; Abid Aslam et al., *The State of the World's Children 2014 in Numbers: Every Child Counts: Revealing Disparities, Advancing Children's Right*, with UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund, 2014); UNICEF, *UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. Executive Summary* (UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017. Tel: 212-326-7000; Fax: 212-887-7465; Web site: <http://www.unicef.org/education>, 2018).

²⁴ UNICEF, *Integrated Social Protection Systems: Enhancing Equity for Children* (2012), https://www.unicef.org/lac/sites/unicef.org.lac/files/2019-10/UNICEF_Social_Protection_Strategic_Framework_full_doc_std.pdf.

Evidence synthesised by UNICEF shows that investing in the most deprived children yields almost twice as many lives saved compared to equivalent investment in less deprived groups.²⁵ This finding challenges "low-hanging fruit" approaches that tend to prioritise easier-to-reach populations, and demonstrates that equity-focused strategies are not only ethically required but also practically effective and relevant in the context of Viet Nam where equity gaps between Kinh and minority groups have been stagnant in recent years for a number of social indicators. The framework thus aligns moral obligation with programmatic efficiency, strengthening the case for interventions focused on ethnic minority children. The equity-focused approach provides the normative foundation for this study's emphasis on disaggregated analysis across three major ethnic minority groups rather than treating ethnic minorities as a monolithic category. It justifies the research focus on identifying not just average disparities but examining which specific groups face the most severe deprivations, where they are located geographically, and how multiple disadvantages compound.

The CRC further establishes that children have inherent rights to survival, development, protection, and participation. These are rights that are universal, indivisible, and interdependent.²⁶ This framework is operationalised through the concept of "constitutive rights of poverty," which identifies those rights that crucially require command over material and physical resources for their realisation. This definition of constitutive rights distinguishes between rights that are directly constitutive of poverty (such as rights to adequate food, health, education, housing, water, and sanitation) and rights that have instrumental relevance, i.e. those whose fulfilment helps realise other rights but whose violation does not directly constitute poverty.²⁷ UNICEF's methodology specifies that multidimensional child poverty should measure only those rights outlined in the CRC which require periodic/continuous consumption or use of material resources for their fulfilment.²⁸ Drawing on this framework, the present study analyses material dimensions of deprivation (health, education, housing, water and sanitation, information) that have constitutive relevance for poverty to understand multi-dimensional child poverty among ethnic minority groups for policy attention and strategic interventions.

2.2 EXPLANATORY FRAMEWORKS

Sen's capabilities approach, the WHO Social Determinants of Health framework, and social exclusion theory provide different but compatible explanations for the mechanisms through

²⁵ Aslam et al., *The State of the World's Children 2014 in Numbers*.

²⁶ UNICEF, *Measuring and Monitoring Child Poverty* (2020), <https://data.unicef.org/resources/measuring-and-monitoring-child-poverty/>; World Bank et al., *A Roadmap for Countries Measuring Multidimensional Poverty* (World Bank, Washington, DC, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1596/35808>.

²⁷ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 'Draft Guidelines: A Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies', Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2002, <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instree/povertyreductionguidelines.html>.

²⁸ UNICEF, *Measuring and Monitoring Child Poverty*.

which ethnic minorities might experience different or worse outcomes compared to Kinh majority populations, even when provided with ostensibly equal resources or services.

According to Sen's capabilities approach ethnic minorities may achieve different outcomes, because resources do not directly produce well-being. The capabilities approach emphasises people's actual freedom to achieve valuable functionings, i.e. the beings and doings that constitute well-being, such as being adequately nourished, being educated, being healthy, and being able to participate in community life.²⁹ Resources are modulated through individual, social, and environmental conversion factors mediate the relationship between resources and outcomes. For example, two children with identical incomes may achieve different educational outcomes if one has better health or stronger foundational literacy skills. Ethnic minorities may also face social conversion factor disadvantages through linguistic barriers, discrimination in service delivery, cultural distance from mainstream institutions, or exclusion from social networks that facilitate access to information and opportunities. Further, ethnic minorities in remote mountainous regions face environmental conversion factor disadvantages including difficult terrain, limited road infrastructure, distance from services, and exposure to climate-related risks.

These disadvantages can also intersect - for example, a Kinh child and a Hmong child living equidistant from a health clinic may experience vastly different health outcomes because social conversion factors (linguistic barriers, discrimination from health staff, cultural differences in health-seeking behaviour) and environmental factors (seasonal accessibility, opportunity costs of travel time) constrain the Hmong child's ability to convert clinic proximity into actual healthcare and health outcomes. This could help to explain persistent disparities despite poverty reduction programmes and infrastructure investments in parts of the country where EM are overrepresented. If EM face systematic disadvantages in conversion factors, then resource redistribution alone will be insufficient, and policies must address the conversion factors themselves, not simply provide equal resources and assume equal outcomes will result.

Further, the World Health Organisation's Social Determinants of Health framework³⁰ provides a comprehensive model for understanding how structural factors, intermediary determinants, and health system characteristics interact to produce health disparities. While the framework was developed specifically for health, the framework's logic also applies broadly to understanding ethnic disparities across multiple domains. It identifies structural determinants to include socioeconomic position, education, occupation, income, gender, and ethnicity. Intermediary determinants are the pathways through which structural determinants affect outcomes, including material circumstances (living and working conditions, food availability, housing quality), psychosocial factors (stressful living circumstances, limited social support), behaviours and biological factors (nutrition, physical activity, substance use), and the health system itself (access, quality, responsiveness). Critically, the framework recognises that health disparities arise from the different distributions of power, money, and resources, shaped by policy choices

²⁹ Amartya Sen, *Commodities and Capabilities*, Oxford India Paperbacks (Oxford University Press, 1999); Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom* (Oxford University Press, 2001).

³⁰ World Health Organization (WHO), *Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health* (World Health Organization, 2008), <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-IER-CSDH-08.1>.

and institutional arrangements. Ethnicity is explicitly identified as a key structural determinant of health-related disparities in Viet Nam, and as a marker of social stratification that affects health beyond economic status.³¹

For this study, the WHO framework justifies examining multiple domains beyond health, i.e. education, housing, WASH, labour, because similar structural/intermediary logic applies across sectors (e.g. via the MDCP analysis framework). Secondly, it draws attention to both macro-level structures (policies, governance, power relations) and meso-level intermediary factors (service delivery, community dynamics, household resources). Third, it emphasises that ethnic disparities arise from modifiable social arrangements, not unchangeable biological or cultural differences, making them amenable to policy intervention.

Social exclusion theory additionally provides insights into the systematic barriers and exclusionary processes that prevent ethnic minorities from full participation in economic, social, and political life.³² Beyond material deprivation, social exclusion emphasises relational aspects of disadvantage, i.e. the ways in which individuals and groups are disconnected from mainstream institutions, social networks, and opportunities.³³ For ethnic minorities in Vietnam, social exclusion manifests through multiple mechanisms, including 1) limited access to quality education in mother tongues (solidarity/cultural dimension), 2) discrimination in employment and service delivery (specialisation/discrimination dimension), and 3) systematic underrepresentation in political decision-making and resource allocation (power dimension).

Social exclusion theory further also directs attention to structural discrimination, institutional barriers, and community-level factors that perpetuate ethnic disparities across generations. It emphasises that addressing ethnic disparities requires not only redistribution of resources but also transformation of exclusionary institutions, practices, and social relations. Exclusion in this case is about how people become excluded and not just outcome-focused on those who are already excluded, highlighting the need to understand mechanisms and pathways. Previous research on social exclusion in Viet Nam found that ethnic minority groups have been historically overrepresented among the poor, and less than half of the ethnic minority poverty gap could be historically attributed to poor endowments (education, assets) or remote locations, while the remainder was due to culture, language, discrimination, and systematic exclusion.³⁴ These exclusions also interact and reinforce one another via intersectional dynamics.

³¹ Mats Målqvist et al., 'Causes and Determinants of Inequity in Maternal and Child Health in Vietnam', *BMC Public Health* 12, no. 1 (2012): 641, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-641>.

³² Hilary Silver, *Social Exclusion and Social Solidarity: Three Paradigms*, 29 September 2009, <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/social-exclusion-and-social-solidarity-three-paradigms/>; Amartya Sen, *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application, and Scrutiny*, Social Development Papers, no. 1 (Office of Environment and Social Development, Asian Development Bank, 2000).

³³ Sen, *Development as Freedom*.

³⁴ World Bank, *Country Social Analysis: Ethnicity and Development in Vietnam* (The World Bank, 2009).

2.3 INTERSECTIONALITY AND COMPOUNDED DISADVANTAGES

Intersectionality theory examines how ethnicity intersects with gender, age, and geographic location to create compounded and qualitatively distinct forms of disadvantage.³⁵ The framework recognises that individuals hold multiple, overlapping social identities that shape their experiences of privilege and marginalisation in ways that cannot be understood by examining each identity separately or in isolation. Crenshaw (1989) posited that individuals can experience discrimination, and the intersectional experience is qualitatively different and greater than additive effects of each individual identity/disadvantage. Gender gaps within ethnic minority communities may reflect the intersection of ethnic and gender-based disparities. Ethnic minority women face barriers in education, healthcare, employment, and political participation, and bear a double burden of productive and care work.

Interventions addressing single dimensions of disparity may fail to reach those experiencing multiple, intersecting forms of marginalisation. Policies designed to help ethnic minorities generally may not reach ethnic minority women if they fail to account for gender-specific barriers. Policies designed to help women generally may not reach ethnic minority women if they fail to account for ethnicity-specific barriers. Further, policies addressing both ethnicity and gender separately may still miss the unique barriers faced at their intersection. Similarly, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights guidance on intersectionality and racial discrimination explicitly states that intersecting grounds "are interdependent and mutually constitutive" rather than simply additive.³⁶ The guidance emphasises that intersectionality is both contextual and relational. Its effects vary by time, place, and social context, and understanding intersectionality requires examining relationships among multiple systems of subordination. Children experience intersectional disadvantages differently at different developmental stages, as an ethnic minority girl faces different barriers in early childhood (malnutrition, lack of early stimulation) versus school age (education exclusion, child marriage risk) versus adolescence (labour exploitation, reproductive health barriers).

Within the Vietnamese context, intersectionality theory ensures that the analysis captures the unique experiences of ethnic minority women, ethnic minority children, and other multiply marginalised groups. An ethnic minority girl living in a remote mountainous area may face barriers related to her ethnicity, gender, age, and geography simultaneously, and these are barriers that cannot be understood simply by adding together separate analyses of ethnic, gender, age, and geographic disparities. Previous research on ethnic stereotypes in Vietnam's South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands documented ethnic minority students' experiences are shaped by the combined effects of ethnicity, poverty, rural location, and perceived cultural difference. These overlapping factors may create distinct patterns of

³⁵ Kimberle Crenshaw, *Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics*, University of Chicago Legal Forum (1989), <https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1052&context=uclf>.

³⁶ United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 'Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination & Protection of Minorities', Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2022, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/minorities/30th-anniversary/2022-09-22/GuidanceNoteonIntersectionality.pdf>.

disadvantage and social stigma..³⁷ The intersectional lens reveals how multiple forms of marginalisation compound in ways that singular-lenses on deprivation analysis could miss.

In this study specifically, the intersectional approach is operationalised at three levels. First, all descriptive analyses are systematically disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status, geographic location, ethnic background and ethnic group size (where data allows), enabling identification of subgroups facing compounded disadvantages. Second, the determinants analysis estimates separate regression models for boys and girls, and male and female, to assess whether the drivers of deprivation operate differently when looking at gendered populations separately. Third, interaction terms between key variables (such as ethnicity and gender, or rurality and ethnic group size) are included in selected sensitivity models to test whether the effects of one axis of disadvantage are amplified or diminished by another. This combination of analytical lenses allows for the identification of qualitatively distinct patterns of compounded and intersectional disparities.

Gender is given particular attention in this study not only as an individual characteristic to be controlled for, but as a specific structural dimension of disadvantage that shapes the pathways through which children experience deprivation. Gender norms within ethnic minority communities can operate through several linked pathways, including: 1) the gendered division of household and productive labour, as women and girls often carry a larger share of unpaid care and domestic work alongside productive labour; 2) in some contexts, girls and boys may face pressure marry early, especially girls; 3) limitations on women's financial and/or decision-making power within households, which can affect their and their children's access to services like health and education; and 4) differential resource allocation that may lead to distributing household resources differently between sons and daughters, for example by prioritising boys' schooling or girls' domestic responsibilities, or boys' early entry into the labour market.³⁸ This means that women and men, or boys and girls, may appear to face similar levels of deprivation in some cases overall, the reasons behind these outcomes can still differ significantly. This has implications for the design of gender-sensitive policy responses. While this analysis attempts to capture relevant gender dimensions throughout the report, the available data permits identification of gender-differentiated patterns rather than direct measurement of the exhaustive range of social norms and family dynamics that may produce them.

³⁷ Trang Thi Thuy Nguyen, 'Ethnic Stereotypes in the Central Highlands of Vietnam: Minority Students' Perspectives', *Sociological Research Online* 27, no. 2 (2022): 452–69, <https://doi.org/10.1177/13607804211015820>.

³⁸ UN Women, *Report on Social Protection for Women and Girls in Viet Nam in the Period 2012-2020* (2022), https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/vn-Socia-Protection-for-women-and-girls_ENG-s.pdf; UN Women, *Access of Ethnic Minority Women to Public Administration Services* (UN Women, 2021), https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/vn-ISDS_Report_EMW-to-PAS_Full-Report_EN-s.pdf.

3 DATA AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATA SOURCES

This study draws primarily on the 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS), the third round of a nationally representative survey on the socio-economic situation of Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minority (EM) groups, conducted by the General Statistics Office (GSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions.³⁹ The EMS was implemented in 54 provinces and centrally administered cities, including all areas with significant EM populations. Fieldwork took place between 1 July and 15 August 2024, covering both household and commune-level questionnaires. The household form collected information on demographics, education, health, housing, livelihoods, land, and access to public services.

In total, the EMS provides disaggregated data on all 53 ethnic minority groups, including smaller populations often excluded from national surveys. However, a key limitation is that the survey does not sample Kinh households. This restricts the scope of analysis to within- and across-group disparities among EM populations; indirect comparisons with national averages must rely on complementary sources.

To contextualise EMS findings, the study will also use the 2024 Intercensal Population and Housing Census (IPS), a large-sample survey covering 20% of enumeration areas nationwide.⁴⁰ The IPS provides demographic, educational, fertility, mortality, migration, and household living condition indicators representative at provincial and regional levels. The IPS 2024 provides a nationally representative coverage of all ethnic groups, some common core indicators (housing, water, sanitation, education access) to those in the EMS 2024, as well as a comparable reference period (2024).

Where relevant, results will be compared with data from the SDG Indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) survey 2020-2021 and the Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS 2020), which formed the basis of the most recent national Multidimensional Child Poverty (MDCP) study.⁴¹

3.2 UNIT OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLE

3.2.1 EMS 2024

Reported descriptive figures in chapter 3 using EMS 2024 data focuses exclusively on ethnic minority individuals (53 DTTS groups, ethnic codes 2-54), following the official EMS 2024

³⁹ General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA), 'Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024'.

⁴⁰ General Statistics Office of Vietnam, *Key Findings: The 1 April 2024 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey*.

⁴¹ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*.

methodology. All descriptive statistics, prevalence rates, and individual characteristics refer to ethnic minority persons only.

Recognising that ethnic minority individuals live within household contexts that may include Kinh members through intermarriage or extended family arrangements, household-level characteristics - including household head's education, maximum education level achievement in the household, household wealth, and housing quality - are calculated using information from all household members regardless of ethnicity. This approach reflects lived realities within EM household members may benefit from (or are constrained by) the total household resources, regardless of which members contribute to them. It further captures household resource dynamics as, for example, a Kinh spouse's education or employment is part of the household's socioeconomic context.

For the MDCP analysis in chapter 4, the unit of analysis is children aged 0-17 years, living in ethnic minority households. The sample in this case is restricted to all children (aged 0-17) living in ethnic minority households. Ethnic minority households are defined as households where: (i) the head is ethnic minority, (ii) the spouse of head is ethnic minority, or (iii) ethnic minority members comprise ≥50% of household members.⁴² This is because children experience deprivations through shared household resources (e.g., housing, water, sanitation, assets). Therefore, we analyse all children living in ethnic minority household contexts.

Table 1 summarizes the units of analysis and samples underlying each category of analysis, while Table 2 and provides descriptions of the sample size and weighted population shares of the EMS 2024 survey.

Table 1 Summary of units of analysis and samples by analysis type

Analysis Type	Unit	Sample		Justification
Demographics	Individual	EM only	individuals	Describing population characteristics among EM
Descriptive socioeconomic outcome variables (e.g. individual educational attainment, birth registration rates)	Individual	EM only	individuals	Individual-level outcomes among EM populations
Profiling/disaggregation	Individual-level analysis using some individual level profiles (e.g. sex/age), and household-level profiles (e.g. education level of the household head and maximum educational	EM only, with some variables derived from the whole-survey sample of Kinh and EM individuals.	individuals	Individual-level outcomes among EM populations, with sensitivity to household context

⁴² General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA), ‘Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024’.

		achievement of female household members).			
MDCP – single and multiple deprivation analysis		Children aged 0-17 years living in EM-households	All children in EM households	Composite of individual and household-level deprivations	
Regression outcomes)	(child	Children aged 0-17 years living in EM-households	All children in EM households	Can control for individual ethnicity	

Table 2 Sample description - EMS 2024

Sample	Households: N (unweighted)	Households: % (weighted)	Individuals: N (unweighted)	Individuals: % (weighted)
All households	522,136			
All individuals	2,062,736			
Kinh individuals			105,200	0.72
Ethnic Minority individuals			1,957,536	99.28
Kinh households	410	0.08		
Ethnic Minority households	521,726	99.92		
Only EM Households	447,552	86.24	1,749,744	89.06
Mixed EM Households	74,584	13.76	312,992	10.94
Children age 0-16Y (Kinh)			18,604	0.43
Children age 0-16Y (EM)			594,984	99.57
Children age 0-16Y living in Only EM Households			523,279	87.99
Children age 0-16Y living in Mixed EM Households			90,309	12.01
Children age 0-18Y (Kinh)			20,237	0.42
Children age 0-18Y (EM)			660,207	99.58
Children age 0-18Y living in Only EM Households			581,335	88.13

Children age 0-18Y living in Mixed EM Households	99,109	11.87
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Source: 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

3.2.2 IPS 2024

Reported descriptive figures using IPS 2024 data encompass all individuals in the survey, including both ethnic majority (Kinh) and ethnic minority populations. This enables direct comparisons between Kinh and ethnic minority groups across key socio-economic indicators. All descriptive statistics, prevalence rates, and individual characteristics refer to the individual's self-reported ethnicity, classified as either Kinh or ethnic minority (binary variable). Table 3 provides descriptions of the sample size and weighted population shares of the IPS 2024 survey.

Table 3 Sample description - IPS 2024

Sample	Households: N (unweighted)	Households: % (weighted)	Individuals: N (unweighted)	Individuals: % (weighted)
All households	384,608			
All individuals	1,357,115			
Kinh individuals			1,099,060	85.41
Ethnic Minority individuals			258,055	14.59
Kinh households	316,241	86.25		
Ethnic Minority households	68,367	13.75		
Children age 0-16Y (Kinh)			257,512	82.31
Children age 0-16Y (EM)			78,573	17.69
Children age 0-18Y (Kinh)			289,590	82.47
Children age 0-18Y (EM)			87,157	17.53

Source: 2024 Intercensal Population Survey (IPS)

3.3 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

To respond to the research questions, the analysis will combine descriptive profiles and regression models (RQ1-RQ2) to identify disparities across EM groups and the structural drivers of disparities, while applying an intersectional lens to understand how gender, age, disability,

and geography shape child outcomes.⁴³ A Multidimensional Child Poverty (MDCP) analysis (RQ3) will assess the prevalence, depth, and severity of child deprivations, aligned with UNICEF’s rights-based framework and contextualised against validated national MDCP estimates. Finally, findings will be mapped to policy frameworks (RQ4), linking evidence to priority intervention areas.

The methodology emphasises sub-group disaggregation, triangulation, and transparency on limitations, ensuring findings are policy-relevant while carefully situated within the broader national context.

3.3.1 Descriptive analysis of disparities

The descriptive analysis of disparities involves generating comparative profiles of major EM groups across the socio-economic domains covered by EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data. These include:

1. Education: literacy, school attendance, educational attainment.
2. Health: access to services, maternal and child health indicators, insurance coverage (if available).
3. Housing & living conditions: housing quality, floor space, access to electricity, WASH.
4. Employment & livelihoods: employment status
5. Access to information: ICT and media ownership, internet use.

This analysis will present the overall situation and the situation of disparities using summary statistics, disaggregated by ethnicity, age (group), gender, rural/urban residence, and region, among other profiling variables representing individual and household characteristics, including disability and specific gendered elements.

The key profile distinguishing ethnicity-relevant disparities using IPS 2024 data will be a binary variable defining whether an individual belongs to the majority (Kinh) or minority (Ethnic Minority) ethnic group. Analyses using EMS 2024 data will distinguish between three major groupings of ethnic groups, by population size (

Table 4).

Table 4 Distribution of 53 Ethnic Minority Groups by Population Size Category (EMS 2024)

Ethnic group size category	Ethnic Groups
>1,000,000 population	Tày, Thái, Khmer, Mường, Nùng, Mông
10,000 - <1,000,000 population	Hoa, Dao, Gia Rai, Ê đê, Ba Na, Xơ Đăng, Sán Chay, Cơ Ho, Chăm, Sán Dìu, Hrê, Mnông, Raglay, Xtiêng, Bru Vân Kiều, Thổ, Giáy, Cơ Tu,

⁴³ The Law on Children (2016) defines a child as under 16 years of age, whereas the Convention on the Rights of the Child and UNICEF mandate consider children all individuals under 18 years of age. Accordingly, where relevant we report results using both thresholds (0-15 and 0-17).

	Gié Triêng, Mạ, Khơ mú, Co, Tà Ôi, Chơ Ro, Kháng, Xinh Mun, Hà Nhì, Chu Ru, Lào, La Chí, Phù Lá
Very small population (per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	Ngái, La Ha, La Hủ, Lự, Lô Lô, Chứt, Mảng, Pà Thẻn, Cơ Lao, Cống, Bố Y, Si La, Pu Páo, Brâu, Ơ Đu, Rơ Măm

Note: Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP defines very small ethnic minority groups as those with populations under 10,000.

3.3.2 Multidimensional Child Poverty (MDCP) Analysis

This study measures multidimensional child poverty (MDCP) amongst ethnic minority children using the EMS 2024 dataset, following the methodological approach established in previous MDCP studies in Viet Nam.⁴⁴ The MDCP framework recognises that child poverty extends beyond monetary measures to encompass material deprivations across multiple dimensions of children's rights and well-being.⁴⁵ Consistent with UNICEF's rights-based approach, MDCP treats poverty as overlapping material deprivations experienced by individual children, applies equal weighting across rights-based dimensions, and reports not only prevalence but also the depth and severity of deprivations.

In this study, children living in poverty are considered to be deprived in terms of material resources necessary for their development and well-being. Following UNICEF's guidance, the measurement of individual-based child poverty is grounded in the constitutive rights approach, focusing on material dimensions that demonstrate shortcomings in children's access to basic necessities.⁴⁶ Unlike adult poverty, child poverty requires age-specific indicators that reflect children's unique developmental needs across different life stages, from early-childhood measures like nutrition, immunization, and stimulation, to school-age indicators such as attendance and learning, and onward to adolescent-age dimensions reflecting fulfilment of rights in terms of sexual and reproductive health, information access. Examples of deprivations that are cross-cutting for all age groups include household-level indicators reflecting children's

⁴⁴ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*; UNICEF and GSO, *CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY IN VIET NAM*, 2021; General Statistics Office, *Ứng Dụng Phương Pháp Ước Lượng Khu Vực Nhỏ về Tình Trạng Nghèo Trẻ Em 2022* (unpublished/forthcoming).

⁴⁵ Chris de Neubourg et al., *Lost (in) Dimensions: Consolidating Progress in Multidimensional Poverty Research*, with UNICEF Office of Research, Innocenti Working Paper, nos 2014–04 (Florence, 2014); UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 6: Child Poverty and Children in Monetary Poor Households* (2020), <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Technical-Briefing-Note-6.pdf>; UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 5: Child Poverty, Child Rights, and Child Quality of Life* (2020), <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Technical-Briefing-Note-5.pdf>; UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 2: The Dimensions of Child Poverty* (2020), <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Technical-Briefing-Note-2.pdf>.

⁴⁶ UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 2: The Dimensions of Child Poverty*; UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 5: Child Poverty, Child Rights, and Child Quality of Life*; UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*.

exposure to hazardous environmental and living conditions, including poor quality drinking water and sanitation, and exposure to polluting cooking and lighting fuels.

Consistent with the 2022 study on MDCP and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and guidance from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)⁴⁷, this analysis focuses on material dimensions of deprivation. Material dimensions of deprivation are those which are considered as directly constitutive of poverty – i.e. representing fundamental physical and material needs - while non-material dimensions (such as protection from violence or social participation) would relate more broadly to children's well-being but are not classified as poverty in this study.⁴⁸ Building on recent MDCP studies in Viet Nam, we adapt the standard dimensions and indicators to EMS data availability and age bands, and situate EMS 2024-based findings within the national policy context and complementary national evidence for contextual comparison. As the EMS 2024 survey contained many more variables to reflect children's access to basic goods and services across the lifecycle, compared to the IPS 2024 survey, the MDCP study is exclusively based on the EMS 2024 data.

The dimensions of material deprivation measured in the MDCP analysis for different groups of children aged 0-17 years living in EM households are detailed in Table 5. For each age group of children aged 0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, and 15-17 years, we measure 5-6 dimensions of material deprivation. These are made up of a total of 11 indicators of material deprivation.

⁴⁷ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 'Draft Guidelines: A Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies'.

⁴⁸ UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 5: Child Poverty, Child Rights, and Child Quality of Life*; UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 2: The Dimensions of Child Poverty*.

Table 5 Description of dimensions, indicators, and definitions of deprivation for children, which constitute the MDCP framework, based on EMS 2024 data

Dimension	Indicator	Definition of deprivation	Level of survey measurement	Age group						
				0-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years	6-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years
MATERIAL DIMENSIONS										
Health	Health insurance	Children (6-17 years) without health insurance	Child					x	x	x
Health	Vaccinations	Children (0-11 months) do not have all required vaccinations (age-appropriate vaccinations)	Child	x						
Health	Access to healthcare	Children (0-5) did not visit a healthcare centre in the last 12 months	Child	x	x	x	x			
Health	Skilled birth attendance	Children (0-23 months) living with women whose most recent birth was not at a medical facility	Women 15-49Y	x	x					
Education	Compulsory school attendance	Children of compulsory school age are not attending school (age-appropriate education for children aged 5-17 years)	Child				x	x	x	x
Housing	Roof and floor material	Children (0-17 years) live in a household where roof, wall or floor is made of unfinished material (non-solid/simple housing)	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Housing	Overcrowding	Children (0-17 years) live in a household where average living area per capita is <8m ²	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Housing	Clean energy for cooking	Children (0-17 years) living in households without clean energy for cooking, heating and lighting (air pollution)	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Water	Safely-managed drinking water	Children (0-17 years) living in households without access to an improved drinking water source	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sanitation	Safely-managed sanitation	Children (0-17 years) living in households without access to improved sanitation facilities	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Information	Communication	Children (0-17 years) living in households without any of: telephone, mobile phone/internet	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Information	Access to mass media	Children (0-17 years) living in households without any of: television, radio, computer	Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
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Weighting and counting deprivations

Following UNICEF guidance and previous MDCP studies in Viet Nam, equal weights are applied across dimensions, reflecting that all dimensions represent fundamental children's rights that cannot be ranked or substituted.⁴⁹

For each child, the deprivation score is calculated as the weighted sum of deprivations across all applicable indicators.

Defining multidimensional child poverty

In line with the 2022 MDCP study, which itself draws on World Bank, UNICEF, and UNDP definitions for SDG 1.2 on multidimensional child poverty, children in this analysis are considered to be multidimensionally deprived in a dimension if they are deprived in more than 50 per cent of the indicators in that dimension.

Similarly in line with previous studies, in this analysis children are considered multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in at least two out of the total number of dimensions defined for their age level (i.e. a total of 4 material dimensions for children aged 0-4 years, and a total of 5 material dimensions for children aged 5-17 years).

While the two-dimension threshold is methodologically well-established for measuring and monitoring multidimensional child poverty, its interpretation in a policy context requires further clarification. The threshold acts as a measurement standard to identify children who experience multiple and overlapping deprivations, but it should not be understood as a rigid eligibility criterion for determining which (groups of) children require policy support. Children who are deprived in a single dimension, even though they may not be technically classified as multidimensionally poor under this framework, still experience a rights violation in that dimension and may be at heightened risk of falling into multidimensional poverty, particularly when exposed to economic shocks, household transitions, or life-course events such as the transition to secondary school. Policy responses informed by the MDCP analysis should therefore respond to both to the population above the threshold (where the urgency of integrated, multi-sectoral intervention is greatest) and to the broader population of children with single-dimension deprivations, where preventive and protective measures can potentially prevent further disadvantage.

Sectoral analysis and MDCP Measures

The structure of the MDCP results first presents a sectoral focus on single deprivations for children in each age group, summarizing deprivation rates by dimension and indicator.

Three complementary measures are calculated to provide a comprehensive picture of multidimensional child poverty amongst ethnic minority children. Together, these examine prevalence (headcount ratio), depth (average number of deprivations among the poor), and severity (distribution of deprivations) of MDCP among EM children. The three measures are detailed in Table 6.

⁴⁹ UNICEF, *Technical Briefing Note 3: Seven Reasons for Equal Weighting in Child Poverty Measurement* (2020), <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Technical-Briefing-Note-3.pdf>.

Table 6 Description of MDCP measures of prevalence (H), depth (A), and severity (M0).

Index/Measure	Definition	Calculation formula	Questions answered by measure
MDCP Headcount Ratio (H)	The proportion of children who are multidimensionally poor	$H = (\text{Number of MDCP children}) / (\text{Total number of children})$	"What percentage of ethnic minority children are multidimensionally poor?"; "Who are they? (which subgroups do they belong to?)", and "Where do they live?".
Intensity of Poverty (A)	The average deprivation score amongst multidimensionally poor children.	$A = (\text{Sum of deprivation scores of MDCP children}) / (\text{Number of MDCP children})$	"How severe are the deprivations experienced by poor children?", "Which sub-group of EM children experiences the highest intensity of multidimensional poverty?".
Adjusted Headcount Ratio / MDCP Index (M0)	The product of incidence and intensity. Accounts for both the proportion of children in poverty and the extent of their deprivations sensitive to changes in both, thus providing an overall summary measure that is useful for inter-group comparisons.	$M0 = H \times A$	"What is the overall level of multidimensional child poverty?"

These measures follow the Alkire-Foster class of multidimensional poverty measures⁵⁰, as adapted further for measuring multidimensional poverty among children by UNICEF and de Neubourg et al.⁵¹, and which allows for decomposition by population subgroups and dimensions. All sector-specific and MDCP measures are disaggregated or profiled by, where applicable:

MDCP measures are calculated and disaggregated by, among other characteristics, the below:

- **Age groups:** 0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5 years, 6-10 years, 11-14 years, 15-17 years
- **Gender:** Boys and girls
- **Geographic region:** Six socio-economic regions

⁵⁰ Sabina Alkire and James Foster, 'Counting and Multidimensional Poverty Measurement', *Journal of Public Economics* 95, nos 7–8 (2011): 476–87, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2010.11.006>.

⁵¹ Chris de Neubourg et al., *Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*, with UNICEF Office of Research, Innocenti Working Paper, nos 2012–10 (Florence, 2013).

- **Urban/rural residence**
- **Ethnic group categories:** Comparisons across major ethnic minority groups where sample sizes permit
- **Household characteristics:** Household wealth (using a proxy asset-based indicator), parental education, household composition, gender of the household head
- **Disability status:** Children with and without functional difficulties

3.3.3 Determinants Analysis

Multivariate regression analysis will be used to identify key predictors of disparities, controlling for confounders. In other words, multivariate regression models will be applied to identify the household and contextual factors most strongly associated with disparities in child well-being indicators. The approach will be used to quantify the relationship between ethnicity and key outcome variables (e.g. education attainment, healthcare access, child deprivation), while controlling for confounding factors such as household income, parental education, geographic location, gender, and age. This makes it possible to isolate the independent effect of ethnic minority status and identify structural disparities. Referring to a general model for a continuous outcome (e.g. years of schooling), the regression model can be specified as:

General regression specification to estimate the effect of ethnic minority membership on specific outcome variables, controlling for individual, household, and regional characteristics

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EM_i + \beta_2 Gender_i + \beta_3 Age_i + \beta_4 Urban_i + \beta_5 HHincome_i + \beta_6 ParentalEd_i + \beta_7 Region_i + \dots + \epsilon_i$$

Where:

- Y_i : Binary variable (0,1) depicting outcome of interest for individual i (e.g. child's school attendance, where 0 = not attending and 1 = attending)
- EM_i : Binary or categorical variable indicating ethnic minority group (reference: Kinh majority) for IPS 2024-based analysis; three-category population size-based EM variable for EMS 2024-based analysis.
- $Gender_i$: Dummy variable for gender of child, and separately for the gender of the household head.
- Age_i : Age or age group
- $Urban_i$: Urban/rural residence dummy
- $HHincome_i$: Household income or wealth index
- $ParentalEd_i$: Highest level of parental education
- $R Region_i$: Regional fixed effects

- ϵ_i : Error term

For binary or multinomial outcomes, such as access to health services, a logistic regression model will be used, where Y_i in the equation above will be replaced by $\text{logit}(P(Y_i=1))$, representing the log-odds the outcome occurs (e.g. individual i has /does not have access to healthcare). Other covariates may also be included, with the above list being an example.

All models control for confounding variables to isolate the independent effect of ethnicity membership (between ethnic minority groups, and between ethnic minority and majority groups, where data allows). Geographic fixed effects (province/region) are included to control for spatial variation. Results will report odds ratios (for logistic models) with standard errors and significance levels, which represent the ratio of odds of an outcome occurring for a given group relative to a reference group, holding all other factors constant. An OR above 1 indicates higher odds of the outcome, an OR below 1 indicates lower odds, and an OR of 1 indicates no difference. Results are interpretable as the change in odds in the outcome Y , given a 1-unit change in the independent variable, for example, “Being from an ethnic minority group increases/decreases the odds of a child being out of school by $X\%$ ($p < 0.01$), after controlling for household wealth, parental education, and geographic location.”⁵²

All models, as summarized in Table 7, were estimated separately for male and female subsamples to identify gender-specific determinants and assess whether the key drivers of each outcome differ between boys and girls. Where possible we estimate each model on both EMS 2024 and IPS 2024; however, because variable availability differs (for example, IPS-based estimates lack labour and multidimensional child poverty measures), IPS models allow for comparing Kinh and ethnic minority groups, whereas EMS models cover only ethnic minority groups.

Table 7 Multivariate logistic regression model specifications for determinant analysis

	Model	Dependent variable(s)	Dataset	Independent variables
6.1	Education outcomes	Child aged 5-17 years is not attending school (age appropriate)	EMS, IPS	Ethnicity variables: ethnic minority category per population size (EMS); Kinh vs. ethnic minority (IPS)
6.2	Health access	EMS: Deprivation in the Health dimension, in terms of being deprived in at least 2 out of three conditions: 1) no age-appropriate vaccination; 2) no health centre visits in the past year; 3) no health insurance. IPS: Child aged <2 years lives with a woman whose most recent birth was not delivered by a skilled attendant	EMS, IPS	Background: Age, sex, urban/rural area, socioeconomic

⁵² For outcomes with low baseline prevalence (below approximately 10%), odds ratios approximate relative risk (change in the probability of the outcome) and can be interpreted as “X times as likely”; for higher-prevalence outcomes, they indicate the magnitude and direction of association but should not be directly equated with relative probabilities.

6.3	Housing conditions	Child aged 0-17 years lives in a household with at least two out of the three conditions: 1) no clean cooking or lighting fuel; 2) non-solid or simple housing; 3) <8m ² living area.	EMS, IPS	region, disability, child marriage, education level of adults in the household (household head, women), sex of household head, wealth quintile
6.4	Water access	Child aged 0-17 lives in a household without access to improved drinking water sources.	EMS, IPS	
6.5	Sanitation access	Child aged 0-17 lives in a household without access to improved sanitation facilities.		
6.6	Digital access	EMS: Child aged 0-17 lives in a household without access to communication devices (landline, mobile phone, internet) and/or media devices (television, computer, radio) IPS: same as for IPS, excluding internet access	EMS, IPS	
6.7	Child protection	EMS: Child aged 15-17 years is engaged in work of at least 43 hours in the last week EMS / IPS: Child under 18 years old is/was ever married	EMS, IPS	
6.8	Multi-dimensional child poverty	EMS: Child aged 0-17 years is deprived in at least two dimensions as per the MDCP analysis	EMS	
6.9	Unemployed	EMS: Working age individual is not employed but part of the labour force	EMS	
6.10	Received loan from the Social Policy bank	EMS: Individual lives in a household that received a loan from the social policy bank	EMS	

Household-level regressions were estimated both for samples of individuals living in households, and a restricted sample of household heads using household weights. Each model controls for ethnicity, area, region, sex and education of the household head, and household dependency ratio. Gender differences are captured through the sex of the household head and reported as odds ratios.

3.4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

Representation of ethnic minority populations in EMS 2024 vs IPS 2024 surveys

The EMS sample is designed to be representative of ethnic minority populations in ethnic minority areas, not nationally representative of the Kinh population. Therefore, Kinh children in this sample may differ from the national Kinh population (e.g., they live in ethnic minority-concentrated areas). For nationally representative estimates of Kinh children, the 2024 IPS provides a more appropriate dataset. The comparison between Kinh children (from IPS 2024) and ethnic minority children (from EMS 2024) reflects disparities at the national level. It does not capture potential variations in outcomes for Kinh children specifically living in ethnic minority-concentrated areas. Future research could explore within-area ethnic disparities using IPS microdata with geographic identifiers.

While disparities between EM groups exist, the gap between EMs collectively and the Kinh majority remains the largest structural divide. This limitation should be kept in mind when interpreting intra-EM disparities, using the EMS 2024-based analysis. While there are important differences across EM groups, these are often smaller in magnitude than the structural disparities between all EMs collectively and the Kinh. In addition, ethnic minority groups are geographically dispersed and often face common disadvantages related to remoteness, language, education, and service/market access. These disadvantages cut across group boundaries, making narrowly ethnic-specific comparisons potentially less policy-relevant and interventions more difficult to target.

The EMS 2024 sampling frame targets ethnic minority households but does not exclude households with Kinh members. In our analysis, household-level variables (education, wealth, housing) may reflect contributions from Kinh household members. Although this accurately represents the household context in which EM individuals live, it is important to note that "household head education" or "household wealth" may partly derive from Kinh members' characteristics. In practice, this means that individuals classified as ethnic minority by self-reported ethnicity but living in mixed EM-Kinh households may benefit from the social capital, language proficiency, service-access networks, and economic resources associated with the Kinh group. Conversely, grouping these children together with those in ethnically homogeneous EM households may lead to slightly underestimated deprivation rates for some groups, particularly for ethnic groups with higher rates of intermarriage.

Lack of income or consumption data

The EMS does not collect detailed household income or consumption data, which are required to fully replicate Viet Nam's official (household-level) multidimensional poverty measure under Decree 07/2021/ND-CP. Therefore, multidimensional poverty of EM population cannot be measured and analysed. Hence, it is not possible to measure and analyse children living in multidimensionally poor households. Instead, multidimensional child poverty at child-level and focusing on rights that constitute poverty will be estimated as guided by the metadata of SDG indicator 1.1.2.

Comparability of MDCP study against previous studies

It is important to note that, due to data differences and resultant differences in the construction of the MDCP framework of indicators, dimensions, and age groups using EMS 2024 data, all comparative analyses of the results of this study against those of previous studies are to be interpreted with caution, as they are not directly comparable.

Child-specific data limitations

Compared to previous studies using VHLSS and SDGCW 2020-21 data, the EMS 2024 data is comparatively less rich in child-specific information, which limits the scope of the MDCP analysis. These gaps constrain the depth of child poverty analysis and limit comparability with previous MDCP studies as well as national and international frameworks. For example, indicators on safely managed WASH services, access to handwashing facilities, child protection from abuse and exploitation, early childhood development, infant and young child feeding, children's anthropometry and children's nutritional status, could not be included in this study due to lack of data. Further research into these missing dimensions would be necessary to provide a fuller picture of the situation of EM children and how it compares to that of Kinh children.

Despite these limitations, EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 remain valuable data sources for analysing ethnic disparities in material living conditions, health access, educational outcomes, and housing quality, as these are all critical dimensions for assessing the fulfilments of children's rights. The findings generated from these surveys provide essential evidence for policy development, meanwhile also acknowledging that a complete picture of child well-being amongst ethnic minorities would require complementary data from more child-focused surveys.

Contextualisation with national benchmarks

While direct comparisons between EM and Kinh children are not possible in EMS, EMS-based results will be situated against national MDCP and deprivation trends using the IPS 2024, SDGCW 2020-2021, and other secondary analyses.

Methodological caveats will be clearly noted when interpreting indirect comparisons across datasets with differing designs and indicator definitions.

Interpretation of determinant analysis

Critically, a limitation of non-experimental methods means that the research may only be able to identify correlations which – via further inference and triangulation with other data and literature sources – could be identified as potential but not definitive causal pathways. The careful interpretation of quantitative analyses to differentiate between causation and correlation will be carefully and transparently addressed in the results sections of the report. Without random assignment, observed associations between ethnicity and outcomes may be confounded by unobserved factors (e.g., historical socio-cultural and linguistic barriers, geographic isolation, cultural practices) that our models cannot fully capture. Additionally, reverse causality cannot be ruled out for certain outcomes – for example, poor health may lead to lower educational attainment, rather than vice versa.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES WITHIN AND ACROSS ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

Before examining disparities in educational outcomes, it is essential to understand the composition and characteristics of Vietnam's ethnic minority population captured in the EMS 2024 survey, complemented by broader national contextualisation based on the IPS 2024 survey.

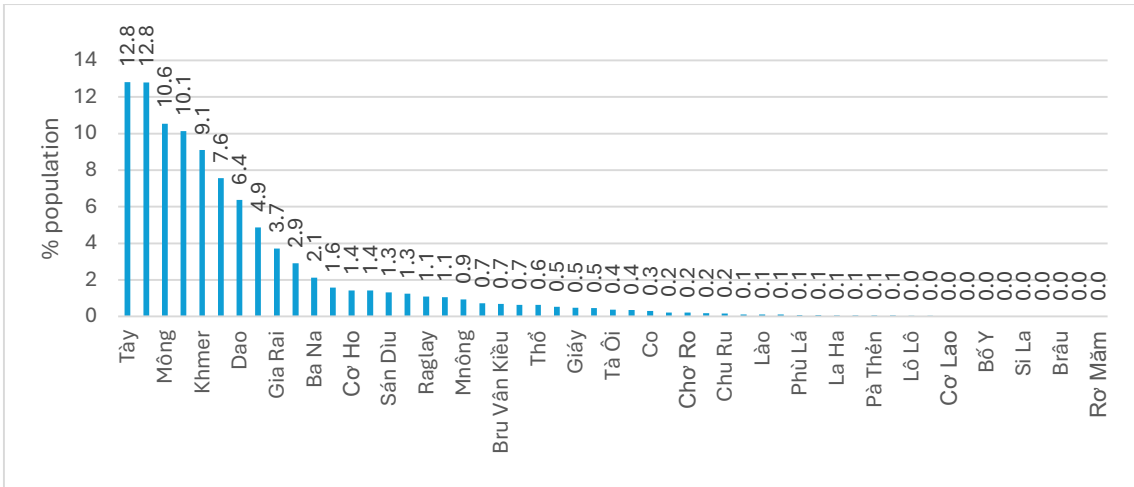
This section presents the demographic profile of the 53 ethnic minority groups included in the study, exploring their distribution by population size, geographic location, and key household characteristics. Understanding this heterogeneity is critical for contextualising the educational disparities examined in subsequent sections, as disparities often intersect with factors such as ethnic group size, regional location, and demographic composition. The following analysis establishes the baseline characteristics of the population under study and highlights important variations across ethnic communities that shape educational access and outcomes.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

Figure 1 illustrates the weighted population distribution across the 53 ethnic minority groups included in the EMS 2024 survey. The Tày and Thái ethnic group represents the largest proportion at 12.8% of the ethnic minority population, followed by Mông (10.6%), Mường (10.1%) and Khmer (9.4%). The distribution exhibits considerable heterogeneity, with the ten largest groups accounting for the majority of the ethnic minority population, while numerous smaller groups each represent less than 1% of the total.

Table 8 categorises ethnic minority groups by population size, revealing that large groups ($\geq 1,000,000$ population) comprise 63% of the weighted ethnic minority sample, medium-sized groups (10,000 to $<1,000,000$) represent 36.5%, whilst very small groups ($<10,000$) constitute only 0.5% of the population. This distribution underscores the diversity within Vietnam's ethnic minority landscape, with a small number of large groups and numerous smaller communities.

Figure 1 Weighted share of the EMS 2024 ethnic minority population, by group (53 groups; percentages sum to 100 within the EM sample)



Geographic patterns shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 demonstrate marked regional concentration of ethnic minorities. The Northern midlands and mountain areas region hosts the majority (51.3%) of the ethnic minority population, followed by the North Central region (14.5%) and the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands (15.9%). Urban-rural distribution varies by region, with the South East region showing the highest urbanisation rate (54.0%), whilst other regions remain predominantly rural, with rural populations exceeding 46-93%.

Table 8 Distribution of sample of Ethnic Minority Groups by Size Category (EMS 2024)

Ethnic group size category	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
>1,000,000 population	1,159,998	59.26	1,232,269	62.95
10,000 - <1,000,000 population	748,610	38.24	715,532.27	36.55
Very small population	48,928	2.5	9,734.85	0.5
Total	1,957,536	100	1,957,236.12	100

Note: Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP defines very small ethnic minority groups as those with populations under 10,000.

Figure 2 Geographic distribution of ethnic minority groups by region and area (EMS 2024)

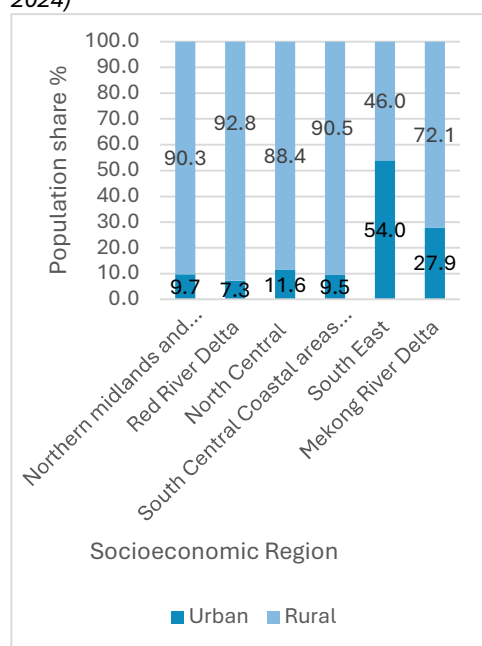
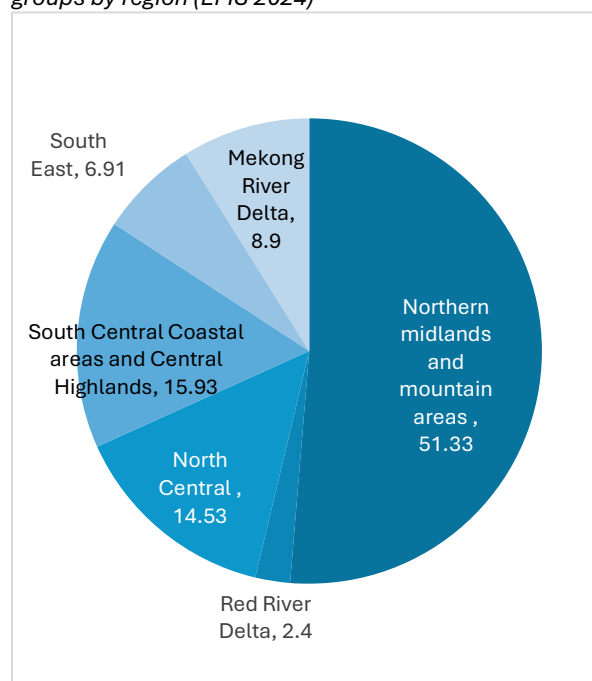


Figure 3 Geographic distribution of ethnic minority groups by region (EMS 2024)



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

Table 9 reveals important variations across ethnic group size categories. Very small ethnic groups display a notably younger age structure, with 41.5% of their population being under 18 years compared to 32.8% in large groups. Rural residence is nearly universal amongst very small groups (95.32%), substantially higher than large groups (87.05%). Household composition also differs, with very small groups more likely to have three or more children (33.07%) compared to large groups (19.37%), and higher dependency ratios, with 48.24% of households having more dependents than working adults. 19% of the EM population were ever married before age 18

years, and early marriage appears to be more prevalent among the smallest ethnic groups (27.1%), compared to the largest (18.0%).

Table 9 Socio-economic profiles by population and major ethnic minority groupings, EMS 2024

Profile		Ethnic group size category			Total
		Large (≥1,000,000)	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	Very small (<10,000)	
Sex	Male	50.50	50.12	50.00	50.36
	Female	49.50	49.88	50.00	49.64
Age group (5-year intervals)	0-4	7.50	8.11	9.86	7.74
	5-9	9.78	10.17	12.59	9.94
	10-14	10.41	10.42	12.93	10.43
	15-19	7.60	8.56	9.24	7.96
	20-24	6.22	7.93	7.03	6.85
	25-29	6.85	8.45	8.04	7.44
	30-34	8.98	9.15	8.38	9.04
	35-39	8.68	7.94	7.38	8.40
	40-44	7.26	6.73	6.03	7.06
	45-49	6.15	5.45	4.97	5.89
	50-54	5.31	4.50	4.14	5.01
	55-59	4.85	3.78	3.14	4.45
	60-64	4.23	3.37	2.48	3.91
	65-69	2.52	2.02	1.44	2.33
	70+	3.66	3.39	2.36	3.55
Urban/rural status	Urban	12.95	17.47	4.68	14.56
	Rural	87.05	82.53	95.32	85.44
Is child (under age 18y)	Is not child <18y	67.19	65.84	58.48	66.65
	Is child <18Y	32.81	34.16	41.52	33.35
HH head sex	Male	83.55	78.20	85.20	81.61
	Female	16.45	21.80	14.80	18.39
Has Disability	No	98.20	98.12	98.46	98.17
	Yes	1.80	1.88	1.55	1.83
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)	<1	61.71	59.95	51.76	61.01
	≥1 (More dependents than working adults)	38.29	40.05	48.24	38.99
Number of children	None	20.14	18.32	12.33	19.43
	1	23.63	21.91	19.79	22.98
	2	36.86	35.75	34.81	36.45

Profile		Ethnic group size category			Total
		Large (≥1,000,000)	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	Very small (<10,000)	
under 18Y in the Househ old	3+	19.37	24.02	33.07	21.14
Total		100	100	100	100

Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

The Intercensal Population Survey 2024 sample includes both Kinh majority and ethnic minority groups, with EM individuals comprising approximately 1/5th of the IPS 2024 sample. As per Table 10, ethnic minority groups make up an estimated 15% of the total population, compared to 85% of Kinh population.

Table 10 - Distribution of Kinh and Ethnic Minority Groups (IPS 2024)

Ethnic group size category	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Kinh	1,099,060	80.99	1,159,132.80	85.41
Other ethnic minority	258,055	19.01	197,982.20	14.59
Total			1,357,115	100

Source: Author's calculations based on IPS 2024 data.

4.2 EDUCATION

4.2.1 General Education System Structure

According to Vietnam's Education Law, the general education system comprises three levels, each with specific duration and entry age requirements. As of the EMS survey date (1 July 2024), school-age populations can be identified by their birth year corresponding to each education level (Table 11).

Table 11 Viet Nam's General Education System Structure

Education Level	Duration	Grade Levels	Entry Age	Birth Years (as of 1 July 2024)
Primary School (Tiểu học)	5 years	Grades 1-5	6 years	2013-2017
Lower Secondary School (THCS)	4 years	Grades 6-9	11 years	2009-2012
Upper Secondary School (THPT)	3 years	Grades 10-12	15 years	2006-2008

Note: The school-age population for general education at the time of survey (1 July 2024) encompasses individuals born between 2006 and 2017, spanning all three educational levels.

