



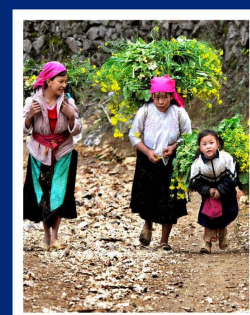
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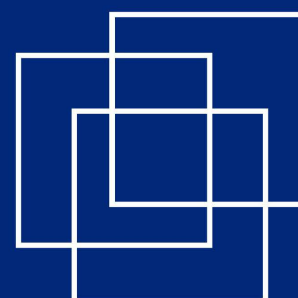


Ministry of Labour,
Invalids and Social Affairs



VIET NAM NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2012

Report



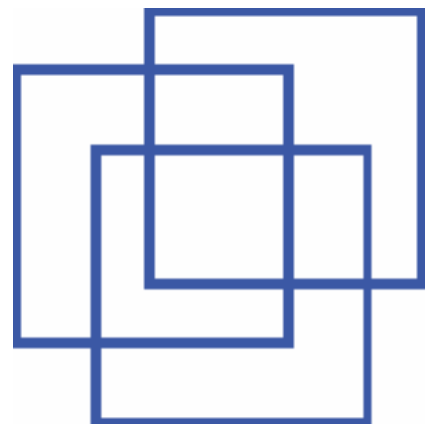
Ha Noi May, 2014



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ILLSA analysis and report authors: Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, Mr. Nguyen Bao Cuong and Ms. Tong Thi Mai Hong.

DPLS data processing and analysis authors: Ms. Phan Thi Minh Hien, Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lan, Mr. Dong Ba Huong and Mr. Mai Van Cam.

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Abbreviations

CL	Child Labour
CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
EA	Economic Activities
GSO	General Statistics Office
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILSSA	Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
PC	People's Committee
VND	Vietnamese dong

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Preface

Viet Nam was the first country in Asia and the second nation in the world to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990. Child protection, care and education have always been a key priority for the Party, the State, families and society in Viet Nam. These priorities have been institutionalized in Viet Nam's Constitution, national legislation and national programmes on child protection, care and education. In short, Vietnamese society and its leaders stand as one in its traditional belief that saving the best for its children is the right thing to do, because the children of today are the world of tomorrow.

More than two decades of economic reforms starting from 1986, as part of the Doi Moi (economic renovation process) to transform Viet Nam's centrally-planned economy into a socialist-oriented market one, have yielded tremendous socio-economic development. Such rapid development has also translated into some remarkable achievements in child protection, care and education. The nation's legal system and policies have been fine-tuned, State management has been enhanced, greater resources have been allocated to children, children's healthcare and nutrition have been considerably improved, school enrolment and completion rates have climbed and the commitment to building a secure and healthy environment for children is being honoured. In other words, the rights of children in Viet Nam have become increasingly respected.

However, children's development in Viet Nam has been adversely affected by disparities in economic development and a widening gap in living conditions between different regions and communities. In addition, the changing roles and values in traditional families and in certain social perceptions and norms have also impacted on children. Meanwhile, the number of disadvantaged children, including early working children, has risen.

It should be noted, however, that the concept of child labour (CL) does not encompass all working children. Given that Viet Nam's economy is characterized by the major role played by households and underdeveloped labour forces, children of suitable age groups can perform certain work as long as it does not have a negative impact on their health, education and general development. Yet, many children are engaged in excessive work or in hazardous-at-risk jobs that deprive them of education and adversely affect their health and physical development. To address these challenges, State policies are needed to prevent, intervene and support children to build an enabling environment for their comprehensive development.

To establish a national CL database and contribute to the global target of eliminating the worst forms of CL by 2016, Viet Nam's General Statistics Office (GSO), with financial assistance from the U.S. Government and technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO) through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), conducted the first nationwide survey on child labour.

The **"Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2012"**, prepared by Viet Nam's Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA) – an affiliate of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), is developed from the data set provided by the GSO with special technical assistance from ILO expert Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri, Senior Statistician and SIMPOC (Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour) Coordinator based in ILO-IPEC Geneva. The MOLISA is grateful for the inputs provided by different ministries, organizations and individuals to finalize this report.



Gyorgy Janos Sziraczki
Director,
ILO country office for Viet Nam



Doan Mau Diep
Deputy Minister,
Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

