**Key Messages**

- Among children age 5-17 years, girls (7.6 percent) tend to engage in child labour more than boys (4.6 percent).
- The proportion of rural children involved in child labour (8.1 percent) is higher than urban children (4.6 percent).
- Children not attending school are five times more likely to be engaged in child labour than those attending school (26.2 percent vs. 5.7 percent, respectively).
- Children in poorer households, those with mothers who have lower education, and those in ethnic minority groups tend to engage in child labour.
- Among ethnic groups, Mong ethnic children are much more likely to be engaged in child labour than the national average (25.5 percent vs. 6.9 percent, respectively).
- The proportion of children age 5-17 years working in hazardous conditions is negatively correlated with household wealth quintiles and mother’s education level. Children from poorer families and with less-educated mothers are more likely to perform hazardous work.
Inequalities in Child Labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

Hazardous Working Conditions

Percentage of children age 5-17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

Data on Child Labour by Region and by Ethnicity

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by region, by household head’s ethnicity

The Survey measuring Sustainable Development Goal Indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) Viet Nam was carried out in 2020-2021 by the General Statistics Office as part of the global MICS programme of UNICEF. Technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF and UNFPA.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in Tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 in the Survey Findings Report.

Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available at mics.unicef.org/surveys.