4.2.2 School Attendance, Gross and Net Attendance Ratios

Both EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data suggest that ethnic minority children are close to parity at primary and lower-secondary education levels, but gaps widen at the upper-secondary level and disparities are particularly prominent at the level of tertiary education (IPS EM 56% and 7% respectively, vs. Kinh 84% and 41% respectively). EMS-based analysis shows even lower upper-secondary and tertiary attendance rates for medium and very small EM groups. It is clear from the focused EMS analysis that very small and medium-sized EM groups, rural areas, and certain regions (South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands, Mekong River Delta, and South East) are lagging behind. Comparatively, the EMS sample suggests that those living in urban areas and households with highly educated households approach the outcomes for Kinh/Hoa groups based on the IPS 2024 survey. GAR>100% based on EMS 2024 at lower grades reflects over-/under-age enrolment and repeaters, but the disadvantage pattern remains the same.

In terms of gross and net attendance ratios, across ethnic minority groups, primary participation is near-universal (Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) around 94-98%; Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) around 101-104%), but disparities widen from lower secondary and peak at tertiary. By upper secondary school, geographic disparities become more apparent: the NAR ranges from around 75% (Red River Delta), compared to 36% in South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands, 65.7% in urban areas compared to 49.7% in rural areas. Very small ethnic groups 32.7% vs 57.0% for large groups. At tertiary level, disparities are largest: urban 21.2% vs rural 4.3%; South East 22.5% and Red River 8.7% versus South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands 2.3%.

Gender gaps favour females from lower secondary upward (upper-secondary NAR 54.6% female vs 48.8% male). The educational achievement of the household head shows a strong trend - where the household head has achieved at least upper secondary education, upper-secondary NAR reaches around 69-83% and tertiary around 16-24%, compared with much lower rates when the household head has achieved less than primary school.

Among EM children and youth, disability appears to be the largest axis of exclusion, as the NAR among children with a disability is 54% (primary), 31% (lower secondary), and 9% (upper secondary), versus 97%, 87%, and 52% for EM peers without disability.

The GARs being above 100% at early levels further reflect possible grade repetition among EM children. At higher levels, GAR converges toward the NAR, preserving the same equity gradients.

Overall, these figures suggest that policy attention should target rural areas, small ethnic groups, South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands/Mekong, low-education households, and children with disabilities, especially for transition and retention beyond lower secondary. The widening of gender gaps at higher education levels among ethnic minority populations likely reflects not only economic barriers but also the operation of gendered social norms. As girls enter adolescence, they are more likely to assume domestic and care responsibilities within the household, reducing the time and opportunity available for schooling. In communities where early marriage remains prevalent, girls face an additional risk factor to drop out of school due to persistent social norms. On the other hand, in absolute terms, boys are more likely to be out of school than girls, and face sharper increases in non-attendance during adolescence, a pattern likely driven by early entry into agricultural and manual labour. Policy interventions targeting secondary retention must therefore address not only financial constraints but also the normative environment surrounding boys' and girls' education.

Table 12 Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and Net Attendance Ratios (NAR), by various individual and household characteristics and schooling level

Profile (dataset)		Primary School		Lower Secondary School		Upper Secondary School		College/University	
		NAR	GAR	NAR	GAR	NAR	GAR	NAR	GAR
Ethnic Group (IPS 2024)	Kinh/Hoa	98.4	98.7	96.2	96.5	84.0	84.4	40.5	47.0
	Ethnic minority	97.7	98.6	90.4	91.3	55.6	56.2	6.9	8.7
Ethnic group size category (EMS 2024)	Large (≥1,000,000)	96.6	103.5	89.6	94.1	57.0	60.0	5.7	8.7
	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	95.8	102.6	82.5	87.1	43.5	45.9	7.9	10.6
	Very small (<10,000)	97.3	104.3	87.6	91.8	32.7	34.3	2.7	4.3
Sex (EMS 2024)	Male	96.3	103.5	85.9	90.6	48.8	51.5	6.2	9.3
	Female	96.4	102.9	88.2	92.5	54.6	57.5	7.0	9.6
Area (EMS 2024)	Urban	96.2	101.9	89.5	93.7	65.7	68.9	21.2	28.8
	Rural	96.3	103.4	86.6	91.2	49.7	52.4	4.3	6.4
Region (EMS 2024)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	97.2	103.7	91.4	95.6	57.3	59.8	4.7	7.4
	Red River Delta	98.0	101.2	96.1	99.0	74.7	77.9	8.7	11.7
	North Central	96.9	104.3	91.2	96.5	57.5	61.6	5.3	6.9
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	95.3	102.1	79.0	83.6	36.4	38.5	2.3	3.7
	South East	94.2	101.7	79.2	83.6	49.9	53.0	22.5	28.2
	Mekong River Delta	93.6	104.0	77.4	83.8	46.1	50.8	13.0	19.3
Sex of HH-Head (EMS 2024)	Male	96.5	103.4	87.8	92.2	52.8	55.6	6.0	8.6
	Female	95.6	102.5	83.2	88.1	46.8	49.4	9.1	13.1
Highest education level of HH-Head (EMS 2024)	Less than primary	94.7	103.2	76.9	81.8	32.5	34.5	2.7	3.8
	Primary	96.8	103.6	87.0	91.3	50.9	53.6	5.7	7.5
	Lower secondary	97.0	103.2	92.8	97.2	64.5	67.7	8.5	11.4
	Upper secondary	97.4	103.1	94.6	98.5	76.9	81.1	18.8	23.3
	Vocational high school	96.7	103.0	92.7	97.3	69.8	73.2	15.5	21.4
	College and above	97.3	102.5	96.0	100.7	82.1	85.5	24.3	49.4
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH (EMS 2024)	Less than primary	94.1	102.5	76.1	79.8	28.7	30.9	1.4	2.5
	Primary	96.0	103.6	83.6	89.0	27.5	29.5	2.1	3.0
	Lower secondary	96.8	103.3	89.9	94.5	59.2	61.9	1.8	2.8
	Upper secondary	97.3	103.4	94.3	98.7	61.8	65.2	11.4	14.0
	Vocational high school	97.0	103.8	90.5	95.1	68.6	72.1	16.2	21.2
	College and above	97.4	103.3	95.1	99.9	81.5	85.2	30.4	51.6
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) (EMS 2024)	No	96.6	103.5	87.3	91.9	52.0	54.8		
	Yes	54.2	60.8	31.1	33.4	9.0 ^a	9.6 ^a		

Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data.

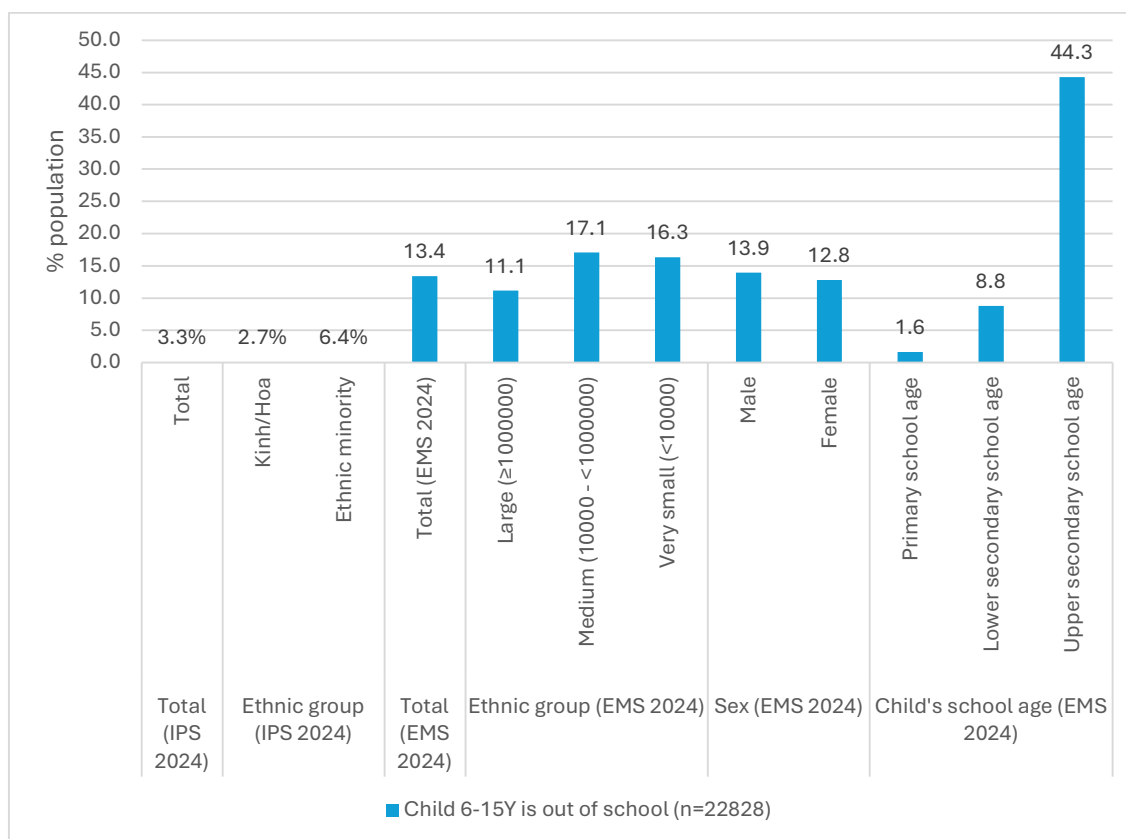
^a Upper Secondary School estimates for children with disabilities should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size (n=63 attending). College/University estimates for children with disabilities are omitted due to insufficient sample size (n=6 attending) leading to unreliable estimates.

4.2.3 Out of School

Viet Nam sustains high participation through primary school, but keeping adolescents in school remains a central challenge. Across both EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 datasets, out-of-school risk rises sharply at lower-secondary and peaks at upper-secondary age; ethnic minority children are consistently more affected than Kinh/Hoa (Figure 4). While absolute levels differ between surveys, they point to the same priorities for improving adolescent retention and re-engagement, with specialised support for ethnic minority groups.

Further analysis of the EMS 2024 survey show that out-of-school rates for children are 13.4% overall but rise sharply with age (1.6% at primary age; 8.8% at lower-secondary; 44.3% at upper-secondary age) and along clear vulnerability gradients: boys, rural children, poorer quintiles (22.4% poorest vs. 4.1% richest), and households where women have low education show higher risk of children being out-of-school. Children with any disability are dramatically more likely to be out of school (61.8% vs. 13.1%), and there are also strong regional/provincial contrasts, for example from around 5.3% in the Red River Delta and provinces like Ninh Bình/Bắc Ninh to >20% in the South East, South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands, and provinces such as Tây Ninh and Gia Lai (Table 32, Annex 9.1). Among EM groups, “medium” groups fare worst (17.1%) compared with large groups (11.1%) and very small groups (16.3%). All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Figure 4 Out of school rates among children of primary-upper secondary school age, based on EMS and IPS 2024 data



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data.

4.2.4 Literacy

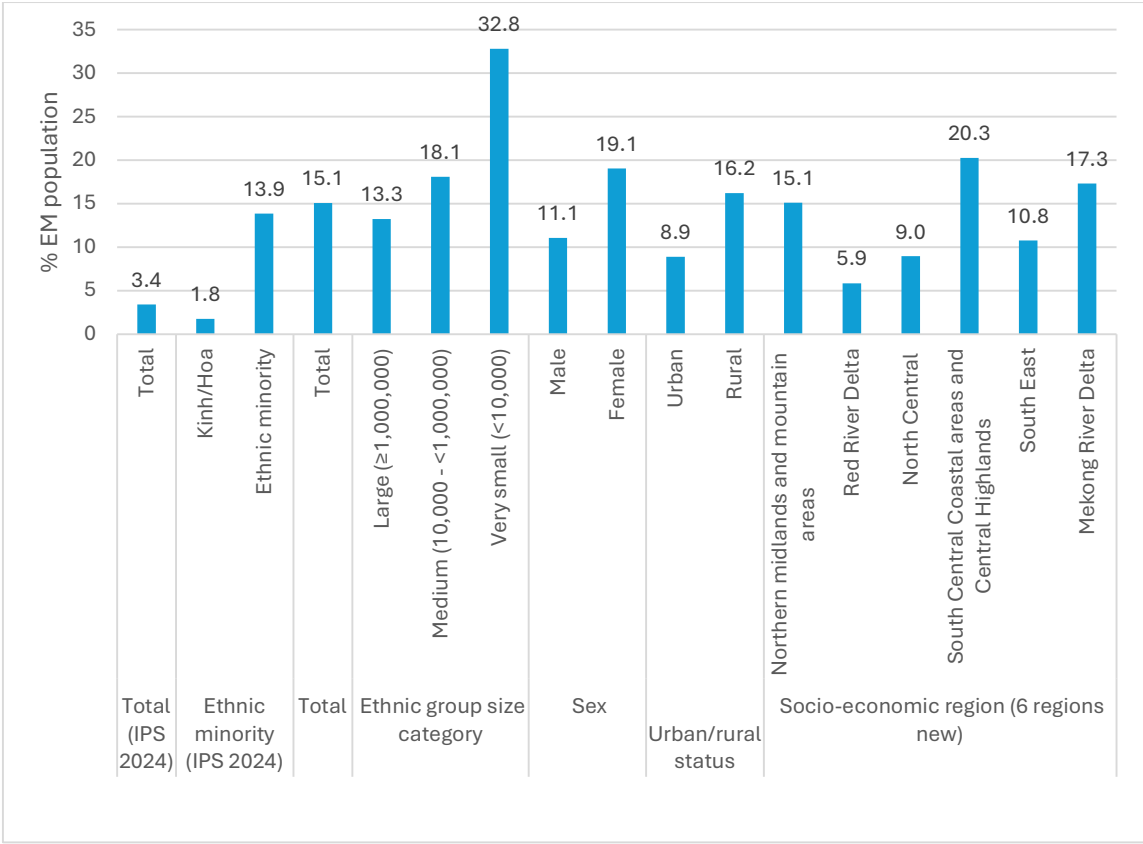
Figure 5 presents the distribution of illiteracy rates across various demographic and geographic dimensions within ethnic minority populations, based on both EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data. IPS 2024 shows ethnic minority illiteracy at 13.9%, compared to 3.4% nationally and 1.8% among Kinh/Hoa. This is about four times the national rate and eight times Kinh/Hoa, showing a significant gap in literacy among the population of 15 years and over. EMS 2024 mirrors this gap within EM populations, with illiteracy rising from 13.3% in large groups to 32.8% in very small groups, and higher for females (19.1%) than males (11.1%).

Among EM populations, the overall illiteracy rate stands at 15.1%, with substantial variation observed across ethnic group sizes. Very small ethnic groups (<10,000) experience the highest illiteracy rates at 32.8%, which is more than double the rate of large ethnic groups (>1,000,000) at 13.3%. According to the EMS 2024, 2.9% percent of EM individuals belong to ethnic groups without a written language. Geographic location also plays a significant role, with urban areas showing lower illiteracy rates (8.9%) compared to rural areas (16.2%). Across socio-economic regions, the Red River Delta demonstrates the lowest illiteracy rate at 5.9%, whilst the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands exhibits the highest at 20.3%.

Figure 6 examines illiteracy rates in relation to household and individual characteristics. Educational attainment of the household head shows a clear gradient, with illiteracy rates declining from 34.0% in households where the head has less than primary education to just 3.2% where the head has college education or above, with similar patterns observed in terms of the educational achievement of women aged 15-49 years in the household.

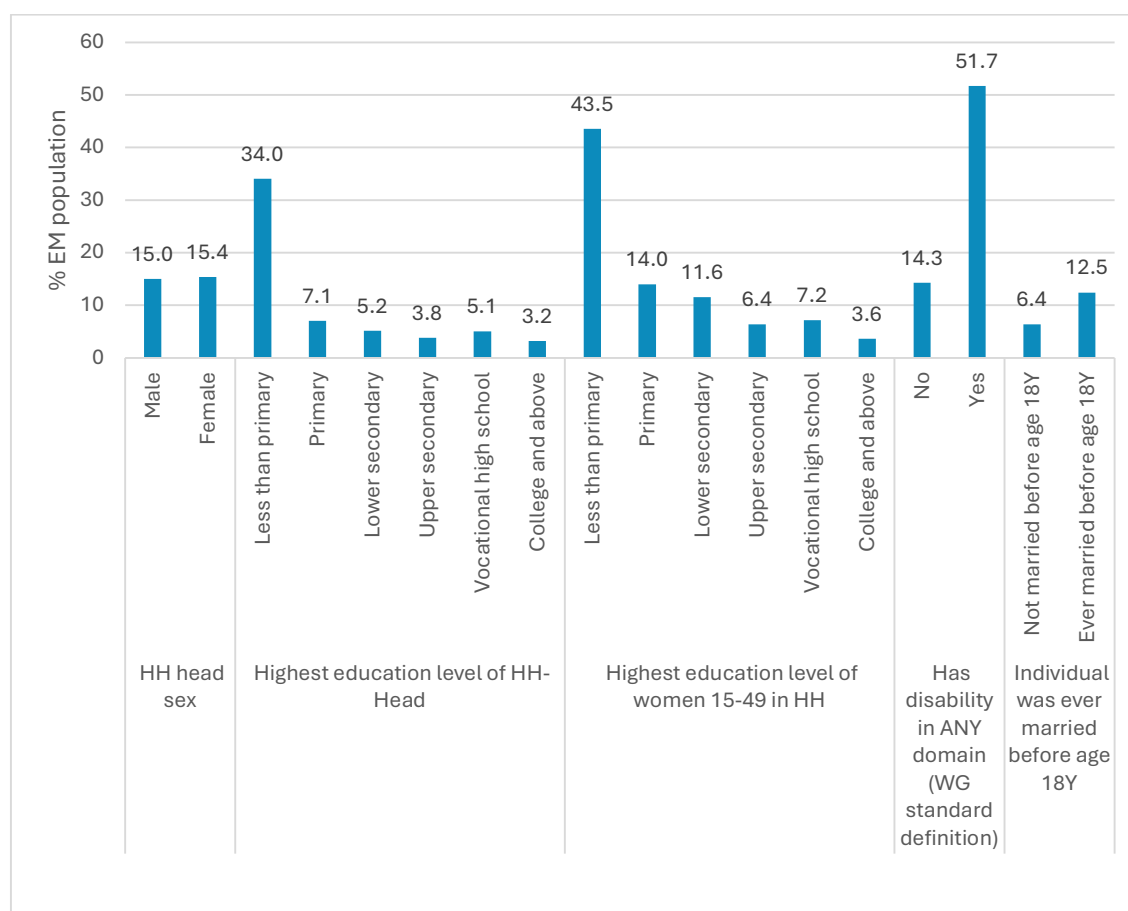
Individuals with disabilities show considerably higher illiteracy rates (51.7%) compared to those without (14.3%). Notably, individuals who were married before age 18 demonstrate elevated illiteracy rates, being twice as likely to be illiterate (12.5%) compared to those who were not married before age 18 years (6.4%). All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Figure 5 Percentage of illiterate population (age 15+) by ethnic grouping, sex, and geography (EMS 2024, IPS 2024)*



Source: Author’s calculations based on EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data. Calculations based on EMS 2024 unless indicated otherwise.

Figure 6 Percentage of illiterate population by individual and household characteristics (EMS 2024)



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024.

4.2.5 Education attainment among working-age populations

As seen in Table 13, across both surveys, educational attainment is markedly lower for ethnic minorities than for Kinh/Hoa. IPS 2024 shows Kinh/Hoa adults concentrated at upper secondary (52%), while EM persons are far less likely to reach upper secondary (29%) and much more likely to stop at primary or below (39% vs. 21% for Kinh/Hoa). EMS 2024, which is focused on EM populations, confirms these steep gradients within EM groups as well. For example, “very small” groups have the highest share of the population that completed below primary (35%) and the lowest upper-secondary completion (10%), with clear urban and wealth advantages (upper secondary rises from 7% in the poorest quintile to 20% in the richest). These patterns underline the need for “second chance” and skill-building pathways targeted to poorer, rural, and smaller EM communities, to close attainment gaps, facilitate school-to-work transitions, and break intergenerational cycles of disadvantage. Among EM populations, gender gaps are modest relative to ethnicity and wealth. EM women are more likely than men to have below-primary schooling ($\approx 22\%$ vs. 18%) yet also slightly more likely to have completed upper secondary ($\approx 15\%$ vs. 13%), suggesting cohort effects and uneven progress. All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Table 13 Educational attainment among working age persons, by ethnic grouping

Sample			Highest level of educational achievement			
			Below primary school	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school
Total (IPS 2024)	Total		5.3	16.4	24.9	44.8
Ethnic group (IPS 2024)	Kinh/Hoa		4.7	16.6	26.6	52.1
	Ethnic minority		12.8	26.6	31.3	29.3
Total (EMS 2024)	Total		20.2	23.4	28.7	14.0
Ethnic group (EMS 2024)	Large ($\geq 1,000,000$)		18.0	22.1	30.0	15.6
	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)		24.0	25.9	26.6	11.3
	Very small (<10,000)		35.1	18.7	29.5	9.6
Area	Urban		13.3	20.6	21.6	16.7
	Rural		21.4	23.9	30.0	13.5
Sex	Male		18.4	24.4	28.8	12.9
	Female		22.1	22.4	28.7	15.2
Wealth quintile	Poorest		35.6	26.7	27.6	6.8
	Second		26.0	27.1	29.6	11.6
	Middle		19.2	25.8	30.4	14.6
	Fourth		12.9	22.4	29.9	17.6
	Richest		5.8	14.6	26.3	20.0
Age at first marriage	<18		11.16	19.44	29.99	19.8
	≥ 18		19.44	29.92	38.18	8.31

Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 and IPS 2024 data. Calculations based on EMS 2024 unless indicated otherwise.

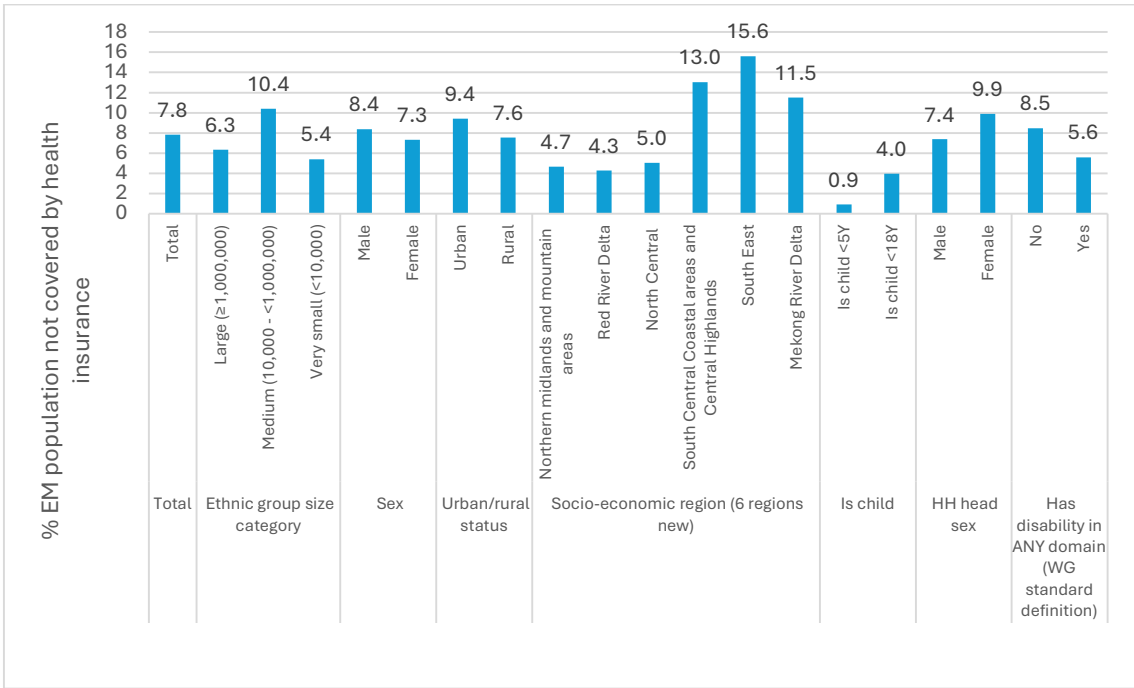
4.3 HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.3.1 Health insurance coverage

Overall health insurance coverage amongst ethnic minorities is relatively high at 92.2%, though notable disparities exist across demographic and socioeconomic groups. Age emerges as a particularly strong determinant of coverage, with near-universal insurance amongst young children (99.09% for those aged 0-4 years), declining to its lowest point amongst young adults aged 25-29 years (88.49%, with 11.5% not covered, see Table 30), before gradually increasing again in older age groups. Children under 18 years demonstrate substantially lower rates of health insurance non-coverage (3.97%) compared to adults (9.7%), reflecting targeted policies to ensure child health protection.

Geographic and socioeconomic variations reveal important disparities in health insurance access. The South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands (87%) and South East (84.4%) regions exhibit the lowest coverage rates, with 13-16% not covered, whilst the Red River Delta achieves the highest (95.7%) coverage rate. Medium-sized ethnic groups show lower coverage (89.6%) compared to both large (93.7%) and very small groups (94.6%). A clear educational gradient is evident, with coverage rising from 89.5% amongst households where the head has less than primary education to 96.5% where the head has college education or above. Similarly, household wealth quintiles correlate positively with insurance coverage, ranging from 91.8% in the poorest quintile to 95.2% in the richest. Female-headed households exhibit slightly lower coverage (90.1%) than male-headed households (92.6%), and urban residents show marginally lower rates (90.6%) than their rural counterparts (92.5%).

Figure 7 Health insurance non-coverage by ethnic grouping and background characteristic (EMS 2024)



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

4.3.2 Immunization coverage among children under 1 year of age

Definition of age-appropriate full vaccination for children under one year

Based on the EMS 2024 survey, the vaccination deprivation indicator measures whether children aged 0-11 months have received all vaccines appropriate for their specific age according to Vietnam's National Immunisation Schedule. The indicator uses a cumulative, age-appropriate approach rather than a fixed set of vaccines for all children under one year.

Children are classified into five age groups based on the vaccination schedule:

- 0-1 month: Should have received BCG and Hepatitis B at birth
- 2 months: Should have received all previous vaccines plus Polio 1 and Pentavalent 1 (DTP-HepB-Hib 1)
- 4 months: Should have received all previous vaccines plus Polio 2 and Pentavalent 2
- 4-8 months: Should have received all previous vaccines plus Polio 3 and Pentavalent 3
- 9-11 months: Should have received all previous vaccines plus Measles 1

A child is considered deprived (having no age-appropriate full vaccination) if they are missing any vaccine that should have been administered by their current age. A child is not deprived only if they have received the complete set of age-appropriate vaccines. This approach accounts for the fact that vaccination requirements increase progressively with age, ensuring that older infants are held to higher completion standards than younger ones.

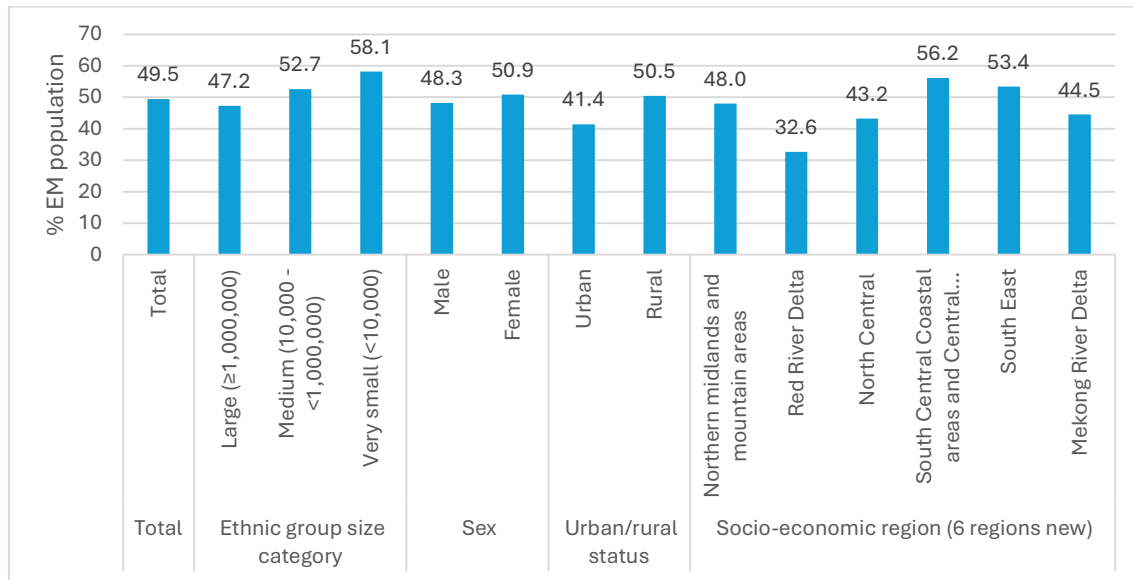
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Ethnic Minorities and Religions (MERA). 'Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of the 53 Ethnic Minority Groups 2024'. General Statistics Office, 2024.

Overall, 49.5% of children under one year did not receive age-appropriate full vaccination, indicating substantial gaps in immunisation coverage. Ethnic group size demonstrates a clear pattern, with very small groups experiencing the highest rates of incomplete vaccination (58.1%), followed by medium-sized groups (52.7%) and large groups (47.2%) (Figure 8). Males show slightly higher rates of missed vaccination (50.9%) compared to females (48.3%).

Geographic disparities are pronounced, with the Red River Delta achieving the best coverage (only 32.6% not fully vaccinated) and the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands performing worst (56.2%). Rural areas show marginally better vaccination uptake than urban areas (50.5% versus 41.4% not fully vaccinated).

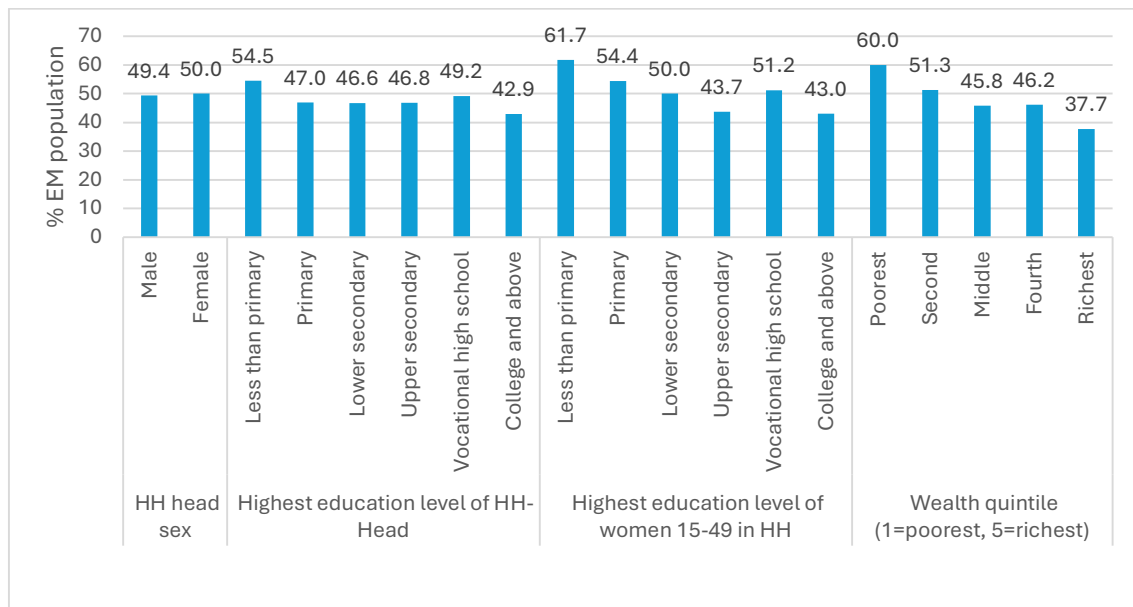
Educational attainment of both household heads and women of reproductive age shows strong associations with vaccination completion among children under 1 year of age (Figure 9). Where household heads have less than primary education, 61.7% of children are not fully vaccinated, declining to 42.9% where heads have college education or above. A similar gradient exists for women's education. Wealth emerges as a critical determinant, with incomplete vaccination ranging from 60.0% in the poorest quintile to 37.7% in the richest, representing a substantial equity gap in child health protection.

Figure 8 No age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year), by ethnic grouping, sex, and geography



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

Figure 9 No age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year), by various household characteristics



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

4.3.3 Healthcare service access and utilisation

According to IPS 2024 data, 2.1% of the population of women with recent births did not have a skilled attendant at delivery. Disaggregated by ethnic group, this figure reveals stark equity gaps,

with 0.37% of Kinh women having not had a skilled attendant at the most recent birth, compared with 8.8% of EM women.⁵³

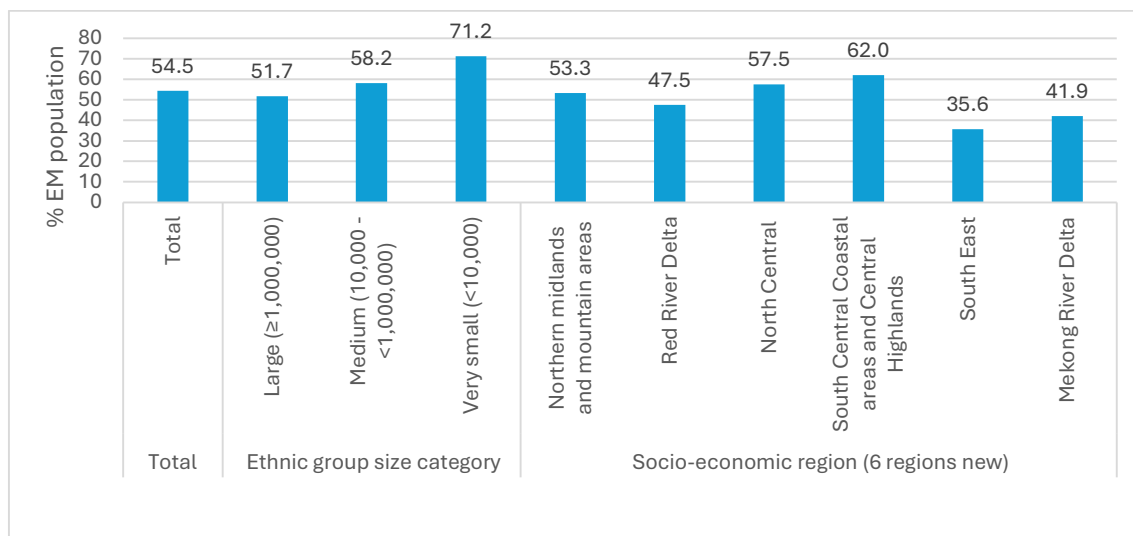
Antenatal care (ANC) adequacy is a major concern among EM populations. As per EMS 2024 data, nationally, over half of recent births to women had fewer than four ANC visits (54.5%), as per (Figure 10). Gaps are widest for adolescent mothers (66-70% <4 visits among ages 15-19 and 45-49), rural residents (57% vs. 33% urban), poorer quintiles (76% in the poorest vs. 31% in the richest), and women with low schooling (79% with less than primary vs. 32% with at least college level education) (Figure 11).

Within ethnic minorities, smaller population groups fare worst (71% <4 visits in very small groups), and early marriage compounds risk (67% <4 among women married before 18). These results suggest the need to reach adolescent girls and women with low education, especially in rural, agricultural, and poorer EM communities, and provide accessible, youth-friendly ANC and social support. All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Gender dynamics may also shape maternal and child health outcomes in ways that are not visible in the data. Women's access to antenatal care is mediated not only by geographic proximity to services and financial resources, but also by their decision-making power within the household, including whether women can independently decide to seek care, use household resources for transport costs, or take time away from productive and domestic labour. These dynamics are particularly relevant for adolescent mothers, who are likely to face compounded constraints of age, marital status, and limited autonomy. The finding that early marriage is associated with poorer ANC attendance thus reflects also the social circumstances accompanying early marriage, including reduced bargaining power, lower educational attainment, and greater dependence on other members of the household.

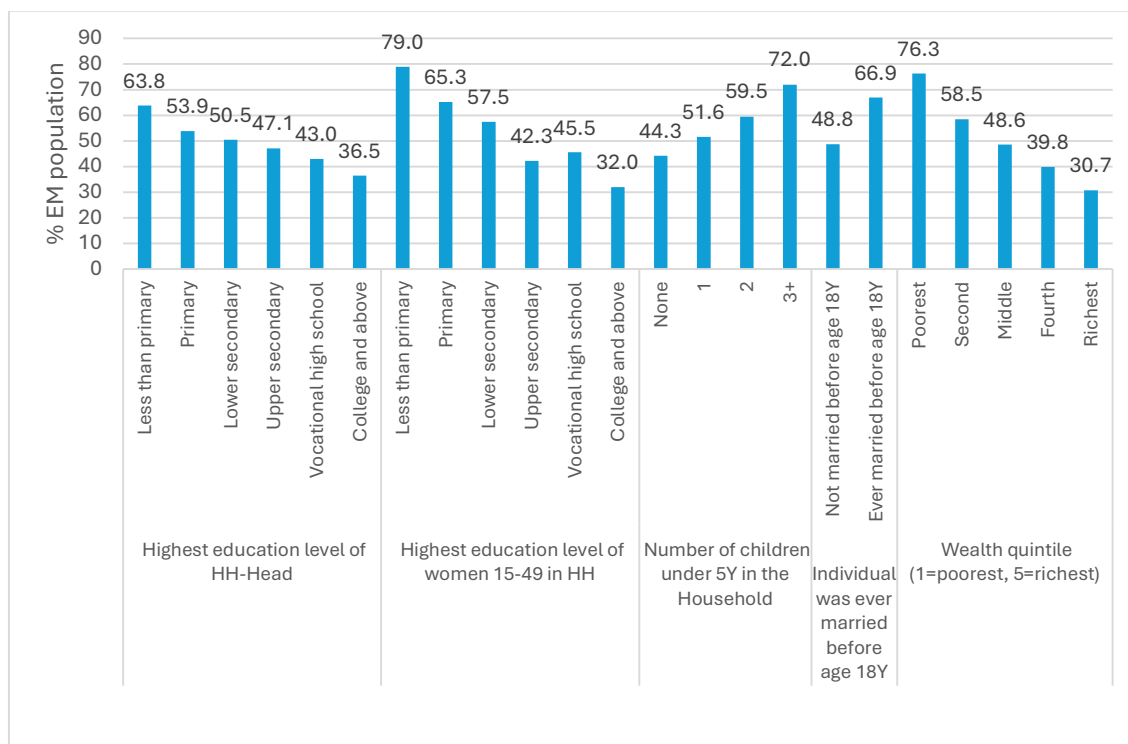
Figure 10 Woman had less than 4 ANC visits (children born in last 0-2 years), by ethnic grouping, sex and geography, EMS 2024

⁵³ Author's calculations based on IPS 2024 data.



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

Figure 11 Woman had less than 4 ANC visits (children born in last 0-2 years), by various individual and household characteristics, EMS 2024

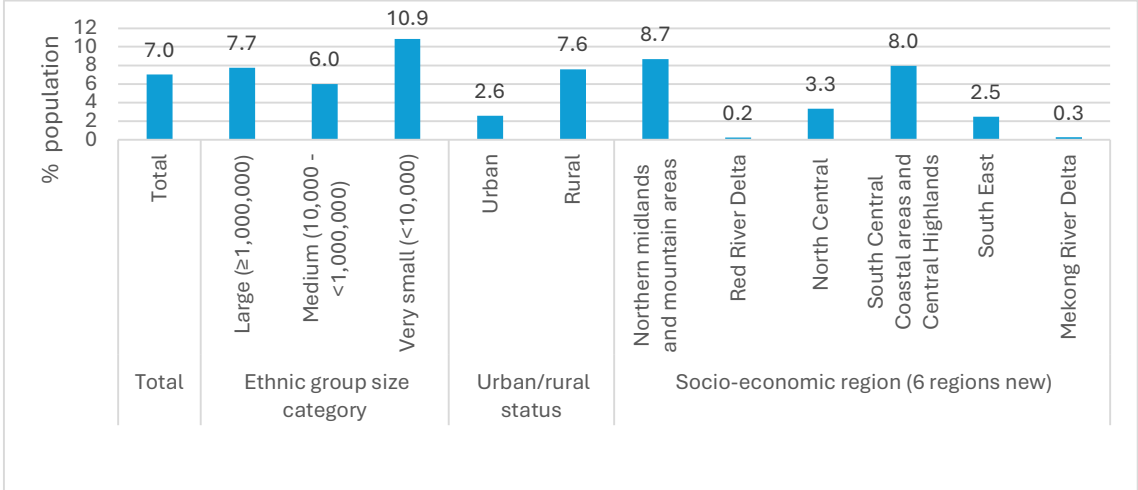


Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

Among EM populations, facility-based delivery is high overall but not universal (Figure 12, Figure 13). 7.0% of recent births occurred outside a medical facility, with much higher risk among

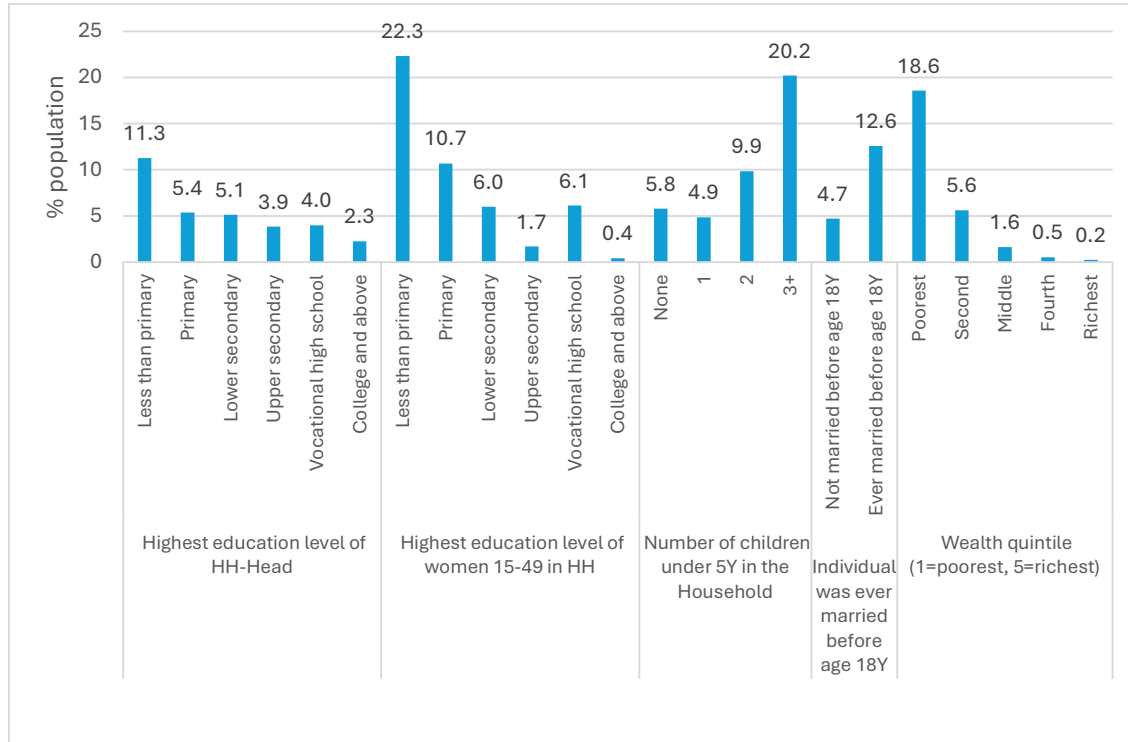
adolescents and older mothers (10.7% at 15-19; 13.9% at 45-49) (Table 34), rural residents (7.6% vs. 2.6% urban), very small EM groups (10.9%), and poorer households (18.6% in the poorest vs. 0.2% in the richest). Women’s education in the household shows the strongest association, as 22.3% of those with less than primary delivered outside a facility compared with 0.4% of those who achieved at least college level, which is a pattern that is echoed by the household head’s education. Early marriage is another risk factor (12.6% among women married before 18), as are high dependency burdens and larger numbers of young children. Regional contrasts are stark ($\approx$ 0.2-0.3% in Red River Delta and Mekong vs. $\sim$ 8-11% in Northern midlands and mountain areas and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands). These patterns point to gender-responsive strategies that prioritize adolescent girls, women with low education in rural/agrarian EM communities, and the poorest quintiles for targeted maternity care access and social support.

Figure 12 Percentage of women whose most recent birth within the 2 years preceding the survey did not give birth at a medical facility, by ethnic grouping and geography (EMS 2024).



Source: Author’s calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

Figure 13 Percentage of Women whose most recent birth within the 2 years preceding the survey did not give birth at a medical facility, individual and household characteristics (EMS 2024)



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

4.4 HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

When it comes to housing and living conditions (including access to solid or semi-solid housing materials, overcrowded living spaces, clean cooking and lighting fuels, and improved sanitation and drinking water facilities), EMS 2024 data reports far higher material deprivations among EMS populations compared to IPS 2024 (e.g., no clean energy ~39% in EMS vs ~8% in IPS; unimproved sanitation ~22% vs ~5%; overcrowding ~24% vs ~5%).

At the same time, both surveys tell a consistent equity story when it comes to disparities between and within EM groups. Deprivation in these indicators concentrates in rural areas, poorer regions, and among ethnic minorities. In IPS, ethnic minority (EM) people are far more likely than Kinh/Hoa to lack clean energy (~43% vs ~2%) and to face unimproved sanitation (~25% vs ~2%). EMS shows the same gradient when disaggregated by ethnic-group size and geography: “very small” groups face extremely high deficits (no clean energy ~72%, overcrowding ~38%, sanitation ~46%), and rural households consistently fare worse than urban ones.

All differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level, except for sex, for all indicators listed.

Table 14 Indicators measuring individual's exposure to various housing and WASH-related living conditions

		No clean energy for cooking or lighting	Individuals living in overcrowded households (<8m ² Living Area per capita)	Non-solid/simple (≤1 durable) housing	Unimproved sanitation facilities	Unimproved drinking water source
Total (IPS 2024)	Total	8.2%	4.8%	2.6%	5.3%	1.2%
Ethnic group (IPS 2024)	Kinh/Hoa	2.3%	4.1%	1.3%	2.07%	0.34%
	Ethnic minority	42.6%	9.1%	10.5%	24.63%	5.87%
Total	Total	39.3%	24.4%	8.0%	21.9%	7.1%
Ethnic group size category	Large (≥1000000)	37.4%	23.4%	8.84%	18.6%	7.2%
	Medium (10000 - <1000000)	42.0%	25.6%	6.60%	27.2%	6.8%
	Very small (<10000)	72.1%	38.1%	12.77%	46.1%	22.0%
Sex	Male	39.3%	23.5%	8.16%	21.9%	7.2%
	Female	39.3%	25.3%	7.93%	21.9%	7.1%
Urban/rural status	Urban	9.0%	15.5%	1.98%	4.4%	1.5%
	Rural	44.4%	25.6%	9.07%	24.8%	8.1%
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	49.3%	24.7%	11.99%	22.1%	10.3%
	Red River Delta	12.2%	5.1%	0.71%	11.3%	2.1%
	North Central	33.0%	19.6%	6.82%	24.7%	8.0%
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	45.8%	30.9%	4.30%	34.2%	5.1%
	South East	7.1%	20.7%	1.18%	3.6%	0.8%
	Mekong River Delta	11.0%	18.6%	4.58%	7.2%	0.2%
HH head sex	Male	41.7%	25.3%	8.52%	22.4%	7.7%
	Female	28.7%	19.9%	5.93%	19.7%	4.6%

Source: Author's calculations based on IPS 2024 and EMS 2024 data.

Full tables for housing and living conditions indicators can be found in Annex 9.2, Table 35-Table 39.

4.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

4.5.1 Employment and labour market patterns

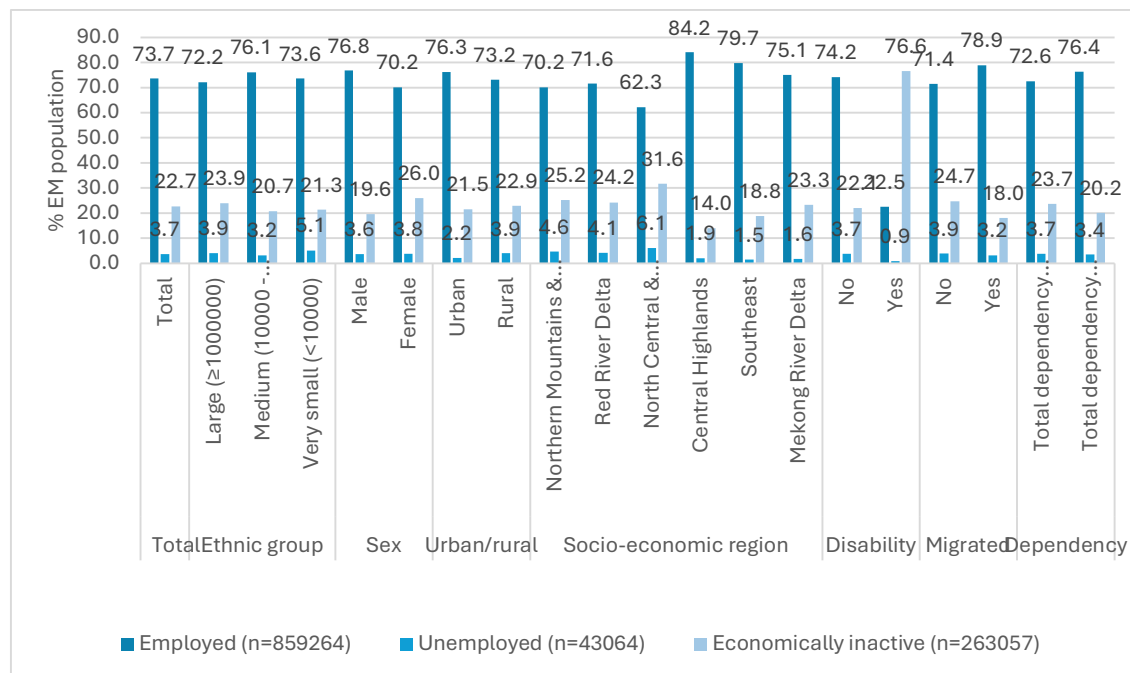
Employment patterns among EM populations are broad-based but uneven. 73.7% of individuals 15-64 are employed, 3.7% unemployed, and 22.7% economically inactive. Urban areas show higher employment and lower unemployment than rural (76.3% vs 73.2% employed; 2.2% vs 3.9% unemployed). Employment rises steeply from ages 15-19 (44.9% employed; 51.2% inactive) to a peak around 30-39 (≈81-82% employed) and declines after 50. Regional gaps are large, as the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands and South East exhibit strong labour absorption (84.1% and 79.7% employed) while the North Central has lower employment and the highest inactivity (62.3% employed; 31.6% inactive).

Households with higher education of the head have more members employed, while migrants are more likely to be employed than non-migrants (78.9% vs 71.4%), and disability is strongly associated with inactivity (76.6%).

A clear gender divide persists among employment patterns. Men have higher employment (76.8% vs 70.2%) and lower inactivity (19.6% vs 26.0%) than women, with similar unemployment rates. These patterns point to the need for demand- and supply-side measures that expand decent work in lagging regions, support school-to-work transitions, remove barriers for people with disabilities, and address care constraints and other structural barriers that keep women out of paid work.

Full descriptive tables can be viewed in Annex 9.2.

Figure 14 Employment patterns among EM individuals (EMS 2024)



Employment patterns differ sharply by ethnic-group based on size categories (Table 15). In very small groups, work is far more often self-employment or family labour (45% and 41%) and much

less wage work (14%), while large/medium groups have around 36-38% in wage jobs and ~29% family labour. Across all groups most jobs are in cultivation/livestock (~85%), but very small groups rely more on forestry (13% vs ~4%) and less on “other” sectors, pointing to narrower, more rural livelihood options and greater exposure to seasonality and price shocks. All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Table 15 Employment status and main job sectors among EM population, EMS 2024

		Ethnic group				Total
		Large (≥1,000,000)	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	Very small (<10,000)		
Employment status in main job	Facility owner (with hired workers)	0.74	0.88	0.32		0.79
	Self-employed	34.01	34.66	44.73		34.30
	Family labour	28.83	26.80	40.82		28.12
	Cooperative member	0.04	0.01	0.02		0.03
	Wage worker	36.38	37.66	14.11		36.76
Main job sector	Cultivation/livestock, aquaculture	59.5	68.4	82.4		62.9
	Industry & construction	22.3	13.9	9.2		19.1
	Services	22.3	13.9	9.2		19.1

Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

4.5.2 Child labour

Overall, about 17% of 15-17-year-old children worked 43+ hours in the week preceding the survey, which meets the definition of child labour as per the ILO⁵⁴ (Figure 15). This level rises

⁵⁴ Following international human and labour rights standards including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention (No. 138) and the universally ratified ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), UNICEF and ILO consider children working for long hours as a form of hazardous work, which is treated as a proxy category for the worst forms of child labour.