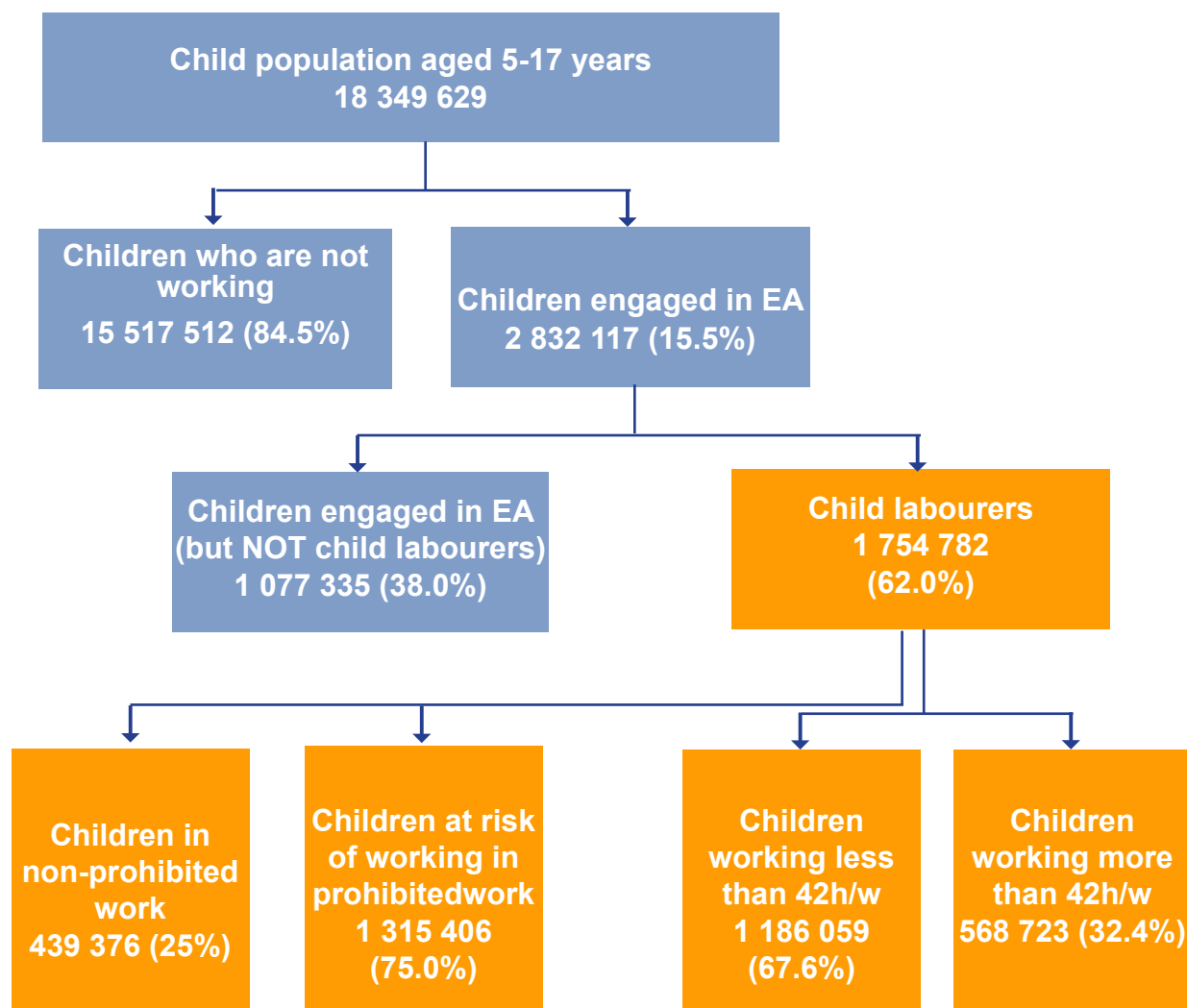
Main findings

1. As of 2012, there were more than 18.3 million children in the 5-17 year age group (child population) in Viet Nam, with boys making up 52.3 per cent and girls 47.7 per cent. The child population accounted for 20.7 per cent of the national population.
2. Regarding age groups, 52.8 per cent of children are aged 5-11, 22.5 per cent are aged 12-14 and 24.7 per cent are aged 15-17 years.
3. Viet Nam has made considerable achievements in universal education thanks to the Law on Education and various support programmes for disadvantaged children. As a result, the majority of Vietnamese children have access to schooling. Statistically, 93.4 per cent of five-year-old children go to kindergartens, while 90.3 per cent of children aged 6-17 go to school or receive formal vocational training. However, nearly 10 per cent of those in the 6-17 age group do not attend school, 4.7 per cent of whom will never attend school.
4. More than half of children aged 5-17 are engaged in household chores, of which the majority spend about 5-20 hours per week. Generally, children in rural areas tend to engage in household chores more than those in cities, girls work more than boys and the number of working hours increases with age.
5. Out of Viet Nam's child population of 18.3 million, one-sixth (2.83 million) are engaged in some forms of economic activities (EA), 42.6 per cent of whom are girls. Nearly 86 per cent of these working children live in rural areas and two-thirds belong to the 15-17 age group. The slow rate of economic development in some parts of Viet Nam means children as young as 12-years-old can be involved in EA. However, their engagement in EA affects their schooling. Specifically, about 41.6 per cent of working children do not attend school (more than 2 per cent of whom never attend school). A number of children work relatively long hours, as 27.4 per cent of such children on average work more than 42 hours per week. Specifically, more than 70 per cent work in the agricultural sector and 74 per cent do unpaid household work. Of the 120 types of EA that children are engaged in, 20 forms of EA, most of which are related to crop cultivation and animal husbandry, attract more than 87.6 per cent of working children. Regarding work venues, the majority of work is done at home and on paddy fields, while less work was observed in construction sites, hotels and restaurants, factories/ateliers, offices, street or mines/quarries. Payment for working children is relatively high with 38 per cent on average earning more than VND4.5 million per month. Regarding reasons for working, about one-third of working children have to work and a smaller number choose to work and learn a trade, especially if working children are motivated by high payment.
6. Some 1.75 million working children are categorized as "child labourers", accounting for 9.6 per cent of the national child population (5-17 years) or 62 per cent of children engaged in EA, in which 40.2 per cent are girls. Nearly 85 per cent of these children live in rural areas and 60 per cent belong to the 15-17 year age group. These children start work at a relatively young age. The common starting age is 12-years-old and higher and nearly 55 per cent of child labourers do not attend school (5 per cent of whom never attend

school). Regarding the composition of economic sectors, more than 67 per cent work in agriculture, 15.7 per cent in industry and construction and 16.7 per cent in services. At the 3-digit occupation level, these children work in 111 EA in all three economic sectors, but the majority (87.6 per cent) is engaged in 23 EA. Common workplaces are plantations/farms/gardens, at home or mobile venues. A significant number of working children operate in open-air workplaces that demand great mobility and expose children to activities with high accident risks, extreme temperatures and toxic environments which can inflict injuries and damage children's physical development. Regarding payment, 38.2 per cent of households with child labourers earn an average monthly salary of VND4.5 million (62.1 per cent of these children belong to the 15-17 year age group).

7. Some 48,715 child labourers, equivalent to 2.8 per cent of the child labourers in Viet Nam, work in the garment, textile and footwear sectors, with more than 81 per cent girls and nearly 82 per cent in the 15-17 year age bracket. In the textile industry, children are involved in different production stages, including product finalization. In the garment sector, working children are mostly found in apparel tailoring, excluding outfits made from animal skin and fur. In the footwear industry, the engagement of children is recorded in leather tanning, processing and dyeing as well as the production of handbags, saddles and suitcases.
8. Up to 7,650 children aged 5-17 are domestic workers, accounting for 0.5 per cent of child labourers and 0.04 per cent of the national child population, of which more than 96 per cent are girls and almost 4 per cent boys. The average age of child domestic workers is lower than that of child labourers.
9. Out of 1.75 million child labourers, nearly 569,000 (32.4 per cent) work an average of more than 42 hours per week. These long work hours severely limit schooling, with 96.2 per cent of these children not attending school.
10. Of the 1.75 million child labourers, about 1.31 million (i.e. nearly 75, 46.5 and 7.2 per cent of child labourers, working children and the 5-17 year age group, respectively) are identified as children who are AT RISK of engagement in activities prohibited for adolescent workers or in hazardous working environments as outlined in Circular No.09-TT/LB, dated 13 April 1995.

**Graph 1. Distribution of child population aged 5-17 years in Viet Nam
by status of participation in EA in 2012**



Source: National Child Labour Survey, 2012.



SECTION 1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES ON CHILD CARE, PROTECTION AND CHILD LABOUR

1.1. Guidelines from the Communist Party of Viet Nam on child care and protection

“Child care, education and protection have always been of a strategic priority, greatly contributing to the future human resources for the national cause of industrialization and modernization as well as integration into the world. Investment in our children, therefore, is the investment in our future. It is the Party, authorities and organizations at all levels and the society as a whole who have to adhere to this principle”.

The first Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in 1946 acknowledged the guarantee of children’s rights, as stipulated in Article 14 “*Children are cared and protected*”. This principle of child care and protection was also enshrined in the Vietnamese Constitution in 1959, 1980 and the 1992. Under the 2013 Constitution, Article 37 states that “Children shall be protected, cared for and educated by the State, family and society; children may participate in child-related issues. Harassing, persecuting, maltreating, abandoning or abusing children, exploiting child labour or other acts that violate children’s rights are prohibited”.

The Party’s guidelines on child care and protection have remained a highly significant part of the nation’s human development priorities over time. The Platforms for National Construction in the Transitional Period to Socialism in 1991 (the 7th Party’s Congress) and in 2011 (the 11th Party’s Congress), underlined that: “The people are the centre of the national development strategy; respect and protect human rights, incorporate human rights as part of the rights and interests of the nation, the people and the right to be the owner of the country; implement appropriate and just social policies, ensuring the equality in the rights and duties of the citizens; support the elderly and disabled solitary, workers with the loss of working ability and orphans; ensure gender equality and child protection, care and education.”

Guidelines enshrined in Party documents and the Constitution have played a decisive role in child care and protection achievements in past years, having laid the foundation for national legal framework and policies regulating the protection, care and education of children as well as directing authorities in the formulation and implementation of plans and programmes to further protect children.

1.2. Legislation, policies and programmes on child protection and care

National child care and protection legislation has been greatly enhanced in recent times, building on Viet Nam’s achievement as the first Asian country and the second nation in the world to ratify the CRC on 20 February 1990. Since then, the Vietnamese Government has proactively incorporated related international laws into its national legal documents and accelerated the implementation of policies protecting children’s rights. As of 2012, Viet Nam’s national child protection and care legislation is in step with international law and responsive to emerging social patterns, creating a comprehensive legal corridor to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation, particularly those categorized under the law as children needing special protection.

¹Directive No.20/CT-TW on 5 November 2012 by the Politburo on strengthening the role of the Party in child care, education and protection.

Viet Nam's Law on Child Protection, Care and Education, passed by the National Assembly in 1991 and revised in 2004, outlines the key principles, roles and responsibilities of child protection institutions as part of a comprehensive legal framework that recognizes the development of children as being the future of the nation. This law contains a chapter on children requiring special protection, which underlines the necessity of such regulations in protecting children's physical and mental development as well as their recovery from abuse. These clauses are representative of efforts to support the recovery and reintegration of these children back into their families and society.

The issue of child protection and care is also reflected in other examples of significant legislation. The 1995 Civil Code (revised in 2005) emphasizes the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status and religion, underlined by recognition of the rights of the individual. The 1999 Penal Code specifies seven crimes relating to child molestation, while the Civil Procedure Code (revised in 2004) details the appeal regulations and procedures for reviewing women- and children-related cases. The Law on the Marriage and the Family (revised in 2000) encourages gender equality in marriage and equal treatment between boys and girls and between legitimate and illegitimate children. The 2007 Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control underlines that domestic violence (including that against children) is illegal, while the Military Service Law (passed in 1981 and amended in 2005) stipulates that the legal age of conscription for male is 18 years. All of this legislation aims to protect the rights of children.

1.3. Law and policies on CL and programmes to prevent CL

Law and policies on CL

Addressing CL has always been a focus for the Party, State and society. In 1947, the then President Ho Chi Minh signed Decree No.29-SL on 12 March regulating children- and CL-related issues. Specifically, Article 12 prohibited the teaching of a trade to children under the age of 12, Article 106 forbade the employment of women and children for night work and Article 131 banned the employment of girls aged under 15 years to work as a songstress or dancer.