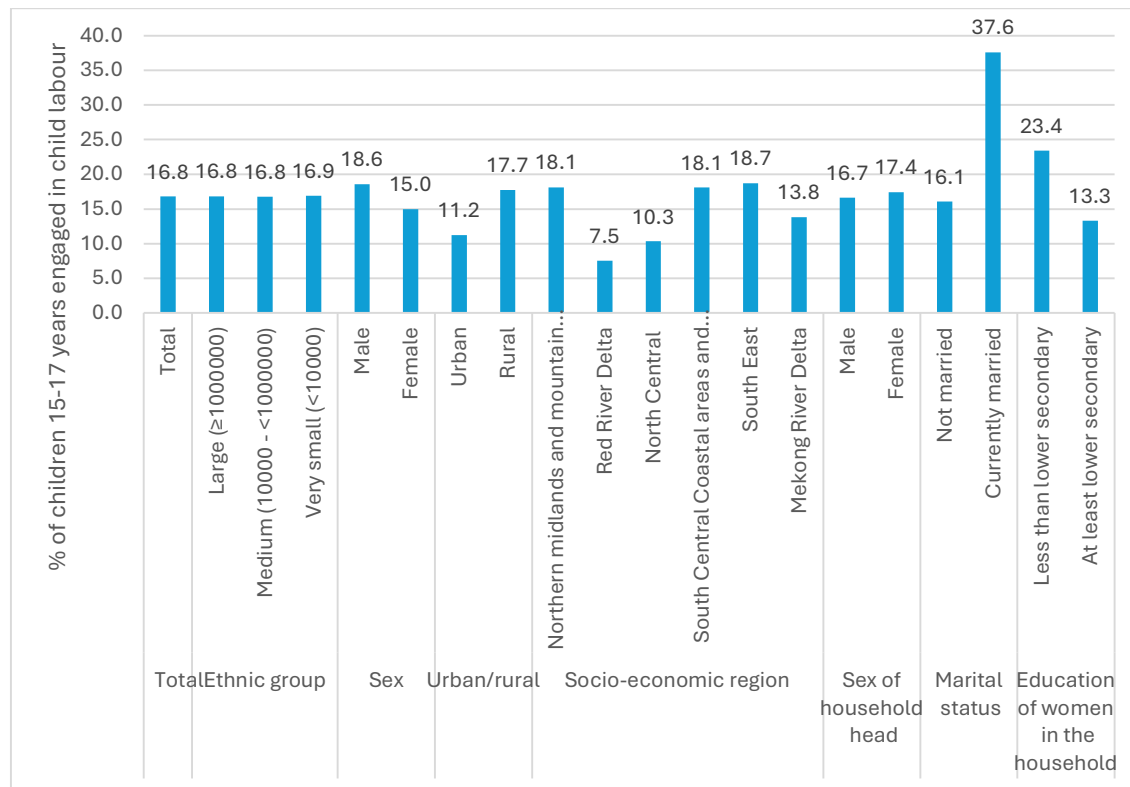
One of the key indicators used for measuring child labour by ILO, UNICEF, and SDG Reporting conventions includes the “proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds” (ILO, 2025). These thresholds include: children aged 5-11 working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity; (b) children aged 12-14 working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity; and (c) children aged 15-17 working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity.

sharply with age (11.7% at 15 to 22.6% at 17), is higher in rural than urban areas (17.7% vs 11.2%), and varies widely by region (lowest in Red River Delta at 7.5%, highest clusters around the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands/South East at ~18-19%). A strong socioeconomic modulating factor is clear, as adolescents in the poorest quintile (26.8%), in households with low parental education (23-24%), many dependents or young children, or recent migration face much higher intensive work (Table 43). Rates are far lower where the household head has upper-secondary+ education (4-9%) and in the richest quintile (4.8%). Notably, currently married adolescents are especially exposed (37.6%), while differences by ethnic-group size category are small and not statistically significant

From a gender lens, boys are more likely than girls to work 43+ hours (18.6% vs 15.0%), and there is a gap of ~3.6 percentage points that persists across most regions and socioeconomic groups. Interventions to address child labour should therefore combine universal measures that reduce excessive adolescent work, especially in poor, rural, large-family and migrant households, with sensitivity to boys in high-burden sectors and tailored support for married adolescent girls whose intensive work risks compounding early-marriage vulnerabilities. Differences across households with male or female household heads are not statistically significant at the 5 percent level. All other observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level. However, the measured gender gap in child labour likely understates the true gendered burden of work on children. The indicator used here captures economic activity exceeding 43 hours per week, which tends to identify forms of labour more commonly performed by boys, such as agricultural work, construction, and other visible productive activities, while girls' labour contributions are more likely to take the form of domestic work, caregiving for younger siblings, food preparation, and other household tasks that are not systematically captured in the data. The consequence is that while boys may be more exposed to hazardous or excessive economic work, girls may experience comparable or greater total work burdens that constrain their time for education, rest, and development.

In this study, data limitations limit the analysis of child labour to children aged 15-17 years. See ILO, 'Child Labour Statistics (CHILD Database) Database Description - ILOSTAT', 2025, <https://ilostat ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/description-child-labour-statistics/>.

Figure 15 Percentage of children aged 15-17 years engaged in child labour



Source: Author's calculations based on EMS 2024 data.

4.5.3 Preferential loans from the Social Policy Bank

As seen in Table 44 (Annex 9.1), about one in five households (22%) reported having received a preferential loan from the Social Policy Bank in 2023-2024. Uptake was much higher in rural areas (24% vs 11% urban) and in the North Central (28%) and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands (30%), while it is lowest in the South East (7%) and Ho Chi Minh City (2%). Households with more children are more likely to have borrowed (31% among 3+ children; 28% with 3+ under-5s), as are those with lower education of the household head; receipt falls with wealth (16% in the richest quintile). A gender gap is visible, as female-headed households report lower access (or need for loans) at 18% vs 23%, pointing to potential need for outreach and simplification targeted at women decision-makers.

Looking ahead, as seen in Table 45, 15% of households say they will need a preferential loan in 2025, again concentrated in rural areas (16% vs 10% urban) and in the North Central (19%) and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands (18%) regions; the South East remains lowest (8%; HCMC 3%). Need for preferential loans rises with family size and dependency (19% among 3+ children; 18-19% where there are 1-2 under-5s), while differences by education are modest and the wealth gradient is shallow (13% richest vs 15-17% poorer quintiles). Notably, prior recipients are far more likely to report future need (30% vs 11%), suggesting repeat borrowing and/or persistent liquidity constraints. This could also suggest either successful income-

generating activities requiring expansion capital, or insufficient initial loan amounts to meet household development needs. This could therefore be an equity signal for better tailoring of loan size, repayment terms, and complementary livelihoods support, with attention to female-headed and high-dependency households. All observed differences were statistically significant at the 5 percent level, except across households with and without members with any disability.

4.6 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND ICT

As seen in Table 16, access to basic communication assets remains uneven. Nationally, 1.7% of people have no communication device and 9.0% have no mass-media device in IPS-2024, but rates are much higher among ethnic minorities (4.2% and 30.0%, respectively) and in rural areas (4.2% and 32.4%, respectively). The EMS-2024 profile mirrors this pattern, as very small ethnic groups face the steepest barriers to digital and media access (13.1% with no device; 47.6% with no mass media), with pronounced regional gaps (South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands and Northern midlands and mountain areas highest; Red River Delta and Mekong River Delta lowest) and minimal gender differences at the level of individuals and household heads. Female-headed households show a mixed picture (slightly more individuals living in households with no communication device, and slightly fewer with no mass-media device), but differences at this level are small. All observed differences are statistically significant at the 5 percent level, except for those based on sex.

Table 16 Digital access, information and ICT device access (EMS and IPS 2024)

		No communication devices (landline, mobile phone, internet)	No mass media device (tv, radio, computer)
Total (IPS 2024), not including internet	Total	1.7	9.0
Ethnic group (IPS 2024), not including internet	Kinh/Hoa	1.3	5.4
	Ethnic minority	4.2	30.0
Total (EMS 2024)	Total	4.0	29.9
Ethnic group size category	Large (≥1000000)	2.8	28.4
	Medium (10000 - <1000000)	6.1	32.2
	Very small (<10000)	13.1	47.6
Sex	Male	4.0	29.6
	Female	4.1	30.1
Urban/rural status	Urban	3.0	15.0
	Rural	4.2	32.4

		No communication devices (landline, mobile phone, internet)	No mass media device (tv, radio, computer)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	2.6	33.2
	Red River Delta	1.8	13.9
	North Central	5.2	23.0
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	8.0	36.9
	South East	1.7	22.4
	Mekong River Delta	4.1	14.2
HH head sex	Male	3.7	30.1
	Female	5.5	28.8

4.7 EARLY MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

According to IPS 2024 data, the national period Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (12-month method) is about 1.48 births per woman, which is below replacement. This rate also masks ethnic subgroup gaps. Fertility is lower among Kinh/Hoa (≈ 1.40) and higher among ethnic minority women (≈ 1.85), indicating more rapid recent childbearing in EM communities despite overall low national fertility.⁵⁵ Based on national and sub-group figures according to IPS 2024 data, women tend to marry younger than men, and ethnic minority groups tend to marry earlier than their Kinh counterparts (Table 17).

Table 17 Age at first marriage among individuals aged 150-39 years, IPS 2024

	Mean age at first marriage	Male	Female
Total (IPS 2024)	23	24	22
Ethnic minority Kinh/Hoa	23	25	22
Ethnic minority	21	22	21

Source: Author's calculations based on IPS 2024 data.

Child marriage and early childbearing remain uncommon nationally but concentrated in specific groups. IPS-2024 data shows 0.8% of 10-17-year-olds are currently married overall and 0.35% have had a child, with a sharp disparity between Kinh/Hoa (0.2%) and ethnic minorities (3.9%) (Table 18). EMS-2024 echoes this pattern (1.2% overall), rising steeply by age (6.1% at 17), higher for girls than boys (2.1% vs. 0.4%), higher in rural than urban areas (1.3% vs. 0.4%), and most prevalent in South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands and Northern midlands and mountain areas (1.9% and 1.3%) while lowest in Red River Delta (0.1%), Mekong (0.3%) and South East (0.5%). All differences observed are statistically significant at the 5 percent level, except for differences base on “ethnic group size category” – in other words, child marriage prevalence does not clearly differ by whether an ethnic group is demographically large or small

⁵⁵ Author's calculation based on IPS 2024 data.

(this does not rule out ethnic differences entirely, but based on this grouping variable, there is no evidence of systematic variation).

Child marriage is strongly associated with child labour. Among children aged 15-17 who are currently married, 34% are engaged in child labour (working 43+ hours per week), compared to only 16% of unmarried children in the same age group. This suggests that early marriage is associated with children entering into adult economic roles prematurely.

Table 18 Share of children under age 18 years currently married and ever given birth

Variables		Currently married (%)	Ever had children (15-49 years) (%)
Total (IPS 2024)		0.8	0.35
Ethnic group (IPS 2024)	Kinh/Hoa	0.2	0.10
	minority	3.93	1.6
Total (EMS 2024)		1.21	4.18
Age in full years	10	0	
	11	0	
	12	0.01	
	13	0.03	
	14	0.32	
	15	1.12	0.99
	16	3.42	3.85
	17	6.12	7.92
Ethnic group size category	Large (≥ 1000000)	1.16	3.68
	Medium (10000 - < 1000000)	1.28	4.93
	Very small (< 10000)	1.48	8.09
Sex	Male	0.38	
	Female	2.08	
Urban/rural status	Urban	0.37	1.24
	Rural	1.33	4.61
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	1.29	4.49
	Red River Delta	0.13	0.78
	North Central	0.74	1.71
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	1.86	6.72
	South East	0.52	1.49
	Mekong River Delta	0.27	0.86

Source: Author's calculations based on EMS2024 and IPS 2024 data. Unless otherwise stated, calculations are based on EMS 2024 data.

5 MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY AMONG ETHNIC MINORITY CHILDREN

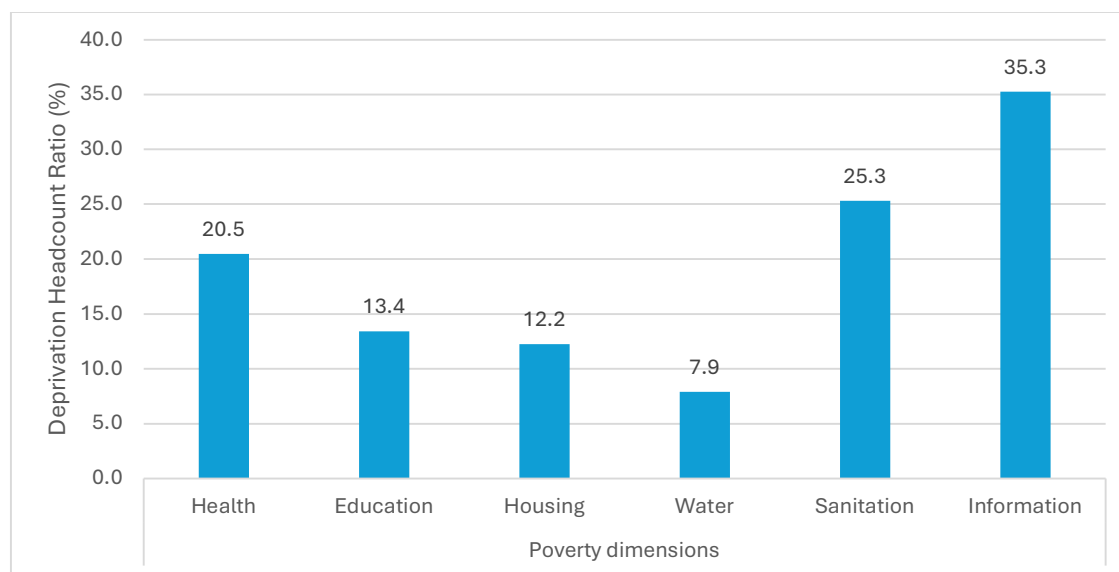
This section presents the deprivation prevalence rates per analysed material dimension (sector) for EM children, with headline results disaggregated by age group, ethnicity, and other background characteristics. Indicator and dimension-level deprivation headcount rates are sequentially presented for children deprived in material dimensions.

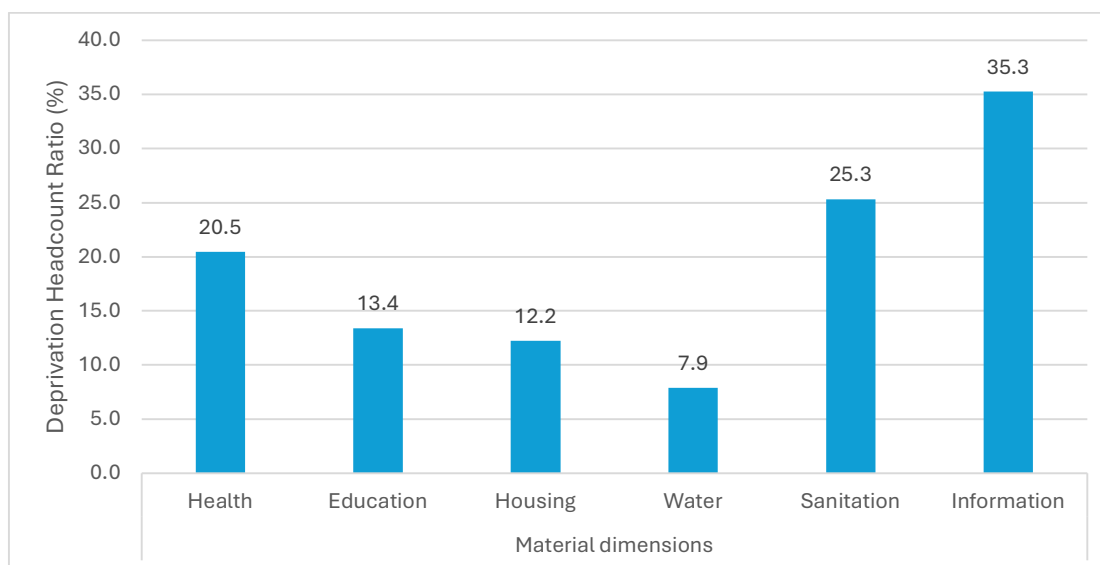
5.1 SINGLE SECTOR ANALYSIS, BY AGE GROUP, ETHNICITY, AND OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

5.1.1 Overview of single-dimension deprivation analysis

Figure 16 provides an overview of deprivation headcounts by dimension for EM children based on the MDCP analysis using EMS 2024. Information and Sanitation carry the heaviest burdens of deprived children ($\approx 35\%$ and $\approx 25\%$), followed by Health ($\approx 21\%$) and); Education and Housing are lower ($\approx 12\text{--}13\%$) and access to unimproved drinking water is lowest at around 8%. The following sections unpack indicator-level patterns and disparities by ethnic minority grouping, age, sex, geographic location, household-level educational achievements, and wealth quintile, among other profiles.

Figure 16 Deprivation headcount by poverty dimension among EM children (age-specific thresholds apply), EMS 2024





Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.2 Health

Ethnic disparities in child deprivation by specific indicators reveal profound vulnerabilities for children in very small ethnic groups for individual indicators, but these differences are flattened once the health-related indicators are aggregated to the dimension level. At the national level, 20.5% of children aged 0-17 years are deprived in at least half of Health-related indicators (Table 19). Across health indicators, the single-sector picture shows large gaps by place, disadvantage, and women's education, with only minor differences between boys and girls. Almost half of EM infants lack the full age-appropriate vaccination schedule ($\approx 50\%$), and nearly two-thirds of EM children 0-5 did not visit a health facility for examination or treatment in the last year ($\approx 52\text{-}67\%$, peaking at age 5).

Rural children are consistently worse off than urban peers (e.g., vaccination deprivation 51% vs. 41%; non-visit 62% vs. 57%), and regional hot spots include the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands, South East and Mekong River Delta, which combine higher non-facility births or insurance gaps with above-average overall health deprivation. Wealth and education gradients are steep, as children in the poorest quintile face the highest vaccination gaps (60%), and when the household head has less than primary education (or when women in the household have not completed lower secondary) the level of health deprivation rises sharply, including a doubling of non-facility recent births among women (<lower secondary education: 15% vs. $\geq$ lower secondary education: 4%). Very small ethnic groups also carry higher risks on several indicators, pointing to potentially intersecting disadvantages of remoteness and service access.

From a gender-sensitive lens, boys and girls show similar overall health-dimension deprivation ($\approx 20\text{-}21\%$), but risks cluster around maternal and adolescent contexts that disproportionately affect girls. Non-facility birth is markedly higher in households where women's education is low and among the poorest. These are conditions that raise health risks for mothers and newborns. Insurance gaps widen in adolescence (uninsured rises from $\sim 4\text{-}5\%$ in mid-childhood to $\sim 7\text{-}8\%$ by ages 15-17), and girls married before 18 show notably higher health-dimension deprivation than

their unmarried peers ($\approx 9\%$ vs. 6%), underscoring the compounded vulnerability of early marriage. Taken together, these health sector deprivation figures suggest that closing rural and regional access gaps, improving financial protection for older adolescents, and investing in girls' schooling, and especially in very small ethnic groups and the poorest quintiles, will be central to reducing health deprivations among EM children as measured by the MDCP framework.

Table 19 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in Health sector indicators and composite dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator				Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)	Child <2Y lives with woman whose most recent birth was not at medical facility	Children (0-5Y) did not visit healthcare centre for examination/treatment in las	No health insurance in 2024	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	49.5	7.2	61.3	5.2	20.5	20.3	20.7
Age group	0-11 months	49.5	6.7	52.9		35.5	34.3	36.7
	12-23 months		7.8	55.7		57.4	56.3	58.5
	2-4 years			62.9		62.9	62.4	63.5
	5 years			66.9		66.9	65.9	68.0
	6-10 years				4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
	11-14 years				5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4
	15-17 years				7.5	7.5	7.3	7.8
Sex	Male	48.3	7.0	61.3	5.4	20.7	20.4	21.0
	Female	50.9	7.5	61.3	5.1	20.2	20.0	20.5
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	47.2	8.0	64.4	4.2	20.3	20.1	20.5
	10 thousand to under 1 million	52.8	6.1	56.5	7.0	20.7	20.4	21.1
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	59.8	11.4	61.3	5.1	20.8	19.8	21.8
Urban/rural status	Urban	41.4	1.8	56.5	5.4	18.4	17.7	19.1
	Rural	50.5	7.9	61.9	5.2	20.8	20.6	20.9

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator				Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)	Child <2Y lives with woman whose most recent birth was not at medical facility	Children (0-5Y) did not visit healthcare centre for examination/treatment in las	No health insurance in 2024	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	48.1	9.0	64.4	3.4	19.9	19.7	20.1
	Red River Delta	32.7	0.4	63.0	3.0	19.0	18.4	19.6
	North Central	43.2	3.1	62.6	4.0	19.5	19.1	20.0
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	56.2	8.2	55.4	8.2	22.0	21.6	22.4
	South East	53.4	1.6	46.6	10.7	19.5	18.9	20.2
	Mekong River Delta	44.6	0.2	66.3	7.8	21.9	20.9	22.8
HH head sex	Male	49.4	7.7	62.0	5.0	20.3	20.1	20.5
	Female	50.1	5.2	58.5	6.4	21.2	20.7	21.6
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	54.6	11.7	62.8	7.4	23.5	23.2	23.8
	Primary	47.0	5.6	60.3	5.4	20.2	19.8	20.6
	Lower secondary	46.7	5.5	60.4	4.1	18.6	18.2	18.9
	Upper secondary	46.9	3.6	61.5	3.4	18.8	18.2	19.4
	Vocational high school	49.2	3.1	62.7	3.9	18.8	18.2	19.4
	College and above	42.9	2.5	59.5	2.8	17.9	17.1	18.6
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	57.2	15.4	63.7	7.0	21.6	21.3	21.9

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator				Percentage of children deprived per dimension			
		No Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)	Child <2Y lives with woman whose most recent birth was not at medical facility	Children (0-5Y) did not visit healthcare centre for examination/treatment in las	No health insurance in 2024	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper	
	At least lower secondary	46.7	3.8	59.8	4.1	20.2	20.0	20.4	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No			67.0	5.2	9.6	9.5	9.8	
	Yes			60.2	6.4	11.8	9.2	14.4	
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	48.6	5.0	59.7	5.7	20.8	20.5	21.1	
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	50.5	9.8	62.7	4.9	20.2	20.0	20.5	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	44.9	2.1	56.7	5.5	19.0	18.5	19.4	
	2	48.7	4.3	62.0	4.6	19.4	19.1	19.7	
	3+	52.6	12.8	62.8	6.0	22.7	22.5	23.0	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None			65.8	5.1	8.9	8.7	9.0	
	1	48.6	4.7	60.3	5.5	32.8	32.4	33.2	
	2	50.3	10.0	60.9	6.3	44.0	43.2	44.8	
	3+	54.0	20.8	64.9	6.2	48.3	47.0	49.6	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	60.0	19.1	65.3	6.2	24.2	23.8	24.5	

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator				Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)	Child <2Y lives with woman whose most recent birth was not at medical facility	Children (0-5Y) did not visit healthcare centre for examination/treatment in las	No health insurance in 2024	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	Second	51.3	6.1	60.0	6.7	21.0	20.6	21.4
	Middle	45.8	1.8	58.7	5.6	19.2	18.8	19.6
	Fourth	46.2	0.5	59.9	3.9	18.1	17.6	18.7
	Richest	37.7	0.2	60.7	3.2	18.3	17.9	18.8
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married				5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0
	Currently married				9.2	9.2	7.9	10.6
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	47.3	8.0	64.5	4.2	20.4	20.1	20.6
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	52.6	6.2	56.3	6.9	20.6	20.3	20.9
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	58.1	11.2	61.6	5.1	21.0	20.0	22.0
	Kinh		0.4	58.0	5.9	22.8	22.2	23.4

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.3 Education

Table 20 presents the sector-deprivation analysis for children aged 5-17 years who are not attending age-appropriate education. The dimension is made of a single indicator, and this indicator includes all levels of children's schooling from kindergarten through to upper secondary education.

School non-attendance among EM children is 13.4% overall, but the risk is highly concentrated in late adolescence. The likelihood of children's school non-attendance is minimal at ages 6-10 (2.5%) and 11-14 (11.5%), reflecting efforts to universalise children's primary school attendance and close equity gaps nation-wide. The risk spikes to 41.1% at ages 15-17, pointing to transition and retention challenges in upper-secondary schooling. Clear structural gradients emerge at other sub-group levels. Rural children are more often out of school than urban peers (13.8% vs. 10.6). Household poverty (as measured by the asset-wealth index) doubles the risk (poorest 21.0% vs. richest 5.4), and the education of adults in the home is strongly protective: where the household head has less than primary, non-attendance is 22.3% compared with 4.6% when they have college or above; when women in the household have less than lower-secondary, non-attendance is 19.0% versus 10.3% otherwise. Regional hot spots include the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands, South East and Mekong River Delta ($\approx$ 19-20%), while the Red River Delta is lowest (5.6%). Children with disabilities face the highest barrier (57.8% are out of school) highlighting an acute inclusion gap.

Boys have slightly higher non-attendance than girls overall (14.1% vs. 12.6%), yet risks concentrate around gendered pathways in adolescence. Children who are married before 18 are almost universally out of school (96.8%), and children in female-headed households show higher non-attendance (15.8%) than those in male-headed ones (12.9%), suggesting compounded care and income constraints. Children whose individual ethnicity are non-Kinh and very small ethnic groups also face elevated risk ($\approx$ 15-17% vs. 9.9% for Kinh). Overall, these patterns point to the need for adolescent-retention measures at upper-secondary, targeted financial and inclusion support for poor and rural households, disability-responsive services, and interventions that delay early marriage and keep girls in school.

Table 20 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in the Education dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Education (school non-attendance)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	13.4	13.2	13.6
Age group	5 years	3.6	3.2	4.0
	6-10 years	2.5	2.4	2.6
	11-14 years	11.5	11.2	11.8
	15-17 years	41.1	40.5	41.7
Sex	Male	14.1	13.9	14.4
	Female	12.6	12.4	12.8
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	11.4	11.2	11.6
	10 thousand to under 1 million	16.7	16.4	17.0

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Education (school non-attendance)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	16.4	15.0	17.7
Urban/rural status	Urban	10.6	10.1	11.1
	Rural	13.8	13.6	14.0
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	10.4	10.2	10.7
	Red River Delta	5.6	5.1	6.0
	North Central	10.3	9.7	10.9
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	19.1	18.7	19.6
	South East	19.5	18.7	20.3
	Mekong River Delta	19.4	18.7	20.1
HH head sex	Male	12.9	12.7	13.1
	Female	15.8	15.4	16.2
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	22.3	21.9	22.6
	Primary	13.8	13.4	14.3
	Lower secondary	8.5	8.3	8.8
	Upper secondary	5.4	5.1	5.8
	Vocational high school	8.0	7.6	8.4
	College and above	4.6	4.0	5.2
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	19.0	18.6	19.3
	At least lower secondary	10.3	10.0	10.5
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	13.1	12.9	13.3
	Yes	57.8	54.9	60.6
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	17.7	17.4	18.0
	Total dependency ratio ≥1 (More dependents than working adults)	10.3	10.1	10.5
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	15.8	15.3	16.3
	2	10.2	10.0	10.4
	3+	16.7	16.4	17.0
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	13.2	13.0	13.4
	1	13.2	12.8	13.5
	2	17.7	16.7	18.6
	3+	25.5	23.3	27.7
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	21.0	20.5	21.4
	Second	16.8	16.5	17.2
	Middle	12.3	12.0	12.7
	Fourth	8.4	8.0	8.8

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Education (school non-attendance)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	Richest	5.4	5.0	5.7
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married	19.8	19.5	20.0
	Currently married	96.8	95.9	97.7
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	11.4	11.2	11.6
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	16.8	16.5	17.1
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	15.4	14.2	16.6
	Kinh	9.9	9.4	10.4

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.4 Housing

Table 21 presents the deprivation headcount rates among children in single Housing indicators, as well as the composite dimension. In the Housing dimension, deprivation among EM children is driven overwhelmingly by lack of clean energy for cooking/lighting (43%), far above non-durable housing materials (9%) and overcrowding (<8 m² per capita, 10%). Risks concentrate in poor, rural and ethnically small communities: rural children face nearly five times the deprivation of urban peers at the dimension level (13.5% vs. 2.8), the poorest quintile is an order of magnitude above the richest (36.1% vs. ~0)⁵⁶, and children from very small ethnic groups experience extreme clean-energy deprivation (~76%) and the highest overall Housing deprivation (~24%). Regional contrasts are stark: Red River Delta is lowest (~1%), while the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands and Northern midlands and mountain areas are elevated (~16% and 13.5%). Deprivation also rises sharply with larger numbers of young children (up to 41% when there are 3+ under-5s) and when anyone in the household has a disability (16% vs. 11.6% without).

A gender-sensitive perspective also further shows small boy-girl differences overall (12.0% vs. 12.5%), but women's capabilities and life course markers appear to be important differentiators. Where women have less than lower-secondary education, children's Housing deprivation more than doubles (20% vs. 8.5% with ≥ lower-secondary), and adolescents married before 18 face much higher deprivation (~25% vs. ~11% for unmarried peers). Female-headed households show slightly lower Housing deprivation than male-headed ones (10.0% vs. 12.7%), likely reflecting compositional differences, yet the steep ethnicity gradients indicate that gender-responsive policies must be paired with rural energy access, clean-cooking programs, and investments in girls' schooling in disadvantaged and very small ethnic communities.

⁵⁶ Several household-condition indicators (e.g., housing materials, crowding, and cooking fuel) also enter the construction of the wealth index used for the calculation of wealth index quintiles. As a result, wealth gradients for these indicators may be mechanically inflated; it is therefore important to interpret differences by wealth with caution.

Table 21 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in Housing sector indicators and composite dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator			Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		Non-solid/simple housing (≤ 1 durable component)	Living area $< 8\text{m}^2$ per capita	No clean energy for cooking/lighting	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	8.7	10.0	43.0	12.2	12.1	12.4
Age band for MDCP analysis	0-11 months	8.5	14.9	44.4	15.0	14.2	15.9
	12-23 months	9.5	13.5	46.3	15.3	14.7	16.0
	2-4 years	9.0	12.2	43.9	13.6	13.2	13.9
	5 years	8.9	10.4	43.2	12.4	11.9	13.0
	6-10 years	8.8	9.8	42.4	12.0	11.8	12.2
	11-14 years	8.4	8.6	42.0	11.2	10.9	11.5
	15-17 years	8.6	8.5	43.7	11.5	11.1	11.9
Sex	Male	8.7	9.7	42.6	12.0	11.8	12.2
	Female	8.7	10.4	43.4	12.5	12.3	12.7
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	9.8	7.4	41.1	11.0	10.8	11.1
	10 thousand to under 1 million	6.9	14.3	45.6	14.2	13.9	14.4
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	13.0	15.6	75.6	23.9	22.7	25.1
Urban/rural status	Urban	2.4	9.3	11.0	2.8	2.6	3.0
	Rural	9.6	10.1	47.4	13.5	13.4	13.7
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	12.6	6.1	51.7	13.5	13.3	13.7
	Red River Delta	0.7	2.1	12.3	1.0	0.8	1.1
	North Central	7.4	8.5	35.3	10.9	10.5	11.3
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	4.4	20.0	48.2	16.3	16.0	16.6

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator			Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		Non-solid/simple housing (≤ 1 durable component)	Living area $< 8\text{m}^2$ per capita	No clean energy for cooking/lighting	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	South East	2.1	16.1	11.1	3.2	2.9	3.4
	Mekong River Delta	5.4	7.5	11.8	3.6	3.4	3.9
HH head sex	Male	9.2	9.9	45.3	12.7	12.6	12.9
	Female	6.7	10.6	32.5	10.0	9.7	10.3
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	11.3	16.8	59.4	19.9	19.6	20.2
	Primary	8.6	10.4	43.3	11.9	11.6	12.3
	Lower secondary	9.0	6.1	41.2	9.6	9.4	9.9
	Upper secondary	7.1	4.1	28.7	6.2	5.9	6.5
	Vocational high school	5.5	4.7	24.5	5.6	5.3	5.9
	College and above	2.9	3.5	13.8	2.3	2.1	2.5
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	12.1	16.3	60.3	20.1	19.8	20.4
	At least lower secondary	6.8	7.4	34.1	8.5	8.3	8.6
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	8.6	9.2	42.6	11.6	11.5	11.8
	Yes	10.5	12.9	50.0	16.2	14.3	18.1
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio < 1	7.8	7.9	40.2	9.8	9.6	10.0
	Total dependency ratio ≥ 1 (More dependents than working adults)	9.5	11.8	45.3	14.2	14.0	14.4
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	7.2	3.0	32.4	5.6	5.2	5.9
	2	7.8	5.1	36.3	7.8	7.6	7.9
	3+	10.8	20.5	57.9	21.9	21.7	22.2

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator			Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		Non-solid/simple housing (≤1 durable component)	Living area <8m ² per capita	No clean energy for cooking/lighting	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	8.4	5.9	40.0	9.2	9.1	9.4
	1	8.4	12.2	43.3	13.1	12.9	13.3
	2	11.1	22.2	55.5	22.8	22.2	23.5
	3+	14.4	42.3	71.8	41.4	40.1	42.7
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	22.9	22.3	88.6	36.1	35.7	36.5
	Second	9.7	12.0	61.5	12.6	12.3	12.9
	Middle	3.9	5.8	31.5	2.4	2.3	2.6
	Fourth	1.1	3.2	10.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Richest	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married	8.5	8.4	42.2	11.2	11.0	11.4
	Currently married	11.3	21.3	73.6	24.7	22.3	27.1
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	9.8	7.4	41.3	11.0	10.9	11.2
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	6.9	14.3	45.8	14.2	14.0	14.5
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	12.8	15.1	73.6	23.3	22.1	24.5
	Kinh	2.8	7.0	7.7	2.1	1.9	2.3

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.5 Water

Table 22 presents the deprivation headcount rates for children deprived in access to improved drinking Water. Nationally, 7.9% of children are deprived in the Water dimension. Disparities are stark across geography and poverty, as rural children face significantly higher levels of deprivation compared to urban peers (8.7% vs. 1.7). The Northern midlands and mountain region has the highest deprivation (11.0%), while the South East and Mekong River Delta are lowest ($\approx 1.2\%$ - 0.2%). Very small ethnic groups experience relatively extreme levels of deprivation ($\approx 22\%$), and the poorest quintile is most at risk ($\approx 18\%$ vs. $\approx 2\%$ for the richest), noting however the close linkage between Water dimension construction and indicators included in the wealth index used for calculations of quintiles.⁵⁷

From a gender-sensitive lens, boys and girls show near-identical Water deprivation ($\approx 7.9\%$ - 7.8%), which also reflects the nature of household-level indicators which tend not to produce intra-household differences. However, risks intensify in contexts that particularly affect girls and young women. Where women in the household have less than lower-secondary education, children's Water deprivation is higher ($\approx 10\%$ vs. 7% when women have $\geq$ lower-secondary). Children married before 18 live in households with higher Water deprivation ($\approx 12\%$ vs. 7.7% for unmarried peers). These patterns point to the need for area-based Water-related infrastructure investments in especially high-deprivation regions, rural areas, and very small ethnic communities.

Table 22 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in Water sector indicators and composite dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Water (access to improved drinking water source)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	7.9	7.7	8.0
Age band for MDCP analysis	0-11 months	8.3	7.6	9.0
	12-23 months	8.3	7.8	8.9
	2-4 years	8.0	7.8	8.3
	5 years	7.6	7.2	8.0
	6-10 years	7.8	7.6	7.9
	11-14 years	7.7	7.5	8.0
	15-17 years	7.9	7.6	8.2
Sex	Male	7.9	7.8	8.0
	Female	7.8	7.6	8.0
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	8.0	7.9	8.2
	10 thousand to under 1 million	7.3	7.1	7.5
	Very small ethnic groups -	22.3	21.3	23.3

⁵⁷ Several household-condition indicators (e.g., housing materials, crowding, and cooking fuel) also enter the construction of the wealth index used for the calculation of wealth index quintiles. As a result, wealth gradients for these indicators may be mechanically inflated; it is therefore important to interpret differences by wealth with caution.

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Water (access to improved drinking water source)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)			
Urban/rural status	Urban	1.7	1.6	1.9
	Rural	8.7	8.6	8.8
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	11.0	10.8	11.1
	Red River Delta	2.2	2.0	2.4
	North Central	8.6	8.2	8.9
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	5.5	5.2	5.7
	South East	1.2	1.1	1.3
	Mekong River Delta	0.2	0.2	0.3
HH head sex	Male	8.4	8.3	8.5
	Female	5.3	5.1	5.5
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	9.6	9.5	9.8
	Primary	7.4	7.1	7.6
	Lower secondary	8.3	8.1	8.5
	Upper secondary	6.5	6.2	6.8
	Vocational high school	6.2	5.8	6.5
	College and above	4.2	3.9	4.5
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	9.9	9.7	10.1
	At least lower secondary	6.8	6.7	7.0
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	7.8	7.6	7.9
	Yes	8.2	6.7	9.6
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	7.3	7.2	7.5
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	8.3	8.1	8.4

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Water (access to improved drinking water source)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	6.2	6.0	6.4
	2	6.9	6.8	7.0
	3+	10.1	9.9	10.3
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	7.4	7.3	7.6
	1	7.6	7.4	7.7
	2	10.6	10.0	11.2
	3+	12.5	11.6	13.4
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	18.2	17.9	18.6
	Second	7.6	7.4	7.8
	Middle	4.7	4.5	4.8
	Fourth	2.9	2.7	3.0
	Richest	1.7	1.6	1.8
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married	7.7	7.6	7.9
	Currently married	11.6	10.0	13.2
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	8.1	8.0	8.2
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	7.3	7.1	7.5
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	21.8	20.9	22.8
	Kinh	1.7	1.6	1.9

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.6 Sanitation

Table 23 presents the deprivation headcount rates for children deprived in the Sanitation dimension. Compared to deprivation in the Water dimension, deprivation among EM children is driven far more by unimproved sanitation than unimproved drinking water sources. Nationally, 25.3% are deprived in the Sanitation dimension, with more than one in four children living in households lacking improved sanitation facilities. Disparities are stark across geography and poverty, as rural children face more than four times the Sanitation deprivation level of urban peers (28.0% vs. 5.9). The South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands has the highest deprivation (≈38%), while the South East and Mekong River Delta are lowest (≈6%-9%). Very small ethnic groups experience extreme Sanitation deprivation (≈53%), and the poorest quintile is most

at risk ($\approx 66\%$ vs. $\approx 1\%$ for the richest), noting however the close linkage between Sanitation dimension construction and the selection of indicators included in the wealth index used for calculations of quintiles.⁵⁸

From a gender-sensitive lens, boys and girls show near-identical Sanitation deprivation ($\approx 25\%$), which also reflects the nature of household-level indicators which tend not to produce intra-household differences. However, risks intensify in contexts that particularly affect girls and young women. Where women in the household have less than lower-secondary education, children's Sanitation deprivation doubles ($\approx 40\%$ vs. 17.4% when women have $\geq$ lower-secondary). Children married before 18 live in households with far higher Sanitation deprivation ($\approx 48\%$ vs. 23.9% for unmarried peers), and households with many young children see steep increases (up to $\approx 49\%$ when there are 3+ under-5s). Children with disabilities also face Sanitation higher deprivation ($\approx 32\%$ vs. 25%). These patterns point to the need for area-based sanitation investments in high-deprivation regions and very small ethnic communities, alongside gender-responsive measures that expand girls' education and delay early marriage, complemented by inclusive Sanitation support for households with persons with disabilities.

Table 23 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in Sanitation sector indicators and composite dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Sanitation (access to improved sanitation facilities)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	25.3	25.1	25.5
Age band for MDCP analysis	0-11 months	26.6	25.5	27.6
	12-23 months	27.7	26.9	28.6
	2-4 years	27.0	26.6	27.5
	5 years	26.0	25.2	26.7
	6-10 years	25.3	25.0	25.6
	11-14 years	24.0	23.6	24.4
	15-17 years	24.4	24.0	24.9
Sex	Male	25.1	24.9	25.4
	Female	25.5	25.2	25.8
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	21.7	21.5	21.9
	10 thousand to under 1 million	30.8	30.4	31.1
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	53.1	51.9	54.3
Urban/rural status	Urban	5.9	5.6	6.2
	Rural	28.0	27.8	28.2

⁵⁸ Several household-condition indicators (e.g., housing materials, crowding, and cooking fuel) also enter the construction of the wealth index used for the calculation of wealth index quintiles. As a result, wealth gradients for these indicators may be mechanically inflated; it is therefore important to interpret differences by wealth with caution.

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Sanitation (access to improved sanitation facilities)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	24.9	24.6	25.1
	Red River Delta	11.3	10.7	11.8
	North Central	27.9	27.3	28.4
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	36.7	36.2	37.1
	South East	5.9	5.7	6.2
	Mekong River Delta	8.5	8.2	8.9
HH head sex	Male	25.8	25.6	26.0
	Female	23.1	22.7	23.5
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	36.8	36.5	37.2
	Primary	26.9	26.5	27.3
	Lower secondary	22.7	22.4	23.1
	Upper secondary	14.9	14.4	15.4
	Vocational high school	11.1	10.7	11.5
	College and above	5.0	4.7	5.3
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	40.0	39.6	40.3
	At least lower secondary	17.4	17.2	17.6
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	24.7	24.5	24.9
	Yes	31.7	29.3	34.2
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	20.9	20.6	21.1
	Total dependency ratio ≥1 (More dependents than working adults)	28.8	28.5	29.0
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	18.1	17.8	18.5
	2	20.4	20.2	20.7
	3+	35.8	35.5	36.1

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived in Sanitation (access to improved sanitation facilities)		
		Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	22.4	22.2	22.6
	1	26.6	26.2	26.9
	2	34.7	33.9	35.4
	3+	48.5	47.2	49.8
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	65.5	65.1	66.0
	Second	28.2	27.8	28.6
	Middle	12.3	12.0	12.6
	Fourth	3.0	2.8	3.1
	Richest	0.6	0.5	0.7
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married	23.9	23.7	24.2
	Currently married	48.0	44.5	51.5
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	21.8	21.6	22.0
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	30.8	30.5	31.2
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	51.1	49.9	52.4
	Kinh	6.7	6.3	7.0

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.1.7 Information & Communication

Table 24 presents children's deprivation in the Information dimension. Information/ICT deprivation affects over one-third of EM children (35.3%) and is driven almost entirely by the absence of media/devices such as TV/radio/computer (33.6%); lack of telephone or internet access is comparatively less frequent (4%). Disparities are pronounced, as rural children face more than double the deprivation of urban peers (38.0% vs. 15.5). Children living in the poorest quintile are extremely affected ($\approx 82.6\%$) compared with the richest ($\approx 2.0\%$)⁵⁹; and children in very small ethnic groups are far more deprived ($\approx 53\text{--}37\%$) than larger EM. Regional hot spots include

⁵⁹ Several household-condition indicators (e.g., housing materials, crowding, and cooking fuel) also enter the construction of the wealth index used for the calculation of wealth index quintiles. As a result, wealth gradients for these indicators may be mechanically inflated; it is therefore important to interpret differences by wealth with caution.

the South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands ($\approx 42\%$) and the Northern midlands and mountain areas ($\approx 38\%$), while the Red River Delta is lowest ($\approx 14\%$). Deprivation rises steeply with larger families, reaching nearly half in households with three or more children, and among children with disabilities ($\approx 42\%$). Adult education is strongly protective, as when the household head has achieved college or above, deprivation is $\approx 10\%$ versus $\approx 50\%$ with less than primary; a similar gradient appears among children living in households with different levels of women's schooling ($\approx 54\%$ with $<$ lower secondary vs. $\approx 25\%$ with $\geq$ lower secondary).

From a gender-sensitive lens, boys and girls show near-parity overall (35.0% vs. 35.5%), but gendered pathways amplify deprivation in adolescent years. Children currently married before 18 are twice as likely to be deprived ($\approx 66\%$) as unmarried peers (≈ 34), underscoring how early marriage pulls children (predominantly girls and their households) out of the information ecosystem, or into asset-poor household living conditions. These patterns point to a need for a dual focus on area-based digital inclusion in high-deprivation regions and minority communities, alongside social policies that reduce poverty, expand girls' secondary education, and prevent early marriage, so that ICT device ownership and access to information become universal rather than a marker of disadvantage.

Table 24 Children aged 0-17 years deprived in Information indicators and composite dimension (%)

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator		Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No telephone/mobile/internet	No Television/radio/computer	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
National	National	4.0	33.6	35.3	35.0	35.5
Age Group	0-11 months	3.4	37.3	38.6	37.2	40.1
	12-23 months	4.0	37.6	39.1	38.1	40.2
	2-4 years	4.0	35.3	36.9	36.4	37.4
	5 years	4.0	34.4	36.1	35.1	37.2
	6-10 years	3.9	33.0	34.7	34.4	35.1
	11-14 years	4.0	31.7	33.5	33.1	33.9
	15-17 years	4.2	33.5	35.3	34.7	35.9
Sex	Male	4.0	33.3	35.0	34.7	35.3
	Female	3.9	33.8	35.5	35.2	35.8
Ethnic group of household	1 million or more people	2.5	32.3	33.6	33.3	33.8
	10 thousand to under 1 million	6.2	35.3	37.8	37.4	38.1
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	14.6	50.8	52.7	51.5	53.9
Urban/rural status	Urban	2.9	13.7	15.5	14.9	16.2
	Rural	4.1	36.3	38.0	37.8	38.2
Socio-economic region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	2.5	37.3	38.4	38.1	38.7

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator		Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No telephone/mobile/internet	No Television/radio/computer	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	Red River Delta	1.6	12.5	13.8	13.3	14.4
	North Central	5.3	26.5	28.5	28.0	29.1
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	7.5	39.6	42.4	41.9	42.9
	South East	1.9	21.0	21.9	21.2	22.6
	Mekong River Delta	3.6	15.6	18.1	17.3	18.8
HH head sex	Male	3.7	34.1	35.7	35.5	35.9
	Female	5.4	31.2	33.2	32.7	33.8
Highest education level of Household-Head	Less than primary	6.1	48.4	50.3	49.9	50.7
	Primary	4.1	32.9	34.8	34.3	35.2
	Lower secondary	3.2	31.1	32.8	32.4	33.3
	Upper secondary	2.1	22.4	23.7	23.1	24.3
	Vocational high school	1.9	18.1	19.2	18.6	19.8
	College and above	1.1	9.3	10.2	9.5	10.9
Highest education achievement of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	6.0	52.0	53.9	53.5	54.3
	At least lower secondary	2.7	23.9	25.4	25.1	25.7
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	4.0	32.8	34.5	34.3	34.7
	Yes	5.7	39.9	41.9	39.2	44.6
HH Total Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	3.2	28.2	29.8	29.4	30.1
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	4.5	37.8	39.6	39.3	39.8
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	1	3.9	25.4	27.3	26.7	28.0
	2	3.3	27.2	28.9	28.6	29.2
	3+	4.9	46.6	48.2	47.8	48.6
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	3.9	30.2	32.0	31.7	32.2

Profile	Sample	Percentage of children deprived per indicator		Percentage of children deprived per dimension		
		No telephone/mobile/internet	No Television/radio/computer	Point estimate	CI lower	CI upper
	1	4.0	34.5	36.1	35.7	36.5
	2	4.3	46.1	47.6	46.8	48.4
	3+	4.0	62.8	63.8	62.6	65.1
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	9.7	80.7	82.6	82.3	82.9
	Second	4.0	39.7	42.4	41.9	42.8
	Middle	2.1	19.7	21.6	21.2	22.1
	Fourth	1.2	6.2	7.3	7.1	7.6
	Richest	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.3
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y	Not married	4.1	31.9	33.7	33.4	34.0
	Currently married	4.4	64.9	66.1	62.2	70.1
Ethnic group of Individual (incl. Kinh)	>1,000,000 population	2.6	32.4	33.6	33.3	33.9
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	6.2	35.5	37.9	37.6	38.3
	Very small population as per 57/2017/NĐ-CP	14.2	49.2	51.1	49.8	52.3
	Kinh	1.8	12.1	13.5	13.0	13.9

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

5.2 MDCP PREVALENCE, DEPTH, AND SEVERITY

5.2.1 Prevalence, depth, and severity of MDCP among EM children

At the national level, 31.4% of ethnic minority children are considered to be multidimensionally poor, being deprived in at least two out of all possible material dimensions (5 for children under age 5 years, 6 for children aged 5-17 years) (Table 25). These children are deprived, on average, in 46.1% of all possible dimensions, or 2.6 deprivations.

Table 25 Multidimensional child poverty indices, EM children aged 0-17 years

	Multi-dimensional deprivation headcount (H), %	Average no. of deprivations among the deprived (A)	Average intensity among the deprived (A); %	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (M0)
1-6 deprivations	60.7	1.83	32.4	0.197
2-6 deprivations	31.4	2.61	46.1	0.145
3-6 deprivations	14.3	3.34	59.3	0.085
4-6 deprivations	4.3	4.14	73.8	0.032
5-6 deprivations	0.575	5.03	89.2	5.10E-03

Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

When comparing these findings against previous studies and national benchmarks for MDCP (Table 26), we see that, both studies point to a high MDCP burden among ethnic minority (EM) children: roughly one-third. EMS 2024 estimates 31.4% of EM children are MD-poor, which is close to the SDGCW 2020-21 estimate for EM children (35.9%) and far above the rate for Kinh children (6.5%) reported in SDGCW 2020-21-based study. This reinforces the persistence of large ethnic gaps in multidimensional deprivation among children in Viet Nam.

However, the figures are not strictly comparable. For example, the core construction of the MDCP framework and specifications differ (EMS: 11 indicators vs. SDGCW: 14 indicators), while both apply the “≥2 dimensions” rule for identifying MD-poor children. This means that the SDGCW 2020-21 survey was potentially able to capture a more comprehensive set of children’s deprivations, compared to the EMS 2024-based analysis. The populations reported are also not identical, as EMS figures are shown only for EM households, while SDGCW provides both national and EM/Kinh rates. Further, the survey periods span COVID/post-COVID contexts. Any apparent change over time (e.g., 35.9% to 31.4% for EM) should therefore be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

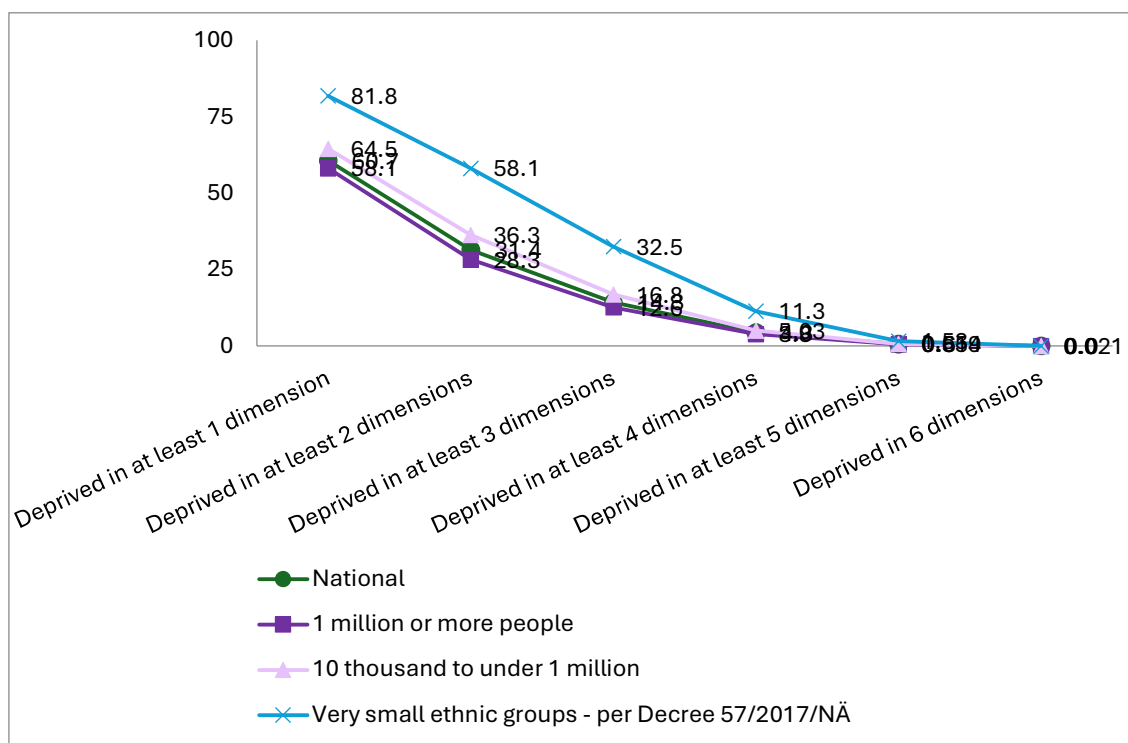
Table 26 Comparison of headline MDCP prevalence rates between current and previous studies

Study (Dataset, year)	Percentage of MDCP	Framework specifications
EMS 2024	31.4% of children living in EM households	Based on 11 material indicators constituting 5-6 material dimensions. Children are considered MD-poor if they are deprived in at least two dimensions out of the total number of dimensions.
SDGCW 2020-2021⁶⁰	10.9% of all children; 35.9% of EM children, compared to 6.5% of Kinh children	Based on 14 indicators constituting five material dimensions. Children are considered MD-poor if they are deprived in at least two dimensions out of the total of five dimensions.

The MDCP results based on the EMS 2024 survey show that the ethnic divide in multidimensional poverty is substantial: 58.1% of children in very small ethnic groups are MD poor (deprived in 2+ dimensions) compared to 28.3% in larger ethnic populations of 1 million or more. This 29.8 percentage point gap that highlights systematic disadvantage for the smallest EM communities (Figure 17). The critical role of women's education emerges starkly, as children living in households where women have not attained lower secondary education show 49.7% MD poverty compared to 21.9% of children living in households with women's lower secondary or higher. This suggests that female educational advancement represents one of the most significant levers for reducing child deprivation in ethnic minority households, operating both through improved household decision-making and economic capacity.

Figure 17 Multidimensional deprivation headcount (H) % at the national level and among EM groups, children 0-17 years

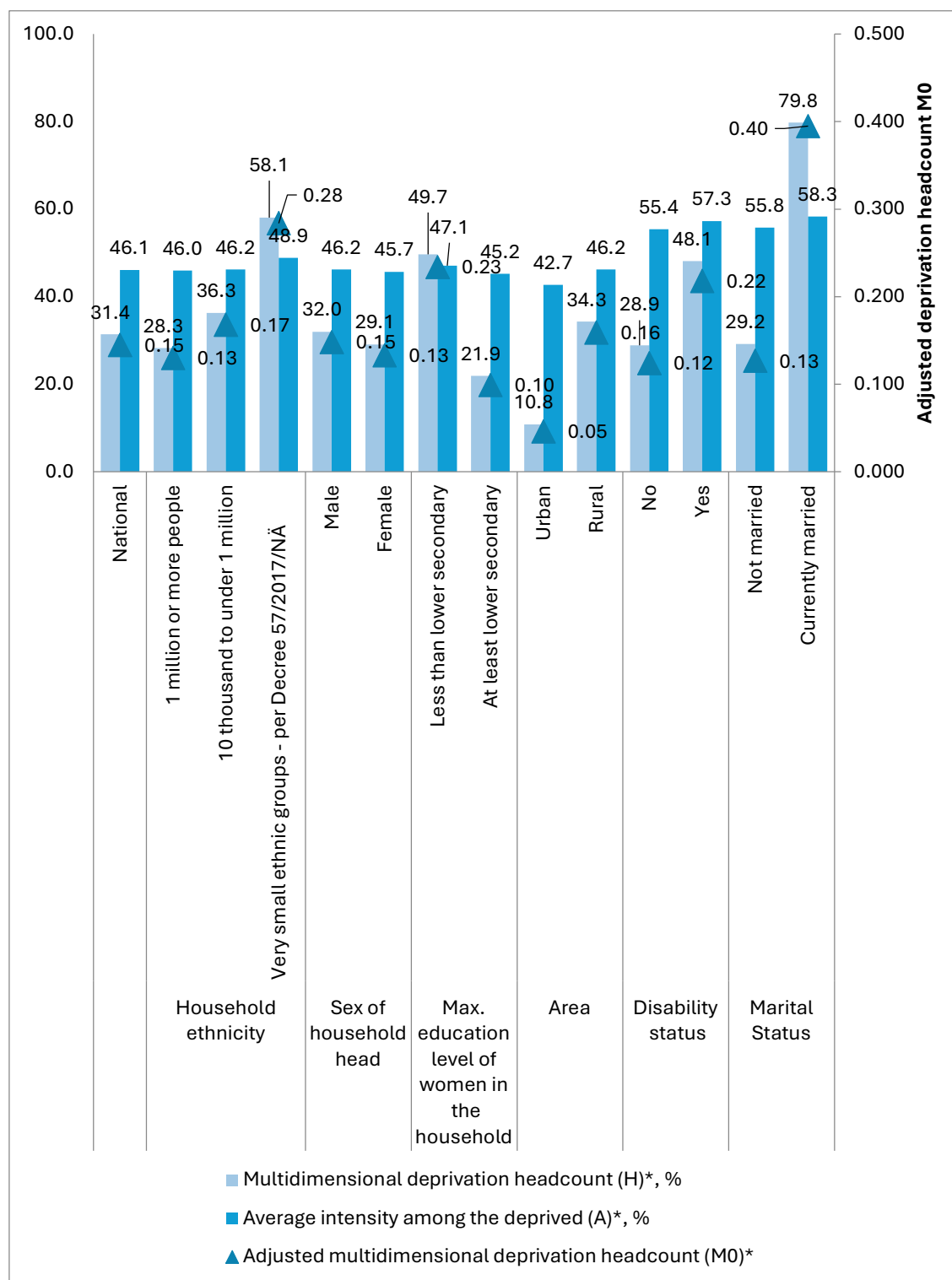
⁶⁰ UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*; General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Viet Nam SDG Indicators on Children and Women Survey 2020-2021*.



Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

Multiple vulnerabilities compound steeply through factorial relationships. The number of young children under 5 years shows a dose-response pattern: 26.1% of children living in households with no children under 5 experience MD poverty, with this rate rising to 34.3% among children living in households with one young child, 48.5% with two, and 66.9% with three or more, indicating that caring for multiple young children places additional pressures household resources among ethnic minorities (Table 48). Figure 18 further shows how geographic disparities persists (urban 10.8% versus rural 34.3%), and children's disability significantly elevates risk (48.1% are MD poor versus 28.9% without disability), revealing how intersecting disadvantages of small ethnic group membership, rurality, and disability create profound deprivation for the most marginalised children. Notably, currently married children experience elevated levels of MD poverty at 79.8% of children multidimensionally poor (M0 0.40) compared to unmarried children at 29.2% (M0 0.13), likely reflecting household composition patterns and resource constraints within these family structures among ethnic minorities.

Figure 18 Multidimensional deprivation indices, by various individual and household background characteristics, children 0-17 years



Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

The full set of disaggregations by various individual and household characteristics can be found in Annex 9.2, Table 48.

5.2.2 Deprivation Distribution Analysis

Looking at the data on deprivations among ethnic minority children (Figure 19-Figure 23), several critical patterns emerge. Gender differences are minimal, with boys and girls showing nearly identical deprivation profiles, i.e., neither a significant protective nor risk factor at this age. However, this does not necessarily imply that multidimensional child poverty is gender-neutral, but rather, the social processes that generate deprivation, and the policy levers best suited to addressing it, are likely to differ for boys and girls even when the overall headcount rates are comparable.

Further, ethnic group size represents a stark dividing line: children in very small ethnic groups (per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP) face dramatically elevated deprivation, with only 18.2% experiencing zero deprivations compared to 41.9% in larger ethnic populations of 1 million or more. This 23.7 percentage point gap widens further when examining higher deprivation thresholds, where very small ethnic groups show 21.2% with three deprivations versus 8.8% in larger populations. This suggests systemic exclusion from services and resources for the smallest ethnic minority communities.

Beyond ethnicity, several other factors reveal stark disparities. Disability status shows the strongest association with deprivation: only 15.3% of children with disabilities have zero deprivations compared to 44.3% without disabilities. Geographic and economic factors compound these differences, as urban children have nearly double the deprivation-free rate of rural counterparts (62.8% versus 36.1%) (Table 47). Children living with women who have higher levels of education tend to also experience lower counts of deprivations (Figure 19). Notably, within the age 0-1 cohort, the 12-23 month group experiences markedly worse outcomes than 0-11 months (Table 47), suggesting deprivation accumulates rapidly during infancy and highlighting the critical window for early intervention among ethnic minorities.

The full set of disaggregations by various individual and household characteristics can be found in Annex 9.2, Table 47.

Figure 19 Distribution of deprivations (deprivation count), EM children aged 0-17 years

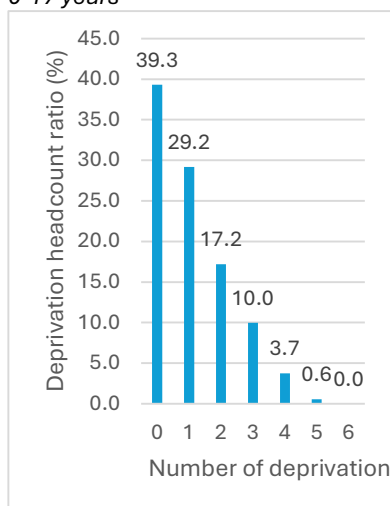
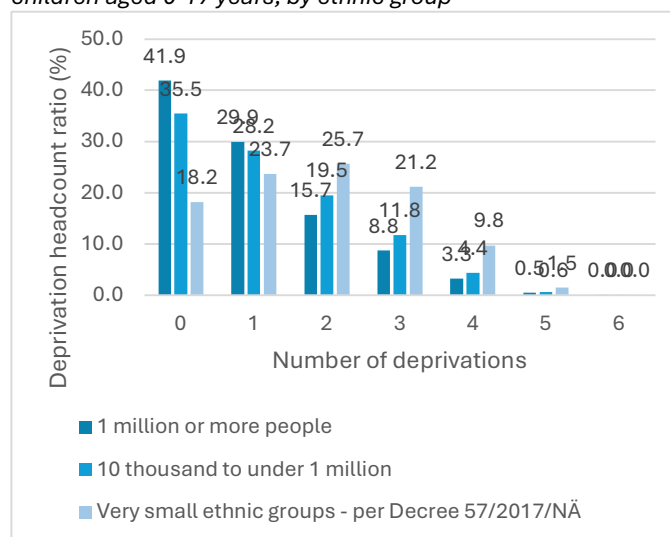


Figure 20 Distribution of deprivations (deprivation count), EM children aged 0-17 years, by ethnic group



Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

Figure 21 Distribution of deprivations (deprivation count), EM children aged 0-17 years, by highest educational achievement of women in the household

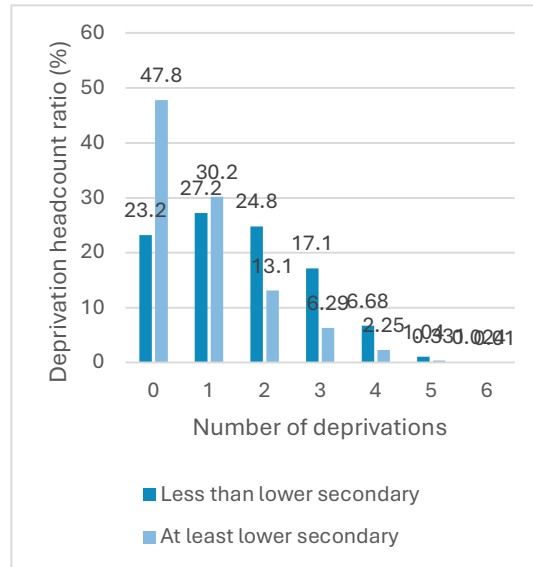
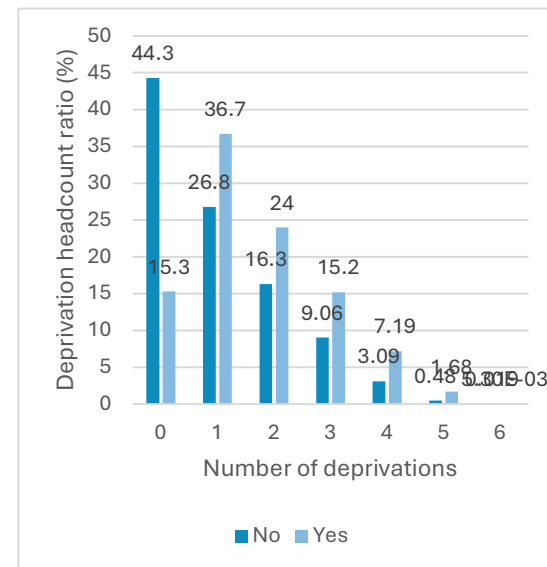
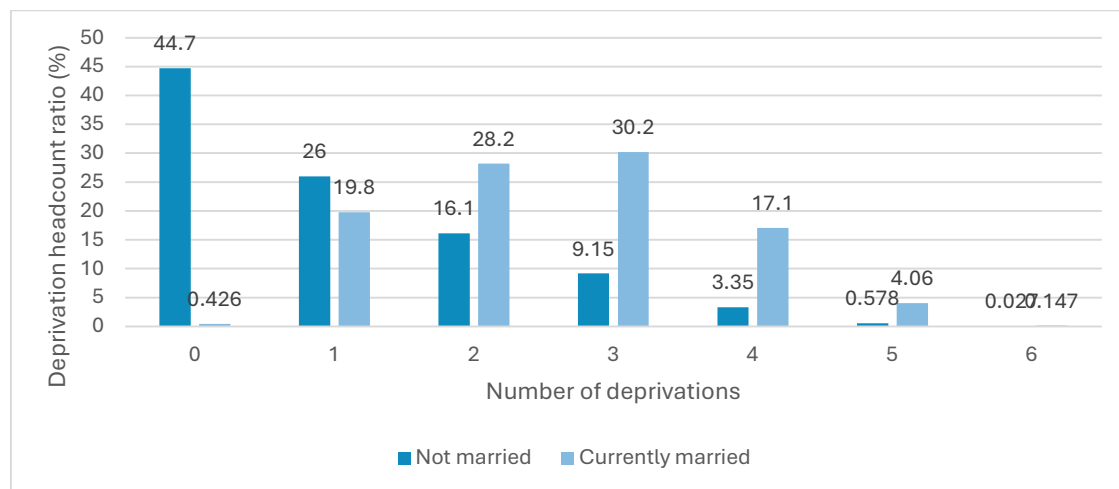


Figure 22 Distribution of deprivations (deprivation count), EM children aged 0-17 years, by disability status



Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

Figure 23 Distribution of deprivations (deprivation count), EM children aged 0-17 years, by marital status (children aged 10-17 years)



Source: Author's calculations based on 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS)

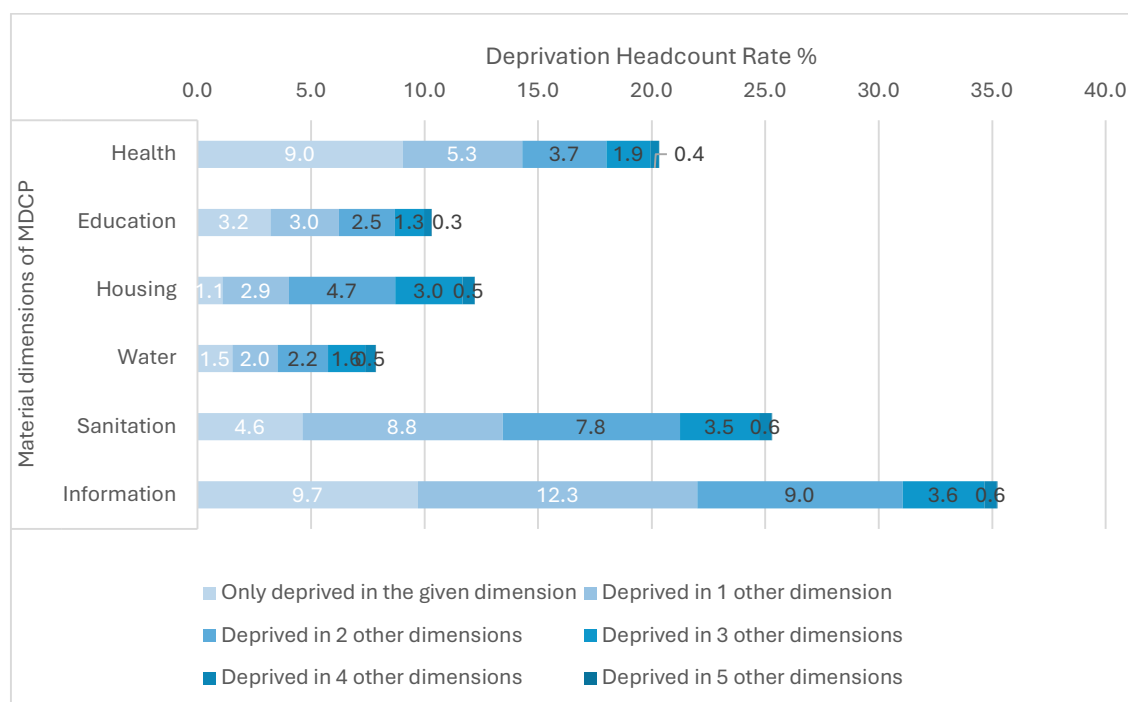
5.2.3 Overlapping Deprivations Analysis

This section presents the deprivation-overlap patterns between different dimensions, identifying the most common deprivation combinations among EM children. By examining how deprivations cluster within the same child across dimensions, rather than in isolation, the results

demonstrate which deprivations tend to coincide with each other to help guide coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions to support multidimensionally deprived children.

As demonstrated by Figure 24, most deprivations among EM children do not occur in isolation.⁶¹ Information and Sanitation deprivations are rarely experienced alone, as roughly three-quarters of children deprived in these dimensions are simultaneously deprived in at least one other dimension, with many facing two or more deprivations in other dimensions. Housing is the dimension which children tend to experience the most frequently in combination with other deprivations. Only a small fraction of children are deprived in Housing alone, while the majority of those deprived in Housing are also deprived in two to three additional dimensions. This suggests that children living in households with poor housing conditions tend to have multiple deprivations. Health and Education show a more mixed pattern, with large shares of children who are deprived in these dimensions tending to experience these deprivations in isolation. However, there is still substantial co-deprivation, suggesting both sector-specific interventions and integrated responses are needed to reduce deprivations among these children.

Figure 24 Deprivation overlap by single dimension, children aged 0-17 years (EMS 2024)



⁶¹ Following the multidimensional poverty measurement convention, missing values on single-sector indicators were imputed as non-deprived to preserve sample size, maintain comparability across dimensions, and avoid mechanically inflating deprivation rates when skip patterns or item non-response occur. This choice is conservative and may slightly underestimate deprivation if missingness is correlated with worse outcomes. See Chris de Neubourg et al., *Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*, with UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti, Innocenti Working Paper, nos 2012-10 (Florence, 2013).

As seen in Figure 25-Figure 27, the MDCP analysis for children aged 0-17 years shows that many EM children face interlinked challenges at the same time. Sanitation deprivations often coincide with poor access to information, and these frequently sit alongside weaker housing or clean-energy conditions.

For example, Figure 25 presents the three-way overlap of deprivations in Housing, Sanitation, and Information. The diagram illustrates both the overall prevalence of each deprivation and how frequently children experience multiple deprivations simultaneously.

More than half of all children (54.0%) are non-deprived in all three of these dimensions. Among those who are deprived in at least one of the three dimensions, the most common single deprivation is Information (35.5%), followed by Sanitation (25.2%) and Housing (12.2%). A substantial share of children experience deprivation in only one of these three dimensions. For example, Information only (16.0%), Sanitation only (7.1%), and Housing only (1.9%). However, the figure also highlights important areas of multiple deprivation. Approximately 5.9% of children are deprived in all three dimensions simultaneously. In addition, 16.6% are deprived in both Sanitation and Information, 8.8% in Housing and Information, and 7.4% in Housing and Sanitation.

Overall, the diagrams shows that while single deprivations remain common, a non-negligible proportion of children face compounded disadvantages across multiple living-condition dimensions. These overlapping deprivations increase vulnerability and signal the need for integrated, multisectoral interventions. Integrated packages (e.g., Sanitation and infrastructural improvements in addition to clean cooking fuels and digital inclusion) are likely to reach the same children, providing a valuable opportunity for coordinated and cross-sectoral interventions. Health and schooling issues are at times stand-alone among EM children, suggesting that sector-specific interventions and outreach through services such as mobile and community health posts and improving access to and retention in schools are likely to still matter. All combinations of three-way deprivation overlaps are presented in Table 49.

Figure 25 Three-way overlapping deprivation among children aged 0-17 years deprived in Housing, Sanitation and Information

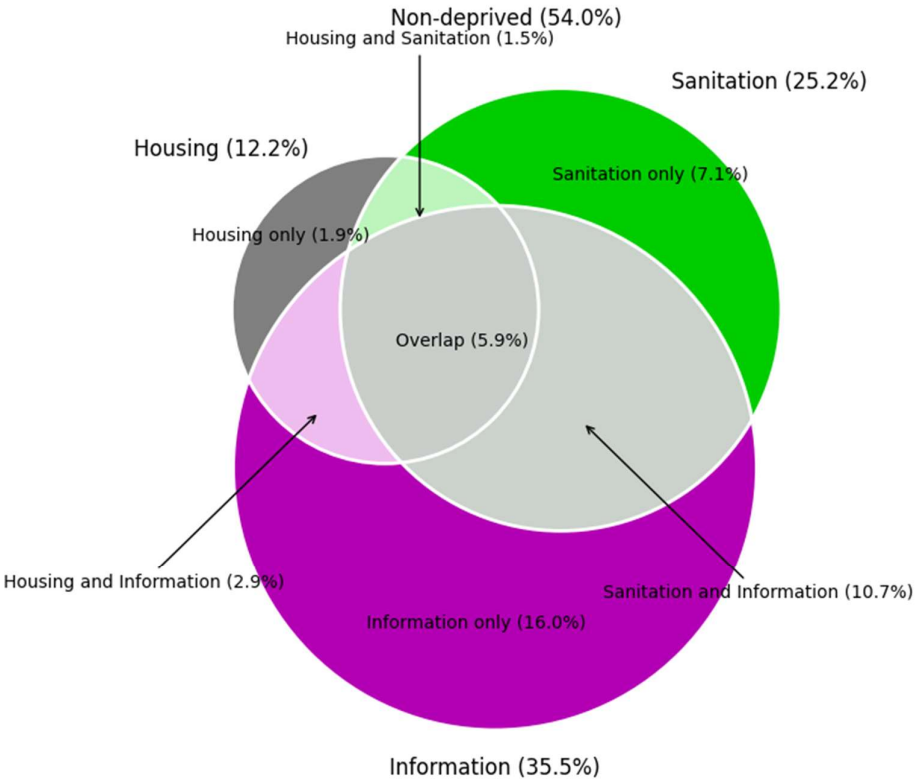


Figure 26 Three-way overlapping deprivation among children aged 0-17 years deprived in Health, Sanitation, and Information

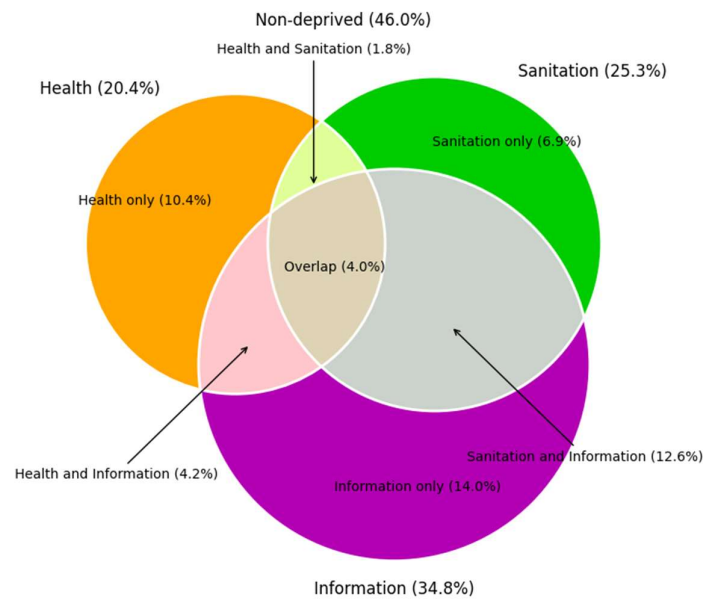
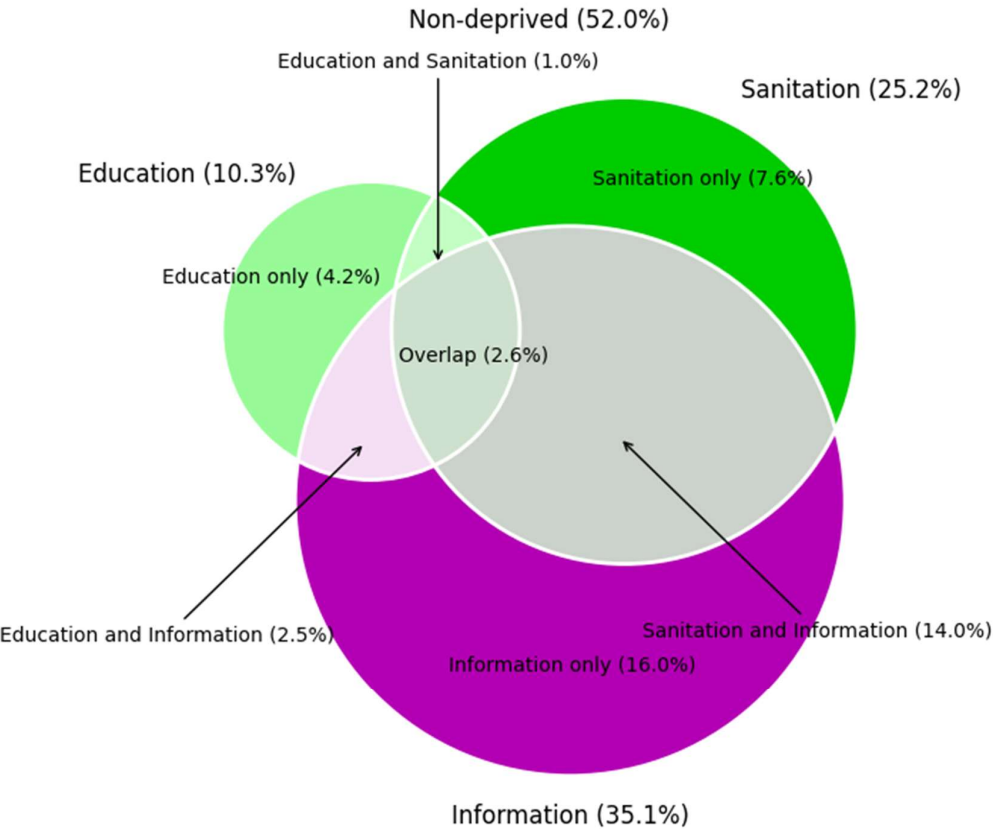


Figure 27 Three-way overlapping deprivation among children aged 0-17 years deprived in Education, Sanitation, and Information



6 IDENTIFYING KEY DRIVERS OF DISPARITIES

This section describes the results from the different regression models analysed using both the IPS and the EMS datasets. As explained in the methodology (3.3.3), the purpose of these regressions is to assess the effect of minority status on vulnerability outcomes, while controlling for important socioeconomic, demographic and geographic factors.

To strengthen the robustness of the analysis, both IPS and EMS datasets were used in order to validate trends against each other. IPS models compare EM children to Kinh majority children, using a binary EM status variable. These models capture the overall scale of the Kinh-EM gap in each outcome. The EMS models examine disparities within EM populations, comparing medium-sized ethnic groups (10,000 to under 1 million members) and very small ethnic groups (fewer than 10,000 members) to larger EM groups (over 1 million). These models reveal how outcomes vary across EM communities of different sizes. Because the datasets differ in several important respects (such as sampling design, sample size, and measurement characteristics), the exact magnitudes of the estimated effects are not directly comparable. The primary objective is to assess whether the overall direction and pattern of associations are consistent across sources, and thereby enhancing confidence in the robustness of the findings.

The results described below are based on odds ratios (OR), which represent the ratio of odds of experiencing a vulnerability outcome (e.g., not attending school) associated with a one-unit change in a given predictor (e.g., ethnic group, age, gender, wealth quintile, see Table 7), holding other factors constant. An odds ratio greater than 1 indicates increased odds of the outcome, while an odds ratio of less than 1 indicates reduced odds of the outcome. We focus on the interpretation of ORs as markers of direction, patterns of disparity, and relative importance of the analysed drivers, rather than focusing on differences in exact magnitudes of estimated effects.⁶²

This section focuses on results that are statistically significant at the 5-percent confidence level, and on the results of the estimates using IPS data. This is because the IPS-based sample allows for isolating the effects of being an ethnic minority, compared to belonging to the Kinh/Hoa majority group, on the outcome variables of interest (controlling for other factors), which provides direct insight on the core ethnic disparities in Viet Nam. The EMS-based analyses

⁶² Interpretation note: When outcomes are relatively common (i.e. when prevalence exceeds approximately 10 per cent), odds ratios tend to overstate the magnitude of differences compared to relative risk or percentage-point differences. In such cases, ORs should be treated as indicative of direction and relative importance rather than precise multipliers. Where outcome prevalence is below approximately 10 per cent, the OR closely approximates the relative risk and can be interpreted as “times more/less likely.” Throughout this section, we use multiplicative language (“X times more likely”) only where prevalence is sufficiently low to justify it, and otherwise describe results in terms of “higher/lower odds.” Prevalence rates can be found in earlier chapters for absolute comparisons. For further reference, see Edward C. Norton and Bryan E. Dowd, “Log Odds and the Interpretation of Logit Models,” *Health Services Research* 53, no. 2 (2018): 859–78, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.12712>; Edward C. Norton et al., “Requiem for Odds Ratios,” *Health Services Research* 59, no. 4 (2024): e14337, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.14337>; Edward C. Norton et al., “Odds Ratios—Current Best Practice and Use,” *JAMA* 320, no. 1 (2018): 84, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2018.6971>; Priya Ranganathan et al., “Common Pitfalls in Statistical Analysis: Odds versus Risk,” *Perspectives in Clinical Research* 6, no. 4 (2015): 222–24, <https://doi.org/10.4103/2229-3485.167092>.

provide supplementary validation of these patterns, as well as additional analyses for specific indicators not available in the IPS data (child labour, MDCP composite deprivation, unemployment, and access to Social Policy Bank loans).

Error! Reference source not found. provides a summary of the odds ratios on the IPS full sample. The other model specifications, including the determinant analyses presenting the odds ratios of ethnic minority status on various individual and household outcomes, controlling for background characteristics, and using EMS data (specifically, Models 6.6- 6.10), are available in Annex 9.3. Table 28 provides the equivalent summary from the EMS baseline models. The full set of model specifications for each outcome, including sub-models controlling for women's education, disability, child marriage, and gender-disaggregated estimates, are available in Annex 9.3.

Table 27 Summary table of odds ratios of ethnic minority status on various child outcomes, controlling for other background characteristics (IPS 2024)

	Odds Ratios School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Digital access and communication (0-17)	Child marriage (10-17)
Ethnic minority status (ref. group: Kinh)	1.469*** (0.0449)	2.677*** (0.446)	13.92*** (0.464)	6.276*** (0.241)	9.582*** (0.201)	5.104*** (0.0808)	4.225*** (0.654)
Female (ref. group: male)	0.756*** (0.0156)	0.958 (0.101)	1.028 (0.0243)	1.010 (0.0295)	1.019 (0.0170)	1.029** (0.0143)	5.719*** (0.882)
Age groups (ref. group: 0-11 months)							
12-23 months		1.258** (0.133)	1.086 (0.0862)	1.063 (0.111)	1.168** (0.0703)	0.945 (0.0480)	
2-4 years			1.007 (0.0640)	1.036 (0.0861)	1.196*** (0.0577)	0.886*** (0.0356)	
5 years (reference year for education)	(reference cohort)		1.011 (0.0757)	1.159 (0.109)	1.323*** (0.0729)	0.888*** (0.0406)	
6-10 years	0.125*** (0.00638)		0.933 (0.0564)	1.058 (0.0832)	1.250*** (0.0574)	0.835*** (0.0319)	
11-14 years	0.456*** (0.0187)		0.874** (0.0538)	0.982 (0.0788)	1.179*** (0.0550)	0.814*** (0.0314)	
15-17 years	2.768*** (0.109)		0.915 (0.0594)	1.031 (0.0867)	1.232*** (0.0598)	0.873*** (0.0351)	
Rural of residence (ref. group: urban)	1.397*** (0.0354)	8.119*** (2.700)	3.728*** (0.198)	4.165*** (0.287)	5.489*** (0.194)	1.799*** (0.0348)	2.121*** (0.424)

	Odds Ratios School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Digital access and communication (0-17)	Child marriage (10-17)
Region (ref. group: Northern midlands and mountain areas)							
Red River Delta	1.853***	0.292***	0.0947***	0.148***	0.145***	0.357***	1.132
	(0.0947)	(0.110)	(0.0148)	(0.0175)	(0.00904)	(0.0115)	(0.376)
North Central	1.677***	0.634***	0.701***	0.486***	1.056**	0.919***	0.746*
	(0.0638)	(0.106)	(0.0259)	(0.0200)	(0.0263)	(0.0184)	(0.131)
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	1.914***	0.772**	1.322***	0.671***	1.387***	1.456***	1.141
	(0.0736)	(0.101)	(0.0406)	(0.0272)	(0.0327)	(0.0299)	(0.183)
South East	3.345***	0.324***	0.190***	0.139***	0.248***	1.071**	0.963
	(0.144)	(0.113)	(0.0183)	(0.0163)	(0.0128)	(0.0291)	(0.248)
Mekong River Delta	2.930***	0.195***	1.018	0.222***	1.008	0.891***	0.752
	(0.111)	(0.0652)	(0.0389)	(0.0153)	(0.0287)	(0.0201)	(0.144)
Female-headed hh (ref. group: male-headed hh)	1.088***	0.597***	0.731***	0.806***	0.813***	1.119***	0.715**
	(0.0266)	(0.111)	(0.0252)	(0.0347)	(0.0193)	(0.0198)	(0.118)
Household head has at least lower secondary education (ref. group: less than lower secondary education)							
	0.474***	0.797**	0.445***	0.624***	0.489***	0.553***	0.468***
	(0.0107)	(0.0913)	(0.0115)	(0.0192)	(0.00862)	(0.00824)	(0.0675)
Dependency ratio >1 (ref. group: dependency ratio <=1)	0.00163	1.712***	1.729***	1.322***	1.493***	1.276***	0.920

	Odds Ratios School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Digital access and communication (0-17)	Child marriage (10-17)
	-0.00132	(0.183)	(0.0436)	(0.0414)	(0.0274)	(0.0192)	(0.165)
Wealth quintile (ref. group: poorest quintile)							
Second	0.500***	0.192***					0.376***
	(0.0134)	(0.0347)					(0.0582)
Middle	0.289***	0.192***					0.158***
	(0.00929)	(0.0462)					(0.0388)
Fourth	0.204***	0.145***					0.216***
	(0.00824)	(0.0385)					(0.0636)
Fifth	0.145***	0.0948***					0.0942***
	(0.00752)	(0.0293)					(0.0397)
Observations	278485	24,409	356,945	358,068	358,068	358,068	58,691

Note: Standard errors in parentheses - *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Table 28 Summary table of odds ratios of ethnic minority status on various child outcomes, controlling for other background characteristics (EMS 2024)

	School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Information deprivation (0-17)	MDCP (deprived in 2 dimensions (0-17))	Child marriage - ever married (10-17)	Child Labour (15-17)
Ethnic group size (ref. group: larger than 1 million)									
Medium-sized ethnic groups (10,000 to under 1 million)	1.016***	0.993***	1.021***	1.023***	1.043***	1.010***	1.043***	0.996***	0.985***
	(0.00207)	(0.00179)	(0.00174)	(0.00150)	(0.00214)	(0.00270)	(0.00259)	(0.00122)	(0.00519)
Very small ethnic groups (less than 10,000)	1.013***	0.989***	1.068***	1.082***	1.235***	1.098***	1.211***	0.995***	0.934***
	(0.00455)	(0.00400)	(0.00511)	(0.00410)	(0.00672)	(0.00665)	(0.00665)	(0.00182)	(0.00812)
Female (ref. group: male)	0.981***	0.997**	1.003**	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.993***	1.020***	0.962***
	(0.00148)	(0.00143)	(0.00138)	(0.00108)	(0.00172)	(0.00215)	(0.00194)	(0.000993)	(0.00401)
Age groups (ref. group: 0-11 months)									
12-23 months		1.244***	1.003	1.000	1.010	1.005	1.051***		
		(0.0101)	(0.00533)	(0.00440)	(0.00656)	(0.00972)	(0.00847)		
2-4 years		1.316***	0.989**	0.997	1.010*	0.988	1.064***		
		(0.00871)	(0.00459)	(0.00380)	(0.00568)	(0.00855)	(0.00728)		

	School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Information deprivation (0-17)	MDCP (deprived in 2 dimensions (0-17))	Child marriage - ever married (10-17)	Child Labour (15-17)
5 years (reference year for education)		1.372***	0.977***	0.993*	0.999	0.979**	1.070***		
		(0.0110)	(0.00492)	(0.00420)	(0.00617)	(0.00921)	(0.00810)		
6-10 years	0.991***	0.732***	0.972***	0.994	0.992	0.964***	0.910***		
	(0.00210)	(0.00438)	(0.00432)	(0.00362)	(0.00530)	(0.00806)	(0.00580)		
11-14 years (OR 16 for child labour)	1.086***	0.740***	0.965***	0.993*	0.979***	0.951***	0.923***		1.047***
	(0.00271)	(0.00446)	(0.00437)	(0.00373)	(0.00531)	(0.00802)	(0.00597)		(0.00517)
15-17 years (OR 17 for child labour)	1.447***	0.758***	0.980***	1.000	1.007	1.001	1.061***		1.104***
	(0.00508)	(0.00459)	(0.00475)	(0.00383)	(0.00562)	(0.00869)	(0.00716)		(0.00550)
Rural residence (ref. group: urban)	1.046***	1.018***	1.095***	1.061***	1.207***	1.194***	1.211***	1.009***	1.060***
	(0.00240)	(0.00276)	(0.00169)	(0.00138)	(0.00276)	(0.00445)	(0.00350)	(0.000790)	(0.00591)
Region (ref. group: Northern Mountains and Midlands)									
Red River Delta	0.996	1.005	0.876***	0.911***	0.872***	0.787***	0.786***	0.992***	0.978
	(0.00377)	(0.00291)	(0.00122)	(0.00123)	(0.00285)	(0.00285)	(0.00245)	(0.00172)	(0.0134)
North Central and Central Coastal	1.009***	1.002	0.976***	0.974***	1.036***	0.913***	0.951***	0.996	0.941***
	(0.00300)	(0.00222)	(0.00225)	(0.00197)	(0.00314)	(0.00298)	(0.00299)	(0.00456)	(0.00669)
South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands	1.049***	1.009***	0.990***	0.933***	1.049***	0.985***	1.003	1.005***	0.979***
	(0.00243)	(0.00215)	(0.00202)	(0.00145)	(0.00275)	(0.00312)	(0.00291)	(0.00138)	(0.00574)

	School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Information deprivation (0-17)	MDCP (deprived in 2 dimensions (0-17))	Child marriage - ever married (10-17)	Child Labour (15-17)
South East	1.113***	1.025***	0.897***	0.904***	0.823***	0.860***	0.852***	0.997**	1.080***
	(0.00481)	(0.00411)	(0.00168)	(0.00115)	(0.00174)	(0.00394)	(0.00322)	(0.00144)	(0.0134)
Mekong River Delta	1.112***	1.041***	0.901***	0.894***	0.843***	0.803***	0.822***	0.990***	0.977***
	(0.00392)	(0.00396)	(0.00156)	(0.000927)	(0.00191)	(0.00321)	(0.00277)	(0.000750)	(0.00699)
Female-headed hh (ref. group: male-headed hh)	1.014***	0.999	0.974***	0.982***	0.973***	0.978***	0.968***	1.000	1.011**
	(0.00217)	(0.00187)	(0.00154)	(0.00132)	(0.00208)	(0.00279)	(0.00236)	(0.00100)	(0.00558)
Level of education of household head (ref. group: less than lower secondary education)									
At least lower secondary education	0.955***	0.986***	0.910***	0.974***	0.854***	0.827***	0.820***	0.990***	0.959***
	(0.00161)	(0.00174)	(0.00121)	(0.00103)	(0.00150)	(0.00190)	(0.00166)	(0.00118)	(0.00465)
Dependency ratio >1 (ref. group: dependency ratio <=1)	1.004***	1.005***	1.057***	1.016***	1.098***	1.130***	1.118***	1.000	1.010**
	(0.00165)	(0.00161)	(0.00140)	(0.00110)	(0.00196)	(0.00255)	(0.00226)	(0.000862)	(0.00477)
Wealth quintile (ref. group: poorest quintile)									
Second	0.954***	0.984***						0.989***	0.969***
	(0.00221)	(0.00211)						(0.00121)	(0.00696)
Middle	0.915***	0.971***						0.983***	0.922***
	(0.00216)	(0.00200)						(0.00104)	(0.00712)

	School non-attendance (5-17)	Health deprivation (0-17)	Housing deprivation (0-17)	Water deprivation (0-17)	Sanitation deprivation (0-17)	Information deprivation (0-17)	MDCP (deprived in 2 dimensions (0-17))	Child marriage - ever married (10-17)	Child Labour (15-17)
Fourth	0.889***	0.963***						0.981***	0.869***
	(0.00254)	(0.00219)						(0.00238)	(0.00645)
Fifth	0.875***	0.964***						0.976***	0.825***
	(0.00247)	(0.00268)						(0.00103)	(0.00546)
Disability (ref. group: no disability)	1.512***							0.987***	
	(0.0236)							(0.00101)	
Individual currently married and under age 18 years old									1.097***
									(0.0136)
Observations	515,826	670,665	674,920	676,747	676,747	676,747	676,747	268,770	87,578

Note: Standard errors in parentheses - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

6.1 EDUCATION OUTCOMES

In this section, we focus on logistic regression models examining the odds of school non-attendance among children aged 5-17 years. Results are reported as odds ratios (ORs), which capture the relative likelihood of non-attendance for a given group compared to a reference category, holding all other factors constant.

Ethnic minority children have significantly higher odds of being out of school compared to their Kinh peers. Previous descriptive analysis shows based on IPS data shows that 2.7% of Kinh children are out of school compared, to 6.4% of ethnic minority children. This near-double rate of being out of school among ethnic minority children is confirmed across all four model specifications, showing that belonging to an ethnic minority group is associated with higher risk of school non-attendance compared to the Kinh population. The IPS baseline model estimates that EM children face 47 per cent higher odds of school non-attendance (OR = 1.469, $p < 0.01$), after controlling for demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Within EM populations, the EMS model shows modest additional disadvantage for medium-sized (OR = 1.016) and very small ethnic groups (OR = 1.013), though these effects are small relative to other predictors. As previously seen in section 5.1.3, around 16.4-16.7% of children aged 5-17 years in medium-sized ethnic groups and very small ethnic groups are not attending school, compared to 11.4% of children in very large ethnic groups.

The EMS findings broadly confirm the IPS patterns. Both datasets show strong effects of rural residence, household head education, and wealth on school non-attendance. The magnitude of the within-EM ethnic group size effect (OR = 1.013-1.016) is, as expected, considerably smaller than the Kinh-EM gap (OR = 1.469), suggesting that the bulk of the education disparity lies between EM and Kinh populations rather than within EM communities. Both datasets also converge on the finding that child marriage is a powerful predictor of school dropout, and that disability significantly elevates non-attendance risk.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Girls are significantly less likely to be out of school than boys in the IPS model (OR = 0.756, $p < 0.01$), suggesting that gender-targeted education programmes have been effective nationally. However, the ethnic gap is larger for girls (EM OR = 1.562) than for boys (EM OR = 1.407), indicating that EM girls who do fall out of school face a steeper ethnic penalty.
- **Age:** School non-attendance is lowest among primary-age children (6-10 years, OR = 0.125 relative to 5-year-olds) and rises sharply for older adolescents (15-17 years, OR = 2.768), consistent with patterns of secondary school dropout
- **Rural residence:** Rural children face 40 per cent higher odds of non-attendance (OR = 1.397, $p < 0.01$).
- **Household head education:** Having a household head with at least lower secondary education reduces the odds of school non-attendance by more than half (OR = 0.474, $p < 0.01$).
- **Wealth:** The wealth gradient is steep. Children in the richest quintile have 86 per cent lower odds of non-attendance compared to the poorest (OR = 0.145, $p < 0.01$).

- **Child marriage (IPS sub-model):** Being currently married is the single strongest predictor of school non-attendance, with married children facing extraordinarily elevated odds of being out of school (OR = 117.2, $p < 0.01$). This underscores child marriage as a critical barrier to educational participation.
- **Women's education (IPS sub-model):** Having a woman in the household with at least lower secondary education reduces school non-attendance odds by 16 per cent (OR = 0.838, $p < 0.01$).
- **Disability (EMS sub-model):** Children with a disability face 51 per cent higher odds of school non-attendance (OR = 1.512, $p < 0.01$), and this rises to 63 per cent when the model additionally controls for marriage status (OR = 1.630). This indicates that disability is an independent and substantial barrier to school participation among EM children. As previously observed, 57.8% of children with a disability were not attending age-appropriate education compared to 13.1% of children without a disability.

Child marriage (EMS sub-model): Among EM children, being currently married under age 18 is associated with 84 per cent higher odds of school non-attendance (OR = 1.843, $p < 0.01$), reinforcing the IPS finding.

6.2 HEALTH ACCESS

Health service access is measured in the regressions using IPS 2024 data using the outcome variable denoting that a child lives with a woman who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, and whose birth was attended by an unskilled attendant. According to IPS 2024 data, 2.1% of the population of women with recent births did not have a skilled attendant at delivery, with 0.37% of Kinh women having not had a skilled attendant at the most recent birth, compared with 8.8% of ethnic minority women. Health service access is measured in the regressions using EMS 2024 data using a composite outcome variable that denotes deprivation in the Health dimension as measured in the MDCP framework. Using EMS data, 20.5% of children were deprived in terms of Health as measured within the MDCP framework. 47.2% of children in the largest EM group were deprived, compared to 52.8% in medium-sized groups, and 59.8% in very small groups.

Health deprivation shows one of the starkest Kinh-EM divides in the regression analysis. EM children face nearly three times the odds of being health-deprived compared to Kinh children (IPS OR = 2.677, $p < 0.01$). Among EM populations, however, the EMS model reveals a counterintuitive pattern, as very small ethnic groups show slightly lower odds of health deprivation (OR = 0.989, $p < 0.01$), though the magnitude of this effect size is very marginal.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Gender differences in health deprivation are not statistically significant in the IPS baseline model (OR = 0.958). However, the IPS gender-disaggregated models reveal a striking asymmetry: the EM penalty is far larger for girls (OR = 4.576) than for boys (OR = 1.892), suggesting that EM girls face compounding disadvantages in access to health services.

- **Rural residence:** This is the dominant predictor. Rural children face over eight times the odds of health deprivation (IPS OR = 8.119, $p < 0.01$), the strongest rural-urban gap across all outcomes examined.
- **Regional variation:** Regional patterns in the EMS differ from those in the IPS: the Mekong River Delta (OR = 1.041, $p < 0.01$), South East (OR = 1.025, $p < 0.01$), and South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands (OR = 1.009, $p < 0.01$) show elevated odds compared to the Northern Mountains and Midlands. These regional patterns are opposite to those found in the IPS, revealing that once the Kinh majority is excluded, regional coefficients capture within-minority disparities rather than majority-minority contrasts. Minorities living in otherwise wealthier or more urbanised regions may remain marginalised and benefit less from local development gains.
- **Wealth:** Health deprivation falls steeply with household wealth. Children in the richest quintile have 91 per cent lower odds compared to the poorest (OR = 0.0948, $p < 0.01$).
- **Women's education (IPS sub-model):** The presence of an educated woman in the household is the strongest protective mediator, reducing health deprivation odds by 60 per cent (OR = 0.404, $p < 0.01$). Controlling for women's education also reduces the EM coefficient from 2.677 to 2.509, suggesting that part of the ethnic gap is mediated through gender-differentiated educational attainment.
- **Disability (EMS sub-model):** Disability status does not significantly predict health deprivation in the EMS model (OR = 0.998), suggesting that health service coverage gaps affect EM children broadly, regardless of disability.
- **Age:** Younger children (12-23 months) show elevated health deprivation (IPS OR = 1.258, EMS OR = 1.244, $p < 0.01$), likely reflecting vaccination schedule demands during this age window.

6.3 HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing deprivation exhibits the largest Kinh-EM gap of any dimension analysed. EM children are nearly 14 times as likely to be deprived in terms of housing conditions, compared to Kinh children (OR = 13.92, $p < 0.01$). Within EM communities, very small ethnic groups face additional disadvantage (EMS OR = 1.068, $p < 0.01$), though this is modest compared to the overall EM-Kinh divide. This enormous disparity points to deep structural disparities in housing conditions. When women's education is additionally controlled for, the odds ratio declines to 12.45, indicating partial mediation, but the remaining ethnic penalty remains very large. In absolute terms, as seen in previous chapters, between 1 and 4% of Kinh populations lived in overcrowded households, non-durable housing, or in households without clean energy for cooking and lighting, compared to 9.1%, 10.5%, and 42.6% of the EM population, respectively.

Both datasets confirm housing deprivation as an area of deep structural disparities. The IPS and EMS models are consistent in showing that rural residence, household head education, and dependency ratio are all strong predictors. The within-EM gradient for very small groups (EMS OR = 1.068) is one of the larger within-EM effects observed across dimensions, confirming that housing quality deteriorates progressively with ethnic group smallness - consistent with the IPS finding that housing is the dimension with the widest Kinh-EM gap. The EMS-based MDCP analysis previously revealed that 23.9% of EM children in very small ethnic groups are deprived in Housing indicators, compared to 14.2% of children in medium-sized ethnic groups and 11.0%

in large ethnic groups. Both datasets also agree that women's education substantially attenuates the ethnic coefficients, suggesting it is a key mediating factor.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Housing deprivation does not vary significantly by sex (IPS OR = 1.028, not significant), consistent with housing being a household-level rather than individual-level outcome.
- **Rural residence:** Rural children face nearly four times the odds of housing deprivation (IPS OR = 3.728, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.095, $p < 0.01$).
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head reduces housing deprivation odds by more than half (IPS OR = 0.445, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.910, $p < 0.01$).
- **Dependency ratio:** Households with high dependency ratios face 73 per cent higher odds of housing deprivation (IPS OR = 1.729, $p < 0.01$), reflecting the strain that larger family sizes place on housing resources.
- **Women's education (sub-models):** The presence of an educated woman in the household reduces housing deprivation by approximately 50 per cent (IPS OR = 0.503, $p < 0.01$). In the EMS, controlling for women's education reduces the very small group OR from 1.068 to 1.051, and the EM-Kinh OR from 13.92 to 12.45, indicating that women's educational attainment partially mediates this gap.
- **Regional variation:** The Northern Mountains and Midlands region (the reference category) shows the highest housing deprivation. The Red River Delta shows dramatically lower odds (IPS OR = 0.095, $p < 0.01$), while the South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands show slightly elevated odds (OR = 1.322, $p < 0.01$).
- **Disability:** Disability is also significantly associated with higher odds of housing deprivation, meaning that children with disabilities are more likely to live in poor housing conditions, even after accounting for other factors.

6.4 WATER ACCESS

As previously observed, IPS data showed that around 6% of EM populations lived in households with unimproved drinking water, compared to 0.34% of Kinh populations. The relationship between ethnic minority status and improved drinking water deprivation appears small in magnitude but is consistent, remaining statistically significant across all model specifications.

Ethnic minority children are nearly 6 times as likely to be deprived in terms of living in a household with an unimproved drinking water source, compared to Kinh children (OR = 6.276, $p < 0.01$), a pattern that is consistent and robust across all model specifications. Within EM communities, very small ethnic groups face somewhat elevated odds (EMS OR = 1.082, $p < 0.01$), with medium-sized groups also slightly disadvantaged (EMS OR = 1.023, $p < 0.01$). As previously observed, 22.3% of children belonging to very small EM groups are deprived in terms of the Water dimension, compared to 7.3% of children belonging to medium-sized groups, and 8% belonging to large groups. The IPS and EMS models produce highly consistent findings for water deprivation across shared analysed covariates.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Water deprivation does not vary significantly by sex in either dataset (IPS OR = 1.010; EMS OR = 0.998), consistent with water access being a household-level characteristic.
- **Rural residence:** Rural children face over four times the risk of water deprivation compared to their urban counterparts (IPS OR = 4.165, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.061, $p < 0.01$).
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head reduces water deprivation odds by 38 per cent (IPS OR = 0.624, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.974, $p < 0.01$).
- **Women's education (IPS sub-model):** The presence of an educated woman in the household reduces water deprivation by 42 per cent (OR = 0.580, $p < 0.01$). Controlling for women's education reduces the EM coefficient from 6.276 to 5.842.
- **Female-headed households:** These show lower odds of water deprivation (IPS OR = 0.806, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.982, $p < 0.01$), which may reflect that female household heads prioritise investments in basic services.
- **Regional variation:** The Northern Mountains and Midlands region shows the highest water deprivation. Regions such as the South East (IPS OR = 0.139; EMS OR = 0.904) and Mekong River Delta (IPS OR = 0.222; EMS OR = 0.894) show substantially lower odds.