Of note, the Vietnamese Government has ratified two fundamental ILO Conventions on CL, namely Convention 138 on the minimum age of admission to employment and work (1973) and Convention 182 on the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of CL (1999). Subsequently, Viet Nam has issued numerous legal documents engaging CL, with the Labour Code (1994) considered the most comprehensive legal document addressing the employment of children and adolescent workers.

The amended 2007 Labour Code stipulates a complete ban on the employment of children under 15 years of age (excluding the list of work approved by MOLISA) and includes articles regulating employers of adolescent workers .

²Specifically:

1. The Labour Code 2007 (Article 120) requires employers of underage workers to prepare a dossier on the latter's work and health check reports. For certain activities listed by MOLISA, employers are not allowed to ask such labourers to work more than seven hours per day or 42 hours per week, work overtime and/or work at night.
2. Under Joint Circular No.09/TT-LB on 13 April 1995 by MOLISA and the Ministry of Health, the employment of adolescent workers is banned in 13 harmful working conditions and 81 specific EA.
3. Circular No.21/1999/TT-BLDTBXH on 11 September 1999 stipulates a list of work that can be performed by children.

National programmes to prevent CL

Since the early 1990s, Viet Nam has developed a number of child care and protection programmes regulating the issue of child labour, including:

- The National Plan of Action for Children for 1991-2000
- The National Plan of Action for Children for 2001-2010 (Decision No.23/2001/QD-TTg on 26/2/2001)
- The National Plan of Action for the Protection of Children Living in Special Circumstances for 1999-2002 (Decision No.134/1999 on 31/5/1999) focuses on the protection of street children, children working in hazardous environments or those whose lives, health and dignity are threatened
- National Programme of Action for Preventing the Issues of Street Children, Sexually Abused Children and Children Working in Hazardous Environments for 2004-2010. Its target is to reduce the number of street children and children working in hazardous environments by 90 per cent and reintegrate 70 per cent of those rescued back into their families
- The National Plan of Action for the Protection of Children for 2011-2015 (Decision No.267/QD-TTg on 22/02/2011) minimizes and supports children living in special circumstances, including CL.

SECTION 2. NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2012

2.1. Brief introduction to the survey

The GSO, at the request of the Bureau of Child Protection and Care with technical support from the ILO in Viet Nam, conducted a national survey on CL in 2012 to build a national CL database and work towards the targeted elimination of the worst forms of CL.

The survey's goal is to collect data and paint an accurate picture of child workers and CL across the country, specifically:

- To identify the scale, distribution and characteristics of child workers and CL in Viet Nam
- To study the causes and consequences of CL.

The nationwide survey's respondents are households with children in the 5-17 year age group, with questions designed to gain information about household members, household characteristics and accommodation arrangements. The respondents are heads of households or children aged 5-17 with permission to participate from their parents or guardians.

The information gained from the survey covers:

- i) General characteristics of household members aged 5-17
- ii) Education levels of household members aged 5-17
- iii) Economic activities of household members aged 5-17
- iv) Health and safety standards for working children aged 5-17
- v) Household chores of children aged 5-17
- vi) Household particulars.

The Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2012 (NCLS) was incorporated in the GSO's annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) implemented during March, April and May 2012 with a sample of 50,640 households nationwide (i.e. approximately 16,880 households/month). Data from 41,459 children in the 5-17 year age group was collected and all statistical analysis conducted by the GSO.

2.2. Concepts of children and CL

a) Child

The CRC defines a child as "every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier"⁴.

Viet Nam's Law on Child Protection, Care and Education defines a child as "a Vietnamese citizen aged under 16 years"⁵.

Under Viet Nam's Labour Code, adolescent workers are people under 18 years old⁶.

³The Annual Labour Force Survey 2012 covers six socio-economic regions and two cities – Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City – which are the most populated and developed in Viet Nam.

⁴Article 1, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention was approved on 20 November 1989 and came into effect on 2 September 1990. Some 191 countries have ratified this Convention.

⁵Article 1, Viet Nam's Law on Child Protection, Care and Education, 2004.

⁶Article 161, Viet Nam's Labour Code, 2012.

b) Children engaged in EA

Refers to a child engaged in activities of economic production, trading and services that are either for consumption or sale. These activities can be paid or unpaid, part-time or full time, occasional or regular, legal or illegal and at least one hour on any day during the reference week .

Engagement in household chores or chores at school done by the child is excluded from the definition of economic activity (work).

c) Child labour

Until now, a consistent concept of CL has not existed. The common definition of CL in Viet Nam is, however, classified according to guidelines under ILO international conventions.

The concept of CL under ILO Convention No.138

The ILO's Convention No.138 defines different minimum ages for employment, including the general minimum age, the minimum age applied to hazardous work and the minimum age applied to light work, specifically:

Table 1. Minimum ages of employment under ILO Convention No.138

Minimum age of employment	Minimum age applied to every country	Minimum age-exception for developing countries
General minimum age (Article 2)	Not under 15 years	Not under 14 years
Minimum age applied to hazardous work (Article 3)	Not under 18 years	Not under 16 years. Their morals and safety should be ensured
Minimum age applied to light work (Article 7)		13-15 years

The concept of CL under Viet Nam's national legislation

There is no common understanding of CL in Viet Nam. However, the provisions in the Labour Code 2007 are basically in accordance with international legislation on CL.

Article 119: An underage employee is one under 18 years old

Article 120: The admission of children under 15 years of age to work shall be prohibited, except in certain categories of occupations and work as prescribed by the MOLISA.

Article 121:

1. An employer is only permitted to employ underageworkers in occupations suitable to the health of such workers that ensure their physical, spiritual and personal development.

⁷Reference week is a period of seven days preceding the survey date.

2. An employer shall only be permitted to employ underage workers to work overtime or work at night in certain categories of occupations and work determined by the MOLISA.

d) A child engaged in hazardous work

Under Article 3 (d) of ILO Convention No.182, “hazardous work” is defined as work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. This category is detailed in Article 3, sub-paragraph (iv) of ILO Convention No.182 on the **worst forms of CL**.

e) Worst forms of CL

Under Article 3, ILO Convention No.182, the worst forms of CL include:

- (i) All forms of slavery and practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict
- (ii) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances
- (iii) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties
- (iv) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child.

2.3. Children as defined by the Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2012

a) Children engaged in EA

This includes children in the 5-17 year age group engaged in activities of economic production, trading and services for consumption or sale that can be paid or unpaid, part-time or full time, occasional or regular, legal or illegal and at least one hour on any day during the reference week. Engagement in household chores is excluded.

b) Child labourers

Not all working children are identified as child labourers. Those engaged in light work for an accepted duration of time or in work excluded from the list of prohibited work under the Inter-Ministerial Circular No.09-TT/LB are not child labourers. Only work classified as having a negative impact on the physical and psychological development as well as dignity of children is defined as CL. Though there is no universally accepted interpretation of CL, countries generally categorize children performing work prohibited under national legislation, the worst forms of CL under ILO’s Convention No.182 or in hazardous working conditions as child labourers.

Regarding working conditions, the number of working hours is one of the main criteria to define a child labourer. Specifically, exceeding one hour/day (or five hours/week) is applied for the 5-11 year age group. Similarly, exceeding four hours/day (or 24 hours/week) and seven hours/day (or 42 hours/week) are applied for the 12-14 and 15-17 year age groups, respectively. Hence, in this survey child labourers include those:

- (i) From 5-11 years old: engaged in EA for one hour or more in any day in the reference week and for five hours or more in the reference week.
- (ii) From 12-14 years old: engaged in EA for four hours or more in any day in the reference week and for 24 hours or more in the reference week.
- (iii) From 15-17 years old: engaged in EA for seven hours or more in any day in the reference week and for 42 hours or more in the reference week.
- (iv) From 5-17 years old: engaged in work prohibited for underage employees in accordance with Inter-Ministerial Circular No.09-TT/LB dated 13 April 1995 by MOH and MOLISA on Harmful working conditions and works prohibited for employment of adolescent workers⁹.

c) CL in hazardous work

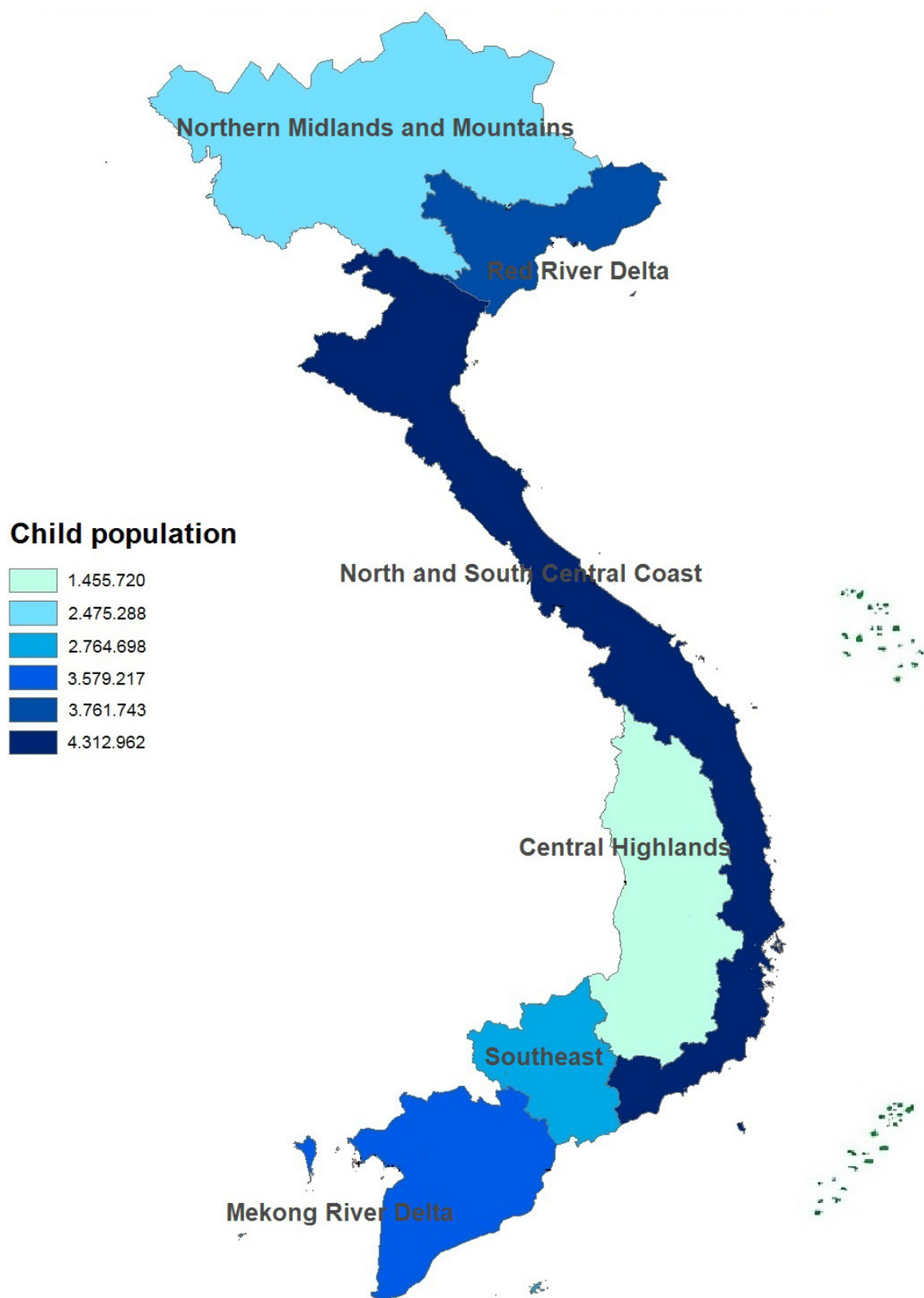
Despite the survey seeking information about working conditions (criterion (iv) of Subsection 2.3b) and especially hazardous working conditions as stipulated in Inter-Ministerial Circular No.09-TT/LB issued on 13 April 1995, the collected data was insufficient to identify CL in hazardous work. Criterion (iv) was instead used to distinguish CL in criteria (i), (ii) and (iii) of Subsection 2.3b and divided into two main groups: children engaged in occupations AT RISK of falling into the list of prohibited work under Inter-Circular No.09 and children engaged in work not prohibited under Inter-Ministerial Circular No.09-TT/LB dated 13 April 1995.