6.5 SANITATION ACCESS

As observed in previous chapters, nearly 1 in 4 (24.6%) of EM populations lived in households without an improved sanitation facility compared to 2.1% of Kinh populations. Across all model specifications, belonging to an ethnic minority raises the risk of sanitation deprivation by around 10 times in the child-level models (IPS OR = 9.582, $p < 0.01$) and by about 7 times in the household-level models. This means that EM children are nearly 10 times more likely to live in households without improved sanitation facilities, compared to Kinh children. The magnitude of this effect is large, and consistent across boys and girls, highlighting sanitation as a core structural deprivation disproportionately affecting minority communities. Sanitation deprivation yields one of the most consistent sets of findings across both datasets. The IPS and EMS models agree on the direction and relative importance of nearly every predictor. As previously observed, more than half of EM children belonging to very small ethnic groups are living in household with unimproved sanitation facilities, compared to 30.8% of EM children in medium-sized ethnic groups, and 21.7% of children belonging to large ethnic groups. This is confirmed by the regression analysis looking at disparities within EM populations: the EMS models reveal the largest within-EM gradient of any dimension, as very small ethnic groups face 24 per cent higher odds than larger EM groups (EMS OR = 1.235, $p < 0.01$).

Key findings:

- **Rural residence:** Rural children face nearly five and a half times the odds of sanitation deprivation (IPS OR = 5.489, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.207, $p < 0.01$), reflecting the well-documented infrastructure deficit in rural areas.
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head reduces odds by approximately half (IPS OR = 0.489, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.854, $p < 0.01$).
- **Dependency ratio:** Higher dependency households face increased sanitation deprivation (IPS OR = 1.493, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.098, $p < 0.01$).

- **Women's education** (*IPS sub-model*): Having an educated woman in the household reduces sanitation deprivation by 56 per cent (OR = 0.436, $p < 0.01$). This is one of the strongest women's education effects observed across all dimensions. Controlling for this variable reduces the EM coefficient from 9.582 to 8.875.
- **Female-headed households**: These show lower sanitation deprivation (IPS OR = 0.813, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.973, $p < 0.01$).
- **Regional variation**: The Northern Mountains and Midlands again shows the highest deprivation. The Mekong River Delta shows deprivation rates close to the reference region (IPS OR = 1.008, not significant), while the Red River Delta and South East show markedly lower odds.

6.6 DIGITAL ACCESS

As shown in the descriptive statistics and MDCP analysis (Section 5), digital access is among the biggest challenges facing ethnic minority children, and ethnic minority status is the strongest factor predicting lack of digital access. As seen in previous chapters, 4.2% of EM populations have no access to communication devices compared to 1.3% of Kinh populations, and 30.0% of EM populations have no access to mass media devices (tv, radio or computer), compared to 5.4% of Kinh populations.

The regression results show that, compared to Kinh children, ethnic minority children are more than 5 times as likely to be lacking digital and media access (OR = 5.104, $p < 0.01$), and this large gap persists across all model specifications including household-level analyses. Within EM populations, very small ethnic groups face approximately 10 per cent higher odds than larger groups (EMS OR = 1.098, $p < 0.01$), though this gap narrows substantially when women's education is controlled for. As previously observed, more than 1 in 2 children in very small ethnic groups (52.7%) are deprived in the Information composite deprivation dimension, compared to 37.8% of children in medium-sized groups, and 33.6% of children in very large groups.

The IPS and EMS models converge on several patterns for information deprivation. Both show that rural residence and household head education are key predictors, and both show a relatively modest rural-urban gap compared to other infrastructure-dependent dimensions like WASH and housing. One of the most important findings concerns women's education. In the IPS-based model, having a woman with at least lower secondary education in the household reduces Information deprivation odds by over 60 per cent (OR = 0.392), and in the EMS, controlling for women's education nearly halves the within-EM gap for very small groups (OR declining from 1.098 to 1.051).

Key findings:

- **Gender**: Girls face slightly higher odds of information deprivation in the IPS (OR = 1.029, $p < 0.05$), suggesting a modest gender gap in digital access that may warrant attention.
- **Rural residence**: Rural children face 80 per cent higher odds of information deprivation (IPS OR = 1.799, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.194, $p < 0.01$). While this is a substantial gap, it is notably smaller than the rural-urban divide observed for health, housing, water, and

sanitation, which may reflect the wider reach of mobile and digital connectivity even in underserved areas.

- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head reduces information deprivation by 45 per cent (IPS OR = 0.553, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 0.827, $p < 0.01$).
- **Women's education (sub-models):** The presence of an educated woman in the household reduces information deprivation by over 60 per cent (IPS OR = 0.392, $p < 0.01$) - the strongest women's education effect across all dimensions. In the EMS, controlling for women's education reduces the very small group OR from 1.098 to 1.051, suggesting that nearly half of the within-EM information gap is mediated through women's educational attainment.
- **Regional variation:** The South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands show elevated information deprivation (IPS OR = 1.456, $p < 0.01$), while the Mekong River Delta shows modestly lower odds (IPS OR = 0.891, $p < 0.01$), compared with the Northern Midlands and Mountains reference group.

6.7 CHILD PROTECTION

Early marriage

Ethnic minority children face over four times the risk of child marriage compared to Kinh children (OR = 4.225, $p < 0.01$). Given that child marriage prevalence among Kinh children is very low (0.2%, compared to 3.9% of EM children), EM children are approximately four times as likely to have experienced child marriage, compared to Kinh children. Within EM populations, the EMS model shows that very small ethnic groups have marginally lower odds of child marriage compared to larger groups (OR = 0.995, $p < 0.01$), suggesting that child marriage prevalence does not increase monotonically with ethnic group smallness. Absolute differences between the rate of children who are married based on EM group size, as previously observed, are marginal: 1.48% of children in very small ethnic groups are married, compared to 1.28% of children in medium-sized groups and 1.16% of children in large-sized groups.

Both the IPS and EMS confirm the dominant role of gender (girls much more likely to be married than boys) and wealth. However, the datasets diverge on the ethnic dimension: while the IPS shows a substantial Kinh-EM gap (OR = 4.225), the within-EM EMS analysis shows that very small groups have marginally lower odds of child marriage (OR = 0.995). This suggests that child marriage prevalence among EM groups is not driven by ethnic group size, but by other factors and potentially cultural norms, geographic patterns, or socio-economic conditions that vary across EM communities independently of group size.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Girls face dramatically higher risk of child marriage than boys (IPS OR = 5.719, $p < 0.01$), making gender the dominant predictor alongside ethnicity. Interestingly, the EM-Kinh disparity in the IPS is larger among boys (OR = 6.518) than among girls (OR = 3.897) in relative terms, suggesting that while child marriage is overwhelmingly a girls' issue in absolute terms (2.1% of EM girls married compared to 0.38% of boys, based on EMS data seen in previous chapters), the ethnic gap is proportionally wider among the boy-population.

- **Rural residence:** Rural children are twice as likely to be married compared to their urban counterparts (IPS OR = 2.121, $p < 0.01$; EMS OR = 1.009, $p < 0.01$).
- **Wealth:** The wealth gradient is exceptionally steep. Children in the richest quintile have 91 per cent lower risk of child marriage compared to those in the poorest (IPS OR = 0.0942, $p < 0.01$).
- **Women's education (IPS sub-model):** Unusually, women's education does not significantly predict child marriage (OR = 1.003, not significant), in contrast to all other dimensions where it is a strong protective factor. This suggests that child marriage is more likely to be driven by cultural and social norms that operate independently of educational attainment within the household, or it could be due to the small sample of children who are married allowing for insufficient variation of the variable denoting women's maximum educational achievement in the household.
- **Gender interaction (IPS sensitivity model):** When an ethnicity x gender interaction is included, the combined effect of being both EM and female shows particularly elevated odds (EM girls OR = 7.483), reinforcing the intersectional nature of child marriage risk.

Child Labour

As previously observed, about 17% of 15-17-year-old EM children worked 43+ hours in the week preceding the survey, which meets the definition of child labour as per the ILO⁶³. The EMS child labour model is available only for children within EM populations. Very small ethnic groups show significantly lower odds of child labour compared to larger EM groups (OR = 0.934, $p < 0.01$), while medium-sized groups also show slightly lower odds (OR = 0.985, $p < 0.01$). This counterintuitive finding may reflect different livelihood structures or economic opportunity patterns in communities of different sizes rather than ethnic advantages or disadvantages.

Key findings:

- **Gender:** Girls face lower odds of child labour than boys (EMS OR = 0.962, $p < 0.01$), likely reflecting gendered patterns of economic activity where boys are more engaged in agricultural or manual labour.

⁶³ Following international human and labour rights standards including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention (No. 138) and the universally ratified ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), UNICEF and ILO consider children working for long hours as a form of hazardous work, which is treated as a proxy category for the worst forms of child labour.

One of the key indicators used for measuring child labour by ILO, UNICEF, and SDG Reporting conventions includes the "proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds" (ILO, 2025). These thresholds include: (a) children aged 5-11 working at least 1 hour per week in economic activity; (b) children aged 12-14 working for at least 14 hours per week in economic activity; and (c) children aged 15-17 working for more than 43 hours per week in economic activity.

In this study, data limitations limit the analysis of child labour to children aged 15-17 years. See ILO, 'Child Labour Statistics (CHILD Database) Database Description - ILOSTAT', 2025, <https://ilostat ilo org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/description-child-labour-statistics/>.

- **Age:** Older children (17-year-olds) face approximately 10 per cent higher odds of child labour than 16-year-olds (OR = 1.104, $p < 0.01$), consistent with increasing economic pressures as children approach adulthood.
- **Women's education (EMS sub-model):** Having an educated woman in the household is associated with slightly lower odds of child labour, with the women's education coefficient moving the medium-sized group OR closer to 1.
- **Child marriage:** Child marriage and child labour appear to be closely linked, as adolescents who are already married face elevated odds of working (OR = 1.097, $p < 0.01$), suggesting overlapping vulnerabilities and limited opportunities for continued education.

6.8 MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY

Being deprived in at least two dimensions of multidimensional child poverty (MDCP) - the standard threshold for classifying a child as multidimensionally poor - is a composite measure that captures the cumulative burden of overlapping disadvantages. As previously observed, 31.4% of EM children are deprived in at least 2 dimensions of multidimensional poverty, with 28.3% of children living in large ethnic groups being multidimensionally poor, compared to 36.3% of children in medium-sized groups and 58.1% of children in very small groups.

The EMS model reveals substantial within-EM gradients: very small ethnic groups face 21 per cent higher odds of multidimensional poverty than larger EM groups (OR = 1.211, $p < 0.01$), the second-largest within-EM effect after sanitation deprivation (OR = 1.235). This is the second-largest within-EM effect observed across all dimensions (after sanitation deprivation), confirming that the size of the minority group remains a powerful structural determinant of multidimensional deprivation.

- **Gender:** Girls face slightly lower odds of being multidimensionally poor (OR = 0.993, $p < 0.01$), a small but statistically significant difference.
- **Rural residence:** Rural children face 21 per cent higher odds of multidimensional poverty (OR = 1.211, $p < 0.01$). As previously observed, 10.9% of urban-dwelling EM children are multidimensionally poor, compared to 34.3% of rural-dwelling children.
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head reduces MDCP odds by 18 per cent (OR = 0.820, $p < 0.01$).
- **Disability (EMS sub-model):** Children with a disability face 18 per cent higher odds of being multidimensionally poor (OR = 1.176, $p < 0.01$), confirming disability as a compounding disadvantage. As previously observed, 28.9% of children without disabilities are multidimensionally poor, compared to 48.1% of children with disabilities.
- **Child marriage (EMS sub-model):** Being currently married is associated with 39 per cent higher odds of multidimensional poverty (OR = 1.386, $p < 0.01$). This reinforces the earlier finding that child marriage is strongly associated with multiple simultaneous deprivations.
- **Women's education (EMS sub-model):** Controlling for women's education reduces the very small group OR from 1.211 to 1.164 and the medium-sized group OR from 1.043 to

1.036, indicating that women's educational attainment partially mediates the within-EM MDCP gap.

- **Wealth:** The wealth gradient is clear: children in the second quintile already show lower MDCP odds (OR = 0.989, $p < 0.01$), with progressive reductions through to the richest quintile (OR = 0.976, $p < 0.01$). While less steep than for individual deprivation dimensions, this confirms that economic resources reduce cumulative deprivation.

The within-EM results effectively summarise and confirm what the dimension-specific IPS models show, which is that rural residence, household head education, women's education, and wealth are all powerful predictors of deprivation, and that disability and child marriage compound disadvantage. The fact that very small ethnic groups show a 21 per cent higher odds of multidimensional poverty (OR = 1.211) - larger than the within-EM effect for any single dimension except sanitation - suggests that these communities experience compounding deprivations that accumulate across dimensions, reinforcing the case for integrated, multi-sectoral interventions.

Overall, these results show that within ethnic minority populations, multidimensional poverty is driven primarily by structural and interconnected disadvantages: geographic isolation, education gaps, and disability. While gender itself is not a primary driver, gender-related conditions such as child marriage are important determinants. The large effects of ethnic group size underscore how entrenched disparities persist even within minority subpopulations.

6.9 UNEMPLOYMENT

The employment patterns within EM populations show minimal variation by ethnic group size. Medium-sized groups face marginally higher odds of unemployment (OR = 1.006, $p < 0.01$), while very small groups show marginally lower odds (OR = 0.997, $p < 0.05$), though both effects are very close to 1.

The unemployment model is available only in the EMS, precluding direct comparison with IPS. The finding that very small ethnic groups have marginally *lower* unemployment echoes the counterintuitive pattern observed for health deprivation and child labour, and may reflect subsistence-based livelihoods in these communities where formal unemployment is low but underemployment may be widespread. The modest effects of all predictors in this model contrast with the much sharper gradients observed for child deprivation outcomes, suggesting

that employment dynamics within EM populations are shaped by labour market structures that the standard socio-demographic covariates do not fully capture.

Key findings:

- **Rural residence:** Rural EM adults face slightly higher odds of unemployment (OR = 1.008, $p < 0.01$), a very modest effect likely reflecting underemployment patterns in agricultural areas.
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head is associated with slightly lower unemployment (OR = 0.993, $p < 0.01$).
- **Age:** Unemployment odds peak among the youngest working-age cohort (20-24) and decline with age, consistent with standard labour market patterns.
- **Disability:** Having a disability is associated with higher odds of unemployment (OR = 1.014, $p < 0.01$).

Table 29 Summary table of odds ratios of ethnic minority status on unemployment and receiving a loan from the Social Policy Bank,, controlling for other background characteristics (EMS 2024)

	Unemployment (working age population)	Social Policy bank (working age population)
Ethnic group size (ref. groups larger than 1 million)		
Medium-sized ethnic groups (10,000 to under 1 million)	1.006***	1.015***
	(0.000991)	(0.00172)
Very small ethnic groups (less than 10,000)	0.997**	0.970***
	(0.00112)	(0.00340)
Female (ref. group: male)	1.002***	1.002
	(0.000672)	(0.00133)
Rural residence (ref. group: urban)	1.008***	1.092***
	(0.00128)	(0.00201)
Region (ref. group: Northern Mountains and Midlands)		
Red River Delta	0.993***	0.933***
	(0.00137)	(0.00193)

	Unemployment (working age population)	Social Policy bank (working age population)
North Central and Central Coastal	1.014***	1.063***
	(0.00137)	(0.00210)
South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands	0.970***	1.069***
	(0.000919)	(0.00235)
South East	0.969***	0.889***
	(0.00149)	(0.00165)
Mekong River Delta	0.971***	0.985***
	(0.00125)	(0.00242)
Female-headed hh (ref. group: male-headed hh)	0.995***	0.983***
	(0.000987)	(0.00167)
Level of education of household head (ref. group: below lower secondary)		
At least secondary education	0.996***	0.998
	(0.000747)	(0.00143)
	1,240,619	2,060,714

Note: Standard errors in parentheses - *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

6.10 RECIPIENT OF LOAN FROM THE SOCIAL POLICY BANK

Access to the Social Policy Bank (SPB) varies significantly across ethnic groups. Individuals from medium-sized ethnic groups face modestly higher odds of living in a household that has received an SPB loan (OR = 1.015, p<0.01), whereas those belonging to very small ethnic groups face significantly lower odds (OR = 0.970, p<0.01). This pattern indicates that the smallest groups may be at risk of being underserved by formal financial inclusion mechanisms, despite the policy objectives of the programme.

Key findings:

- **Rural residence:** Rural EM adults are more likely to have accessed SPB loans (OR = 1.073 in some models), consistent with the programme's targeting of rural and remote populations.

- **Number of children:** Households with more children are progressively more likely to have accessed SPB loans, suggesting that family size is a factor in programme eligibility or uptake.
- **Household head education:** Having an educated household head is associated with lower SPB loan uptake (OR = 0.988, $p < 0.01$), which may reflect that better-educated households have access to alternative credit sources and are less likely to qualify for targeted lending.
- **Women's education:** Having an educated woman in the household is also associated with lower SPB uptake (OR = 0.983, $p < 0.01$), reinforcing the pattern that education shifts households toward different financial strategies.
- **Regional variation:** SPB loan access is highest in the Northern Mountains and Midlands (the reference region) and the North Central/Central Coastal area. The South East shows the lowest uptake (OR = significantly below reference), reflecting the programme's geographic targeting of the most disadvantaged regions.
- **Disability:** Households with members with disabilities face higher odds of receiving loans (OR approximately 1.014, $p < 0.01$),

6.11 SYNTHESIS OF CROSS-CUTTING DRIVERS OF DISPARITIES

Across all dimensions of child deprivation, a consistent set of structural factors emerges as the principal drivers of disparities. The following summary brings together the key patterns observed across the IPS and EMS regression models. The high degree of consistency between the two independent datasets strengthens confidence in these findings.

- **Ethnicity is a significant independent predictor of disparities.** Even after controlling for a comprehensive set of demographic, geographic, and socio-economic characteristics, ethnic minority status remains a statistically significant and substantively large predictor of deprivation across every dimension examined. The IPS Kinh-EM odds ratios range from 1.469 for school non-attendance to 13.92 for housing deprivation, indicating that ethnicity captures disadvantages not fully explained by observable household characteristics. These ethnic effects likely reflect harder-to-measure factors such as language barriers or geographic remoteness beyond what urban/rural classification captures, and historical infrastructure or investment gaps in EM-concentrated areas.
- **Rural-urban disparities are among the strongest and most consistent predictors across all outcomes,** confirmed by both the IPS and EMS models. The effect is most dramatic for health deprivation (IPS OR = 8.119) and sanitation (IPS OR = 5.489), and remains substantial for housing (IPS OR = 3.728), water (IPS OR = 4.165), and information access (IPS OR = 1.799). Given that the majority of EM populations reside in rural areas, this represents a fundamental structural disadvantage that compounds ethnic disparities.

- **Across nearly every dimension, having a working-age woman in the household with at least lower secondary education is the single most powerful protective factor against child deprivation.** The effects are largest for information deprivation (IPS OR = 0.392, a 61 per cent reduction), health deprivation (IPS OR = 0.404, a 60 per cent reduction), sanitation (IPS OR = 0.436, a 56 per cent reduction), and housing (IPS OR = 0.503, a 50 per cent reduction). This finding is confirmed in the EMS, where controlling for women's education consistently reduces the within-EM ethnic group size coefficients across models. The notable exception is child marriage, where women's education shows no significant protective effect in either dataset (IPS OR = 1.003), suggesting that child marriage norms operate independently of educational attainment within the household or statistical limits of a relatively small observed sample size allowing for insufficient variation in this covariate.
- **Child marriage emerges from this analysis as a critical nexus of disadvantage.** Being currently married is the single strongest predictor of school non-attendance (IPS OR = 117.2; EMS OR = 1.843) and is strongly associated with multidimensional poverty (EMS OR = 1.386). Child marriage is predominantly a girls' issue (IPS OR = 5.719 implying 5 times higher risk of child marriage when female), heavily concentrated among the poorest households, and linked to rural and ethnic minority status.
- In the EMS models, **disability status is a significant independent predictor of deprivation, particularly for school non-attendance** (OR = 1.512) and **multidimensional poverty** (OR = 1.176). Children with disabilities in EM communities face double disadvantage: the structural barriers associated with ethnicity and the additional marginalisation associated with disability. This intersectionality highlights the need for disability-inclusive approaches within broader ethnic minority development programmes.
- The EMS models consistently show that **very small ethnic groups (fewer than 10,000 members) face modestly higher odds of deprivation across most dimensions, with the strongest effects observed for sanitation** (OR = 1.235), the composite MDCP measure (OR = 1.211), information access (OR = 1.098), and water deprivation (OR = 1.082). While these effects are statistically significant, they are substantively small compared to the structural factors of rurality, wealth, and education. This suggests that policies targeting the general drivers of deprivation, such as improving rural infrastructure, expanding women's education, and reducing poverty, will benefit EM children broadly, though the smallest communities may still require additional tailored support to close any remaining gaps.

7 CONCLUSION & POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

This study provides the first comprehensive analysis of disparities within and across Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minority groups using the 2024 Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minorities (EMS), complemented by the 2024 Intercensal Population Survey (IPS). Examining socio-economic outcomes, multidimensional child poverty, and key drivers of disparities, the study analyses and unpacks both the heterogeneity of ethnic minority experiences and the persistent structural barriers facing these communities. Viet Nam's Vision 2045 emphasises inclusive development and reducing disparities, and this study provides evidence on the nature and drivers of ethnic disparities that can inform the operationalisation of Vision 2045 goals, particularly those regarding education, health, and living standards, placing emphasis on human capital development and gender equality.⁶⁴ This chapter synthesises key findings in relation to the study's core research questions, identifies cross-cutting themes, and proposes policy recommendations to address identified disparities.

7.1 KEY FINDINGS

7.1.1 What are the socio-economic disparities within and across ethnic minority groups?

The analysis reveals that there is substantial heterogeneity among Viet Nam's ethnic minority populations, which challenges the conceptualisations of ethnic minorities as a uniform category. This is important both from the perspective of policy design and programme delivery because any interventions that target EM without sensitivity to heterogeneity among EM populations has the potential to overlook those who are left behind, as well as from the perspective of rights and equity, which requires recognising group- and place-specific deprivations and intersectional risks (age, gender, disability, remoteness) and aligning responses with Viet Nam's MD poverty standards and child-focused commitments.⁶⁵

Some key cross-cutting findings of this study include:

- Population size generally correlates inversely with deprivation severity. Very small ethnic groups (those with populations under 10,000) consistently experience the highest rates of deprivation across education, health, housing, and information access. For instance, net attendance rates in upper secondary education range from around 30% for the

⁶⁴ World Bank, *Viet Nam 2045 Trading Up in A Changing World - Pathways to a High-Income Future*; World Bank, *From the Last Mile to the Next Mile: Viet Nam Poverty and Equity Assessment 2022* (2022), <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099115004242216918/pdf/P176261155e1805e1bd6e14287197d61965ce02eb562.pdf>.

⁶⁵ Luật Vietnam, 'Decree 20/2021/ND-CP on Social Assistance Policies for Social Protection Beneficiaries', March 2021, <https://english.luatvietnam.vn/decision-no-20-2021-nd-cp-providing-social-assistance-policies-for-social-protection-beneficiaries-199788-Doc1.html>; UNICEF and GSO, *CURRENT SITUATION AND TRENDS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY IN VIET NAM*; UNICEF and General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO), *Study on Multidimensional Child Poverty in Viet Nam*; thuvienphapluat.vn, 'Nghị Định 07/2021/NĐ-CP Quy Định Chuẩn Nghèo Đa Chiều Giai Đoạn 2021 2025 Mới Nhất', THƯ VIỆN PHÁP LUẬT, 23 June 2023, <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Nghi-dinh-07-2021-ND-CP-quy-dinh-chuan-ngheo-da-chieu-giai-doan-2021-2025-463908.aspx>.

smallest groups to around 60% for the largest ethnic minority populations, compared to over 80% for the Kinh majority.

- Geographic concentration compounds disadvantage. Ethnic minorities in the Northern midlands and mountain areas and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands face compounded disadvantages. EM status retained significant independent effects even after controlling for geographic location, suggesting that ethnicity itself and not geography alone serves as a critical factor of disparities. However, both factors matter.
- Comparisons with national benchmarks (using IPS data) confirm persistent ethnic disparities. Across all measured outcomes, ethnic minority status is associated with significantly higher probabilities of adverse outcomes even after controlling for wealth, education, geography, and other socio-economic factors. The determinants analysis reveals that ethnic minority children have a higher probability of school non-attendance, health deprivation, housing deprivation, water and sanitation deprivation, and digital access deprivation compared to Kinh majority children, holding other factors constant. The magnitude of the ethnic gap varies substantially, as it is largest for housing deprivation, followed by sanitation, water, digital access, child marriage, health service access, and school non-attendance. This hierarchy suggests that the ethnic divide is deepest in infrastructure-dependent dimensions and somewhat narrower in service-access dimensions.

7.1.2 How do ethnic minority group, gender, age, disability status, and geographic location shape socio-economic outcomes and child well-being among ethnic minority groups?

Study findings show that ethnicity intersects with gender, age, disability status, and geography to create compounded vulnerabilities. For example:

- Gender disparities within ethnic minorities are more pronounced than in the general population. Ethnic minority girls face higher school non-attendance penalties compared to ethnic minority boys when compared to their respective Kinh counterparts. Girls from ethnic minorities also experience greater health deprivation. Child marriage disproportionately affects ethnic minority girls, and is the single strongest predictor of school non-attendance. The intersection of ethnicity and gender is particularly stark for health service access, where the ethnic penalty is more than double for girls (OR = 4.576) compared to boys (OR = 1.892), indicating that EM girls face compounded barriers to health services.
- Age-related vulnerability also is at its greatest during the adolescent lifecycle period. While children aged 6-14 years show relatively lower non-attendance rates, those aged 15-17 years face dramatically increased risks of school dropout, with this effect being more severe among ethnic minority populations. This critical transition period tends to coincide with increased labour market participation and, for girls, heightened risk of early marriage.
- Child labour rates are significantly elevated among ethnic minority populations, with 15-17 year-olds from ethnic minorities showing markedly higher participation in economic activities that could interfere with schooling. Child protection concerns, including early

marriage and limited birth registration, are more prevalent among ethnic minority communities.

- Disability status amplifies educational exclusion. Children with disabilities from ethnic minority backgrounds face significantly higher odds of school non-attendance, highlighting the compounded barriers created by intersecting marginalisations. Disability also increases the odds of multidimensional poverty, confirming that children with disabilities in EM communities face double disadvantage from the intersection of ethnicity and disability.
- The digital gender gap within ethnic minorities has far-reaching consequences. With ethnic minority status associated with higher odds of digital access deprivation, and girls within these communities facing additional barriers, the implications extend beyond digital access, media exposure and connectivity to encompass economic exclusion (limited access to market information and digital financial services), educational barriers (particularly critical in contexts of remote learning), social isolation (reduced access to health information and rights awareness), and intergenerational transmission of disadvantage through mothers' limited digital literacy. The lack of access to information and communication devices may also be a proxy for poor household status, suggesting that there is an intersectional vulnerability of gender and poverty.

7.1.3 What is the prevalence, depth, and severity of multidimensional child poverty among ethnic minority children, and how does this vary across groups, regions, and other socioeconomic grouping?

Applying UNICEF's adapted MDCP methodology to the EMS 2024 data reveals both the prevalence and complexity of child poverty among ethnic minority populations. MDCP prevalence among ethnic minority children, with 1 in 3 children deprived in 2 or more dimensions, substantially exceeds national (whole population) averages. Whilst direct comparisons require careful interpretation due to dataset differences, triangulation with previous MICS-based MDCP studies suggests that ethnic minority children experience multidimensional poverty at rates 2-3 times higher than the national child population.

Deprivation among children tends to be concentrated in specific dimensions. Housing (including overcrowding and inadequate housing materials), water and sanitation, and information access emerged in this study as the dimensions with the highest deprivation rates among ethnic minority children, with rates frequently exceeding 50% in the smallest ethnic groups. Health and education-related deprivations, while showing lower prevalence rates, also exhibit show concerning patterns particularly in early childhood vaccination coverage and secondary school attendance. Overlapping deprivations are also very common, with many ethnic minority children experiencing simultaneous deprivations across multiple dimensions. The depth and severity of MDCP among ethnic minorities indicates not just higher poverty prevalence, but also more extreme and entrenched poverty compared to national averages.

7.1.4 What are the key drivers of disparities between and across ethnic groups in Viet Nam?

The determinants analysis identifies both structural drivers of disadvantage and protective factors that could potentially help to inform policy interventions. These are synthesised below.

Structural drivers:

- The magnitude of the ethnic disparity, net of all controls, varies across dimensions. Housing deprivation shows the largest ethnic gap of any dimension examined, while water and digital access follow, while health service access and school non-attendance show comparatively narrower ethnic gaps
- **Rural residence significantly increases vulnerability across all dimensions**, with rural children facing higher odds of various deprivations compared to urban children, even after controlling for ethnicity and other factors.
- **Household composition matters**, as high dependency ratios (more dependents relative to working-age adults) are associated with increased deprivation across health, housing, and water and sanitation.
- **Female household headship shows mixed effects**. For example, it modestly increasing school non-attendance risk while slightly reducing the risk of health deprivation, suggesting complex household dynamics that warrant further investigation.

Critical protective factors:

- **Women's education emerges as one of the strongest protective factors**. Having at least one woman aged 15-49 in the household with lower secondary education or higher reduces the risks of child deprivation. This finding underscores the critical importance of investing in girls' secondary education for intergenerational poverty reduction. Controlling for women's education also systematically reduces the ethnic group coefficients, indicating that women's educational disadvantage partially mediates the ethnic gap in child outcomes.
- **Household head education shows strong progressive gradients**. Compared to households headed by an individual with no education, household heads with primary, secondary, and tertiary education show successively lower odds of child deprivation across all dimensions.
- **Household wealth demonstrates powerful protective effects as well**. Children in the richest wealth quintile face lower odds of school non-attendance and lower health deprivation compared to the poorest quintile, even after controlling for education and other factors.
- Child marriage appears to intersect with multiple dimensions of disadvantage. It is a strong predictor of school non-attendance, and is highly associated with higher odds of multidimensional poverty. It is the single strongest predictor of school non-attendance. The level of women's education within the household, which is protective across nearly every other dimension, does not significantly reduce the odds of child marriage. This suggests that early marriage may be sustained by normative and community-level factors

and therefore must be addressed through normative and community-based interventions alongside broader educational investments.

7.2 CROSS-CUTTING FINDINGS

Several overarching themes emerge from the analysis that may help to inform policy design targeting children of ethnic minority groups. First, **vulnerabilities tend not to operate in isolation but rather are more likely to compound multiplicatively**. For example, an ethnic minority girl living in a rural area of the Northern midlands and mountain areas, from a household with low education levels and high dependency ratio, faces dramatically higher risks than would be predicted by summing individual risk factors. This intersectional condition calls for integrated, multi-sectoral interventions rather than siloed programmatic approaches.

Further, **early adolescence (ages 11-14) and late adolescence (15-17) emerge as particularly critical periods**, with sharply elevated risks of school dropout, labour market entry, and (especially for girls) early marriage and childbearing. These transition periods represent both windows of vulnerability and opportunity for intervention. Similarly, early childhood (0-5 years) shows concerning patterns in vaccination coverage and developmental support (e.g. kindergarten attendance) that may have long-term consequences. Education, particularly secondary education for girls, emerges as perhaps the single most powerful factor for addressing intergenerational poverty. The protective effect of women's education extends beyond the individual to benefit children in the household across multiple dimensions of well-being. This finding reinforces the critical importance of ensuring that ethnic minority girls not only enrol in but complete secondary education.

The **substantial variation in outcomes across ethnic groups, with very small populations experiencing relatively worse outcomes**, indicates that one-size-fits-all approaches are insufficient for addressing disparities experience between and within ethnic minority groups. Policy interventions must therefore be sufficiently flexible and sensitive to these differences to address the specific challenges facing different ethnic communities, whilst also addressing shared structural barriers that affect all ethnic minorities.

Gender operates as a structural disadvantage that shapes the pathways through which children experience deprivation. While aggregate deprivation rates for boys and girls may appear similar in some instances, the social processes generating those deprivations are likely to differ substantially. Boys are more exposed to early labour market entry and visible economic child labour; girls face greater risks from early marriage, domestic labour burdens, and compounded ethnic penalties in health service access. These gendered mechanisms mean that effective policy responses must be differentiated and must address not only immediate barriers but also the underlying norms and power relations that produce them.

7.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evidence generated in this study, this section proposes a number of policy recommendations which aim to be actionable within existing government frameworks, while additionally suggesting areas which require more substantial system-level reforms.

These recommendations are specifically situated within and designed to complement Viet Nam's existing policy frameworks, particularly the National Targeted Programme for Socio-

Economic Development of Ethnic Minority Areas and Mountainous Regions 2021-2030 (Decision No. 1719/QĐ-TTg). Several of the NTP's ten component projects including Project 5 (education and improvement of human resources), Project 8 (on gender equality and pressing issues for women and children), and Project 10 (communication and mobilisation) directly link to some of recommendations proposed below.

7.3.1 Short-term

Effective implementation of these recommendations requires clarity on institutional responsibilities at each level of government. At the central level, the Ministry of Ethnic and Religious Affairs (MERA) holds primary authority, collaborating with streamlined line ministries including the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These entities bear responsibility for policy design, resource allocation, and cross-sectoral coordination within the unified National Targeted Programmes. At the provincial level, People's Committees must adapt national guidelines to local ethnic compositions, using the enhanced provincial-level disaggregated data systems. At the commune level, which now holds increased implementation authority, local authorities, community health workers, and school administrators serve among the primary front-line implementers, requiring strengthened capacity and direct accountability mechanisms to ensure effective service delivery.

1. **Expand secondary education support for ethnic minority boys and girls.** This could include expanding scholarship and boarding school opportunities specifically for ethnic minority girls, with a particular focus on the transition from lower to upper secondary education where dropout rates spike dramatically. Scholarships and financial support should cover not only tuition but also opportunity costs, learning materials, and living expenses. Cash transfer (or cash plus) programmes that incentivise families to keep adolescent girls in school through the completion of upper secondary education could be a particularly effective mechanism, with light, non-penal conditions that include minimum attendance requirements and regular health check-ups. Further, mentoring and peer support programmes pairing ethnic minority girls with female role models who have completed secondary or tertiary education, could help to address both practical barriers and aspirational factors affecting girls' educational trajectories in EM communities.
2. **Expand early childhood health and development interventions.** This might include scaling up community-based early childhood care and education services in ethnic minority areas, with attention paid specifically to very small ethnic groups. These services should be culturally appropriate and account for language barriers for children and mothers of children under the age of 5 years. The services should cover the expansion of routine immunisation services, ensuring that all children are reached. For example, via mobile vaccination teams, community health worker programmes, and other outreach efforts to address gaps in vaccination coverage identified in this study (although this analysis was limited to children under age 1 year). Further research is needed to identify gaps among older children.

3. **Expand digital inclusion and access to ethnic minority communities.** While the results suggest that communication device ownership is largely widespread, media device access is more limited among EM communities. Digital literacy programmes could help reduce digital exclusion among both boys/men and girls/women within EM communities as it has implications for economic participation, educational access (e.g. expanding remote learning opportunities to help close existing education gaps), and accessing health and care information.
4. **Address child protection and early marriage concerns.** The overwhelming association of early marriage (especially among girls) with school dropout highlights the need for community-based intervention efforts, for example through awareness campaigns, community engagement with traditional community leaders and men, and providing financial support for families – especially families of girls who are at risk. It may also be useful to develop rapid response mechanisms that can help to quickly identify and support girls at risk of early marriage and school dropout, including counsellors in schools, safe spaces in the community, and alternative pathways for educational and economic opportunities specifically for girls and young women.
5. **Launch accelerated adult literacy and functional education programmes** targeting ethnic minority adults (15+) who are illiterate, especially those in very small ethnic groups. Prioritise women, who face higher illiteracy rates compared to men, using community-based, flexible delivery models compatible with women's care responsibilities and work schedules.
6. **Provide second-chance education and equivalency programmes for out-of-school youth** (ages 15-24) who dropped out during adolescence, including vocational pathways that combine technical skills training with literacy and numeracy development.
7. **Create safe spaces and youth clubs in ethnic minority communities** that provide mentoring, peer support, information on rights and services, and opportunities for civic engagement and leadership development, with explicit focus on reaching adolescent girls and young women.
8. **Scale up community-based early childhood care and education services whilst simultaneously strengthening antenatal and postnatal care,** addressing ethnic minority women who received inadequate maternal and child health services. Expand voluntary family planning services to enable birth spacing and family size preferences, recognising that very small ethnic groups tend to have more children compared to larger ethnic groups, and that multiple children are associated with progressive increases in household vulnerability and care burden.
9. **Strengthen routine immunisation services through enhanced outreach,** mobile vaccination teams, and community health worker programmes, whilst also ensuring continuum of care for women's health across the reproductive life course.
10. **Provide targeted support for high-risk groups** including adolescent mothers, women with low education, and women in households with high dependency ratios and multiple young children.

7.3.2 Medium-term

1. **Strengthen and expand comprehensive and inclusive social protection coverage and responsiveness to ethnic minority communities.** This can be a critical protective factor to reduce cross-cutting vulnerabilities faced by EM communities, children, and girls and women in particular. Expansions should pay attention to households with high dependency ratios, multiple children or members with disabilities, which are factors identified with increasing vulnerability even when controlling for poverty status (as measured by assets). A lifecycle-sensitive approach to social protection, which provides enhanced support to families with children at critical transition periods (early childhood, early adolescence, and late adolescence), can help to support children earlier in their lifecourse to prevent lasting vulnerabilities which shape life trajectories. Shock-responsive mechanisms in EM areas in particular would be critical for improving household resilience to economic, health, or environmental shocks that may precipitate school dropout, child labour, or early marriage, and are particularly relevant given the employment sector and labour market patterns among EM communities.
2. **Improve quality in education and health service delivery.** Previous studies have identified quality gaps in educational services and access in EM areas, making it important to improve teacher training (including in cultural competency and multilingual approaches), improving school infrastructure, and ensuring access to adequate learning materials including for children with disabilities.⁶⁶ Educational quality can also play a critical role in incentivising children to stay in school through higher levels of education, especially as better quality education is more likely to be aligned with labour market demands and thus yield better economic outcomes. Closing these equity gaps in education will play a critical role in building human capital in Viet Nam.⁶⁷
3. **Invest in improving infrastructure in Housing, Water, and Sanitation.** Given the high housing and WASH deprivation rates among EM children and communities, it would be imperative to accelerate infrastructure investments in these areas. Community-led total sanitation and hygiene promotion programmes could help to ensure sustainability and community ownership. Further, implementing housing improvement programmes that address both structural adequacy and overcrowding, recognises that both dimensions of housing deprivation affect children's development, health, educational, and protection outcomes.

⁶⁶ Hai-Anh H. Dang and Paul W. Glewwe, *Well Begun, But Aiming Higher: A Review of Vietnam's Education Trends in the Past 20 Years and Emerging Challenges*, RISE Working Paper Series (2017), https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5ac5ed95e5274a5ad936ab6b/RISE_WP-017_Dang_Glewwe.pdf; Mai Phạm, 'Thiếu giáo viên khắp cả nước, ngành giáo dục chật vật đổi mới', Xã Hội, Giáo Dục, *Vietnam+ (VietnamPlus)*, 3 September 2023, <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/thieu-giao-vien-khac-ca-nuoc-nganh-giao-duc-chat-vat-doi-moi-post892179.vnp>; Lao Dong, 'Giáo Dục Năng Lực Lý Thuyết, Thiếu Kỹ Năng, Lạc Hậu về Phương Pháp', 2022, <https://laodong.vn/ban-doc/giao-duc-nang-ly-thuyet-thieu-ki-nang-lac-hau-ve-phuong-phap-1032645.laod>.

⁶⁷ World Bank, *Viet Nam 2045 Trading Up in A Changing World - Pathways to a High-Income Future*.

4. **Remove barriers for people with disabilities to enter the labour market**, addressing the higher economic inactivity rate among ethnic minorities with disabilities through accessibility improvements, reasonable accommodations, anti-discrimination enforcement, and inclusive employment promotion.

7.3.3 Long-Term

1. **Invest in education system reforms that are relevant to socio-economic and labour market demands, high quality, and equitable.** Curriculum and pedagogy reforms in education in Viet Nam should not leave EM children behind, but rather be designed to be inclusive of EM cultures, histories, and other realities including language differences and labour market opportunities. Reforms should help to address systemic factors that contribute to adolescent school dropout, and provide diverse pathways to be flexible and relevant to the diverse needs of EM students, including options for vocational training, apprenticeships, and other non-traditional pathways for educational advancement. To reduce intersectional disadvantages, it would also be important to invest in recruiting, training, and retaining ethnic minority teachers who can provide an example for students and help to bridge cultural and linguistic gaps between schools and communities. It is important to recognise that, especially for poor and EM communities, reducing deprivations such as child labour and school dropout requires not just incentives for school attendance but also viable household livelihood strategies that do not depend on children's economic contributions.
2. **Develop regional development strategies** for deprivation hotspot regions, which go beyond inclusive legislative reforms and infrastructure provision, to address fundamental economic opportunity deficits faced by EM communities. This includes investments in market access, agricultural development and diversification, non-farm employment opportunities, and sustainable natural resource management. It is also critical to develop decent work opportunities for EM youth and adults through programmes which include skills development and entrepreneurship support, to help address any potential issues due to intrinsic and intersectional labour market discrimination.
3. **Strengthen participation and accountability in local governance.** Policy reforms and programmes aiming to support and target EM communities should include the voice and participation of EM communities. This should include supporting ethnic minority representation in local governance structures and creating meaningful consultation mechanisms for policy development, which account for cultural and linguistic barriers, among others. It would also be important to strengthen or establish accountability mechanisms for service delivery in EM areas, ensuring that quality standards are maintained and that communities have channels for feedback and redress when services are inadequate.
4. **Expand social assistance programme coverage for ethnic minority households, and** introduce life-cycle approach providing enhanced support during critical transitions: early childhood (0-5), school-age (6-10), early adolescence (11-14), late adolescence (15-17), youth employment transition (18-24), reproductive years (25-49), and older age

(50+), recognising distinct vulnerability patterns at each stage. Pilot shock-responsive social protection mechanisms in ethnic minority areas to enhance household resilience to economic, health, or environmental shocks that can precipitate school dropout, child labour, early marriage, or unsafe income-generating activities across all household members. Ensure social protection programmes are gender-responsive and disability-inclusive, with outreach and delivery mechanisms that overcome barriers faced by women, people with disabilities, and very small ethnic groups in remote locations. Provide dedicated support for ethnic minority women of reproductive age (15-49), recognising their triple burden as productive workers, primary caregivers, and often having lower education levels that the analysis identifies as one of the most powerful protective factor for children's wellbeing.

7.4 GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICY DIRECTIONS FOR ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND GIRLS

The analysis reveals that ethnic minority girls and women face compounded disadvantages across multiple dimensions, warranting dedicated policy attention. Addressing these disadvantages requires moving beyond gender-sensitive approaches which acknowledge gender differences without necessarily challenging the structures that produce them, and towards gender-transformative interventions that actively aim to change the norms, roles, and power relations underlying gendered disparities. This includes:

- Prioritising girls' secondary education completion. Given the demonstrated protective effects of women's education, and the particular vulnerability of EM girls during adolescence, ensuring girls' completion of secondary education must be treated as a strategic priority with multiplier effects across generations. This requires not only addressing economic barriers through scholarships and cash transfers but also addressing socio-cultural factors including gender norms, safety concerns, and expectations regarding girls' domestic and care responsibilities.
- The strong impact of child marriage on education calls for a comprehensive and multi-pronged response to effectively address the root causes of poverty, limited educational economic opportunities for girls, and harmful gender norms.⁶⁸ Interventions should combine mobilisation efforts in the community, engagement with traditional leaders and both women and men, economic empowerment opportunities for adolescent girls and their families, sexual and reproductive health education for boys and girls, rights awareness programmes for children, and access to support services for girls who are at risk or married, as well as pathways to return to education or vocational training.

⁶⁸ UNICEF and UNFPA, *Understanding Child Marriage in Viet Nam* (2018), <https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/sites/unicef.org/vietnam/files/2018-09/Child%20Marriage%20Eng.pdf>; UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office et al., *Ending Violence against Women and Children in Viet Nam: Opportunities and Challenges for Collaborative and Integrative Approaches* (UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, 2020).

- All deprivations related to service access identified in this study, from education, health, digital access, through to Housing and WASH, should be designed and delivered in ways that address gender-specific barriers and constraints, and with their participation.
- Although women's care burden could not be examined in detail in this study due to data limitations, EM women bear a double burden of productive and unpaid care work, with care responsibilities serve as a significant barrier to economic participation. Findings from this study show that women's labour force participation is lower than that of men's, and high dependency ratios are associated with increased deprivation across health, housing, and WASH dimensions. Moreover, the care burden increases in households with 3+ children, who tend to experience higher deprivation rates compared with households with fewer children. High dependency ratios and multiple young children appear to be risk factors for inadequate antenatal care and non-facility births among women. Policies should therefore expand accessible childcare access to EM communities, provide support for maternal health services targeting EM women, value and redistribute unpaid care work (e.g. through community awareness campaigns that engage men and boys and promote the sharing of domestic responsibilities), and integrate social protection to indicators of the care burden – e.g. expanding social protection programming to households with high dependency ratios or multiple young children.

7.5 FUTURE RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

This study underscores both the value of ethnic-disaggregated data (enabling the analysis presented here) and remaining data gaps. Recommendations for strengthening routine data collection and monitoring systems include:

- Ensuring ethnic disaggregation in all relevant administrative data systems (education management information systems, health information systems, social protection registries) to enable ongoing monitoring of ethnic disparities.
- Conducting periodic in-depth surveys of ethnic minority populations (building on the EMS model) to update understanding of evolving challenges and monitor progress.
- Ensuring that large-scale household surveys (including future rounds of MICS and other surveys) include sufficient ethnic minority samples to enable robust sub-group analysis while also including the Kinh majority for direct comparison. Further, these surveys should include data collection on all factors affecting children's wellbeing and constitutive rights, as measured by both material and non-material dimensions.
- Investing in data analysis capacity to enable intersectional analysis that accounts for the compounding effects of multiple disadvantages.
- Developing participatory monitoring approaches that involve ethnic minority communities in defining indicators, collecting data, and interpreting findings, enhancing both data quality and community ownership of development initiatives.

Historical trends show how the enduring and pronounced disparity in socioeconomic outcomes between Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minority groups and the majority group is one of the most significant challenges and structural barriers to development. Further, children represent Viet

Nam's most valuable resource for achieving its vision of becoming a high-income, equitable, and sustainable society by 2045. Investments in human capital must prioritize reducing gaps throughout the lifecycle to address persistent regional and ethnic disparities and meet evolving labour market demands. Specialised investments and evidence are critical to breaking these cycles of educational disadvantage, poverty, and social exclusion.

Addressing the persistent and multidimensional disparities facing Viet Nam's ethnic minority populations, and especially EM children, requires sustained commitment, adequate resources, and integrated approaches that recognise the intersectional nature of disadvantage. This study provides evidence on the scale and nature of these disparities, identifies key drivers and protective factors, and highlights critical intervention points. Translating this evidence into effective action and intervention will require coordinated collaboration across government ministries, cooperation with ethnic minority communities, development partners, as well as ongoing monitoring to assess progress and refine intervention approaches.