⁸See the Inter-Ministerial Circular 09-TT/LB attached in Appendix 4.

⁹For example: the survey identified children working in timber loading and carrying, but did not specify the working conditions for carrying or loading timber with a diameter of 35 centimetres or more by hand, wooden containers or slides.



Diagram 2. Distribution of child population aged 5 - 17 By economic region



Source: Data from National Child Labour Survey, 2012.

2.1. Population of children aged 5-17

As estimated from the NCLS, the total population of Viet Nam in 2012 was 88,687,810, with nearly 49.5 per cent men and more than 50.5 per cent women. The size of the 5-17 year age group is estimated to be 18,349,629 people, accounting for 20.7 per cent of the national population, with boys making up 52.2 per cent and girls 47.8 per cent. This age bracket constitutes 18.4 per cent of the urban population and 21.8 per cent of the rural one.

Out of the 5-17 year age group, 52.8 per cent are aged 5-11, 22.5 per cent are aged 12-14 and 24.7 per cent 15-17.

Compared to the national 2009 Population and Housing Census, the NCLS 2012 reveals a downward trend in the proportion of the 5-17 age group within the national population, with the decrease in girls more dramatic than in boys¹⁰.

Table 2.1. Child population by age group and gender				
Age group	Number	Rate (%)	Gender (%)	
			Male	Female
National				
Total	88 687 810	100.0	49.47	50.53
0-4	6 604 321	7.45	53.67	46.33
5-11	9 684 196	10.92	52.26	47.74
12-14	4 128 525	4.66	51.41	48.59
15-17	4 536 908	5.12	53.01	46.99
18-64	56 878 683	64.13	49.24	50.76
65+	6 855 177	7.73	39.94	60.06
Urban				
Total	28 724 347	100.0	48.69	51.31
0-4	2 069 437	7.20	53.96	46.04
5-11	2 850 019	9.92	52.64	47.36
12-14	1 132 634	3.94	51.28	48.72
15-17	1 308 059	4.55	50.48	49.52
18-64	19 233 157	66.96	48.00	52.00
65+	2 131 041	7.42	41.97	58.03
Rural				
Total	59 963 462	100.0	49.85	50.15
0-4	4 534 884	7.56	53.53	46.47
5-11	6 834 177	11.40	52.10	47.90
12-14	2 995 892	5.00	51.46	48.54
15-17	3 228 848	5.38	54.03	45.97
18-64	37 645 526	62.78	49.87	50.13
65+	4 724 136	7.88	39.03	60.97

¹⁰In 2009, children aged 5-17 accounted for 22.4 per cent of the population, with girls comprising 48.6 per cent.

2.2. Children's participation in education

a) Children attending school

Viet Nam has notched up considerable achievements in education, in large part due to the Law on Education and policies supporting children with special needs.

Specifically, 90.5 per cent of children aged 5-17 attend school, with 93.4 per cent of children aged 5 attending pre-school and 90.3 per cent of those aged 6-17 having access to formal education¹¹.

Regarding gender, the enrolment rate of girls is higher than of boys in all levels of formal schools, regions and age groups.

Table 2.2a. Children attending school by age groups						
School enrolment	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (per cent)			
			5 y/o	6-11	12-14	15-17
National	18 349 629	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	16 610 257	90.5	93.4	98.3	92.6	73.5
Not attending school	1 716 767	9.4	6.0	1.6	7.3	26.5
Unreported	22 605	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0

b) Children not attending school

At the time of the survey, 1,716,767 children aged 5-17 nationwide (or 9.4 per cent of the relevant population) did not attend school. Aside from the pre-school group, the non-enrolment rate tends to increase with age. Specifically, the non-enrolment figures are 1.6, 7.3 and 26.5 per cent for the 6-11, 12-14 and 15-17 year age groups, respectively.