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9 ANNEXES

9.1 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF EMS 2024 DATA: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table 30 Has health insurance in 2024, by various individual and household characteristics

		Has health insurance in 2024		
		Has health insurance	No health insurance	Total
Total	Total	92.17	7.83	100
Ethnic group size category	Large ($\geq 1,000,000$)	93.66	6.34	100
	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	89.59	10.41	100
	Very small (<10,000)	94.63	5.37	100
Sex	Male	91.65	8.35	100
	Female	92.7	7.3	100
Age group (5-year intervals)	0-4	99.09	0.91	100
	5-9	96.73	3.27	100
	10-14	94.9	5.1	100
	15-19	91.6	8.4	100
	20-24	88.88	11.12	100
	25-29	88.49	11.51	100
	30-34	89.6	10.4	100
	35-39	89.86	10.14	100
	40-44	89.54	10.46	100
	45-49	89.87	10.13	100
	50-54	90.06	9.94	100
	55-59	91.49	8.51	100
	60-64	92.76	7.24	100
	65-69	93.53	6.47	100
	70+	95.07	4.93	100
Urban/rural status	Urban	90.58	9.42	100
	Rural	92.45	7.55	100

		Has health insurance in 2024		
		Has health insurance	No health insurance	Total
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	95.34	4.66	100
	Red River Delta	95.73	4.27	100
	North Central	94.96	5.04	100
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands			
	South Central Coastal areas and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	86.98	13.02	100
	South East	84.42	15.58	100
	Mekong River Delta	88.5	11.5	100
Is child (under age 5y)	Is not child <5y	91.59	8.41	100
	Is child <5Y	99.09	0.91	100
Is child (under age 16y)	Is not child <16y	90.33	9.67	100
	Is child <16Y	96.48	3.52	100
Is child (under age 18y)	Is not child <18y	90.24	9.76	100
	Is child <18Y	96.03	3.97	100
HH head sex	Male	92.64	7.36	100
	Female	90.1	9.9	100
Highest education level of HH-Head	Less than primary	89.53	10.47	100
	Primary	91.77	8.23	100
	Lower secondary	93.91	6.09	100
	Upper secondary	94.7	5.3	100
	Vocational high school	94.13	5.87	100
	College and above	96.49	3.51	100
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH	Less than primary	89.73	10.27	100
	Primary	89.6	10.4	100
	Lower secondary	92.56	7.44	100
	Upper secondary	94.07	5.93	100

			Has health insurance in 2024		
			Has health insurance	No health insurance	Total
		Vocational high school	93.56	6.44	100
		College and above	95.74	4.26	100
	Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)	No	91.54	8.46	100
		Yes	94.43	5.57	100
Has migrated to current location		0	92.51	7.49	100
		Yes	91.11	8.89	100
HH Dependency (binary)	Total ratio	Total dependency ratio <1	91.36	8.64	100
		Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	93.36	6.64	100
Number of children under 18Y in the Household		None	90.66	9.34	100
		1	91.51	8.49	100
		2	93.11	6.89	100
		3+	92.67	7.33	100
Number of children under 5Y in the Household		None	91.8	8.2	100
		1	92.69	7.31	100
		2	93.55	6.45	100
		3+	93.79	6.21	100
Individual was ever married before age 18Y		Not married before age 18Y	89.78	10.22	100
		Ever married before age 18Y	88.87	11.13	100
Employment status in main job		Facility owner (with hired workers)	89.37	10.63	100
		Self-employed	90	10	100
		Family labour	90.37	9.63	100
		Cooperative member	98.4	1.6	100
		Wage worker	88.27	11.73	100

		Has health insurance in 2024		
		Has health insurance	No health insurance	Total
Main job sector	Cultivation/livestock	91.05	8.95	100
	Aquaculture	88.99	11.01	100
	Forestry	94.8	5.2	100
	Other	90.2	9.8	100
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	91.8	8.2	100
	Second	90.36	9.64	100
	Middle	90.96	9.04	100
	Fourth	92.73	7.27	100
	Richest	95.23	4.77	100
Provinces - new version	Hà Nội	86.64	13.36	100
	Cao Bằng	97.18	2.82	100
	Tuyên Quang	96.89	3.11	100
	Điện Biên	98.56	1.44	100
	Lai Châu	91.95	8.05	100
	Sơn La	93.54	6.46	100
	Lào Cai	92.57	7.43	100
	Thái Nguyên	96.94	3.06	100
	Lạng Sơn	95.39	4.61	100
	Quảng Ninh	96.69	3.31	100
	Bắc Ninh	97.56	2.44	100
	Phú Thọ	95.7	4.3	100
	Hải Phòng	98.61	1.39	100
	Ninh Bình	97.57	2.43	100
	Thanh Hoá	94.17	5.83	100
	Nghệ An	95.08	4.92	100
	Hà Tĩnh	97.14	2.86	100
	Quảng Trị	98.64	1.36	100
	Huế	95.14	4.86	100
	Đà Nẵng	98.88	1.12	100

		Has health insurance in 2024		
		Has health insurance	No health insurance	Total
	Quảng Ngãi	88.7	11.3	100
	Gia Lai	83.75	16.25	100
	Khánh Hòa	93.82	6.18	100
	Đắk Lắk	83.11	16.89	100
	Lâm Đồng	89.06	10.94	100
	Đồng Nai	80.9	19.1	100
	TP Hồ Chí Minh	88.06	11.94	100
	Tây Ninh	65.03	34.97	100
	Vĩnh Long	84.09	15.91	100
	An Giang	90.42	9.58	100
	Cần Thơ	92.37	7.63	100
	Cà Mau	81.54	18.46	100
	Total	92.17	7.83	100

Table 31 Children aged 0-11 months by vaccination status

		Deprived: Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)		
		Not deprived (vaccinated)	Deprived (not vaccinated)	Total
Total	Total	50.53	49.47	100
Ethnic group size category	Large ($\geq 1,000,000$)	52.77	47.23	100
	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	47.35	52.65	100
	Very small (<10,000)	41.88	58.12	100
Sex	Male	51.74	48.26	100
	Female	49.15	50.85	100
Urban/rural status	Urban	58.61	41.39	100
	Rural	49.54	50.46	0

		Deprived: Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)		
		Not deprived (vaccinated)	Deprived (not vaccinated)	Total
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	51.96	48.04	100
	Red River Delta	67.37	32.63	0
	North Central	56.77	43.23	0
	South Central Coastal areas and Central HighlandsSouth			
	Central Coastal areas and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	43.81	56.19	0
	South East	46.6	53.4	
	Mekong River Delta	55.48	44.52	Total
HH head sex	Male	50.65	49.35	100
	Female	50	50	100
Highest education level of HH-Head	Less than primary	45.46	54.54	100
	Primary	53.05	46.95	100
	Lower secondary	53.36	46.64	100
	Upper secondary	53.19	46.81	100
	Vocational high school	50.79	49.21	100
	College and above	57.12	42.88	100
Highest education level of women 15- 49 in HH	Less than primary	38.27	61.73	100
	Primary	45.61	54.39	100
	Lower secondary	49.98	50.02	100
	Upper secondary	56.28	43.72	100
	Vocational high school	48.84	51.16	100
	College and above	57.01	42.99	100
Has migrated to current location	0	50.44	49.56	100

			Deprived: Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)		
			Not deprived (vaccinated)	Deprived (not vaccinated)	Total
HH Dependency (binary)	Total ratio	Yes	52.09	47.91	100
		Total dependency ratio <1	51.39	48.61	100
		Total dependency ratio ≥1 (More dependents than working adults)	49.5	50.5	100
Number of children under 18Y in the Household		1	55.19	44.81	100
		2	51.29	48.71	100
		3+	47.36	52.64	100
Number of children under 5Y in the Household		1	51.43	48.57	100
		2	49.67	50.33	100
		3+	45.97	54.03	100
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)		Poorest	40.02	59.98	100
		Second	48.72	51.28	100
		Middle	54.17	45.83	100
		Fourth	53.81	46.19	100
		Richest	62.3	37.7	100
Provinces - new version		Hà Nội	64.95	35.05	100
		Cao Bằng	44.17	55.83	100
		Tuyên Quang	41.9	58.1	100
		Điện Biên	47.64	52.36	100
		Lai Châu	61.54	38.46	100
		Sơn La	46.32	53.68	100
		Lào Cai	49.31	50.69	100

	Deprived: Age-appropriate full vaccination (under 1 year)		
	Not deprived (vaccinated)	Deprived (not vaccinated)	Total
Thái Nguyên	56.09	43.91	100
Lạng Sơn	52.64	47.36	100
Quảng Ninh	58.88	41.12	100
Bắc Ninh	73.67	26.33	100
Phú Thọ	71.63	28.37	100
Hải Phòng	91.25	8.75	100
Ninh Bình	76.34	23.66	100
Thanh Hoá	63.55	36.45	100
Nghệ An	56.32	43.68	100
Hà Tĩnh	50.71	49.29	100
Quảng Trị	39.07	60.93	100
Huế	57.18	42.82	100
Đà Nẵng	51.35	48.65	100
Quảng Ngãi	51.07	48.93	100
Gia Lai	41.44	58.56	100
Khánh Hòa	52.66	47.34	100
Đắk Lắk	35.96	64.04	100
Lâm Đồng	47.06	52.94	100
Đồng Nai	40.02	59.98	100
TP Hồ Chí Minh	63.04	36.96	100
Tây Ninh	33.05	66.95	100
Vĩnh Long	41.13	58.87	100
An Giang	59.9	40.1	100
Cần Thơ	59.12	40.88	100
Cà Mau	68.63	31.37	100
0	0	0	0

Table 32 Women who had less than 4 ANC visits (among those with children born in the last 2 years)

Woman had less than 4 ANC visits (children born in last 0-2 years), by various individual and household characteristics

		Woman/Mother had less than 4 ANC visits (children born in last 0-2 years)		
		4 or more ANC visits	Less than 4 ANC visits	Total
Total	Total	45.51	54.49	100
Ethnic group size category	Large ($\geq 1,000,000$)	48.3	51.7	100
	Medium (10,000 - $< 1,000,000$)	41.85	58.15	100
	Very small ($< 10,000$)	28.79	71.21	100
Sex	Female	45.51	54.49	100
Age Group	15-19	33.49	66.51	100
	20-24	43.75	56.25	100
	25-29	49.96	50.04	100
	30-34	50.64	49.36	100
	35-39	46.05	53.95	100
	40-44	45.08	54.92	100
	45-49	29.55	70.45	100
Urban/rural status	Urban	67.48	32.52	100
	Rural	42.87	57.13	100
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	46.75	53.25	100
	Red River Delta	52.48	47.52	100
	North Central	42.47	57.53	100
	South Central Coastal areas and Central	37.97	62.03	100

	HighlandsSouth Central Coastal areas and South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands			
	South East	64.36	35.64	100
	Mekong River Delta	58.07	41.93	100
Highest education level of HH-Head	Less than primary	36.16	63.84	100
	Primary	46.06	53.94	100
	Lower secondary	49.46	50.54	100
	Upper secondary	52.94	47.06	100
	Vocational high school	56.97	43.03	100
	College and above	63.47	36.53	100
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH	Less than primary	21.05	78.95	100
	Primary	34.68	65.32	100
	Lower secondary	42.51	57.49	100
	Upper secondary	57.75	42.25	100
	Vocational high school	54.5	45.5	100
	College and above	68.03	31.97	100
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)	Total dependency ratio <1	48.79	51.21	100
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	41.45	58.55	100
Number of children under 18Y in the Household	None	66.23	33.77	100
	1	55.07	44.93	100
	2	48.61	51.39	100
	3+	35.4	64.6	100
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	55.71	44.29	100
	1	48.39	51.61	100

	2	40.47	59.53	100
	3+	27.99	72.01	100
Individual was ever married before age 18Y	Not married before age 18Y	51.23	48.77	100
	Ever married before age 18Y	33.12	66.88	100
Employment status in main job	Facility owner (with hired workers)	69.63	30.37	100
	Self-employed	42.88	57.12	100
	Family labour	36.55	63.45	100
	Cooperative member	0	100	100
	Wage worker	59.21	40.79	100
Main job sector	Cultivation/livestock	36.2	63.8	100
	Aquaculture	39.19	60.81	100
	Forestry	39.63	60.37	100
	Other	69.78	30.22	100
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	23.75	76.25	100
	Second	41.54	58.46	100
	Middle	51.37	48.63	100
	Fourth	60.22	39.78	100
	Richest	69.28	30.72	100
Provinces - new version	Hà Nội	39.53	60.47	100
	Cao Bằng	49.83	50.17	100
	Tuyên Quang	40.3	59.7	100
	Điện Biên	35.97	64.03	100
	Lai Châu	32.47	67.53	100
	Sơn La	33.76	66.24	100
	Lào Cai	41.54	58.46	100
	Thái Nguyên	65.92	34.08	100
	Lạng Sơn	65.35	34.65	100
	Quảng Ninh	44.74	55.26	100
	Bắc Ninh	61.79	38.21	100

Phú Thọ	66.32	33.68	100
Hải Phòng	52.02	47.98	100
Ninh Bình	78.1	21.9	100
Thanh Hoá	46.68	53.32	100
Nghệ An	46.66	53.34	100
Hà Tĩnh	31.13	68.87	100
Quảng Trị	25.32	74.68	100
Huế	31.76	68.24	100
Đà Nẵng	23.72	76.28	100
Quảng Ngãi	35.25	64.75	100
Gia Lai	25.25	74.75	100
Khánh Hòa	38.51	61.49	100
Đắk Lắk	46.35	53.65	100
Lâm Đồng	51.86	48.14	100
Đồng Nai	51.23	48.77	100
TP Hồ Chí Minh	80.78	19.22	100
Tây Ninh	56.63	43.37	100
Vĩnh Long	61.05	38.95	100
An Giang	58.15	41.85	100
Cần Thơ	58.22	41.78	100
Cà Mau	47.32	52.68	100
Total	45.51	54.49	100

Table 33 % of children who are out of school, age appropriate education (EMS 2024)

Out-of-School rates (by school level)

Variables	Not out of school (n=404267)	Child is out of school (n=62031)	Total (466298)	P-value
Total				.
1	86.63%	13.37%	100.00%	
Child's school age				0

Out-of-School rates (by school level)

Variables	Not out of school (n=404267)	Child is out of school (n=62031)	Total (466298)	P-value
Primary school age	98.39%	1.61%	100.00%	
Lower secondary school age	91.25%	8.75%	100.00%	
Upper secondary school age	55.70%	44.30%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥ 1000000)	88.87%	11.13%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	82.91%	17.09%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	83.67%	16.33%	100.00%	
Sex				0
Male	86.07%	13.93%	100.00%	
Female	87.22%	12.78%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	90.13%	9.87%	100.00%	
Rural	86.14%	13.86%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	89.55%	10.45%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	94.66%	5.34%	100.00%	
North Central	90.08%	9.92%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	79.94%	20.06%	100.00%	
South East	80.46%	19.54%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	83.28%	16.72%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	87.17%	12.83%	100.00%	
Female	84.09%	15.91%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	76.55%	23.45%	100.00%	
Primary	86.04%	13.96%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	92.32%	7.68%	100.00%	

Out-of-School rates (by school level)

Variables	Not out of school (n=404267)	Child is out of school (n=62031)	Total (466298)	P-value
Upper secondary	95.79%	4.21%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	93.14%	6.86%	100.00%	
College and above	97.12%	2.88%	100.00%	
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH				0
Less than primary	79.52%	20.48%	100.00%	
Primary	82.60%	17.40%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	86.48%	13.52%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	91.47%	8.53%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	92.18%	7.82%	100.00%	
College and above	97.35%	2.65%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0
No	86.93%	13.07%	100.00%	
Yes	38.19%	61.81%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0.021
0	87.12%	12.88%	100.00%	
Yes	83.35%	16.65%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	80.69%	19.31%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	91.43%	8.57%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
1	83.14%	16.86%	100.00%	
2	91.06%	8.94%	100.00%	
3+	83.92%	16.08%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	87.32%	12.68%	100.00%	
1	85.79%	14.21%	100.00%	
2	79.48%	20.52%	100.00%	

Out-of-School rates (by school level)

Variables	Not out of school (n=404267)	Child is out of school (n=62031)	Total (466298)	P-value
3+	68.74%	31.26%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	80.36%	19.64%		0
Poorest	77.64%	22.36%	100.00%	
Second	82.90%	17.10%	100.00%	
Middle	87.95%	12.05%	100.00%	
Fourth	92.45%	7.55%	100.00%	
Richest	95.90%	4.10%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version	95.84%	4.16%		0
Hà Nội	94.45%	5.55%	100.00%	
Cao Bằng	90.47%	9.53%	100.00%	
Tuyên Quang	88.35%	11.65%	100.00%	
Điện Biên	91.00%	9.00%	100.00%	
Lai Châu	83.53%	16.47%	100.00%	
Sơn La	84.47%	15.53%	100.00%	
Lào Cai	87.65%	12.35%	100.00%	
Thái Nguyên	93.74%	6.26%	100.00%	
Lạng Sơn	95.11%	4.89%	100.00%	
Quảng Ninh	91.14%	8.86%	100.00%	
Bắc Ninh	97.09%	2.91%	100.00%	
Phú Thọ	94.60%	5.40%	100.00%	
Hải Phòng	93.79%	6.21%	100.00%	
Ninh Bình	95.53%	4.47%	100.00%	
Thanh Hoá	91.13%	8.87%	100.00%	
Nghệ An	90.78%	9.22%	100.00%	
Hà Tĩnh	94.10%	5.90%	100.00%	
Quảng Trị	83.77%	16.23%	100.00%	
Huế	88.63%	11.37%	100.00%	
Đà Nẵng	89.23%	10.77%	100.00%	

Out-of-School rates (by school level)

Variables	Not out of school (n=404267)	Child is out of school (n=62031)	Total (466298)	P-value
Quảng Ngãi	83.46%	16.54%	100.00%	
Gia Lai	71.73%	28.27%	100.00%	
Khánh Hòa	77.06%	22.94%	100.00%	
Đắk Lắk	82.45%	17.55%	100.00%	
Lâm Đồng	83.62%	16.38%	100.00%	
Đồng Nai	78.05%	21.95%	100.00%	
TP Hồ Chí Minh	84.46%	15.54%	100.00%	
Tây Ninh	66.21%	33.79%	100.00%	
Vĩnh Long	87.59%	12.41%	100.00%	
An Giang	83.43%	16.57%	100.00%	
Cần Thơ	81.72%	18.28%	100.00%	
Cà Mau	77.29%	22.71%	100.00%	

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 34 Percentage of women whose most recent birth was not at a medical facility (among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey)

		Woman's most recent birth not at medical facility		
		Birth at medical facility	Birth not at medical facility	Total
Total	Total	92.97	7.03	100
Ethnic group size category	Large ($\geq 1,000,000$)	92.27	7.73	100
	Medium (10,000 - <1,000,000)	94.02	5.98	100
	Very small (<10,000)	89.15	10.85	100
Sex	Female	92.97	7.03	100
Age Group	15-19	89.29	10.71	100
	20-24	92.93	7.07	100

	25-29	94.47	5.53	100
	30-34	93.95	6.05	100
	35-39	92.67	7.33	100
	40-44	91.97	8.03	100
	45-49	86.06	13.94	100
Urban/rural status	Urban	97.42	2.58	100
	Rural	92.43	7.57	100
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)	Northern midlands and mountain areas	91.3	8.7	100
	Red River Delta	99.76	0.24	100
	North Central	96.66	3.34	100
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	92.05	7.95	100
	South East	97.54	2.46	100
	Mekong River Delta	99.75	0.25	100
Highest education level of HH-Head	Less than primary	88.72	11.28	100
	Primary	94.62	5.38	100
	Lower secondary	94.88	5.12	100
	Upper secondary	96.15	3.85	100
	Vocational high school	96.01	3.99	100
	College and above	97.74	2.26	100
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH	Less than primary	77.68	22.32	100
	Primary	89.3	10.7	100
	Lower secondary	93.99	6.01	100
	Upper secondary	98.3	1.7	100
	Vocational high school	93.87	6.13	100
	College and above	99.56	0.44	100
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)	Total dependency ratio <1	95.12	4.88	100
	Total dependency ratio ≥ 1 (More dependents than working adults)	90.3	9.7	100

Number of children under 18Y in the Household	None	95.14	4.86	100
	1	97.61	2.39	100
	2	95.51	4.49	100
	3+	87.57	12.43	100
Number of children under 5Y in the Household	None	94.22	5.78	100
	1	95.14	4.86	100
	2	90.14	9.86	100
	3+	79.78	20.22	100
Individual was ever married before age 18Y	Not married before age 18Y	95.27	4.73	100
	Ever married before age 18Y	87.43	12.57	100
Employment status in main job	Facility owner (with hired workers)	98.86	1.14	100
	Self-employed	91.88	8.12	100
	Family labour	89.22	10.78	100
	Cooperative member	100	0	100
	Wage worker	96.96	3.04	100
Main job sector	Cultivation/livestock	89.3	10.7	100
	Aquaculture	95.2	4.8	100
	Forestry	92.95	7.05	100
	Other	99.03	0.97	100
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	Poorest	81.41	18.59	100
	Second	94.4	5.6	100
	Middle	98.37	1.63	100
	Fourth	99.47	0.53	100
	Richest	99.78	0.22	100
Provinces - new version	Hà Nội	99.95	0.05	100
	Cao Bằng	94.02	5.98	100
	Tuyên Quang	89.35	10.65	100
	Điện Biên	84.49	15.51	100
	Lai Châu	88.97	11.03	100
	Sơn La	84.56	15.44	100

Lào Cai	88.09	11.91	100
Thái Nguyên	99.58	0.42	100
Lạng Sơn	99.47	0.53	100
Quảng Ninh	99.71	0.29	100
Bắc Ninh	99.69	0.31	100
Phú Thọ	99.8	0.2	100
Hải Phòng	100	0	100
Ninh Bình	100	0	100
Thanh Hoá	97.98	2.02	100
Nghệ An	94.86	5.14	100
Hà Tĩnh	100	0	100
Quảng Trị	95.59	4.41	100
Huế	100	0	100
Đà Nẵng	93.88	6.12	100
Quảng Ngãi	85.52	14.48	100
Gia Lai	86.92	13.08	100
Khánh Hòa	98.79	1.21	100
Đắk Lắk	96.32	3.68	100
Lâm Đồng	96.21	3.79	100
Đồng Nai	98.16	1.84	100
TP Hồ Chí Minh	96.59	3.41	100
Tây Ninh	100	0	100
Vĩnh Long	99.53	0.47	100
An Giang	99.61	0.39	100
Cần Thơ	100	0	100
Cà Mau	99.75	0.25	100
Total	92.97	7.03	100

Table 35 Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Variables	Has clean energy (n=1173655)	No clean energy (n=783881)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Total				.
Total	60.72%	39.28%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥ 1000000)	62.57%	37.43%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	57.99%	42.01%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	27.93%	72.07%	100.00%	
Sex				0.759
Male	60.70%	39.30%	100.00%	
Female	60.74%	39.26%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	91.00%	9.00%	100.00%	
Rural	55.56%	44.44%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	50.75%	49.25%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	87.78%	12.22%	100.00%	
North Central	67.03%	32.97%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	54.16%	45.84%	100.00%	
South EastSouth East	92.93%	7.07%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	89.01%	10.99%	100.00%	
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
0-4	55.45%	44.55%	100.00%	
5-9	57.19%	42.81%	100.00%	
10-14	57.86%	42.14%	100.00%	
15-19	55.01%	44.99%	100.00%	
20-24	55.57%	44.43%	100.00%	

Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Variables	Has clean energy (n=1173655)	No clean energy (n=783881)	Total (1957536)	P-value
25-29	59.16%	40.84%	100.00%	
30-34	63.18%	36.82%	100.00%	
35-39	64.98%	35.02%	100.00%	
40-44	64.46%	35.54%	100.00%	
45-49	64.51%	35.49%	100.00%	
50-54	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%	
55-59	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%	
60-64	65.49%	34.51%	100.00%	
65-69	66.46%	33.54%	100.00%	
70+	64.31%	35.69%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	58.33%	41.67%	100.00%	
Female	71.34%	28.66%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	45.45%	54.55%	100.00%	
Primary	62.39%	37.61%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	64.07%	35.93%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	74.12%	25.88%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	77.39%	22.61%	100.00%	
College and above	86.01%	13.99%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0
Less than lower secondary	44.54%	55.46%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	67.65%	32.35%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0
No	61.24%	38.76%	100.00%	
Yes	56.85%	43.15%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0

Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Variables	Has clean energy (n=1173655)	No clean energy (n=783881)	Total (1957536)	P-value
0	57.81%	42.19%	100.00%	
Yes	69.99%	30.01%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	63.23%	36.77%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	56.75%	43.25%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	70.68%	29.32%	100.00%	
1	66.56%	33.44%	100.00%	
2	62.36%	37.64%	100.00%	
3+	42.39%	57.61%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	63.78%	36.22%	100.00%	
1	58.14%	41.86%	100.00%	
2	45.91%	54.09%	100.00%	
3+	29.48%	70.52%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	14.17%	85.83%	100.00%	
Second	40.72%	59.28%	100.00%	
Middle	68.53%	31.47%	100.00%	
Fourth	89.43%	10.57%	100.00%	
Richest	97.52%	2.48%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version				0
Hà Nội	98.60%	1.40%	100.00%	
Cao Bằng	44.46%	55.54%	100.00%	
Tuyên Quang	51.98%	48.02%	100.00%	

Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Variables	Has clean energy (n=1173655)	No clean energy (n=783881)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Điện Biên	20.84%	79.16%	100.00%	
Lai Châu	34.75%	65.25%	100.00%	
Sơn La	31.25%	68.75%	100.00%	
Lào Cai	45.37%	54.63%	100.00%	
Thái Nguyên	70.87%	29.13%	100.00%	
Lạng Sơn	61.95%	38.05%	100.00%	
Quảng Ninh	73.64%	26.36%	100.00%	
Bắc Ninh	93.17%	6.83%	100.00%	
Phú Thọ	79.22%	20.78%	100.00%	
Hải Phòng	99.00%	1.00%	100.00%	
Ninh Bình	95.88%	4.12%	100.00%	
Thanh Hoá	77.90%	22.10%	100.00%	
Nghệ An	66.72%	33.28%	100.00%	
Hà Tĩnh	64.53%	35.47%	100.00%	
Quảng Trị	13.84%	86.16%	100.00%	
Huế	55.78%	44.22%	100.00%	
Đà Nẵng	42.45%	57.55%	100.00%	
Quảng Ngãi	46.40%	53.60%	100.00%	
Gia Lai	36.21%	63.79%	100.00%	
Khánh Hòa	62.09%	37.91%	100.00%	
Đắk Lắk	57.84%	42.16%	100.00%	
Lâm Đồng	77.02%	22.98%	100.00%	
Đồng Nai	83.59%	16.41%	100.00%	
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.75%	0.25%	100.00%	
Tây Ninh	87.47%	12.53%	100.00%	
Vĩnh Long	85.24%	14.76%	100.00%	
An Giang	87.45%	12.55%	100.00%	

Individuals living in households without clean cooking or lighting fuels

Variables	Has clean energy (n=1173655)	No clean energy (n=783881)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Cần Thơ	91.55%	8.45%	100.00%	
Cà Mau	93.86%	6.14%	100.00%	

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 36 Individuals living in living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

% of Individuals living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

Variables	Solid/semi-solid durable) (n=1788983)	(≥2 Non-solid/simple durable) (n=163264)	(≤1 Total (195224 7)	P- valu e
Total				.
Total	91.96%	8.04%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥1000000)	91.16%	8.84%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	93.40%	6.60%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	87.23%	12.77%	100.00%	
Sex				0.007
Male	91.84%	8.16%	100.00%	
Female	92.07%	7.93%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	98.02%	1.98%	100.00%	
Rural	90.93%	9.07%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	88.01%	11.99%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	99.29%	0.71%	100.00%	
North Central	93.18%	6.82%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	95.70%	4.30%	100.00%	
South EastSouth East	98.82%	1.18%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	95.42%	4.58%	100.00%	

% of Individuals living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

Variables	Solid/semi-solid durable) (n=1788983)	(≥2 Non-solid/simple durable) (n=163264)	(≤1 Total (195224 7)	P- valu e
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
0-4	90.93%	9.07%	100.00%	
5-9	91.12%	8.88%	100.00%	
10-14	91.56%	8.44%	100.00%	
15-19	91.39%	8.61%	100.00%	
20-24	91.43%	8.57%	100.00%	
25-29	91.60%	8.40%	100.00%	
30-34	92.17%	7.83%	100.00%	
35-39	92.73%	7.27%	100.00%	
40-44	92.63%	7.37%	100.00%	
45-49	92.31%	7.69%	100.00%	
50-54	92.50%	7.50%	100.00%	
55-59	92.66%	7.34%	100.00%	
60-64	93.00%	7.00%	100.00%	
65-69	92.65%	7.35%	100.00%	
70+	93.14%	6.86%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	91.48%	8.52%	100.00%	
Female	94.07%	5.93%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	89.54%	10.46%	100.00%	
Primary	92.30%	7.70%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	91.90%	8.10%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	93.72%	6.28%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	95.01%	4.99%	100.00%	
College and above	97.20%	2.80%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0
Less than lower secondary	88.63%	11.37%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	93.73%	6.27%	100.00%	

% of Individuals living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

Variables	Solid/semi-solid (≥2 durable) (n=1788983)	Non-solid/simple (≤1 durable) (n=163264)	Total (1952247)	P-value
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0.002
No	92.05%	7.95%	100.00%	
Yes	91.43%	8.57%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0
0	91.59%	8.41%	100.00%	
Yes	93.12%	6.88%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	92.61%	7.39%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio ≥1 (More dependents than working adults)	90.99%	9.01%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	93.07%	6.93%	100.00%	
1	92.97%	7.03%	100.00%	
2	92.21%	7.79%	100.00%	
3+	89.40%	10.60%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	92.32%	7.68%	100.00%	
1	91.96%	8.04%	100.00%	
2	89.31%	10.69%	100.00%	
3+	86.19%	13.81%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	77.06%	22.94%	100.00%	
Second	89.98%	10.02%	100.00%	
Middle	95.92%	4.08%	100.00%	
Fourth	98.92%	1.08%	100.00%	
Richest	99.85%	0.15%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version				0
Hà Nội	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	
Cao Bằng	89.96%	10.04%	100.00%	

% of Individuals living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

Variables	Solid/semi-solid (≥2 durable) (n=1788983)	Non-solid/simple (≤1 durable) (n=163264)	Total (1952247)	P-value
Tuyên Quang	72.84%	27.16%	100.00%	
Điện Biên	94.72%	5.28%	100.00%	
Lai Châu	90.09%	9.91%	100.00%	
Sơn La	87.52%	12.48%	100.00%	
Lào Cai	85.68%	14.32%	100.00%	
Thái Nguyên	92.37%	7.63%	100.00%	
Lạng Sơn	95.84%	4.16%	100.00%	
Quảng Ninh	98.57%	1.43%	100.00%	
Bắc Ninh	99.50%	0.50%	100.00%	
Phú Thọ	95.01%	4.99%	100.00%	
Hải Phòng	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Ninh Bình	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Thanh Hoá	94.63%	5.37%	100.00%	
Nghệ An	94.24%	5.76%	100.00%	
Hà Tĩnh	98.89%	1.11%	100.00%	
Quảng Trị	78.36%	21.64%	100.00%	
Huế	98.21%	1.79%	100.00%	
Đà Nẵng	93.78%	6.22%	100.00%	
Quảng Ngãi	96.55%	3.45%	100.00%	
Gia Lai	94.83%	5.17%	100.00%	
Khánh Hòa	98.58%	1.42%	100.00%	
Đắk Lắk	96.48%	3.52%	100.00%	
Lâm Đồng	94.62%	5.38%	100.00%	
Đồng Nai	97.24%	2.76%	100.00%	
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.98%	0.02%	100.00%	
Tây Ninh	98.37%	1.63%	100.00%	
Vĩnh Long	95.09%	4.91%	100.00%	
An Giang	93.67%	6.33%	100.00%	
Cần Thơ	96.84%	3.16%	100.00%	
Cà Mau	95.81%	4.19%	100.00%	

% of Individuals living in solid and semi-solid vs. non-solid/simple housing

Variables	Solid/semi-solid (≥2 durable) (n=1788983)	Non-solid/simple (≤1 durable) (n=163264)	Total (1952247)	P-value
P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value				

Table 37 Individuals living in overcrowded households (<8m² Living Area per capita)

Individuals living in overcrowded households (<8m² Living Area per capita)

Variables	Adequate (≥8m²) (n=1809011)	Deprived (<8m²) (n=143236)	Total (1952247)	P-value
Total				.
Total	92.35%	7.65%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥1000000)	94.34%	5.66%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	88.96%	11.04%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	88.06%	11.94%	100.00%	
Sex				0
Male	92.57%	7.43%	100.00%	
Female	92.12%	7.88%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0.039
Urban	92.04%	7.96%	100.00%	
Rural	92.40%	7.60%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	95.45%	4.55%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	98.42%	1.58%	100.00%	
North Central	93.67%	6.33%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	84.22%	15.78%	100.00%	
South East	86.52%	13.48%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	94.87%	5.13%	100.00%	
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
0-4	87.13%	12.87%	100.00%	

5-9	89.91%	10.09%	100.00%	
10-14	91.34%	8.66%	100.00%	
15-19	90.65%	9.35%	100.00%	
20-24	89.21%	10.79%	100.00%	
25-29	91.38%	8.62%	100.00%	
30-34	92.96%	7.04%	100.00%	
35-39	93.78%	6.22%	100.00%	
40-44	94.09%	5.91%	100.00%	
45-49	95.02%	4.98%	100.00%	
50-54	96.06%	3.94%	100.00%	
55-59	96.29%	3.71%	100.00%	
60-64	95.88%	4.12%	100.00%	
65-69	96.53%	3.47%	100.00%	
70+	95.68%	4.32%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	92.46%	7.54%	100.00%	
Female	91.83%	8.17%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	87.71%	12.29%	100.00%	
Primary	92.56%	7.44%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	95.25%	4.75%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	96.36%	3.64%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	96.07%	3.93%	100.00%	
College and above	97.26%	2.74%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0
Less than lower secondary	86.92%	13.08%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	93.58%	6.42%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0.47 3
No	92.78%	7.22%	100.00%	
Yes	93.16%	6.84%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0

0	92.49%	7.51%	100.00%	
Yes	91.90%	8.10%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	93.88%	6.12%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	89.71%	10.29%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	97.84%	2.16%	100.00%	
1	96.64%	3.36%	100.00%	
2	94.25%	5.75%	100.00%	
3+	79.36%	20.64%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	95.52%	4.48%	100.00%	
1	89.09%	10.91%	100.00%	
2	79.40%	20.60%	100.00%	
3+	59.25%	40.75%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	81.44%	18.56%	100.00%	
Second	90.53%	9.47%	100.00%	
Middle	95.27%	4.73%	100.00%	
Fourth	97.29%	2.71%	100.00%	
Richest	98.67%	1.33%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version				0
Hà Nội	98.23%	1.77%	100.00%	
Cao Bằng	98.82%	1.18%	100.00%	
Tuyên Quang	96.25%	3.75%	100.00%	
Điện Biên	88.13%	11.87%	100.00%	
Lai Châu	90.18%	9.82%	100.00%	
Sơn La	93.76%	6.24%	100.00%	
Lào Cai	96.73%	3.27%	100.00%	
Thái Nguyên	97.95%	2.05%	100.00%	

Lạng Sơn	98.09%	1.91%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	97.46%	2.54%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	99.17%	0.83%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	95.74%	4.26%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	96.14%	3.86%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	98.61%	1.39%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	95.95%	4.05%	100.00%
Nghệ An	96.37%	3.63%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	76.36%	23.64%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	72.05%	27.95%	100.00%
Huế	89.15%	10.85%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	92.28%	7.72%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	86.63%	13.37%	100.00%
Gia Lai	79.01%	20.99%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	73.82%	26.18%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	86.00%	14.00%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	88.42%	11.58%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	93.16%	6.84%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	81.54%	18.46%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	89.80%	10.20%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	92.77%	7.23%	100.00%
An Giang	95.00%	5.00%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	96.25%	3.75%	100.00%
Cà Mau	95.16%	4.84%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 38 Individuals living without improved sanitation facilities

% of Individuals living without improved sanitation facilities

Variables	Improved sanitation (n=1505172)	Unimproved sanitation (n=452364)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Total				.
Total	78.14%	21.86%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥ 1000000)	81.43%	18.57%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	72.79%	27.21%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	53.89%	46.11%	100.00%	
Sex				0.773
Male	78.12%	21.88%	100.00%	
Female	78.15%	21.85%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	95.57%	4.43%	100.00%	
Rural	75.16%	24.84%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	77.95%	22.05%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	88.69%	11.31%	100.00%	
North Central	75.29%	24.71%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	65.82%	34.18%	100.00%	
South East	96.43%	3.57%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	92.77%	7.23%	100.00%	
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
0-4	72.84%	27.16%	100.00%	
5-9	74.31%	25.69%	100.00%	
10-14	75.81%	24.19%	100.00%	
15-19	74.77%	25.23%	100.00%	
20-24	74.55%	25.45%	100.00%	
25-29	76.50%	23.50%	100.00%	
30-34	79.59%	20.41%	100.00%	
35-39	80.81%	19.19%	100.00%	
40-44	81.03%	18.97%	100.00%	
45-49	81.51%	18.49%	100.00%	

50-54	83.03%	16.97%	100.00%
55-59	83.33%	16.67%	100.00%
60-64	82.84%	17.16%	100.00%
65-69	83.01%	16.99%	100.00%
70+	81.91%	18.09%	100.00%
HH head sex			0
Male	77.65%	22.35%	100.00%
Female	80.30%	19.70%	100.00%
Highest education level of HH-Head			0
Less than primary	67.77%	32.23%	100.00%
Primary	78.30%	21.70%	100.00%
Lower secondary	81.24%	18.76%	100.00%
Upper secondary	87.29%	12.71%	100.00%
Vocational high school	90.75%	9.25%	100.00%
College and above	95.51%	4.49%	100.00%
Highest education of women in the household			0
Less than lower secondary	65.00%	35.00%	100.00%
At least lower secondary	84.35%	15.65%	100.00%
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)			0
No	78.63%	21.37%	100.00%
Yes	75.77%	24.23%	100.00%
Has migrated to current location			0
0	76.58%	23.42%	100.00%
Yes	83.08%	16.92%	100.00%
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)			0
Total dependency ratio <1	81.26%	18.74%	100.00%
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	73.29%	26.71%	100.00%
Number of children under 18Y in the Household			0
None	84.38%	15.62%	100.00%
1	82.34%	17.66%	100.00%
2	79.64%	20.36%	100.00%

3+	65.24%	34.76%	100.00%
Number of children under 5Y in the Household			0
None	80.63%	19.37%	100.00%
1	75.56%	24.44%	100.00%
2	67.75%	32.25%	100.00%
3+	53.54%	46.46%	100.00%
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)			0
Poorest	37.46%	62.54%	100.00%
Second	73.65%	26.35%	100.00%
Middle	88.34%	11.66%	100.00%
Fourth	97.05%	2.95%	100.00%
Richest	99.38%	0.62%	100.00%
Provinces - new version			0
Hà Nội	98.64%	1.36%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	68.58%	31.42%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	73.36%	26.64%	100.00%
Điện Biên	63.62%	36.38%	100.00%
Lai Châu	71.39%	28.61%	100.00%
Sơn La	73.87%	26.13%	100.00%
Lào Cai	85.18%	14.82%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	81.40%	18.60%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	79.92%	20.08%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	92.61%	7.39%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	82.15%	17.85%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	92.23%	7.77%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	99.16%	0.84%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	95.04%	4.96%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	87.96%	12.04%	100.00%
Nghệ An	69.42%	30.58%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	54.46%	45.54%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	31.03%	68.97%	100.00%
Huế	73.62%	26.38%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	79.97%	20.03%	100.00%

Quảng Ngãi	61.82%	38.18%	100.00%
Gia Lai	48.76%	51.24%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	72.06%	27.94%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	68.50%	31.50%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	81.05%	18.95%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	91.76%	8.24%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.97%	0.03%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	91.61%	8.39%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	92.75%	7.25%	100.00%
An Giang	89.35%	10.65%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	94.70%	5.30%	100.00%
Cà Mau	94.89%	5.11%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 39 Individuals living without improved drinking water sources

% of Individuals living without an improved drinking water source				
Variables	Improved water (n=1804478)	Unimproved water (n=153058)	Total (1957536)	P- valu e
Total				.
Total	92.87%	7.13%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥ 1000000)	92.81%	7.19%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	93.19%	6.81%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	77.99%	22.01%	100.00%	
Sex				0.149
Male	92.83%	7.17%	100.00%	
Female	92.92%	7.08%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	98.50%	1.50%	100.00%	
Rural	91.91%	8.09%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0

Northern midlands and mountain areas	89.66%	10.34%	100.00%
Red River Delta	97.89%	2.11%	100.00%
North Central	92.01%	7.99%	100.00%
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	94.91%	5.09%	100.00%
South East	99.18%	0.82%	100.00%
Mekong River Delta	99.81%	0.19%	100.00%
Age group (5-year intervals)			0
0-4	91.83%	8.17%	100.00%
5-9	92.22%	7.78%	100.00%
10-14	92.27%	7.73%	100.00%
15-19	91.91%	8.09%	100.00%
20-24	92.04%	7.96%	100.00%
25-29	92.47%	7.53%	100.00%
30-34	93.03%	6.97%	100.00%
35-39	93.49%	6.51%	100.00%
40-44	93.51%	6.49%	100.00%
45-49	93.48%	6.52%	100.00%
50-54	93.60%	6.40%	100.00%
55-59	93.83%	6.17%	100.00%
60-64	94.25%	5.75%	100.00%
65-69	94.66%	5.34%	100.00%
70+	94.30%	5.70%	100.00%
HH head sex			0
Male	92.31%	7.69%	100.00%
Female	95.39%	4.61%	100.00%
Highest education level of HH-Head			0
Less than primary	91.15%	8.85%	100.00%
Primary	93.61%	6.39%	100.00%
Lower secondary	92.70%	7.30%	100.00%
Upper secondary	93.99%	6.01%	100.00%
Vocational high school	94.47%	5.53%	100.00%

College and above	95.76%	4.24%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0
Less than lower secondary	91.02%	8.98%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	93.52%	6.48%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0.879
No	92.96%	7.04%	100.00%	
Yes	92.99%	7.01%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0
0	92.37%	7.63%	100.00%	
Yes	94.47%	5.53%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	93.28%	6.72%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	92.16%	7.84%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	94.71%	5.29%	100.00%	
1	93.73%	6.27%	100.00%	
2	92.95%	7.05%	100.00%	
3+	90.11%	9.89%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	93.36%	6.64%	100.00%	
1	92.63%	7.37%	100.00%	
2	89.86%	10.14%	100.00%	
3+	87.75%	12.25%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	82.53%	17.47%	100.00%	
Second	92.40%	7.60%	100.00%	
Middle	95.12%	4.88%	100.00%	
Fourth	97.26%	2.74%	100.00%	
Richest	98.33%	1.67%	100.00%	

Hà Nội	96.96%	3.04%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	83.34%	16.66%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	86.35%	13.65%	100.00%
Điện Biên	76.60%	23.40%	100.00%
Lai Châu	89.27%	10.73%	100.00%
Sơn La	92.09%	7.91%	100.00%
Lào Cai	90.86%	9.14%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	92.59%	7.41%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	90.31%	9.69%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	95.83%	4.17%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	99.32%	0.68%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	97.61%	2.39%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	99.93%	0.07%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	92.86%	7.14%	100.00%
Nghệ An	97.79%	2.21%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	84.23%	15.77%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	62.28%	37.72%	100.00%
Huế	94.13%	5.87%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	84.72%	15.28%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	89.56%	10.44%	100.00%
Gia Lai	96.84%	3.16%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	96.33%	3.67%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	97.11%	2.89%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	95.87%	4.13%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	97.99%	2.01%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.96%	0.04%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	99.92%	0.08%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	99.95%	0.05%	100.00%
An Giang	99.90%	0.10%	100.00%

Cần Thơ	99.59%	0.41%	100.00%
Cà Mau	99.98%	0.02%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 40 Child marriage, EMS 2024

Marriage before age 18Y

Variables	Not married (n=302583)	Currently married (n=3387)	Total (305970)	P-value
Total				.
Total	98.79%	1.21%	100.00%	
Age in full years				0
10	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
11	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
12	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	
13	99.97%	0.03%	100.00%	
14	99.68%	0.32%	100.00%	
15	98.88%	1.12%	100.00%	
16	96.58%	3.42%	100.00%	
17	93.88%	6.12%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0.166
Large (≥ 1000000)	98.84%	1.16%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	98.72%	1.28%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	98.52%	1.48%	100.00%	
Sex				0
Male	99.62%	0.38%	100.00%	
Female	97.92%	2.08%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0

Urban	99.63%	0.37%	100.00%	
Rural	98.67%	1.33%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	98.71%	1.29%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	99.87%	0.13%	100.00%	
North Central	99.26%	0.74%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	98.14%	1.86%	100.00%	
South East	99.48%	0.52%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	99.73%	0.27%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0.248
Male	98.77%	1.23%	100.00%	
Female	98.88%	1.12%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	97.43%	2.57%	100.00%	
Primary	98.98%	1.02%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	99.59%	0.41%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	99.75%	0.25%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	99.53%	0.47%	100.00%	
College and above	99.82%	0.18%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0.003
Less than lower secondary	98.53%	1.47%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	98.80%	1.20%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0
No	98.79%	1.21%	100.00%	
Yes	99.89%	0.11%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0
0	99.12%	0.88%	100.00%	
Yes	96.66%	3.34%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0

Total dependency ratio <1	98.33%	1.67%	100.00%
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	99.20%	0.80%	100.00%
Number of children under 18Y in the Household			0
1	99.52%	0.48%	100.00%
2	99.29%	0.71%	100.00%
3+	97.62%	2.38%	100.00%
Number of children under 5Y in the Household			0
None	99.49%	0.51%	100.00%
1	96.77%	3.23%	100.00%
2	94.55%	5.45%	100.00%
3+	89.13%	10.87%	100.00%
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)			0
Poorest	97.17%	2.83%	100.00%
Second	98.59%	1.41%	100.00%
Middle	99.30%	0.70%	100.00%
Fourth	99.54%	0.46%	100.00%
Richest	99.89%	0.11%	100.00%
Provinces - new version			0
Hà Nội	99.85%	0.15%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	98.72%	1.28%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	99.11%	0.89%	100.00%
Điện Biên	96.99%	3.01%	100.00%
Lai Châu	97.92%	2.08%	100.00%
Sơn La	97.61%	2.39%	100.00%
Lào Cai	98.76%	1.24%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	99.23%	0.77%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	99.75%	0.25%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	99.79%	0.21%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	99.92%	0.08%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	99.87%	0.13%	100.00%

Hải Phòng	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	99.15%	0.85%	100.00%
Nghệ An	99.49%	0.51%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	99.02%	0.98%	100.00%
Huế	98.98%	1.02%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	99.64%	0.36%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	99.24%	0.76%	100.00%
Gia Lai	96.77%	3.23%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	98.55%	1.45%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	97.80%	2.20%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	98.86%	1.14%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	99.25%	0.75%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.81%	0.19%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	98.53%	1.47%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	99.77%	0.23%	100.00%
An Giang	99.71%	0.29%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	99.68%	0.32%	100.00%
Cà Mau	99.85%	0.15%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 41 Individuals living in households without communication devices

Individuals living in households without landline/mobile phone/internet

Variables	Has communication device (n=1873944)	No communication device (n=83592)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Total				.
Total	95.97%	4.03%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0

Large (≥ 1000000)	97.25%	2.75%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	93.88%	6.12%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	86.86%	13.14%	100.00%	
Sex				0.137
Male	96.01%	3.99%	100.00%	
Female	95.93%	4.07%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	97.00%	3.00%	100.00%	
Rural	95.79%	4.21%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	97.38%	2.62%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	98.24%	1.76%	100.00%	
North Central	94.77%	5.23%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	92.04%	7.96%	100.00%	
South East	98.35%	1.65%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	95.89%	4.11%	100.00%	
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
0-4	96.14%	3.86%	100.00%	
5-9	96.05%	3.95%	100.00%	
10-14	96.04%	3.96%	100.00%	

15-19	95.77%	4.23%	100.00%
20-24	96.05%	3.95%	100.00%
25-29	96.34%	3.66%	100.00%
30-34	96.71%	3.29%	100.00%
35-39	96.66%	3.34%	100.00%
40-44	96.42%	3.58%	100.00%
45-49	96.15%	3.85%	100.00%
50-54	96.15%	3.85%	100.00%
55-59	96.02%	3.98%	100.00%
60-64	95.61%	4.39%	100.00%
65-69	93.83%	6.17%	100.00%
70+	91.50%	8.50%	100.00%
HH head sex			0
Male	96.30%	3.70%	100.00%
Female	94.49%	5.51%	100.00%
Highest education level of HH-Head			0
Less than primary	93.58%	6.42%	100.00%
Primary	96.22%	3.78%	100.00%
Lower secondary	97.07%	2.93%	100.00%
Upper secondary	97.96%	2.04%	100.00%

Vocational high school	98.20%	1.80%	100.00%	
College and above	98.83%	1.17%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household				0
Less than lower secondary	94.45%	5.55%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	97.48%	2.52%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)				0
No	96.05%	3.95%	100.00%	
Yes	90.66%	9.34%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0
0	95.58%	4.42%	100.00%	
Yes	97.22%	2.78%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	96.60%	3.40%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	95.55%	4.45%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	94.50%	5.50%	100.00%	
1	96.47%	3.53%	100.00%	
2	96.77%	3.23%	100.00%	
3+	95.41%	4.59%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0

Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)	None	95.79%	4.21%	100.00%	0
	1	96.32%	3.68%	100.00%	
	2	96.24%	3.76%	100.00%	
	3+	96.38%	3.62%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version					0
	Poorest	89.42%	10.58%	100.00%	
	Second	95.65%	4.35%	100.00%	
	Middle	97.53%	2.47%	100.00%	
	Fourth	98.69%	1.31%	100.00%	
	Richest	99.40%	0.60%	100.00%	
	Hà Nội	98.18%	1.82%	100.00%	
	Cao Bằng	96.70%	3.30%	100.00%	
	Tuyên Quang	96.58%	3.42%	100.00%	
	Điện Biên	97.92%	2.08%	100.00%	
	Lai Châu	97.22%	2.78%	100.00%	
	Sơn La	97.61%	2.39%	100.00%	
	Lào Cai	97.02%	2.98%	100.00%	
	Thái Nguyên	97.87%	2.13%	100.00%	
	Lạng Sơn	97.80%	2.20%	100.00%	

Quảng Ninh	98.02%	1.98%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	98.37%	1.63%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	97.94%	2.06%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	98.77%	1.23%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	98.54%	1.46%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	98.01%	1.99%	100.00%
Nghệ An	94.42%	5.58%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	79.53%	20.47%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	80.17%	19.83%	100.00%
Huế	91.13%	8.87%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	87.15%	12.85%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	86.51%	13.49%	100.00%
Gia Lai	88.62%	11.38%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	93.46%	6.54%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	95.48%	4.52%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	96.99%	3.01%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	96.78%	3.22%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	99.52%	0.48%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	96.99%	3.01%	100.00%

Vĩnh Long	94.95%	5.05%	100.00%
An Giang	96.48%	3.52%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	95.71%	4.29%	100.00%
Cà Mau	97.39%	2.61%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 42 Individuals living in households without mass media devices

Individuals living in households without television/radio/computer

Variables	Has mass media device (n=1354944)	No mass media device (n=602592)	Total (1957536)	P-value
Total				.
Total	70.13%	29.87%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0
Large (≥ 1000000)	71.60%	28.40%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	67.85%	32.15%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	52.42%	47.58%	100.00%	
Sex				0.001
Male	70.37%	29.63%	100.00%	
Female	69.89%	30.11%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	85.05%	14.95%	100.00%	
Rural	67.59%	32.41%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	66.80%	33.20%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	86.09%	13.91%	100.00%	
North Central	77.02%	22.98%	100.00%	

South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	63.14%	36.86%	100.00%
South East	77.63%	22.37%	100.00%
Mekong River Delta	85.76%	14.24%	100.00%
Age group (5-year intervals)			0
0-4	63.87%	36.13%	100.00%
5-9	66.36%	33.64%	100.00%
10-14	68.18%	31.82%	100.00%
15-19	65.06%	34.94%	100.00%
20-24	62.94%	37.06%	100.00%
25-29	65.44%	34.56%	100.00%
30-34	70.49%	29.51%	100.00%
35-39	73.05%	26.95%	100.00%
40-44	73.06%	26.94%	100.00%
45-49	74.37%	25.63%	100.00%
50-54	77.03%	22.97%	100.00%
55-59	78.38%	21.62%	100.00%
60-64	79.48%	20.52%	100.00%
65-69	80.19%	19.81%	100.00%
70+	77.60%	22.40%	100.00%
HH head sex			0
Male	69.90%	30.10%	100.00%
Female	71.16%	28.84%	100.00%
Highest education level of HH-Head			0
Less than primary	57.05%	42.95%	100.00%
Primary	72.33%	27.67%	100.00%
Lower secondary	73.13%	26.87%	100.00%
Upper secondary	78.88%	21.12%	100.00%
Vocational high school	84.26%	15.74%	100.00%
College and above	91.25%	8.75%	100.00%
Highest education of women in the household			0
Less than lower secondary	52.75%	47.25%	100.00%

At least lower secondary	78.12%	21.88%	100.00%
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)			0
No	70.69%	29.31%	100.00%
Yes	68.80%	31.20%	100.00%
Has migrated to current location			0
0	69.75%	30.25%	100.00%
Yes	71.35%	28.65%	100.00%
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)			0
Total dependency ratio <1	73.34%	26.66%	100.00%
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	65.05%	34.95%	100.00%
Number of children under 18Y in the Household			0
None	74.95%	25.05%	100.00%
1	75.73%	24.27%	100.00%
2	73.01%	26.99%	100.00%
3+	54.67%	45.33%	100.00%
Number of children under 5Y in the Household			0
None	72.85%	27.15%	100.00%
1	68.05%	31.95%	100.00%
2	56.81%	43.19%	100.00%
3+	38.55%	61.45%	100.00%
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)			0
Poorest	21.16%	78.84%	100.00%
Second	62.16%	37.84%	100.00%
Middle	81.22%	18.78%	100.00%
Fourth	93.95%	6.05%	100.00%
Richest	98.65%	1.35%	100.00%
Provinces - new version			0
Hà Nội	96.09%	3.91%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	62.91%	37.09%	100.00%

Tuyên Quang	57.71%	42.29%	100.00%
Điện Biên	47.10%	52.90%	100.00%
Lai Châu	50.93%	49.07%	100.00%
Sơn La	66.57%	33.43%	100.00%
Lào Cai	58.81%	41.19%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	78.95%	21.05%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	82.45%	17.55%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	76.85%	23.15%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	88.41%	11.59%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	84.99%	15.01%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	87.25%	12.75%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	95.70%	4.30%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	86.28%	13.72%	100.00%
Nghệ An	72.86%	27.14%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	51.92%	48.08%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	46.50%	53.50%	100.00%
Huế	70.94%	29.06%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	62.61%	37.39%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	62.38%	37.62%	100.00%
Gia Lai	54.04%	45.96%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	79.33%	20.67%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	62.64%	37.36%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	69.71%	30.29%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	77.28%	22.72%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	80.01%	19.99%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	42.90%	57.10%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	84.81%	15.19%	100.00%
An Giang	81.10%	18.90%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	88.51%	11.49%	100.00%
Cà Mau	90.63%	9.37%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 43 Percentage of children aged 15-17 years engaged in at least 43 hours of labour in the previous week (EMS 2024)

Children 15-17Y engaged in at least 43 hours of labour in the last week

Variables	Did not work 43 hours or more/Not engaged in economic activity (n=71074)	Worked 43 or more hours (n=14327)	Total (85401)	P-value
Total				.
Total	83.21%	16.79%	100.00%	
Age in full years				0
15	88.26%	11.74%	100.00%	
16	83.29%	16.71%	100.00%	
17	77.43%	22.57%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category				0.942
Large (≥1000000)	83.19%	16.81%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	83.24%	16.76%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	83.12%	16.88%	100.00%	
Sex				0
Male	81.43%	18.57%	100.00%	
Female	85.01%	14.99%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	88.79%	11.21%	100.00%	
Rural	82.28%	17.72%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0

Northern midlands and mountain areas	81.87%	18.13%	100.00%
Red River Delta	92.46%	7.54%	100.00%
North Central	89.68%	10.32%	100.00%
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	81.90%	18.10%	100.00%
South East	81.28%	18.72%	100.00%
Mekong River Delta	86.17%	13.83%	100.00%
HH head sex			0.18
Male	83.35%	16.65%	100.00%
Female	82.59%	17.41%	100.00%
Highest education level of HH-Head			0
Less than primary	76.63%	23.37%	100.00%
Primary	82.53%	17.47%	100.00%
Lower secondary	85.76%	14.24%	100.00%
Upper secondary	91.52%	8.48%	100.00%
Vocational high school	90.99%	9.01%	100.00%
College and above	95.62%	4.38%	100.00%
Highest education of women in the household			0
Less than lower secondary	76.60%	23.40%	100.00%
At least lower secondary	86.69%	13.31%	100.00%
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)			0
No	83.13%	16.87%	100.00%

Yes	94.96%	5.04%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location				0
0	83.90%	16.10%	100.00%	
Yes	79.45%	20.55%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	83.78%	16.22%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	81.72%	18.28%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
1	85.18%	14.82%	100.00%	
2	85.50%	14.50%	100.00%	
3+	78.05%	21.95%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	84.41%	15.59%	100.00%	
1	79.24%	20.76%	100.00%	
2	72.47%	27.53%	100.00%	
3+	75.50%	24.50%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	73.20%	26.80%	100.00%	
Second	78.17%	21.83%	100.00%	
Middle	83.57%	16.43%	100.00%	
Fourth	89.73%	10.27%	100.00%	

Richest	95.20%	4.80%	100.00%
Provinces - new version			0
Hà Nội	95.09%	4.91%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	83.95%	16.05%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	85.33%	14.67%	100.00%
Điện Biên	81.63%	18.37%	100.00%
Lai Châu	71.44%	28.56%	100.00%
Sơn La	67.24%	32.76%	100.00%
Lào Cai	82.15%	17.85%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	94.53%	5.47%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	90.02%	9.98%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	89.00%	11.00%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	94.05%	5.95%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	91.86%	8.14%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	85.73%	14.27%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	89.59%	10.41%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	90.80%	9.20%	100.00%
Nghệ An	90.99%	9.01%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	97.74%	2.26%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	82.79%	17.21%	100.00%
Huế	90.16%	9.84%	100.00%

Đà Nẵng	91.60%	8.40%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	85.29%	14.71%	100.00%
Gia Lai	75.29%	24.71%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	81.28%	18.72%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	85.89%	14.11%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	80.79%	19.21%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	86.35%	13.65%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	77.55%	22.45%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	70.05%	29.95%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	91.21%	8.79%	100.00%
An Giang	86.11%	13.89%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	82.71%	17.29%	100.00%
Cà Mau	87.51%	12.49%	100.00%
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y			0
Not married	83.92%	16.08%	100.00%
Currently married	62.39%	37.61%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 44 Households that received a preferential loan from the social policy bank in 2025

Household received a preferential loan from the social policy bank in 2023-2024

Variables	Yes (n=114527)	No (n=407199)	Total (521726)	P- value
Total				.
Total	22.01%	77.99%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size classification				0
1 million or more people	20.98%	79.02%	100.00%	
10 thousand to under 1 million	23.85%	76.15%	100.00%	
Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	20.59%	79.41%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	11.13%	88.87%	100.00%	
Rural	24.27%	75.73%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	21.76%	78.24%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	14.43%	85.57%	100.00%	
North Central	28.27%	71.73%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	29.82%	70.18%	100.00%	
South East	7.24%	92.76%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	18.01%	81.99%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	23.08%	76.92%	100.00%	
Female	18.17%	81.83%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	22.85%	77.15%	100.00%	
Primary	22.42%	77.58%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	22.79%	77.21%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	19.60%	80.40%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	22.50%	77.50%	100.00%	
College and above	17.74%	82.26%	100.00%	

Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH				0
Less than primary	27.08%	72.92%	100.00%	
Primary	25.95%	74.05%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	25.88%	74.12%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	21.75%	78.25%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	22.07%	77.93%	100.00%	
College and above	18.42%	81.58%	100.00%	
Any HH member with disability				0.132
No	21.97%	78.03%	100.00%	
Yes	22.58%	77.42%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	21.04%	78.96%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	25.29%	74.71%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	14.42%	85.58%	100.00%	
1	22.59%	77.41%	100.00%	
2	25.61%	74.39%	100.00%	
3+	30.65%	69.35%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	20.46%	79.54%	100.00%	
1	26.36%	73.64%	100.00%	
2	27.19%	72.81%	100.00%	
3+	28.03%	71.97%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	23.44%	76.56%	100.00%	
Second	25.52%	74.48%	100.00%	
Middle	23.92%	76.08%	100.00%	
Fourth	21.31%	78.69%	100.00%	
Richest	16.07%	83.93%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version				0
Hà Nội	17.38%	82.62%	100.00%	

Cao Bằng	21.21%	78.79%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	24.84%	75.16%	100.00%
Điện Biên	24.76%	75.24%	100.00%
Lai Châu	21.30%	78.70%	100.00%
Sơn La	22.77%	77.23%	100.00%
Lào Cai	24.12%	75.88%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	17.15%	82.85%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	12.81%	87.19%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	15.82%	84.18%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	13.26%	86.74%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	24.29%	75.71%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	5.02%	94.98%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	11.74%	88.26%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	26.82%	73.18%	100.00%
Nghệ An	27.67%	72.33%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	26.40%	73.60%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	32.23%	67.77%	100.00%
Huế	40.68%	59.32%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	28.11%	71.89%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	25.94%	74.06%	100.00%
Gia Lai	33.23%	66.77%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	33.87%	66.13%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	28.80%	71.20%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	29.27%	70.73%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	15.84%	84.16%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	2.24%	97.76%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	10.63%	89.37%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	21.76%	78.24%	100.00%
An Giang	17.04%	82.96%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	16.54%	83.46%	100.00%
Cà Mau	15.39%	84.61%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 45 Households needing a preferential loan from the social policy bank in 2025

Household needs a preferential loan from the social policy bank in 2025

Variables	Yes (n=76496)	No (n=445230)	Total (521726)	P- value
Total				.
Total	15.16%	84.84%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size classification				0
1 million or more people	14.89%	85.11%	100.00%	
10 thousand to under 1 million	15.68%	84.32%	100.00%	
Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NĐ-CP)	12.66%	87.34%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status				0
Urban	10.09%	89.91%	100.00%	
Rural	16.22%	83.78%	100.00%	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	14.46%	85.54%	100.00%	
Red River Delta	12.05%	87.95%	100.00%	
North Central	19.46%	80.54%	100.00%	
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	18.00%	82.00%	100.00%	
South East	7.83%	92.17%	100.00%	
Mekong River Delta	16.82%	83.18%	100.00%	
HH head sex				0
Male	15.81%	84.19%	100.00%	
Female	12.87%	87.13%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head				0
Less than primary	15.05%	84.95%	100.00%	
Primary	15.06%	84.94%	100.00%	

Lower secondary	15.24%	84.76%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	13.84%	86.16%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	17.46%	82.54%	100.00%	
College and above	15.26%	84.74%	100.00%	
Highest education level of women 15-49 in HH				0
Less than primary	17.82%	82.18%	100.00%	
Primary	16.72%	83.28%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	17.38%	82.62%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	14.94%	85.06%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	16.72%	83.28%	100.00%	
College and above	15.31%	84.69%	100.00%	
Any HH member with disability				0
No	15.08%	84.92%	100.00%	
Yes	16.43%	83.57%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)				0
Total dependency ratio <1	14.82%	85.18%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	16.83%	83.17%	100.00%	
Number of children under 18Y in the Household				0
None	10.66%	89.34%	100.00%	
1	15.85%	84.15%	100.00%	
2	17.58%	82.42%	100.00%	
3+	19.02%	80.98%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household				0
None	14.12%	85.88%	100.00%	
1	18.08%	81.92%	100.00%	
2	18.91%	81.09%	100.00%	
3+	18.11%	81.89%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)				0
Poorest	15.06%	84.94%	100.00%	
Second	16.53%	83.47%	100.00%	
Middle	16.56%	83.44%	100.00%	

Fourth	14.70%	85.30%	100.00%
Richest	13.11%	86.89%	100.00%
Provinces - new version			0
Hà Nội	12.43%	87.57%	100.00%
Cao Bằng	8.94%	91.06%	100.00%
Tuyên Quang	14.05%	85.95%	100.00%
Điện Biên	20.78%	79.22%	100.00%
Lai Châu	8.87%	91.13%	100.00%
Sơn La	18.54%	81.46%	100.00%
Lào Cai	17.21%	82.79%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	9.97%	90.03%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	9.64%	90.36%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	9.72%	90.28%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	13.87%	86.13%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	17.16%	82.84%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	1.91%	98.09%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	10.55%	89.45%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	16.77%	83.23%	100.00%
Nghệ An	16.97%	83.03%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	17.40%	82.60%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	30.39%	69.61%	100.00%
Huế	47.01%	52.99%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	15.20%	84.80%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	12.82%	87.18%	100.00%
Gia Lai	16.83%	83.17%	100.00%
Khánh Hòa	19.20%	80.80%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	19.62%	80.38%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	22.37%	77.63%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	15.89%	84.11%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	3.44%	96.56%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	6.62%	93.38%	100.00%

Vĩnh Long	13.76%	86.24%	100.00%
An Giang	15.89%	84.11%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	20.71%	79.29%	100.00%
Cà Mau	13.90%	86.10%	100.00%
Received preferential loan from Social Policy Bank/Fund (Jan 2023-Jun 2024)			0
Yes	29.87%	70.13%	100.00%
No	11.02%	88.98%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

Table 46 Employment status among EM individuals (EMS 2024)

Employment Status Distribution (Official Categories)					
Variables	Employed (n=859264)	Unemployed (n=43064)	Economically inactive (n=263057)	Total (1165385)	P-value
Total					.
Total	73.65%	3.65%	22.70%	100.00%	
Ethnic group size category					0
Large (≥1000000)	72.19%	3.93%	23.88%	100.00%	
Medium (10000 - <1000000)	76.14%	3.16%	20.70%	100.00%	
Very small (<10000)	73.59%	5.09%	21.32%	100.00%	
Sex					0
Male	76.83%	3.56%	19.61%	100.00%	
Female	70.21%	3.75%	26.03%	100.00%	
Urban/rural status					0
Urban	76.30%	2.19%	21.51%	100.00%	
Rural	73.18%	3.91%	22.91%	100.00%	

Socio-economic region (6 regions new)				0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	70.16%	4.62%	25.21%	100.00%
Red River Delta	71.63%	4.14%	24.24%	100.00%
North Central	62.26%	6.12%	31.62%	100.00%
South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	84.15%	1.89%	13.96%	100.00%
South East	79.71%	1.48%	18.81%	100.00%
Mekong River Delta	75.10%	1.64%	23.26%	100.00%
Age group (5-year intervals)				0
15-19	44.86%	3.99%	51.15%	100.00%
20-24	73.73%	4.79%	21.48%	100.00%
25-29	80.44%	3.89%	15.67%	100.00%
30-34	81.65%	3.54%	14.80%	100.00%
35-39	81.66%	3.48%	14.86%	100.00%
40-44	80.83%	3.33%	15.84%	100.00%
45-49	77.34%	3.33%	19.34%	100.00%
50-54	73.27%	3.14%	23.59%	100.00%
55-59	66.75%	2.99%	30.26%	100.00%
60-64	62.97%	2.68%	34.35%	100.00%
HH head sex				0
Male	73.08%	3.84%	23.08%	100.00%

Female	76.30%	2.77%	20.94%	100.00%	
Highest education level of HH-Head					0
Less than primary	73.98%	3.73%	22.29%	100.00%	
Primary	73.94%	3.53%	22.53%	100.00%	
Lower secondary	71.56%	4.31%	24.13%	100.00%	
Upper secondary	73.02%	3.65%	23.34%	100.00%	
Vocational high school	71.91%	3.57%	24.52%	100.00%	
College and above	78.66%	2.08%	19.26%	100.00%	
Highest education of women in the household					0
Less than lower secondary	76.07%	3.53%	20.40%	100.00%	
At least lower secondary	72.59%	3.74%	23.67%	100.00%	
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition)					0
No	74.19%	3.68%	22.13%	100.00%	
Yes	22.51%	0.86%	76.63%	100.00%	
Has migrated to current location					0
0	71.44%	3.86%	24.70%	100.00%	
Yes	78.90%	3.15%	17.96%	100.00%	
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary)					0
Total dependency ratio <1	72.58%	3.74%	23.68%	100.00%	
Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	76.39%	3.43%	20.17%	100.00%	

Number of children under 18Y in the Household					0
None	76.03%	3.53%	20.44%	100.00%	
1	72.34%	3.73%	23.93%	100.00%	
2	73.71%	3.46%	22.82%	100.00%	
3+	72.13%	4.07%	23.79%	100.00%	
Number of children under 5Y in the Household					0
None	73.20%	3.58%	23.22%	100.00%	
1	75.23%	3.75%	21.01%	100.00%	
2	72.97%	4.00%	23.03%	100.00%	
3+	70.99%	4.71%	24.29%	100.00%	
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest)					0
Poorest	72.96%	4.98%	22.05%	100.00%	
Second	74.85%	3.81%	21.34%	100.00%	
Middle	73.27%	3.58%	23.16%	100.00%	
Fourth	73.62%	3.14%	23.24%	100.00%	
Richest	73.53%	2.62%	23.85%	100.00%	
Provinces - new version					0
Hà Nội	70.33%	2.98%	26.69%	100.00%	
Cao Bằng	89.05%	0.61%	10.34%	100.00%	
Tuyên Quang	55.81%	8.24%	35.96%	100.00%	

Điện Biên	91.47%	1.05%	7.47%	100.00%
Lai Châu	87.35%	2.36%	10.30%	100.00%
Sơn La	90.74%	1.73%	7.53%	100.00%
Lào Cai	52.15%	7.24%	40.61%	100.00%
Thái Nguyên	50.63%	9.51%	39.86%	100.00%
Lạng Sơn	62.98%	4.55%	32.47%	100.00%
Quảng Ninh	61.96%	8.01%	30.03%	100.00%
Bắc Ninh	78.43%	1.69%	19.88%	100.00%
Phú Thọ	71.39%	2.86%	25.75%	100.00%
Hải Phòng	75.80%	0.85%	23.35%	100.00%
Ninh Bình	74.49%	5.62%	19.89%	100.00%
Thanh Hoá	63.20%	5.85%	30.95%	100.00%
Nghệ An	57.97%	7.03%	35.00%	100.00%
Hà Tĩnh	67.57%	3.64%	28.79%	100.00%
Quảng Trị	72.40%	5.07%	22.53%	100.00%
Huế	68.60%	3.32%	28.08%	100.00%
Đà Nẵng	73.65%	4.34%	22.02%	100.00%
Quảng Ngãi	82.03%	1.77%	16.20%	100.00%
Gia Lai	84.07%	3.45%	12.48%	100.00%

Khánh Hòa	80.64%	1.89%	17.47%	100.00%
Đắk Lắk	86.23%	1.03%	12.74%	100.00%
Lâm Đồng	86.79%	0.63%	12.58%	100.00%
Đồng Nai	79.93%	1.62%	18.45%	100.00%
TP Hồ Chí Minh	79.24%	1.42%	19.34%	100.00%
Tây Ninh	85.25%	1.14%	13.61%	100.00%
Vĩnh Long	78.27%	2.15%	19.57%	100.00%
An Giang	72.91%	1.87%	25.23%	100.00%
Cần Thơ	75.94%	1.11%	22.95%	100.00%
Cà Mau	70.42%	1.62%	27.96%	100.00%

P-values by t-test for continuous variables and Chi2 test for binary/categorical variables. * Design-based Pearson Chi² test p-value

9.2 MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table 47 Distribution of the deprivation count among EM children aged 0-17 years, by various background characteristics (EMS 2024)

		Distribution of the count of deprivations among EM children aged 0-17 years						
	Number of deprivations	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
National	National	39.3	29.2	17.2	9.97	3.73	0.561	0.015
Sex of the child	Male	39.2	29.3	17.3	9.97	3.67	0.573	0.016
	Female	39.5	29.1	17.1	9.97	3.78	0.547	0.014
Age of child	0-11 months	34.6	30.5	17.7	11.7	4.86	0.681	0
	12-23 months	26.6	33.5	20	13.3	5.78	0.896	0
	2-4 years	19.7	39.9	20.5	13.1	5.99	0.81	0
	5 years	17	41.9	21	12.9	6.11	1.11	0.013
	6-10 years	49.9	25.2	15.3	7.67	1.73	0.108	5.10E-03
	11-14 years	47.8	25.8	15.3	8.1	2.65	0.364	0.013
	15-17 years	36.5	26.3	18.3	12.1	5.49	1.21	0.059
Household ethnicity	1 million or more people	41.9	29.9	15.7	8.78	3.28	0.505	0.013
	10 thousand to under 1 million	35.5	28.2	19.5	11.8	4.37	0.637	0.018
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	18.2	23.7	25.7	21.2	9.75	1.5	0.021
Area of residence	Urban	62.8	26.4	7.14	2.9	0.618	0.136	6.00E-03
	Rural	36.1	29.6	18.6	10.9	4.16	0.619	0.016
Region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	38.3	28.8	17.6	10.6	4.11	0.649	0.016
	Red River Delta	59.6	31.1	7.7	1.41	0.172	0.021	0
	North Central	42.5	29.9	14.4	8.78	3.76	0.632	8.20E-03
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	29.8	28.9	22.1	13.6	4.96	0.652	0.02
	South East	58.3	24.6	10.6	5.15	1.1	0.241	0.014
	Mekong River Delta	51.3	34.2	10.9	2.9	0.619	0.057	1.90E-03
Sex of household head	Male	38.8	29.2	17.4	10.2	3.82	0.57	0.016
	Female	41.8	29.1	16.3	8.98	3.28	0.52	0.011
Education level of household head	Less than primary	24.6	27.6	23.4	16.4	6.77	1.16	0.032
	Primary	37.8	30.6	18.1	9.73	3.41	0.399	0.012
	Lower secondary	42.3	30.8	16	8.01	2.5	0.337	5.50E-03
	Upper secondary	52	30	11.5	4.95	1.4	0.131	0
	Vocational high school	55.6	29.1	9.81	3.69	1.52	0.232	9.50E-03
	College and above	66.5	26.2	5.28	1.53	0.362	0.064	0
Max. education level of	Less than lower secondary	23.2	27.2	24.8	17.1	6.68	1.04	0.024
	At least lower secondary	47.8	30.2	13.1	6.29	2.25	0.331	0.01

Distribution of the count of deprivations among EM children aged 0-17 years								
Number of deprivations		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
women in the household								
Number of children <18Y	1	46.4	30.4	14.4	6.66	1.85	0.258	8.20E-03
	2	45.3	30.4	14.8	6.97	2.26	0.276	0.012
	3+	27.4	27	21.9	15.8	6.74	1.11	0.022
Number of children <5Y	None	46.8	27.1	15.5	7.8	2.4	0.378	0.016
	1	32.5	33.2	18.6	10.9	4.15	0.551	0.014
	2	22.2	29.3	21.5	17.3	8.34	1.26	9.80E-03
	3+	12.7	20.4	22.7	25.4	15.5	3.25	0.022
Wealth quintile	Poorest	2.85	17.2	33.1	31	13.7	2.14	0.058
	Second	23.6	39.3	27.1	8.69	1.17	0.071	0
	Middle	46.1	39.7	12.6	1.56	0.063	0	0
	Fourth	66.3	29.5	3.99	0.22	5.90E-03	0	0
	Richest	74.7	23.8	1.45	0.03	0	0	0
					3	0	0	0
Individual ethnicity	>1,000,000 population	41.8	29.8	15.7	8.84	3.3	0.511	0.013
	10,000 - <1,000,000 population	35.3	28.3	19.6	11.8	4.37	0.633	0.018
	Very small population as per 57/2017/	19.9	23.9	24.8	20.4	9.41	1.47	0.017
	Kinh	59.7	30	7.88	2.06	0.428	0.02	0
Disability status	No	44.3	26.8	16.3	9.06	3.09	0.48	0.019
	Yes	15.3	36.7	24	15.2	7.19	1.68	5.30E-03
Marital Status	Not married	44.7	26	16.1	9.15	3.35	0.578	0.027
	Currently married	0.426	19.8	28.2	30.2	17.1	4.06	0.147
Household dependency status	Total dependency ratio >1	42.1	30.2	15.7	8.42	3.05	0.518	0.016
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	37.1	28.4	18.4	11.2	4.27	0.597	0.013

Table 48 Multidimensional deprivation indices (H, A, M0) for EM children aged 0-17 years, by various individual and household background characteristics

		Deprivation headcount rate (H) %						Average deprivations deprived (%)						Average deprivations deprived (count)						Adjusted deprivation headcount ratio index (M0)					
	Deprivation threshold (k)	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6
Profiles																									
National	National	60. 7	31. 4	14. 3	4.3	0.5 75	0.0 15	32. 4	46. 1	59. 3	73. 8	89. 2	10 0	1.8 3	2.6 1	3.3 4	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.1 97	0.1 45	0.0 85	0.0 32	5.1 0E-03	1.5 0E-04
Sex of the child	Male	60. 8	31. 5	14. 2	4.2 6	0.5 89	0.0 16	32. 3	46. 46	59. 2	73. 9	89. 3	10 0	1.8 3	2.6 1	3.3 4	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.1 97	0.1 45	0.0 84	0.0 31	5.3 0E-03	1.6 0E-04
	Female	60. 5	31. 4	14. 3	4.3 4	0.5 6	0.0 14	32. 4	46. 2	59. 3	73. 7	89 0	10 0	1.8 4	2.6 1	3.3 4	4.1 3	5.0 2	6	0.1 96	0.1 45	0.0 85	0.0 32	5.0 0E-03	1.4 0E-04
Age of child	0-11 months	65. 4	34. 9	17. 2	5.5 4	0.6 81	0	37. 8	53. 4	67. 2	82. 5	10 0		1.8 9	2.6 7	3.3 6	4.1 2	5		0.2 48	0.1 87	0.1 16	0.0 46	6.8 0E-03	
	12-23 months	73. 4	40	20	6.6 8	0.8 96	0	38. 4	53. 8	67. 6	82. 7	10 0		1.9 2	2.6 9	3.3 8	4.1 3	5		0.2 82	0.2 15	0.1 35	0.0 55	9.0 0E-03	
	2-4 years	80. 3	40. 4	19. 9	6.8 6.8	0.8 1	0	36. 9	53. 6	67. 7	82. 4	10 0		1.8 4	2.6 8	3.3 8	4.1 2	5		0.2 96	0.2 17	0.1 34	0.0 56	8.1 0E-03	
	5 years		41. 1	20. 1	7.2 3	1.1 2	0.0 13	30. 6	44. 9	56. 9	69. 9	83. 3	10 5	1.8 4	2.6 9	3.4 2	4.1 6	5.0 1	6	0.2 54	0.1 84	0.1 14	0.0 5	9.4 0E-03	1.3 0E-04
	6-10 years	50. 1	24. 9	9.5 2	1.8 4	0.1 13	0E-03	28. 8	41	53. 4	67. 7	84. 1	10 0	1.7 3	2.4 6	3.2 1	4.0 6	5.0 5	6	0.1 44	0.1 02	0.0 51	0.0 12	9.5 0E-04	5.1 0E-05
	11-14 years	52. 2	26. 4	11. 1	3.0 3	0.3 77	0.0 13	29. 7	42. 5	55. 1	68. 8	83. 9	10 0	1.7 8	2.5 5	3.3 1	4.1 3	5.0 3	6	0.1 55	0.1 12	0.0 61	0.0 21	3.2 0E-03	1.3 0E-04
	15-17 years	63. 5	37. 2	18. 9	6.7 6	1.2 7	0.0 59	33. 5	45. 4	57. 1	69. 9	84. 1	10 0	2.0 1	2.7 3	3.4 3	4.2 4.2	5.0 5	6	0.2 13	0.1 69	0.1 08	0.0 47	5.9 0E-11	

		Deprivation headcount rate (H) %						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (%)						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (count)						Adjusted deprivation headcount ratio index (M0)					
	Deprivation threshold (k)	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6
Household ethnicity	1 million or more people	58. 1	28. 3	12. 6	3.8	0.5 19	0.0 13	31. 4	46	59. 5	74. 5	90. 5	10 0	1.7 8	2.6	3.3 4	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.1 83	0.1 3	0.0 75	0.0 28	4.7 0E-03	1.3 0E-04
	10 thousand to under 1 million	64. 5	36. 3	16. 8	5.0 3	0.6 54	0.0 18	33. 7	46. 2	59	72. 9	87. 3	10 0	1.9 1	2.6 2	3.3 4	4.1 3	5.0 3	6	0.2 17	0.1 68	0.0 99	0.0 37	5.7 0E-03	1.8 0E-04
	Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NÄ -CP)	81. 8	58. 1	32. 5	11. 3	1.5 3	0.0 21	39. 8	48. 9	60	73. 7	90 90	10 0	2.2 6	2.7 8	3.3 9	4.1 4	5.0 1	6	0.3 25	0.2 84	0.1 95	0.0 83	0.0 14	2.1 0E-04
Area of residence	Urban	37. 2	10. 8	3.6 6	0.7 6	0.1 42	6.0 0E-03	25. 1	42. 7	57. 1	73. 5	86. 1	10 0	1.4 1	2.4 2	3.2 5	4.1 9	5.0 4	6	0.0 93	0.0 46	0.0 21	5.6 0E-03	1.2 0E-03	6.0 0E-05
	Rural	63. 9	34. 3	15. 7	4.7 9	0.6 35	0.0 16	46. 33	59. 2	73. 3	89. 8	10 3	10 0	1.8 7	2.6 2	3.3 5	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.2 11	0.1 59	0.0 93	0.0 35	5.7 0E-03	1.6 0E-04
Region	Northern midlands and mountain areas	61. 7	33	15. 4	4.7 7	0.66 5	0.0 16	33. 1	46. 6	59. 7	74. 6	90. 4	100	1.8 7	2.6 3	3.3 5	4.1 4	5.0 2	6	0.2 04	0.1 54	0.0 92	0.0 36	6.0 0E-03	1.6 0E-04
	Red River Delta	40. 4	9.3	1.6	0.1 93	0.02 1	0	22. 9	39. 4	56. 9	76. 5	94. 8		1.2 8	2.2	3.1 3	4.1 1	5		0.0 92	0.0 37	9.1 0E-03	1.5 0E-03	2.0 0E-04	0
	North Central	57. 5	27. 5	13. 2	4.4	0.64	8.2 0E-03	31. 7	59. 47	73. 9	89. 7	100		2.6 1.8	3.3 6	4.1 8	5.0 5	1	6	0.1 82	0.1 29	0.0 79	0.0 32	5.7 0E-03	8.2 0E-05
	South Central Coastal areas and Central Highlands	70. 2	41. 3	19. 2	5.6 3	0.67 2	0.0 2	34. 4	46. 2	58. 8	72. 7	86. 7	100	1.9 5	2.6 2	3.3 3	4.1 2	5.0 3	6	0.2 42	0.1 91	0.1 13	0.0 41	5.8 0E-03	2.0 0E-04
	South East	41. 7	17. 1	6.5 1	1.3 6	0.25 5	0.0 14	28. 1	43	56	72. 1	85	100	1.6 1	2.4 8	3.2 5	4.2	5.0 5	6	0.1 17	0.0 74	0.0 36	9.8 0E-03	2.2 0E-03	1.4 0E-04
	Mekong River Delta	48. 7	14. 5	3.5 8	0.6 77	0.05 9	1.9 0E-03	24. 4	40. 2	55. 6	70. 8	83. 9	100	1.3 9	2.3	3.2 1	4.0 9	5.0 3	6	0.1 19	0.0 58	0.0 2	4.8 0E-03	4.9 0E-04	1.9 0E-05
		61. 2	32	14. 6	4.4 1	0.58 5	0.0 16	32. 5	46. 2	59. 3	73. 9	89. 4	100	1.8 4	2.6 1	3.3 4	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.1 99	0.1 48	0.0 87	0.0 33	5.2 0E-03	1.6 0E-04
Sex of household head	Male	61. 2	32	14. 6	4.4 1	0.58 5	0.0 16	32. 5	46. 2	59. 3	73. 9	89. 4	100	1.8 4	2.6 1	3.3 4	4.1 4	5.0 3	6	0.1 99	0.1 48	0.0 87	0.0 33	5.2 0E-03	1.6 0E-04

		Deprivation headcount rate (H) %						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (%)						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (count)						Adjusted deprivation headcount ratio index (M0)					
		k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6
Deprivation threshold (k)																									
Female		58.2	29.1	12.8	3.82	0.531	0.011	31.7	45.7	59.1	73.4	87.9	100	1.79	2.59	3.34	4.14	5.02	6	0.185	0.133	0.076	0.028	4.703	1.104
Education level of household head	Less than primary	75.4	47.7	24.3	7.96	1.19	0.032	36.6	47.7	59.8	73.9	88.5	100	2.08	2.7	3.38	4.15	5.03	6	0.276	0.227	0.145	0.059	0.011	3.204
	Primary	62.2	31.6	13.6	3.83	0.411	0.012	31.6	45.1	58.5	72.9	89.2	100	1.79	2.56	3.31	4.11	5.03	6	0.197	0.143	0.079	0.028	0.003	0.004
	Lower secondary	57.7	26.9	10.9	2.84	0.343	0.003	30.2	44.7	58.8	74.6	91.3	100	1.71	2.52	3.29	4.12	5.02	6	0.174	0.12	0.064	0.021	0.003	5.505
	Upper secondary	48	18	6.48	1.53	0.131	0	27.6	44	58.9	75.2	92.9	100	1.54	2.45	3.26	4.09	5		0.132	0.079	0.038	0.012	0.003	0
	Vocational high school	44.4	15.3	5.45	1.76	0.242	0.003	26.8	44.1	59.7	74	90.5	100	1.51	2.49	3.37	4.14	5.04	6	0.119	0.067	0.033	0.013	0.003	9.505
	College and above	33.5	7.23	1.95	0.426	0.064	0	23.3	41.9	58.8	76.7	91.8	100	1.29	2.34	3.25	4.15	5		0.078	0.03	0.011	0.003	3.304	5.90
Max. education level of women in the household	Less than lower secondary	76.8	49.7	24.9	7.75	1.07	0.024	36.6	47.1	59.3	73.7	88.8	100	2.09	2.68	3.36	4.14	5.02	6	0.281	0.234	0.148	0.057	0.003	2.404
	At least lower secondary	52.2	21.9	8.88	2.59	0.341	0.011	29.4	45.2	59.6	74.3	90	100	1.65	2.54	3.33	4.14	5.03	6	0.153	0.099	0.053	0.019	0.003	1.004
Household dependency	Total dependency ratio <1	57.9	27.7	12	3.59	0.534	0.016	31.1	45.7	59.4	74	88.6	100	1.76	2.58	3.34	4.15	5.03	6	0.18	0.127	0.071	0.027	4.703	1.604
	Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	62.9	34.4	16.1	4.88	0.61	0.013	33.3	46.3	59.2	73.8	89.5	100	1.89	2.63	3.34	4.13	5.02	6	0.209	0.16	0.095	0.036	5.503	1.304
Number of children <18Y	1	53.6	23.2	8.78	2.12	0.266	0.003	29.1	43.9	57.9	73.1	88.1	100	1.64	2.48	3.27	4.13	5.03	6	0.156	0.102	0.051	0.015	0.003	8.205

		Deprivation headcount rate (H) %						Average intensity of the deprivations among deprived (%)						Average intensity of the deprivations among deprived (count)						Adjusted deprivation headcount ratio index (M0)							
		Deprivation threshold (k)	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	
Number of children <5Y	2		54.7	24.3	9.52	2.55	0.288	0.012	29.5	44.3	58.6	73.7	89.1	100	1.67	2.51	3.3	4.12	5.04	6	0.161	0.108	0.056	0.019	2.603	1.204	
	3+		72.6	45.6	23.7	7.88	1.1422	0.07	36.7	48	59.9	74	89.3	100	2.08	2.72	3.38	4.15	5.02	6	0.266	0.219	0.142	0.058	0.01	2.204	
	None		53.2	26.1	10.6	2.8	0.394	0.016	29.2	42.2	55	69.1	84	100	1.75	2.53	3.3	4.15	5.04	6	0.155	0.11	0.058	0.019	0.003	1.604	
	1		67.5	34.3	15.6	4.71	0.564	0.014	33.4	47.6	60.8	75	90.9	100	1.82	2.61	3.34	4.12	5.02	6	0.225	0.163	0.095	0.035	5.103	1.404	
	2		77.8	48.5	27	9.61	1.27	9.80E-03	40	52.6	64.3	78.2	93.7	100	2.11	2.78	3.4	4.13	5.01	6	0.311	0.255	0.173	0.075	0.012	9.80E-05	
	3+		87.3	66.9	44.2	18.8	3.27	0.022	48.1	56.9	66.7	79.6	94.9	100	2.52	2.99	3.5	4.18	5.01	6	0.42	0.381	0.295	0.149	0.031	2.204	
Wealth quintile	Poorest		97.2	79.9	46.8	15.9	2.2	0.058	43.9	49.6	60.1	74	89.3	100	2.49	2.81	3.39	4.14	5.03	6	0.426	0.397	0.281	0.117	0.02	5.80E-04	
	Second		76.4	37	9.93	1.24	0.071	0	28.7	40.7	55.4	70.9	85.1		1.63	2.3	3.1	4.06	5		0.219	0.151	0.055	0.003	8.80E-04	6.10	
	Middle		53.9	14.2	1.62	0.063	0	0	22.8	37.7	53.5	68.6			1.29	2.12	3.04	4			0.123	0.053	0.003	0.004	0	0	
	Fourth		33.7	4.23	0.235	5.90E-03	0	0	20.3	37	54	68.7			1.13	2.06	3.02	4			0.069	0.016	1.303	4.005	0	0	
	Richest		25.3	1.48	0.033	0	0	0	19.4	36.2	52.3				1.06	2.02	3				0.049	0.003	1.704	0	0	0	
	Individual ethnicity	>1,000,000 population		58.2	28.4	12.7	3.8	0.52	0.013	31.5	59.46	74.5	90.5	100		1.78	2.6	3.34	4.14	5.03	6	0.183	0.13	0.075	0.029	0.003	4.70E-04
10,000 <1,000,000 population		-	64.7	36.4	16.8	5.0	0.65	0.018	33.6	46.1	59	72.9	87.3	100	1.91	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.0	6	0.218	0.168	0.099	0.037	5.70E-03	1.804	

		Deprivation headcount rate (H) %						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (%)						Average intensity of the deprivations among the deprived (count)						Adjusted deprivation headcount ratio index (M0)					
	Deprivation threshold (k)	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6
	Very small population as per 57/2017/ Kinh	80.1	56.1	31.3	10.9	1.48	0.017	39.5	48.9	60.1	73.8	90.3	100	2.25	2.78	3.4	4.14	5.01	6	0.316	0.275	0.188	0.08	0.013	1.704
		40.3	10.4	2.5	0.49	0.02	0	24	41	57	74.6	83.3		1.33	2.29	3.19	4.04	5		0.097	0.043	0.014	0.003	1.704	0
Disability status	No	55.7	28.9	12.6	3.58	0.499	0.019	30.3		55.4	69.1	84	100	1.82	2.58	3.32	4.14	5.04	6	0.169	0.124	0.07	0.025	0.003	1.904
	Yes	84.7	48.1	24.1	8.88	1.69	5.303	32.9	45.4	57.3	69.8	83.4	100	1.98	2.72	3.44	4.19	5	6	0.279	0.218	0.138	0.062	0.014	5.305
Marital Status	Not married	55.3	29.2	13.1	3.95	0.604	0.027	30.8	43.4	55.8	69.3	84.1	100	1.85	2.65	3.35	4.16	5.04	6	0.17	0.127	0.073	0.027	0.003	2.704
	Currently married	99.6	79.8	51.6	21.3	4.21	0.147	42.9	49.5	58.3	70.1	83.9	100	2.58	2.97		5.03		6	0.428	0.395	0.301	0.149	0.035	1.503

Table 49 Three-way overlap of material deprivations among children aged 0-17 years

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Housing, Sanitation, Information	5.9	1.5	2.9	10.7	1.9	7.1	15.7	54.2
Health, Sanitation, Information	4.0	1.8	4.2	12.6	10.4	6.9	14.4	45.7
Water, Sanitation, Information	2.9	0.8	1.9	13.8	2.3	7.8	16.8	53.8
Education, Sanitation, Information	2.6	1.0	2.5	14.0	4.2	7.6	16.2	51.9
Health, Housing, Information	2.3	0.7	6.0	6.6	11.4	2.6	20.4	50.0

Combination of three dimensions	Overlap between all dimensions	Overlap between first two dimensions	Overlap between first and third dimensions	Overlap between second and third dimensions	Deprivation in only first dimension	Deprivation in only second dimension	Deprivation in only third dimension	Deprived in none of the three dimensions
Health, Housing, Sanitation	1.8	1.2	3.9	5.6	13.4	3.6	13.9	56.5
Housing, Water, Information	1.8	0.4	7.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	23.5	58.7
Housing, Water, Sanitation	1.5	0.7	6.0	2.2	4.0	3.4	15.7	66.5
Education, Housing, Information	1.4	0.5	3.6	7.4	4.7	2.9	22.8	56.6
Education, Housing, Sanitation	1.2	0.7	2.4	6.2	5.9	4.1	15.4	64.0
Health, Water, Information	1.0	0.6	7.2	3.7	11.5	2.5	23.4	50.1
Health, Water, Sanitation	0.8	0.8	4.9	2.9	13.8	3.3	16.7	56.8
Health, Education, Information	0.8	0.7	7.5	4.3	11.4	4.5	22.7	48.1
Education, Water, Information	0.6	0.3	4.5	4.1	4.9	2.8	26.1	56.7
Education, Water, Sanitation	0.5	0.4	3.2	3.2	6.2	3.7	18.5	64.3
Health, Housing, Water	0.5	2.5	1.2	1.7	16.2	7.5	4.5	65.9
Health, Education, Sanitation	0.5	1.0	5.3	3.2	13.6	5.6	16.4	54.5
Education, Housing, Water	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.9	7.7	8.4	5.0	74.4
Health, Education, Housing	0.2	1.3	2.7	1.7	16.1	7.1	7.6	63.3
Health, Education, Water	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.9	17.3	7.9	5.3	65.5

9.3 DETERMINANT ANALYSES: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table 50: IPS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on school non-attendance (5-17)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	1a: National	1b: National + currently married	1c: National + women's education	2: Boys	3: Girls	SENSITIVITY - 1d: National + ethnicityXgender
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	1.469*** (0.0449)	1.638*** (0.0718)	1.488*** (0.0490)	1.407*** (0.0584)	1.562*** (0.0710)	1.440*** (0.0524)
Sex = 2, Female	0.756*** (0.0156)	0.663*** (0.0191)	0.860*** (0.0190)			0.748*** (0.0185)
Age groups (ref. group: lowest age cohort)						
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.125*** (0.00638)		0.119*** (0.00649)	0.126*** (0.00878)	0.124*** (0.00927)	0.125*** (0.00638)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	0.456*** (0.0187)		0.406*** (0.0177)	0.498*** (0.0276)	0.407*** (0.0248)	0.456*** (0.0187)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	2.768*** (0.109)		2.781*** (0.116)	3.118*** (0.169)	2.382*** (0.138)	2.768*** (0.109)
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.397*** (0.0354)	1.695*** (0.0584)	1.406*** (0.0389)	1.446*** (0.0484)	1.335*** (0.0520)	1.396*** (0.0354)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	1a: National	1b: National + currently married	1c: National + women's education	2: Boys	3: Girls	SENSITIVITY - 1d: National + ethnicityXgender
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	1.853*** (0.0947)	1.850*** (0.127)	1.826*** (0.0995)	1.778*** (0.122)	1.975*** (0.152)	1.852*** (0.0946)
Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	1.677*** (0.0638)	1.652*** (0.0897)	1.644*** (0.0678)	1.827*** (0.0931)	1.491*** (0.0859)	1.676*** (0.0638)
Socio-economic region = 4, South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands	1.914*** (0.0736)	1.860*** (0.103)	1.865*** (0.0775)	2.062*** (0.107)	1.744*** (0.100)	1.912*** (0.0735)
Socio-economic region = 5, South East	3.345*** (0.144)	3.322*** (0.200)	3.262*** (0.151)	3.250*** (0.188)	3.490*** (0.225)	3.344*** (0.144)
Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	2.930*** (0.111)	2.612*** (0.141)	2.914*** (0.121)	2.844*** (0.145)	3.061*** (0.174)	2.929*** (0.111)
Household head sex = 2, 2	1.088*** (0.0266)	1.098*** (0.0373)	1.128*** (0.0296)	1.069** (0.0346)	1.108*** (0.0412)	1.088*** (0.0266)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.474*** (0.0107)	0.445*** (0.0139)	0.497*** (0.0126)	0.455*** (0.0136)	0.497*** (0.0172)	0.474*** (0.0107)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.053*	1.001	1.087***	1.026	1.083*	1.053*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	1a: National	1b: National + currently married	1c: National + women's education	2: Boys	3: Girls	SENSITIVITY - 1d: National + ethnicityXgender
	(0.0291)	(0.0488)	(0.0334)	(0.0386)	(0.0443)	(0.0291)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.500*** (0.0134)	0.478*** (0.0181)	0.528*** (0.0153)	0.522*** (0.0185)	0.473*** (0.0192)	0.500*** (0.0134)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.289*** (0.00929)	0.256*** (0.0111)	0.308*** (0.0107)	0.302*** (0.0130)	0.272*** (0.0133)	0.289*** (0.00929)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.204*** (0.00824)	0.167*** (0.00909)	0.217*** (0.00948)	0.212*** (0.0114)	0.193*** (0.0119)	0.204*** (0.00824)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.145*** (0.00752)	0.100*** (0.00712)	0.160*** (0.00882)	0.139*** (0.00956)	0.152*** (0.0121)	0.145*** (0.00753)
1b.sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
1b.sex#1o.eth_bin						1 (0)
2o.sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
2.sex#1.eth_bin						1.046 (0.0455)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, omitted		-				

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	1a: National	1b: National + currently married	1c: National + women's education	2: Boys	3: Girls	SENSITIVITY - 1d: National + ethnicityXgender
Currently married = 1		117.2*** (41.40)				
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary			0.838*** (0.0207)			
Constant	0.122*** (0.00701)	0.351*** (0.0223)	0.125*** (0.00798)	0.110*** (0.00841)	0.105*** (0.00896)	0.123*** (0.00709)
Observations	278,485	58,691	250,642	146,348	132,137	278,485
seEform in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 51: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on school non-attendance (5-17)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	1a: National	1b: National + currently married	1c: National + child labour	1d: National + Women's edu.	2: Boys	3: Girls
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.016*** (0.00207)	1.028*** (0.00322)	1.051*** (0.00611)	1.016*** (0.00219)	1.023 *** (0.003 30)	1.009 *** (0.00 242)

Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/NÄ -CP)	1.013*** (0.00455)	1.028*** (0.00736)	1.135*** (0.0180)	1.011** (0.00467)	1.014** (0.00620)	1.013** (0.00664)
Sex = 2, Female	0.981*** (0.00148)	0.963*** (0.00220)	0.952*** (0.00519)	0.987*** (0.00161)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.991*** (0.00210)			0.991*** (0.00225)	0.993** (0.00291)	0.990*** (0.00305)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	1.086*** (0.00271)	1.051*** (0.00241)		1.084*** (0.00289)	1.098*** (0.00394)	1.074*** (0.00371)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	1.447*** (0.00508)	1.374*** (0.00476)		1.452*** (0.00537)	1.480*** (0.00792)	1.412*** (0.00640)
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.046*** (0.00240)	1.069*** (0.00370)	1.147*** (0.0108)	1.043*** (0.00257)	1.049*** (0.00350)	1.044*** (0.00329)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.996 (0.00377)	0.995 (0.00584)	0.991 (0.0144)	0.994 (0.00387)	0.990* (0.00548)	1.002 (0.00514)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central	1.009*** (0.00300)	1.017*** (0.00380)	1.030*** (0.00966)	1.011*** (0.00328)	1.010*** (0.00344)	1.008 (0.00494)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, South Central Coastal Areas and Central Highlands	1.049*** (0.00243)	1.069*** (0.00383)	1.123*** (0.00746)	1.044*** (0.00251)	1.067*** (0.00391)	1.030*** (0.00282)

Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, South East	1.113*** (0.00481)	1.152*** (0.00715)	1.191*** (0.0120)	1.103*** (0.00490)	1.109*** (0.00651)	1.119*** (0.00714)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	1.112*** (0.00392)	1.156*** (0.00594)	1.216*** (0.0114)	1.101*** (0.00414)	1.121*** (0.00602)	1.102*** (0.00502)
HH head sex = 2, Female	1.014*** (0.00217)	1.021*** (0.00338)	1.035*** (0.00900)	1.015*** (0.00232)	1.016*** (0.00341)	1.011*** (0.00259)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.955*** (0.00161)	0.937*** (0.00237)	0.900*** (0.00518)	0.961*** (0.00179)	0.954*** (0.00234)	0.955*** (0.00219)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes	1.512*** (0.0236)	1.630*** (0.0378)	1.727*** (0.0681)	1.513*** (0.0248)	1.529*** (0.0362)	1.487*** (0.0287)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.004*** (0.00165)	1.005** (0.00256)	1.021*** (0.00649)	1.002 (0.00176)	1.003 (0.00257)	1.005** (0.00206)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.954*** (0.00221)	0.936*** (0.00331)	0.912*** (0.00657)	0.960*** (0.00227)	0.958*** (0.00319)	0.949*** (0.00305)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.915*** (0.00216)	0.881*** (0.00321)	0.831*** (0.00619)	0.924*** (0.00228)	0.923*** (0.00312)	0.907*** (0.00298)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.889***	0.843***	0.768***	0.898***	0.894***	0.882***

	(0.00254)	(0.00359)	(0.00611)	(0.00269)	(0.00382)	(0.00332)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.875***	0.825***	0.732***	0.886***	0.880***	0.871***
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y = 1, Currently married	(0.00247)	(0.00362)	(0.00906)	(0.00265)	(0.00401)	(0.00285)
		1.843***				
		(0.0363)				
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, omitted			-			
Child age 15-17 worked >=43 hours over last 7 days = 1, Worked 43 or more hours			1.353***			
			(0.00818)			
Women's highest achieved educationBinary = 1, At least lower secondary				0.964***		
				(0.00169)		
Observations	515,826	311,742	87,574	475,224	267,568	248,258
seEform in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 52: IPS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on Health deprivation (0-17

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's educ.	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	2.677***	2.509***	1.892***	4.576***

	(0.446)	(0.431)	(0.407)	(1.255)
Sex = 2, Female	0.958 (0.101)	0.946 (0.105)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.258** (0.133)	1.243* (0.138)	1.205 (0.176)	1.322* (0.201)
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	8.119*** (2.700)	7.883*** (2.753)	12.47*** (5.674)	4.891*** (2.235)
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	0.292*** (0.110)	0.290*** (0.108)	0.122*** (0.0716)	0.621 (0.308)
Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	0.634*** (0.106)	0.658** (0.115)	0.517*** (0.119)	0.838 (0.207)
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	0.772** (0.101)	0.710** (0.101)	0.750 (0.137)	0.777 (0.149)
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	0.324*** (0.113)	0.260*** (0.0931)	0.433** (0.167)	0.111*** (0.0910)
Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.195*** (0.0652)	0.153*** (0.0543)	0.212*** (0.0847)	0.159*** (0.100)
Household head sex = 2, 2	0.597*** (0.111)	0.629** (0.120)	0.499*** (0.122)	0.719 (0.202)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.797** (0.0913)	0.891 (0.115)	0.780 (0.126)	0.802 (0.131)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.712*** (0.183)	1.316** (0.154)	1.471** (0.224)	2.031*** (0.311)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.192*** (0.0347)	0.230*** (0.0431)	0.276*** (0.0605)	0.101*** (0.0322)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.192*** (0.0462)	0.250*** (0.0608)	0.198*** (0.0622)	0.182*** (0.0702)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.145***	0.194***	0.153***	0.145***

Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	(0.0385) 0.0948*** (0.0293)	(0.0517) 0.131*** (0.0412)	(0.0537) 0.0622*** (0.0278)	(0.0561) 0.144*** (0.0573)
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.404*** (0.0503)		
Constant	0.00780*** (0.00278)	0.0144*** (0.00553)	0.00753*** (0.00368)	0.00687*** (0.00351)
Observations	24,409	24,189	12,936	11,473

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 53: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on Health deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1c: National + Women's edu.	(4) 2: Boys	(5) 3: Girls
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	0.993** * (0.00179)	1.003* (0.00155)	0.993*** (0.00185)	0.990 *** (0.00256)	0.995 * (0.00249)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	0.989** * (0.00400)	1.005 (0.00418)	0.989*** (0.00423)	0.992 (0.00586)	0.986 ** (0.00544)
Sex = 2, Female	0.997**	0.994***	0.998		

	(0.0014 3)	(0.00121)	(0.00152)		
	1.244**			1.247	1.240
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	*		1.248***	***	***
	(0.0101)		(0.0100)	(0.015 4)	(0.012 6)
	1.316**			1.317	1.315
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	*		1.317***	***	***
	(0.0087 1)		(0.00877)	(0.013 1)	(0.011 0)
	1.372**			1.394	1.347
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	*		1.373***	***	***
	(0.0110)		(0.0113)	(0.014 9)	(0.016 0)
	0.732**			0.734	0.729
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	*	0.534***	0.732***	***	***
	(0.0043 8)	(0.00287)	(0.00437)	(0.006 78)	(0.005 26)
	0.740**			0.745	0.735
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	*	0.540***	0.741***	***	***
	(0.0044 6)	(0.00292)	(0.00445)	(0.006 92)	(0.005 32)
	0.758**			0.764	0.751
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	*	0.551***	0.758***	***	***
	(0.0045 9)	(0.00311)	(0.00457)	(0.007 11)	(0.005 51)
	1.018**			1.021	1.015
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	*	1.009***	1.016***	***	***
	(0.0027 6)	(0.00201)	(0.00291)	(0.003 86)	(0.003 89)

Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	1.005 (0.0029 1)	1.006** (0.00238)	1.005* (0.00305)	1.004 (0.003 99)	1.005 (0.004 24)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	1.002 (0.0022 2)	1.007*** (0.00194)	1.002 (0.00231)	1.002 (0.003 07)	1.001 (0.003 21)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	1.009** * (0.0021 5)	1.031*** (0.00190)	1.006*** (0.00221)	1.014 *** (0.003 12)	1.005 (0.002 94)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	1.025** * (0.0041 1)	1.069*** (0.00408)	1.016*** (0.00416)	1.028 *** (0.005 46)	1.021 *** (0.006 17)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	1.041** * (0.0039 6)	1.044*** (0.00377)	1.036*** (0.00431)	1.045 *** (0.006 21)	1.036 *** (0.004 76)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.999 (0.0018 7)	1.004*** (0.00156)	0.999 (0.00197)	0.999 (0.002 73)	0.999 (0.002 54)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.986** * (0.0017 4)	0.989*** (0.00133)	0.990*** (0.00189)	0.983 *** (0.002 39)	0.990 *** (0.002 52)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.005** * (0.0016 1)	1.000 (0.00136)	1.002 (0.00177)	1.007 *** (0.002 23)	1.004 * (0.002 33)

Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.984** * (0.0021 1)	0.998 (0.00204)	0.986*** (0.00231)	0.986 *** (0.002 69)	0.983 *** (0.003 25)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.971** * (0.0020 0)	0.987*** (0.00170)	0.975*** (0.00214)	0.972 *** (0.002 81)	0.971 *** (0.002 81)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.963** * (0.0021 9)	0.975*** (0.00171)	0.968*** (0.00238)	0.965 *** (0.003 20)	0.960 *** (0.002 95)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.964** * (0.0026 8)	0.977*** (0.00203)	0.971*** (0.00281)	0.967 *** (0.003 51)	0.960 *** (0.004 07)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		0.998 (0.0114)			
Women's highest achieved educationBinary = 1, At least lower secondary			0.979*** (0.00184)		
Observations	670,665	515,755	623,604	347,9 26	322,7 39
seEform in parentheses					
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1					

Table 54:IPS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on Housing deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's educ.	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls	(5) 4: Household level (HH with children)	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children) + interactions
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	13.92 *** (0.464)	12.45*** (0.453)	13.63 *** (0.630)	14.23 *** (0.685)	13.27*** (0.630)	14.26*** (0.758)
Sex = 2, Female	1.028 (0.024 3)	1.052** (0.0270)				
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.086 (0.086 2)	1.074 (0.0893)	1.053 (0.119)	1.121 (0.125)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	1.007 (0.064 0)	0.987 (0.0655)	1.057 (0.094 9)	0.960 (0.086 3)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	1.011 (0.075 7)	0.967 (0.0763)	1.055 (0.111)	0.972 (0.103)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.933	0.864**	0.986	0.884		