Causes of children not attending school

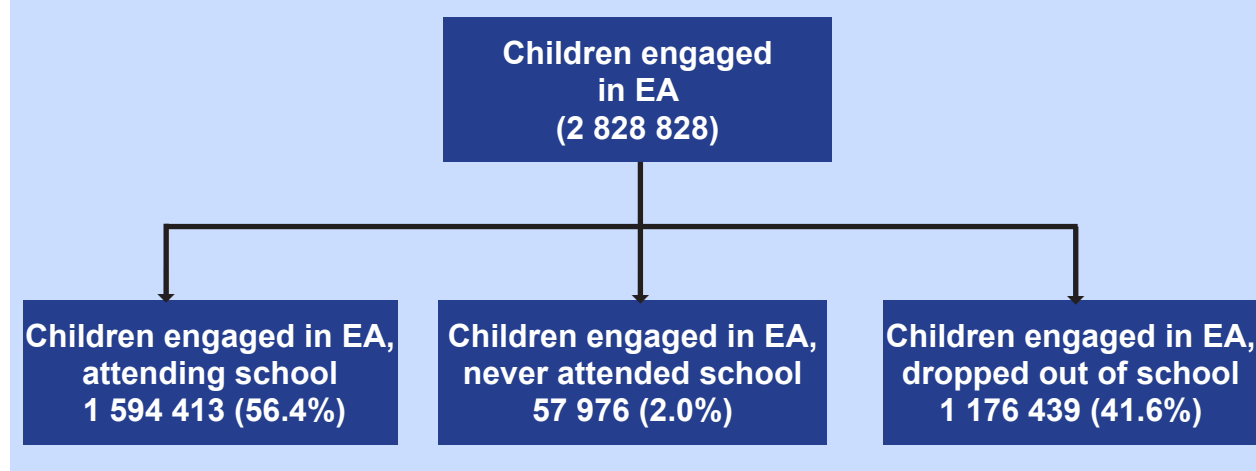
Of those not attending school, about 38.3 per cent were not interested in schooling, while 16.7 per cent engaged in a paid job or household work. In addition, a lack of money for schooling (9.2 per cent), disability/illness (5.8 per cent) and family resistance (3.4 per cent) contributed to school non-enrolments.

¹¹Children attending school include those participating in basic education and vocational schools.

¹²Refers to courses lasting three months or more.

Table 2.2b. Children not attending school by causes and age groups						
Causes	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)			
			5	6-11	12-14	15-17
Completed school ¹²	7 805	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Too old for school	5 317	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2
Disabled/illness	99 866	5.8	4.6	27.5	6.0	3.5
No school/school too distant	50 185	2.9	18.6	4.6	4.6	1.2
Unable to afford schooling	157 681	9.2	7.1	12.1	14.3	7.7
Family prevented schooling	59 089	3.4	26.9	9.2	3.9	1.1
Not interested in schooling	657 118	38.3	9.6	32.7	47.3	38.6
Education not valued	1 046	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
School unsafe	1 285	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Learnt a job	24 919	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
Work for payment as employee/ paid or unpaid family worker	286 618	16.7	0.0	2.4	13.5	20.2
Help at home with household chores	74 450	4.3	0.0	2.2	5.4	4.6
Other	286 487	16.7	32.5	8.4	2.8	20.0
Unidentified reasons	4 899	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2
Total	1716 767	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Graph 2. Distribution of children engaged in EA by school enrolment status



The causes for non-enrolment vary in different age groups, specifically:

- In the age group for 5-year-olds, families unwilling to send children to school and the non-availability of schools in the locality are the most common reasons.
- Common causes for the 6-11 age group include children's lack of interest in schooling (32.7 per cent) and the inability to pay for education (12.1 per cent). Also, 27.5 per cent fail to attend school due to disability/illness.

¹¹Children attending school include those participating in basic education and vocational schools.

¹²Refers to courses lasting three months or more.

- For the 12-14 age group, a lack of interest in schooling accounts for more than 47.3 per cent of non-attendances. Of note, the motivation to work for payment (13.5 per cent) emerges in the sample.
- In the 15-17 age bracket, no interest in schooling is the most common reason (38.6 per cent), while more than 20 per cent do not attend school because they want/have to work for payment.

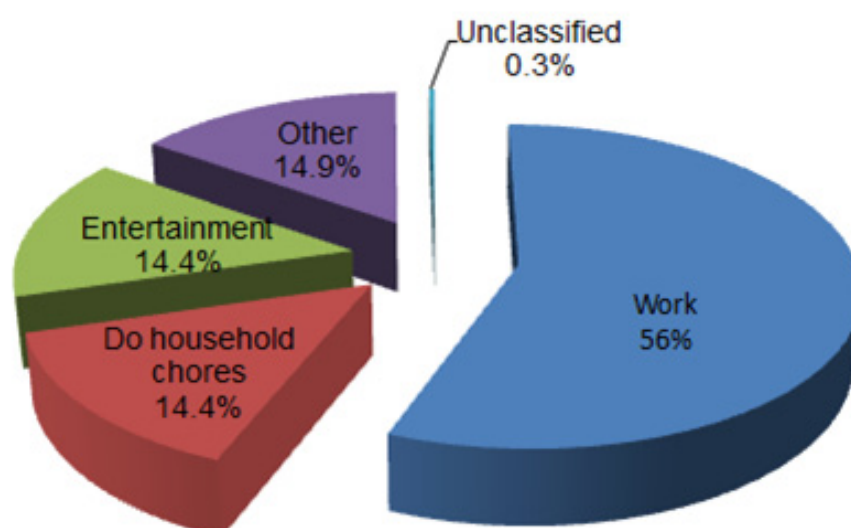
Time utilisation of children who do not attend school

Children who fail to attend school are more prone to engage in EA and CL. In general, the higher the school enrolment rate, the lower the CL rate. Hence, this survey set out to learn how children not attending school spend their time to gain insight into their level of engagement in EA and/or CL.

The survey discovered that more than 80 per cent of these children spend their time working or helping their family with household chores.

Children who do not attend school often spend their time on work, household chores and entertainment activities. Generally, 70 per cent of such children's time is spent on work or chores, while playing and other activities make up 30 per cent. The differences in time utilisation among age groups is also striking, as only 9.7 per cent of children aged 5-11 spend time on work, while those aged 12-14 spend 57.4 per cent of their time on work with a further jump to 64 per cent for the 15-17 age group. These findings reveal that increased age results in increased workloads, with less time for entertainment. In general, girls spend more time working and less time playing than boys. However, there is no difference in time utilisation patterns between urban and rural areas.