	(0.056 4)	(0.0546)	(0.084 1)	(0.075 7)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	0.874 **	0.778***	0.944 **	0.811 **		
	(0.053 8)	(0.0504)	(0.082 0)	(0.070 7)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	0.915 (0.059 4)	0.815*** (0.0561)	0.961 (0.087 9)	0.872 (0.080 3)		
	3.728 ***	3.634***	3.557 ***	3.936 ***	4.240***	4.248***
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	(0.198)	(0.207)	(0.254)	(0.313)	(0.339)	(0.340)
	0.094 7***	0.102***	0.081 7***	0.109 ***	0.0737***	0.0748***
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	(0.014 8)	(0.0163)	(0.019 1)	(0.022 7)	(0.0183)	(0.0186)
	0.701 ***	0.676***	0.693 ***	0.709 ***	0.676***	0.679***
Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	(0.025 9)	(0.0273)	(0.035 7)	(0.037 8)	(0.0370)	(0.0372)
	1.322 ***	1.190***	1.326 ***	1.316 ***	1.205***	1.211***
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	(0.040 6)	(0.0403)	(0.057 2)	(0.057 5)	(0.0566)	(0.0569)
	0.190 ***	0.167***	0.194 ***	0.185 ***	0.182***	0.182***
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	(0.018 3)	(0.0172)	(0.025 6)	(0.026 1)	(0.0268)	(0.0268)

Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	1.018 (0.038 9)	0.906** (0.0383)	1.048 (0.055 3)	0.986 (0.054 5)	0.986 (0.0523)	0.993 (0.0528)
Household head sex = 2, 2	0.731 *** (0.025 2)	0.770*** (0.0283)	0.715 *** (0.033 9)	0.748 *** (0.037 6)	0.769*** (0.0377)	0.981 (0.0899)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.445 *** (0.011 5)	0.538*** (0.0160)	0.441 *** (0.015 9)	0.449 *** (0.016 7)	0.473*** (0.0179)	0.474*** (0.0180)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.729 *** (0.043 6)	1.609*** (0.0448)	1.748 *** (0.062 2)	1.712 *** (0.061 2)	1.606*** (0.0651)	1.605*** (0.0651)
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.503*** (0.0144)				
1b.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
1b.hhhead_sex#1o.eth_bin						1 (0)
2o.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
2.hhhead_sex#1.eth_bin						0.717*** (0.0768)
Constant	0.004 28***	0.00742***	0.004 34***	0.004 31***	0.00335***	0.00314***

	(0.000361)	(0.000699)	(0.000509)	(0.000516)	(0.000312)	(0.000303)
Observations	356,945	325,211	187,838	169,107	202,744	202,744

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 55: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on Housing deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1c: National + Women's education	(4) 2: Boys	(5) 3: Girls	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children)
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.021*** (0.00174)	1.023*** (0.00182)	1.017*** (0.00183)	1.021*** (0.00224)	1.020*** (0.00268)	1.027*** (0.00229)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	1.068*** (0.00511)	1.063*** (0.00569)	1.051*** (0.00489)	1.067*** (0.00702)	1.069*** (0.00745)	1.056*** (0.00611)
Sex = 2, Female	1.003** (0.00138)	1.003 (0.00155)	1.007*** (0.00142)			
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.003		1.001	1.007 7	0.998 8	

	(0.005 33)		(0.00544)	(0.00 703)	(0.00 795)	
	0.989			0.99	0.98	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	**		0.987***	6	1***	
	(0.004 59)		(0.00466)	(0.00 602)	(0.00 687)	
	0.977			0.98	0.97	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	***		0.973***	3***	1***	
	(0.004 92)		(0.00507)	(0.00 655)	(0.00 728)	
	0.972			0.97	0.96	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	***	0.995*	0.966***	7***	7***	
	(0.004 32)	(0.00278)	(0.00435)	(0.00 570)	(0.00 640)	
	0.965			0.97	0.95	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	***	0.987***	0.956***	1***	7***	
	(0.004 37)	(0.00288)	(0.00441)	(0.00 569)	(0.00 654)	
	0.980			0.99	0.96	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	***	1.003	0.975***	3	7***	
	(0.004 75)	(0.00339)	(0.00479)	(0.00 665)	(0.00 667)	
	1.095			1.09	1.09	
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	***	1.091***	1.093***	4***	6***	1.075***
	(0.001 69)	(0.00188)	(0.00188)	(0.00 226)	(0.00 252)	(0.00198)
	0.876			0.87	0.87	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	***	0.879***	0.872***	7***	4***	0.898***
	(0.001 22)	(0.00129)	(0.00135)	(0.00 159)	(0.00 186)	(0.00177)

Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	0.976 *** (0.00225)	0.977*** (0.00256)	0.983*** (0.00247)	0.977*** (0.00312)	0.975*** (0.00325)	0.978*** (0.00292)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	0.990 *** (0.00202)	0.987*** (0.00214)	0.980*** (0.00208)	0.991*** (0.00255)	0.989*** (0.00316)	0.979*** (0.00246)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	0.897 *** (0.00168)	0.899*** (0.00183)	0.891*** (0.00173)	0.898*** (0.00229)	0.896*** (0.00248)	0.914*** (0.00226)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.901 *** (0.00156)	0.905*** (0.00177)	0.893*** (0.00162)	0.903*** (0.00217)	0.899*** (0.00224)	0.917*** (0.00216)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.974 *** (0.00154)	0.974*** (0.00175)	0.974*** (0.00165)	0.973*** (0.00206)	0.975*** (0.00230)	0.982*** (0.00322)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.910 *** (0.00121)	0.912*** (0.00137)	0.927*** (0.00138)	0.911*** (0.00169)	0.913*** (0.00173)	0.931*** (0.00178)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.057 *** (0.00140)	1.054*** (0.00155)	1.048*** (0.00153)	1.055*** (0.00189)	1.053*** (0.00207)	1.040*** (0.00200)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		1.037***				

Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	(0.00900)					
				0.926***		
				(0.00170)		
Observations	674,920	515,838	626,744	350,137	324,783	350,706
seEform in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 56: IPS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on Water (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's education	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls	(5) 4: Household level (HH with children)	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children) + Female HH Head X ethnicity
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	6.276*** (0.241)	5.842*** (0.242)	6.063*** (0.314)	6.525*** (0.372)	5.885*** (0.303)	6.145*** (0.354)
Sex = 2, Female	1.010 (0.0295)	1.020 (0.0324)				
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.063	1.073	1.324*	0.872		

	(0.11 1)	(0.116)	(0.19 8)	(0.12 7)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	1.036 (0.08 61)	1.017 (0.0877)	1.307 ** (0.15 7)	0.838 (0.09 67)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	1.159 (0.10 9)	1.106 (0.109)	1.378 ** (0.18 5)	1.002 (0.13 3)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	1.058 (0.08 32)	0.994 (0.0813)	1.276 ** (0.14 6)	0.900 (0.09 71)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11- 14 years	0.982 (0.07 88)	0.896 (0.0750)	1.202 (0.14 0)	0.823 * (0.09 09)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15- 17 years	1.031 (0.08 67)	0.894 (0.0792)	1.282 ** (0.15 6)	0.849 (0.09 87)		
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	4.165 *** (0.28 7)	4.037*** (0.294)	4.195 *** (0.40 3)	4.138 *** (0.40 8)	4.053*** (0.369)	4.064*** (0.371)
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	0.148 *** (0.01 75)	0.163*** (0.0196)	0.132 *** (0.02 27)	0.167 *** (0.02 71)	0.139*** (0.0236)	0.140*** (0.0238)

Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	0.486*** (0.0200)	0.508*** (0.0222)	0.502*** (0.0282)	0.470*** (0.0284)	0.476*** (0.0274)	0.478*** (0.0275)
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	0.671*** (0.0272)	0.628*** (0.0275)	0.730*** (0.0406)	0.615*** (0.0362)	0.669*** (0.0394)	0.671*** (0.0395)
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	0.139*** (0.0163)	0.138*** (0.0167)	0.149*** (0.0242)	0.129*** (0.0218)	0.129*** (0.0211)	0.128*** (0.0210)
Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.222*** (0.0153)	0.191*** (0.0148)	0.229*** (0.0217)	0.215*** (0.0217)	0.242*** (0.0210)	0.243*** (0.0211)
Household head sex = 2, 2	0.806*** (0.0347)	0.838*** (0.0382)	0.804*** (0.0480)	0.808*** (0.0502)	0.847*** (0.0486)	0.976 (0.0996)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.624*** (0.0192)	0.702*** (0.0253)	0.616*** (0.0262)	0.634*** (0.0283)	0.619*** (0.0267)	0.621*** (0.0268)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.322*** (0.0414)	1.240*** (0.0429)	1.339*** (0.0593)	1.302*** (0.0577)	1.275*** (0.0631)	1.274*** (0.0630)

Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.580*** (0.0210)				
1b.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
1b.hhhead_sex#1o.eth_bin						1 (0)
2o.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
2.hhhead_sex#1.eth_bin						0.804* (0.0981)
	0.004 33** *		0.003 57** *	0.005 15** *		
Constant	(0.00 0452)	0.00677*** (0.000762)	(0.00 0532)	(0.00 0749)	0.00474*** (0.000474)	0.00457*** (0.000479)
Observations	358,0 68	326,221	188,4 23	169,6 45	203,357	203,357

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 57: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on Water (0-17)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

VARIABLES	1a: Nation al	1b: National + disability	1b: National + women's education	2: Boys	3: Girls	4: Household level (HH with children)
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.023 *** (0.00150)	1.023*** (0.00153)	1.021*** (0.00158)	1.01 7*** (0.00194)	1.02 6*** (0.00250)	1.024*** (0.00200)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	1.082 *** (0.00410)	1.084*** (0.00481)	1.072*** (0.00409)	1.07 3*** (0.00584)	1.07 1*** (0.00572)	1.075*** (0.00536)
Sex = 2, Female	0.998 (0.00108)	0.999 (0.00121)	1.000 (0.00112)			
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.000 (0.00440)		0.999 (0.00457)	1.00 4 (0.00598)	0.99 4 (0.00692)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	0.997 (0.00380)		0.996 (0.00393)	0.99 7 (0.00470)	0.99 6 (0.00635)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	0.993 * (0.00420)		0.992* (0.00438)	0.98 8** (0.00503)	0.99 6 (0.00728)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.994	1.001	0.992**	0.99 1**	0.99 3	

	(0.003 62)	(0.00241)	(0.00372)	(0.00 446)	(0.00 600)	
	0.993			0.99	0.99	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	*	1.000	0.990***	0**	0	
	(0.003 73)	(0.00257)	(0.00386)	(0.00 449)	(0.00 633)	
				0.99	0.99	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	1.000	1.008***	0.998	7	8	
	(0.003 83)	(0.00272)	(0.00395)	(0.00 475)	(0.00 638)	
	1.061			1.06	1.05	
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	***	1.061***	1.061***	4***	8***	1.054***
	(0.001 38)	(0.00164)	(0.00151)	(0.00 161)	(0.00 258)	(0.00208)
	0.911			0.91	0.90	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	***	0.911***	0.910***	3***	7***	0.917***
	(0.001 23)	(0.00127)	(0.00135)	(0.00 184)	(0.00 198)	(0.00175)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	0.974			0.97	0.97	
	***	0.976***	0.975***	5***	5***	0.979***
	(0.001 97)	(0.00226)	(0.00207)	(0.00 279)	(0.00 309)	(0.00282)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	0.933			0.93	0.92	
	***	0.935***	0.930***	1***	8***	0.936***
	(0.001 45)	(0.00156)	(0.00154)	(0.00 180)	(0.00 252)	(0.00184)
	0.904			0.90	0.89	
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	***	0.905***	0.901***	3***	9***	0.910***
	(0.001 15)	(0.00121)	(0.00121)	(0.00 161)	(0.00 181)	(0.00160)

Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.894 *** (0.000 927)	0.895*** (0.000932)	0.891*** (0.000993)	0.89 2*** (0.00 126)	0.89 0*** (0.00 155)	0.900*** (0.00130)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.982 *** (0.001 32)	0.980*** (0.00149)	0.982*** (0.00143)	0.98 4*** (0.00 194)	0.98 1*** (0.00 209)	0.986*** (0.00187)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.974 *** (0.001 03)	0.974*** (0.00115)	0.983*** (0.00125)	0.98 4*** (0.00 153)	0.98 2*** (0.00 199)	0.985*** (0.00153)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.016 *** (0.001 10)	1.018*** (0.00124)	1.012*** (0.00121)	1.01 5*** (0.00 151)	1.00 9*** (0.00 191)	1.009*** (0.00146)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		1.004 (0.00698)				
Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary			0.970*** (0.00143)	0.96 8*** (0.00 162)	0.97 2*** (0.00 251)	0.976*** (0.00166)
Observations	676,7 47	517,189	628,438	322, 225	306, 213	319,899

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 58: IPS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on Sanitation deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's education	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls	(5) 4: Household level (HH with children)	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children) + Female HH Head X ethnicity
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	9.582*** (0.201)	8.875*** (0.204)	9.656*** (0.280)	9.510*** (0.289)	8.961*** (0.253)	9.492*** (0.296)
Sex = 2, Female	1.019 (0.0170)	1.051*** (0.0193)				
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.168** (0.0703)	1.138** (0.0721)	1.172* (0.0999)	1.166* (0.0992)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	1.196*** (0.0577)	1.151*** (0.0583)	1.224*** (0.0841)	1.168** (0.0795)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	1.323*** (0.0729)	1.203*** (0.0705)	1.402*** (0.109)	1.246*** (0.0978)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	1.250***	1.113**	1.314***	1.188***		

	(0.05 74)	(0.0537)	(0.08 59)	(0.07 69)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	1.179 ***	1.003	1.259 ***	1.104		
	(0.05 50)	(0.0494)	(0.08 35)	(0.07 26)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	1.232 ***	1.039	1.335 ***	1.135 *		
	(0.05 98)	(0.0536)	(0.09 17)	(0.07 79)		
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	5.489 ***	5.444***	5.383 ***	5.615 ***	5.676***	5.678***
	(0.19 4)	(0.209)	(0.25 9)	(0.29 2)	(0.269)	(0.269)
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	0.145 ***	0.162***	0.153 ***	0.138 ***	0.153***	0.155***
	(0.00 904)	(0.0107)	(0.01 28)	(0.01 28)	(0.0131)	(0.0133)
Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	1.056 **	1.099***	1.034 **	1.080 **	1.081**	1.088**
	(0.02 63)	(0.0301)	(0.03 56)	(0.03 90)	(0.0374)	(0.0377)
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	1.387 ***	1.314***	1.405 ***	1.368 ***	1.446***	1.456***
	(0.03 27)	(0.0344)	(0.04 65)	(0.04 61)	(0.0487)	(0.0491)
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	0.248 ***	0.229***	0.247 ***	0.250 ***	0.250***	0.251***
	(0.01 28)	(0.0127)	(0.01 76)	(0.01 87)	(0.0175)	(0.0176)

Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	1.008 (0.0287)	0.917*** (0.0292)	1.035 (0.0407)	0.981 (0.0404)	1.101*** (0.0411)	1.110*** (0.0414)
Household head sex = 2, 2	0.813*** (0.0193)	0.862*** (0.0221)	0.815*** (0.0265)	0.811*** (0.0281)	0.900*** (0.0277)	1.042 (0.0479)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.489*** (0.00862)	0.623*** (0.0127)	0.496*** (0.0122)	0.481*** (0.0122)	0.499*** (0.0122)	0.500*** (0.0122)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.493*** (0.0274)	1.344*** (0.0278)	1.506*** (0.0390)	1.484*** (0.0388)	1.379*** (0.0388)	1.377*** (0.0387)
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.436*** (0.00894)				
1b.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
1b.hhhead_sex#1o.eth_bin						1 (0)
2o.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
2.hhhead_sex#1.eth_bin						0.765*** (0.0463)

Constant	0.00788** * (0.000480)	0.0137*** (0.000928)	0.00751** * (0.000636)	0.00840** * (0.000727)	0.00912*** (0.000522)	0.00874*** (0.000509)
Observations	358,068	326,221	188,423	169,645	203,357	203,357

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 59: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on Sanitation deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1b: National + women's education	(4) 2: Boys	(5) 3: Girls	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children)
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.043*** (0.00214)	1.041*** (0.00238)	1.037*** (0.00215)	1.041*** (0.00299)	1.044*** (0.00307)	1.053*** (0.00297)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	1.235*** (0.00672)	1.234*** (0.00777)	1.198*** (0.00662)	1.237*** (0.00941)	1.232*** (0.00960)	1.196*** (0.00903)
Sex = 2, Female	0.999 (0.00172)	0.998 (0.00191)	1.008*** (0.00177)			

Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.010 (0.006 56)		1.005 (0.00631)	1.01 2 (0.00 972)	1.00 7 (0.00 852)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	1.010 * (0.005 68)		1.003 (0.00528)	1.02 0** (0.00 863)	0.99 9 (0.00 705)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	0.999 (0.006 17)		0.989* (0.00612)	1.00 9 (0.00 910)	0.98 8 (0.00 805)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.992 (0.005 30)	0.993* (0.00368)	0.977*** (0.00488)	0.99 9 (0.00 809)	0.98 4** (0.00 650)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	0.979 *** (0.005 31)	0.981*** (0.00375)	0.958*** (0.00490)	0.98 9 (0.00 808)	0.96 9*** (0.00 656)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	1.007 (0.005 62)	1.007* (0.00418)	0.994 (0.00526)	1.01 9** (0.00 854)	0.99 4 (0.00 699)	
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.207 *** (0.002 76)	1.205*** (0.00302)	1.196*** (0.00300)	1.20 6*** (0.00 381)	1.20 8*** (0.00 400)	1.187*** (0.00362)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.872 ***	0.879***	0.881***	0.87 4***	0.86 9***	0.897***

	(0.002 85)	(0.00328)	(0.00327)	(0.00 392)	(0.00 413)	(0.00383)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	1.036 ***	1.038***	1.051***	1.03 5***	1.03 7***	1.041***
	(0.003 14)	(0.00360)	(0.00326)	(0.00 426)	(0.00 462)	(0.00410)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	1.049 ***	1.047***	1.028***	1.05 0***	1.04 8***	1.061***
	(0.002 75)	(0.00308)	(0.00269)	(0.00 385)	(0.00 392)	(0.00391)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	0.823 ***	0.824***	0.814***	0.82 5***	0.82 1***	0.852***
	(0.001 74)	(0.00191)	(0.00169)	(0.00 242)	(0.00 248)	(0.00250)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.843 ***	0.847***	0.828***	0.84 5***	0.84 1***	0.869***
	(0.001 91)	(0.00214)	(0.00186)	(0.00 264)	(0.00 277)	(0.00259)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.973 ***	0.974***	0.978***	0.97 3***	0.97 4***	0.982***
	(0.002 08)	(0.00239)	(0.00219)	(0.00 290)	(0.00 298)	(0.00288)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.854 ***	0.851***	0.895***	0.85 4***	0.85 5***	0.870***
	(0.001 50)	(0.00164)	(0.00176)	(0.00 205)	(0.00 219)	(0.00207)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.098 ***	1.094***	1.074***	1.09 6***	1.10 1***	1.076***
	(0.001 96)	(0.00215)	(0.00205)	(0.00 268)	(0.00 285)	(0.00256)

Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1,
Yes

1.050***
(0.0116)

Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least
lower secondary

0.850***
(0.00190)

Observations	676,747	517,189	628,438	351,066	325,681	351,782
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seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 60: IPS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on digital access deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's educ.	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls	(5) 4: Household level (HH with children)	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children) + Female HH Head X ethnicity interaction
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	5.104*** (0.0808)	4.519*** (0.0781)	5.134*** (0.112)	5.082*** (0.117)	4.759*** (0.103)	5.306*** (0.129)

	1.029					
Sex = 2, Female	**	1.065***				
	(0.01					
	43)	(0.0161)				
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	0.945	0.918	1.02	0.86		
	(0.04		2	9*		
	80)	(0.0486)	(0.07	(0.06		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	0.886		31)	26)		
	***	0.855***	0.90	0.86		
	(0.03		7*	5**		
	56)	(0.0356)	(0.05	(0.04		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	0.888		10)	97)		
	***	0.809***	0.88	0.89		
	(0.04		4*	4*		
	06)	(0.0389)	(0.05	(0.05		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.835		62)	89)		
	***	0.733***	0.85	0.81		
	(0.03		1***	8***		
	19)	(0.0291)	(0.04	(0.04		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	0.814		54)	47)		
	***	0.671***	0.84	0.78		
	(0.03		1***	5***		
	14)	(0.0270)	(0.04	(0.04		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	0.873		53)	34)		
	***	0.724***	0.92	0.82		
	(0.03		4	0***		
	51)	(0.0306)	(0.05	(0.04		
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.799		17)	74)		
	***	1.705***	1.80	1.78		
			9***	8***	1.664***	1.662***

	(0.03 48)	(0.0352)	(0.04 87)	(0.04 98)	(0.0408)	(0.0408)
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	0.357 ***	0.383***	0.38 0***	0.33 2***	0.399***	0.409***
	(0.01 15)	(0.0132)	(0.01 68)	(0.01 56)	(0.0171)	(0.0175)
Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	0.919 ***	0.935***	0.91 3***	0.92 6***	0.955*	0.971
	(0.01 84)	(0.0205)	(0.02 52)	(0.02 69)	(0.0262)	(0.0267)
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	1.456 ***	1.390***	1.52 1***	1.39 4***	1.503***	1.527***
	(0.02 99)	(0.0316)	(0.04 33)	(0.04 14)	(0.0435)	(0.0442)
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	1.071 **	0.997	1.11 0***	1.03 3	1.261***	1.274***
	(0.02 91)	(0.0292)	(0.04 18)	(0.04 06)	(0.0435)	(0.0441)
Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.891 ***	0.778***	0.89 8***	0.88 5***	0.960	0.980
	(0.02 01)	(0.0198)	(0.02 80)	(0.02 89)	(0.0285)	(0.0292)
Household head sex = 2, 2	1.119 ***	1.214***	1.10 6***	1.13 3***	1.242***	1.427***
	(0.01 98)	(0.0231)	(0.02 72)	(0.02 88)	(0.0283)	(0.0404)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.553 ***	0.758***	0.55 5***	0.55 0***	0.547***	0.549***
	(0.00 824)	(0.0130)	(0.01 15)	(0.01 19)	(0.0111)	(0.0112)

High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	1.276 *** (0.0192)	1.176*** (0.0197)	1.23 1*** (0.0261)	1.32 2*** (0.0282)	1.115*** (0.0254)	1.115*** (0.0254)
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.392*** (0.00690)				
1b.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
1b.hhhead_sex#1o.eth_bin						1 (0)
2o.hhhead_sex#0b.eth_bin						1 (0)
2.hhhead_sex#1.eth_bin						0.640*** (0.0289)
Constant	0.067 4*** (0.00304)	0.131*** (0.00647)	0.06 46** (0.00398)	0.07 25** (0.00470)	0.0621*** (0.00218)	0.0584*** (0.00209)
Observations	358,068	326,221	188,423	169,645	203,357	203,357

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 61: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnicity on digital access deprivation (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1c: National + women's edu.	(4) 2: Boys	(5) 3: Girls	(6) 4: Household level (HH with children)
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.010*** (0.00270)	1.010*** (0.00278)	1.001 (0.00266)	1.009** (0.00379)	1.012*** (0.00385)	1.028*** (0.00401)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	1.098*** (0.00665)	1.093*** (0.00757)	1.051*** (0.00646)	9*** (0.00913)	8*** (0.00968)	1.127*** (0.00937)
Sex = 2, Female	0.999 (0.00215)	1.000 (0.00236)	1.012*** (0.00219)			
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.005 (0.00972)		1.000 (0.00928)	1.014 (0.0164)	0.996 (0.00958)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	0.988 (0.00855)		0.981** (0.00835)	0.996 (0.0145)	0.979 (0.01812)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	0.979** (0.00921)		0.967*** (0.00878)	0.977 (0.0148)	0.981* (0.0102)	

Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	0.964 *** (0.008 06)	0.985*** (0.00484)	0.947*** (0.00775)	0.96 7** (0.01 38)	0.96 1*** (0.00 722)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	0.951 *** (0.008 02)	0.972*** (0.00491)	0.924*** (0.00767)	0.95 8*** (0.01 38)	0.94 4*** (0.00 731)	
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	1.001 (0.008 69)	1.023*** (0.00568)	0.982** (0.00838)	1.01 9 (0.01 51)	0.98 3** (0.00 793)	
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.194 *** (0.004 45)	1.192*** (0.00490)	1.173*** (0.00463)	1.19 2*** (0.00 605)	1.19 6*** (0.00 653)	1.172*** (0.00598)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.787 *** (0.002 85)	0.790*** (0.00315)	0.801*** (0.00319)	0.78 0*** (0.00 383)	0.79 4*** (0.00 423)	0.810*** (0.00395)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	0.913 *** (0.002 98)	0.914*** (0.00339)	0.925*** (0.00307)	0.90 8*** (0.00 406)	0.91 7*** (0.00 437)	0.930*** (0.00413)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	0.985 *** (0.003 12)	0.981*** (0.00336)	0.956*** (0.00299)	0.98 5*** (0.00 445)	0.98 5*** (0.00 437)	1.003 (0.00469)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	0.860 ***	0.853***	0.838***	0.85 8***	0.86 2***	0.900***

	(0.003 94)	(0.00422)	(0.00370)	(0.00 552)	(0.00 561)	(0.00569)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.803 ***	0.804***	0.777***	0.79 8***	0.80 7***	0.836***
	(0.003 21)	(0.00337)	(0.00306)	(0.00 394)	(0.00 513)	(0.00486)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.978 ***	0.981***	0.985***	0.97 8***	0.97 7***	1.000
	(0.002 79)	(0.00326)	(0.00302)	(0.00 402)	(0.00 385)	(0.00422)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.827 ***	0.822***	0.884***	0.82 8***	0.82 5***	0.842***
	(0.001 90)	(0.00202)	(0.00226)	(0.00 267)	(0.00 269)	(0.00283)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.130 ***	1.127***	1.097***	1.12 9***	1.13 1***	1.094***
	(0.002 55)	(0.00275)	(0.00262)	(0.00 352)	(0.00 368)	(0.00349)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		1.058*** (0.0133)				
Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary			0.796*** (0.00211)			
Observations	676,747	517,189	628,438	351,066	325,681	351,782

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 62: IPS- Odds ratios of ethnicity on child marriage (10-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + women's educ	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls	(5) SENSITIVITY 1b: National + Girl X ethnicity interaction
Ethnic minority status (binary) = 1, Ethnic minority	4.225* ** (0.654)	3.967*** (0.621)	6.518* ** (3.105)	3.897* ** (0.621)	7.483*** (2.756)
Sex = 2, Female	5.719* ** (0.882)	5.471*** (0.897)			9.447*** (3.048)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, omitted	-		-	-	-
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	2.121* ** (0.424)	2.161*** (0.441)	1.692 (0.797)	2.218* ** (0.488)	2.124*** (0.424)
Socio-economic region = 2, Red River Delta	1.132 (0.376)	1.083 (0.362)	1.909 (1.797)	1.019 (0.352)	1.128 (0.374)

Socio-economic region = 3, North Central and Central Coastal	0.746*	0.710*	0.821	0.727* (0.140	0.748*
	(0.131)	(0.127)	(0.338)	)	(0.131)
Socio-economic region = 4, Central Highlands	1.141	1.081	0.866	1.203 (0.210	1.143
	(0.183)	(0.179)	(0.355)	)	(0.183)
Socio-economic region = 5, Southeast	0.963	0.936	2.128	0.787 (0.228	0.967
	(0.248)	(0.240)	(1.142)	)	(0.249)
Socio-economic region = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.752	0.734	0.761	0.745 (0.149	0.755
	(0.144)	(0.144)	(0.431)	)	(0.144)
Household head sex = 2, 2	0.715* *	0.712**	0.494*	0.768 (0.138	0.716**
	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.197)	)	(0.118)
HH head education - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.468* **	0.462***	0.562*	0.454* **	0.470***
	(0.0675			(0.071	
	)	(0.0668)	(0.191)	9)	(0.0677)
High dependency ratio (>1) = 1, Deprived	0.920	0.970	1.345	0.860 (0.176	0.923
	(0.165)	(0.181)	(0.460)	)	(0.165)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.376* **	0.367***	0.308* **	0.394* **	0.377***
	(0.0582			(0.067	
	)	(0.0580)	(0.113)	1)	(0.0583)

Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.158* ** (0.0388)	0.156*** (0.0387)	0.0730 *** (0.0488)	0.178* ** (0.046 7)	0.158*** (0.0389)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.216* ** (0.0636)	0.205*** (0.0616)		0.273* ** (0.081 7)	0.216*** (0.0637)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.0942 *** (0.0397)	0.0888*** (0.0380)		0.121* ** (0.051 4)	0.0946*** (0.0399)
1b.sex#0b.eth_bin					1 (0)
1b.sex#1o.eth_bin					1 (0)
2o.sex#0b.eth_bin					1 (0)
2.sex#1.eth_bin					0.513* (0.189)
Max female education 15-49 - at least lower secondary = 1, At least lower secondary		1.003 (0.128)			
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, omitted			-		
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, omitted			-		
Constant	0.0023 1***	0.00288***	0.0021 4***	0.0132 ***	0.00149***

	(0.0006 94)	(0.000921)	(0.0015 5)	(0.003 84)	(0.000609)
Observations	58,691	50,625	18,072	27,868	58,691
seEform in parentheses					
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1					

Table 63: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on child marriage (10-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1: National	(2) 1b: National + women's educ	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	0.996** * (0.0012 2)	0.996*** (0.00132)	0.998** * (0.0006 04)	0.995* * (0.0023 5)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	0.995** * (0.0018 2)	0.994*** (0.00197)	0.996** * (0.0005 77)	0.994 (0.0037 0)
Sex = 2, Female	1.020** * (0.0009 93)	1.022*** (0.00112)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, omitted	-	-	-	-
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, omitted	-	-	-	-

Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.009** * (0.0007 90)	1.010*** (0.000874)	1.002** (0.0008 31)	1.017* ** (0.0014 1)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.992** * (0.0017 2)	0.991*** (0.00189)	1.000 (0.0032 4)	0.984* ** (0.0024 2)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	0.996 (0.0045 6)	0.995 (0.00512)	0.997** * (0.0007 44)	0.995 (0.0090 6)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	1.005** * (0.0013 8)	1.004** (0.00148)	1.001 (0.0008 65)	1.008* ** (0.0026 3)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	0.997** (0.0014 4)	0.995*** (0.00144)	0.998* (0.0010 3)	0.995* (0.0027 0)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.990** * (0.0007 50)	0.989*** (0.000778)	0.995** * (0.0003 61)	0.985* ** (0.0014 9)
HH head sex = 2, Female	1.000 (0.0010 0)	1.000 (0.00109)	0.998** * (0.0005 47)	1.002 (0.0019 6)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.990** * (0.0007 50)	0.989*** (0.000778)	0.997** * (0.0003 61)	0.982* ** (0.0014 9)

	(0.0011 8)	(0.00130)	(0.0005 30)	(0.0022 9)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.000 (0.0008 62)	1.000 (0.000930)	1.003** *	0.997 (0.0016 3)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.989** *	0.989***	0.995** *	0.982* **
	(0.0012 1)	(0.00129)	(0.0008 45)	(0.0023 0)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.983** *	0.983***	0.994** *	0.971* **
	(0.0010 4)	(0.00114)	(0.0008 31)	(0.0019 3)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.981** *	0.981***	0.992** *	0.969* **
	(0.0023 8)	(0.00264)	(0.0006 59)	(0.0046 4)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.976** *	0.976***	0.992** *	0.961* **
	(0.0010 3)	(0.00112)	(0.0006 97)	(0.0019 5)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes	0.987** *	0.986***	0.997** *	0.977* **
	(0.0010 1)	(0.000986)	(0.0010 5)	(0.0016 9)
Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.993*** (0.00104)		

Observations	268,770	247,989	139,202	129,568
seEform in parentheses				
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1				

Table 64: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on Child Labour (15-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1: National	(2) 1b: National + women's education	(3) 2: Boys	(4) 3: Girls
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	0.985** * (0.00519)	0.986*** (0.00537)	0.989 (0.00706)	0.982* * (0.00756)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	0.934** * (0.00812)	0.938*** (0.00854)	0.925* ** (0.0116)	0.943* ** (0.0109)
Sex = 2, Female	0.962** * (0.00401)	0.977*** (0.00437)		
Age in full years = 16	1.047** * (0.00517)	1.049*** (0.00546)	1.054* ** (0.00761)	1.039* ** (0.00675)
Age in full years = 17	1.104** * (0.00517)	1.104*** (0.00546)	1.133* ** (0.00761)	1.076* ** (0.00675)

	(0.0055 0)	(0.00563)	(0.007 97)	(0.007 49)
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.060** *	1.058***	1.068* **	1.051* **
	(0.0059 1)	(0.00618)	(0.008 60)	(0.008 14)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.978	0.965***	0.970 (0.019 6)	0.990 (0.018 3)
	(0.0134) 0.941** *	(0.0113)	0.943* **	0.939* **
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal		0.940***		
	(0.0066 9)	(0.00696)	(0.009 54)	(0.009 37)
	0.979** *			0.957* **
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands		0.972***	1.001	**
	(0.0057 4)	(0.00588)	(0.008 14)	(0.007 97)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	1.080** *	1.059***	1.088* **	1.072* **
	(0.0134) 0.977** *	(0.0136)	(0.017 0)	(0.020 9)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta		0.967***		0.964* **
	(0.0069 9)	(0.00721)	0.990 (0.011 0)	(0.008 49)
HH head sex = 2, Female	1.011**	1.014**	1.013	1.012
	(0.0055 8)	(0.00591)	(0.008 44)	(0.007 31)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.959** *	0.964***	0.957* **	0.960* **

	(0.0046 5)	(0.00486)	(0.006 61)	(0.006 44)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.010** (0.0047 7)	1.008 (0.00494)	1.009 (0.006 99)	1.009 (0.006 31)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 2, Second	0.969** *	0.974***	0.973* **	0.963* **
	(0.0069 6)	(0.00714)	(0.010 0)	(0.009 37)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 3, Middle	0.922** *	0.935***	0.927* **	0.916* **
	(0.0071 2)	(0.00747)	(0.010 2)	(0.009 55)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 4, Fourth	0.869** *	0.882***	0.869* **	0.868* **
	(0.0064 5)	(0.00690)	(0.008 90)	(0.009 09)
Wealth quintile (1=poorest, 5=richest) = 5, Richest	0.825** *	0.838***	0.821* **	0.829* **
	(0.0054 6)	(0.00576)	(0.008 01)	(0.007 21)
Individual is currently married and under age 18Y = 1, Currently married	1.097** *	1.093***	1.156* **	1.083* **
	(0.0136)	(0.0133)	(0.030 8)	(0.014 5)
Women's highest achieved educationBinary = 1, At least lower secondary		0.962*** (0.00481)		

Observations	87,578	82,207	45,497	42,081
seEform in parentheses				
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1				

Table 65: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on deprivation in at least 2 dimensions of the MDCP framework (0-17)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1b: National + women's education	(4) 1c: National + earlymarriage	(5) 2: Boys	(6) 3: Girls
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.043* ** (0.00259)	1.044*** (0.00260)	1.036*** (0.00254)	1.046*** (0.00338)	1.03 3*** (0.00335)	1.03 9*** (0.00383)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	1.211* ** (0.00665)	1.210*** (0.00764)	1.164*** (0.00644)	1.209*** (0.0102)	1.16 4*** (0.00870)	1.16 3*** (0.00952)
Sex = 2, Female	0.993* ** (0.00194)	0.990*** (0.00206)	1.006*** (0.00199)	0.977*** (0.00267)		
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 2, 12-23 months	1.051* ** (0.00847)		1.051*** (0.00764)		1.06 3*** (0.0117)	1.03 9*** (0.00943)
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 3, 2-4 years	1.064* **		1.056***		1.06 7***	1.04 4***

	(0.007 28)				(0.00 994)	(0.00 854)
	1.070*		(0.00666)		1.06	1.04
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 4, 5 years	**		1.057***		4***	9***
	(0.008 10)		(0.00801)		(0.01 05)	(0.01 20)
	0.910*				0.90	0.88
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 5, 6-10 years	**	0.852***	0.895***		1***	8***
	(0.005 80)	(0.00384)	(0.00519)		(0.00 788)	(0.00 640)
	0.923*				0.91	0.88
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 6, 11-14 years	**	0.864***	0.900***	1.009**	3***	5***
	(0.005 97)	(0.00401)	(0.00533)	(0.00349)	(0.00 808)	(0.00 665)
	1.061*				1.03	1.05
Age band for MDCP analysis (v2) = 7, 15-17 years	**	0.991*	1.042***	1.132***	1***	1***
	(0.007 16)	(0.00518)	(0.00646)	(0.00474)	(0.00 965)	(0.00 816)
	1.211*				1.19	1.19
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	**	1.195***	1.194***	1.186***	8***	0***
	(0.003 50)	(0.00330)	(0.00373)	(0.00431)	(0.00 452)	(0.00 592)
	0.786*				0.79	0.79
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	**	0.791***	0.792***	0.789***	0***	5***
	(0.002 45)	(0.00256)	(0.00274)	(0.00354)	(0.00 371)	(0.00 404)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	0.951*				0.96	0.96
	**	0.956***	0.966***	0.955***	5***	7***
	(0.002 99)	(0.00338)	(0.00306)	(0.00516)	(0.00 411)	(0.00 457)

					0.98	0.96
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	1.003	1.006*	0.975***	1.012***	3***	6***
	(0.002				(0.00	(0.00
	91)	(0.00307)	(0.00277)	(0.00402)	383)	402)
	0.852*				0.83	0.82
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	**	0.873***	0.830***	0.895***	2***	7***
	(0.003				(0.00	(0.00
	22)	(0.00367)	(0.00299)	(0.00490)	403)	439)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.822*				0.80	0.79
	**	0.835***	0.799***	0.847***	0***	8***
	(0.002				(0.00	(0.00
	77)	(0.00258)	(0.00269)	(0.00343)	307)	441)
	0.968*				0.97	0.97
HH head sex = 2, Female	**	0.974***	0.974***	0.987***	6***	2***
	(0.002				(0.00	(0.00
	36)	(0.00264)	(0.00252)	(0.00362)	365)	349)
	0.820*				0.87	0.86
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	**	0.818***	0.871***	0.807***	4***	9***
	(0.001				(0.00	(0.00
	66)	(0.00173)	(0.00196)	(0.00225)	272)	283)
HH Total Dependency ratio (binary) = 1, Total dependency ratio >=1 (More dependents than working adults)	1.118*				1.08	1.08
	**	1.112***	1.088***	1.092***	8***	8***
	(0.002				(0.00	(0.00
	26)	(0.00236)	(0.00238)	(0.00309)	321)	355)
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		1.176***				
		(0.0145)				
Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary					0.81	0.80
					0***	3***
					(0.00	(0.00
					261)	319)

Individual is currently married and under age 18Y = 1,
Currently married

1.386***
(0.0390)

Observations	676,74 7	517,189	628,438	312,522	322, 225	306, 213
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seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 66: Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on being unemployed (working age population)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: Nation al	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1c: National + earlymarriage	(4) 1c: National + women's education	(5) 2: Male	(6) 3: Fema le
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.006* ** (0.000 991)	1.006*** (0.000991)	1.002 (0.00182)	1.005*** (0.00109)	1.004 *** (0.000 832)	1.007 *** (0.00 185)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	0.997* * (0.001 12)	0.997** (0.00112)	0.998 (0.00620)	0.997*** (0.00114)	0.997 (0.001 57)	0.998 (0.00 159)
Sex = 2, Female	1.002* ** (0.000 672)	1.002*** (0.000672)	0.999 (0.00158)	1.003*** (0.000740)		

Age group (5-year intervals) = 5, 20-24	1.008* ** (0.00196)	1.008*** (0.00196)	1.009*** (0.00206)	1.007 *** (0.00157)	1.009 *** (0.00343)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 6, 25-29	1.000 (0.00164)	1.000 (0.00164)	1.000 (0.00172)	0.999 (0.00157)	1.000 (0.00285)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 7, 30-34	0.996* * (0.00162)	0.996** (0.00161)	0.995*** (0.00167)	0.999 (0.00161)	0.994 ** (0.00276)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 8, 35-39	0.996* ** (0.00158)	0.996*** (0.00158)	0.995*** (0.00170)	0.995 *** (0.00130)	0.996 (0.00285)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 9, 40-44	0.994* ** (0.00169)	0.994*** (0.00169)	0.994*** (0.00182)	0.992 *** (0.00131)	0.996 (0.00309)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 10, 45-49	0.992* ** (0.00162)	0.992*** (0.00162)	0.992*** (0.00174)	0.993 *** (0.00162)	0.992 *** (0.00276)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 11, 50-54	0.991* ** (0.00157)	0.991*** (0.00157)	0.992*** (0.00173)	0.990 *** (0.00142)	0.992 *** (0.00277)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 12, 55-59	0.989* **	0.990***	0.992***	0.989 ***	0.990 ***

	(0.001 63)	(0.00163)		(0.00193)	(0.001 45)	(0.00 304)
	0.987*				0.987	
Age group (5-year intervals) = 13, 60-64	**	0.987***		0.992***	***	
	(0.002 13)	(0.00216)		(0.00300)	(0.001 92)	
	1.008*				1.005	1.011
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	**	1.008***	1.012***	1.009***	***	***
	(0.001 28)	(0.00128)	(0.00313)	(0.00135)	(0.001 59)	(0.00 201)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.993*				0.988	
	**	0.993***	0.997	0.994***	***	0.998
	(0.001 37)	(0.00137)	(0.00362)	(0.00152)	(0.001 53)	(0.00 237)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	1.014*				1.010	1.019
	**	1.014***	1.010***	1.016***	***	***
	(0.001 37)	(0.00137)	(0.00230)	(0.00153)	(0.001 30)	(0.00 249)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	0.970*				0.968	0.972
	**	0.970***	0.982***	0.970***	***	***
	(0.000 919)	(0.000919)	(0.00262)	(0.00103)	(0.000 948)	(0.00 162)
	0.969*				0.966	0.972
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	**	0.969***	0.975***	0.969***	***	***
	(0.001 49)	(0.00149)	(0.00520)	(0.00175)	(0.001 04)	(0.00 299)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.971*				0.968	0.975
	**	0.971***	0.978***	0.971***	***	***
	(0.001 25)	(0.00125)	(0.00309)	(0.00145)	(0.001 28)	(0.00 224)

HH head sex = 2, Female	0.995* ** (0.000987)	0.995*** (0.000989)	0.997 (0.00214)	0.995*** (0.00107)	0.998 * (0.00124)	0.993 *** (0.00141)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.996* ** (0.000747)	0.996*** (0.000746)	0.988*** (0.00181)	0.997*** (0.000769)	0.996 *** (0.000766)	0.997 ** (0.00130)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 1	0.998 (0.00100)	0.998* (0.00100)		0.999 (0.00117)	0.998 ** (0.00113)	1.000 (0.00166)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 2	0.995* ** (0.000938)	0.995*** (0.000940)	0.997 (0.00195)	0.995*** (0.00113)	0.993 *** (0.00113)	0.997 ** (0.00150)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 3	0.998* (0.00109)	0.998** (0.00109)	1.004 (0.00244)	0.999 (0.00119)	0.997 ** (0.00141)	1.000 (0.00164)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 4	1.007* ** (0.00200)	1.006*** (0.00200)	1.007** (0.00293)	1.007*** (0.00210)	1.009 *** (0.00285)	1.006 ** (0.00284)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 5	1.011* ** (0.00235)	1.011*** (0.00235)	1.011*** (0.00384)	1.011*** (0.00243)	1.012 *** (0.00327)	1.011 *** (0.00341)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 6	1.004	1.004	1.012**	1.003	1.008 * (0.00327)	1.001 (0.00341)

	(0.003 21) 0.990*	(0.00321)	(0.00511)	(0.00321)	(0.004 90) 0.986	(0.00 426)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 7	* (0.004 24) 0.985*	0.990**	0.995	0.990**	*** (0.005 21) 0.988	0.996 (0.00 676) 0.983
Number of children under 18 in HH = 8	* (0.006 10) 1.053*	0.985**	0.979	0.986**	0.988 (0.009 22) 1.055	** (0.00 815) 1.052
Number of children under 18 in HH = 9	** (0.018 9) 0.977	1.052***	0.974	1.053***	** (0.026 1) 0.978	* (0.02 74) 0.989
Number of children under 18 in HH = 10	(0.014 5) -	(0.0146)	(0.0294)	(0.0189)	(0.0153)	(0.02 67)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 11, omitted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Has disability in ANY domain (WG standard definition) = 1, Yes		0.973*** (0.00109)				
Age group (5-year intervals) = 4, omitted			-			
Number of children under 18 in HH = 10, omitted			-		-	
childmar18 = 1			1.003 (0.00449)			

Women's highest achieved education Binary = 1, At least lower secondary

0.998**
(0.000950)

Observations	1,240,619	1,240,619	102,816	1,069,872	655,551	585,032
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seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 67: EMS - Odds ratios of ethnic grouping on receiving a loan from the Social Policy bank (working age population)

VARIABLES	(1) 1a: National	(2) 1b: National + disability	(3) 1b: National + women's education	(4) 2: Male Household head	(5) 3: Female household head	(6) 4: Househol d-level
Ethnic group size classification = 2, 10 thousand to under 1 million	1.015*** (0.00172)	1.015*** (0.00172)	1.019*** (0.00196)	1.015*** (0.00180)	1.011** (0.00564)	1.009*** (0.00291)
Ethnic group size classification = 3, Very small ethnic groups - per Decree 57/2017/ND-CP)	0.970*** (0.00340)	0.970*** (0.00340)	0.970*** (0.00375)	0.974*** (0.00378)	0.951*** (0.00756)	0.970*** (0.00579)
Sex = 2, Female	1.002 (0.00133)	1.002 (0.00133)	1.000 (0.00147)	1.004** (0.00151)	0.992*** (0.00281)	
Age group (5-year intervals) = 2, 5-9	1.005* (0.00133)	1.005* (0.00133)	1.005* (0.00147)	1.006* (0.00151)	1.002 (0.00281)	

	(0.00274)					
	1.005*	(0.00275)	(0.00295)	(0.00317)	(0.00518)	
Age group (5-year intervals) = 3, 10-14	*	1.005*	1.006**	1.007**	0.998	1.031
	(0.00276)	(0.00276)	(0.00299)	(0.00317)	(0.00534)	(0.0679)
	1.008***					
Age group (5-year intervals) = 4, 15-19	***	1.008***	1.007**	1.009**	1.005	0.990
	(0.00305)	(0.00305)	(0.00325)	(0.00347)	(0.00618)	(0.0613)
	1.012***					
Age group (5-year intervals) = 5, 20-24	***	1.012***	1.008**	1.011**	1.018***	1.073
	(0.00364)	(0.00365)	(0.00392)	(0.00429)	(0.00597)	(0.0661)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 6, 25-29	1.001	1.001	0.999	1.001	1.002	1.145**
	(0.00324)	(0.00324)	(0.00349)	(0.00350)	(0.00808)	(0.0703)
	1.007*					
Age group (5-year intervals) = 7, 30-34	*	1.007*	1.005	1.008*	1.004	1.173***
	(0.00366)	(0.00367)	(0.00399)	(0.00431)	(0.00561)	(0.0720)
	1.008***					
Age group (5-year intervals) = 8, 35-39	***	1.007***	1.007**	1.010***	0.998	1.174***
	(0.00286)	(0.00286)	(0.00304)	(0.00328)	(0.00553)	(0.0720)
	1.021***					
Age group (5-year intervals) = 9, 40-44	***	1.021***	1.019***	1.024***	1.012	1.176***
	(0.00389)	(0.00390)	(0.00410)	(0.00439)	(0.00838)	(0.0722)

Age group (5-year intervals) = 10, 45-49	1.016 *** (0.00371)	1.015*** (0.00371)	1.010** (0.00398)	1.015*** (0.00425)	1.020*** (0.00709)	1.173*** (0.0720)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 11, 50-54	1.001 (0.00414)	1.001 (0.00414)	0.996 (0.00549)	0.999 (0.00475)	1.017** (0.00755)	1.158** (0.0712)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 12, 55-59	0.988 *** (0.00351)	0.988*** (0.00351)	0.987*** (0.00439)	0.986*** (0.00399)	1.001 (0.00728)	1.140** (0.0700)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 13, 60-64	0.973 *** (0.00347)	0.972*** (0.00347)	0.977*** (0.00432)	0.969*** (0.00377)	0.994 (0.00883)	1.124* (0.0690)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 14, 65-69	0.960 *** (0.00400)	0.959*** (0.00398)	0.978*** (0.00466)	0.960*** (0.00465)	0.966*** (0.00726)	1.096 (0.0673)
Age group (5-year intervals) = 15, 70+	0.952 *** (0.00365)	0.950*** (0.00366)	0.978*** (0.00481)	0.955*** (0.00437)	0.946*** (0.00570)	1.050 (0.0644)
Urban/rural status = 2, Rural	1.092 *** (0.00201)	1.092*** (0.00201)	1.094*** (0.00229)	1.085*** (0.00244)	1.104*** (0.00360)	1.094*** (0.00360)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 2, Red River Delta	0.933 ***	0.933***	0.930***	0.932***	0.935***	0.937***

	(0.001 93)	(0.00194)	(0.00217)	(0.00213)	(0.00451)	(0.00346)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 3, North Central & Central Coastal	1.063 ***	1.063***	1.066***	1.064***	1.060***	1.065***
	(0.002 10)	(0.00210)	(0.00236)	(0.00229)	(0.00530)	(0.00384)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 4, Central Highlands	1.069 ***	1.069***	1.069***	1.069***	1.064***	1.068***
	(0.002 35)	(0.00235)	(0.00264)	(0.00250)	(0.00719)	(0.00388)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 5, Southeast	0.889 ***	0.889***	0.881***	0.889***	0.895***	0.896***
	(0.001 65)	(0.00165)	(0.00183)	(0.00190)	(0.00369)	(0.00308)
Socio-economic region (6 regions new) = 6, Mekong River Delta	0.985 ***	0.985***	0.974***	0.981***	0.992*	1.000
	(0.002 42)	(0.00242)	(0.00277)	(0.00292)	(0.00397)	(0.00467)
HH head sex = 2, Female	0.983 ***	0.983***	0.982***			0.984***
	(0.001 67)	(0.00167)	(0.00190)			(0.00286)
hhhead_edu_level Binary = 1, At least lower secondary	0.998 (0.001 43)	0.999 (0.00144)	1.004** (0.00174)	1.000 (0.00159)	0.991*** (0.00334)	0.985*** (0.00279)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 1	1.044 ***	1.044***	1.027***	1.041***	1.055***	1.055***
	(0.002 29)	(0.00229)	(0.00308)	(0.00265)	(0.00440)	(0.00384)

Number of children under 18 in HH = 2	1.068 *** (0.002 20)	1.068*** (0.00220)	1.050*** (0.00295)	1.067*** (0.00257)	1.068*** (0.00398)	1.078*** (0.00359)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 3	1.101 *** (0.002 90)	1.102*** (0.00290)	1.081*** (0.00361)	1.101*** (0.00339)	1.099*** (0.00469)	1.112*** (0.00539)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 4	1.108 *** (0.003 90)	1.108*** (0.00390)	1.087*** (0.00449)	1.102*** (0.00446)	1.133*** (0.00726)	1.115*** (0.00821)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 5	1.087 *** (0.004 83)	1.087*** (0.00483)	1.068*** (0.00530)	1.080*** (0.00538)	1.127*** (0.0105)	1.091*** (0.0127)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 6	1.128 *** (0.006 81)	1.128*** (0.00681)	1.107*** (0.00713)	1.125*** (0.00749)	1.144*** (0.0169)	1.132*** (0.0195)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 7	1.097 *** (0.009 82)	1.098*** (0.00982)	1.078*** (0.0100)	1.089*** (0.0103)	1.171*** (0.0359)	1.124*** (0.0378)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 8	1.068 *** (0.013 1)	1.068*** (0.0131)	1.059*** (0.0138)	1.056*** (0.0141)	1.128*** (0.0352)	1.075* (0.0431)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 9	1.216 ***	1.216***	1.198***	1.213***	1.262***	1.229***

	(0.0246)	(0.0247)	(0.0245)	(0.0262)	(0.0799)	(0.0865)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 10	1.093***	1.093***	1.042	1.090**		1.110
	(0.0367)	(0.0366)	(0.0344)	(0.0369)		(0.158)
Number of children under 18 in HH = 11	1.097	1.096	1.085	0.899***		1.115
	(0.0735)	(0.0724)	(0.0742)	(0.0250)		(0.310)
Any HH member with disability = 1, Yes		1.014***				1.024***
		(0.00220)				(0.00457)
Highest education level of women 15-49 in the household = 1, At least lower secondary			0.983***			
			(0.00179)			
Number of children under 18 in HH = 11, omitted					-	
Observations	2,060,714	2,060,714	1,740,667	1,662,026	398,671	521,726

seEform in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