Figure 1. Time utilisation of children who do not attend school

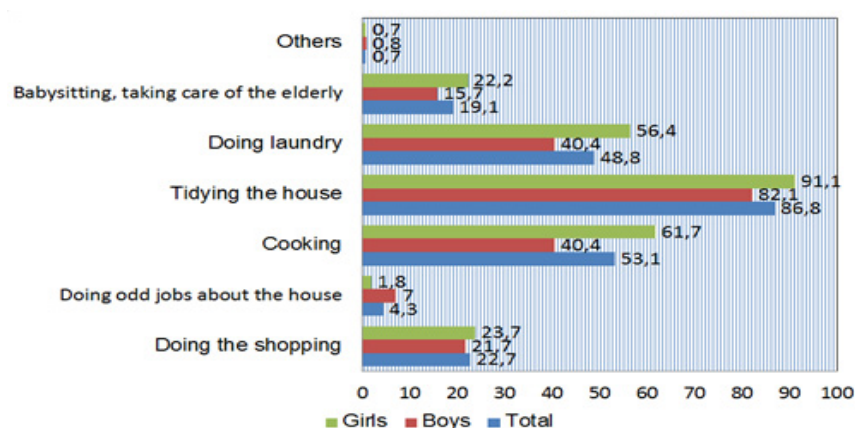


¹³ Includes both paid work and work within the household.

2.3. Children engaged in household chores

The survey estimates that about 9,956,000 children aged 5-17 (more than half of the population of this age group) are engaged in household chores, 57.2 per cent of which are girls. Common housework includes babysitting, cleaning, cooking, doing laundry and caring for sick household members.

Figure 2. Children's household chores by type of work (%)



The majority of these children (63.8 per cent) spend about 5-20 hours/week doing household chores and 30.7 per cent work less than five hours/week. However, about 4.6 per cent work 20-40 hours and approximately 1.7 per cent is busy for more than 40 hours a week doing chores.

In general, children in rural areas tend to spend more time on chores than those in urban centres, as do girls and children of older age groups.

Table 2.3. Children doing household chores by working hours and age groups

Number of hours (per week)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5-11	12-14	15-17
Total	9 956 211	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	3 056 413	30.70	44.58	27.09	21.33
5 - < 20	6 351 659	63.80	53.23	67.51	70.01
20 - < 40	461 651	4.64	1.60	4.91	7.18
> 40	21 154	0.21	0.02	0.10	0.50
Children attending school	8 916 606	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	2 830 624	31.75	44.71	27.62	21.31
5 - < 20	5 718 222	64.13	53.16	67.89	72.65
20 - < 40	320 870	3.60	1.54	4.04	5.49
> 40	3 608	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.06
Children not attending school	1 039 605	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	225 789	21.72	35.82	19.72	21.41
5 - < 20	633 437	60.93	57.32	62.32	60.76
20 - < 40	140 781	13.54	5.43	16.94	13.07
> 40	17 547	1.69	1.21	0.49	2.06

2.4. Children engaged in EA

In this survey, the EA group is defined as those children aged 5-17 years engaged in activities of economic production, trading and services for consumption or sale that can be paid or unpaid, part or full time, occasional or regular, legal or illegal and at least one hour on any day during the reference week.

The survey estimates that 2.83 million out of Viet Nam's 18.3million child population (or 15.5 per cent) are engaged in EA. Regarding location, the share of children in urban areas engaged in EA is 7.56 per cent, while in rural areas it is 2.5 times higher at 18.62 per cent.

Table 2.4. Children engaged in EA (%)

Category	No. of children	Rate (%)	Age group (%)		
			5-11	12-14	15-17
National	18 349 629	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children not engaged in EA	15 517 512	84.6	96.3	79.0	64.6
Children engaged in EA	2 832 117	15.4	3.7	21.0	35.4
	5 290 712	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban					
Children not engaged in EA	4 890 732	92.4	92.6	90.1	81.3
Children engaged in EA	399 980	7.6	1.5	9.9	18.7
	13 058 917	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural					
Children not engaged in EA	10 626 780	81.4	95.4	74.7	57.9
Children engaged in EA	2 432 137	18.6	4.6	25.3	42.1

As observed from the survey, only a small number of children in the 5-11 year age group engage in EA, 1.5 and 4.6 per cent in urban and rural areas, respectively. However, one-in-five aged 12 or older or one-in-three aged 15 or older on a national scale work in EA. Moreover, children in rural areas tend to work in EA at an earlier age and in a higher absolute number overall.



Note: Number codes for cities/provinces

I. RED RIVER DELTA

- 1 Ha Noi *
- 2 Vinh Phuc
- 3 Bac Ninh
- 4 Hung Yen
- 5 Ha Nam
- 6 Hai Duong
- 7 Hai Phong *
- 8 Thai Binh
- 9 Nam Dinh
- 10 Ninh Binh

II. NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS

- 11 Lai Chai
- 12 Lao Cai
- 13 Dien Bien
- 14 Son La
- 15 Yen Bai
- 16 Hoa Binh
- 17 Ha Gian
- 18 Cao Bang
- 19 Tuyen Quang
- 20 Bac Kan
- 21 Lang Son
- 22 Thai Nguyen
- 23 Bac Giang
- 24 Quang Ninh
- 25 Phu Tho

III. NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST

- 6 Thanh Hoa
- 7 Nghe An
- 28 Ha Tinh
- 29 Quang Binh
- 30 Quang Tri
- 31 Thua Thien-Hue
- 32 Da Nang*
- 33 Quang Nam
- 34 Quang Ngai
- 35 Binh Dinh
- 36 Phu Yen
- 37 Khanh Hoa
- 38 Ninh Thuan
- 39 Binh Thuan

IV. CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

- 40 Kon Tum
- 41 Gia Lai
- 42 Dak Lak
- 43 Dak Nong
- 44 Lam Dong

V. SOUTHEAST

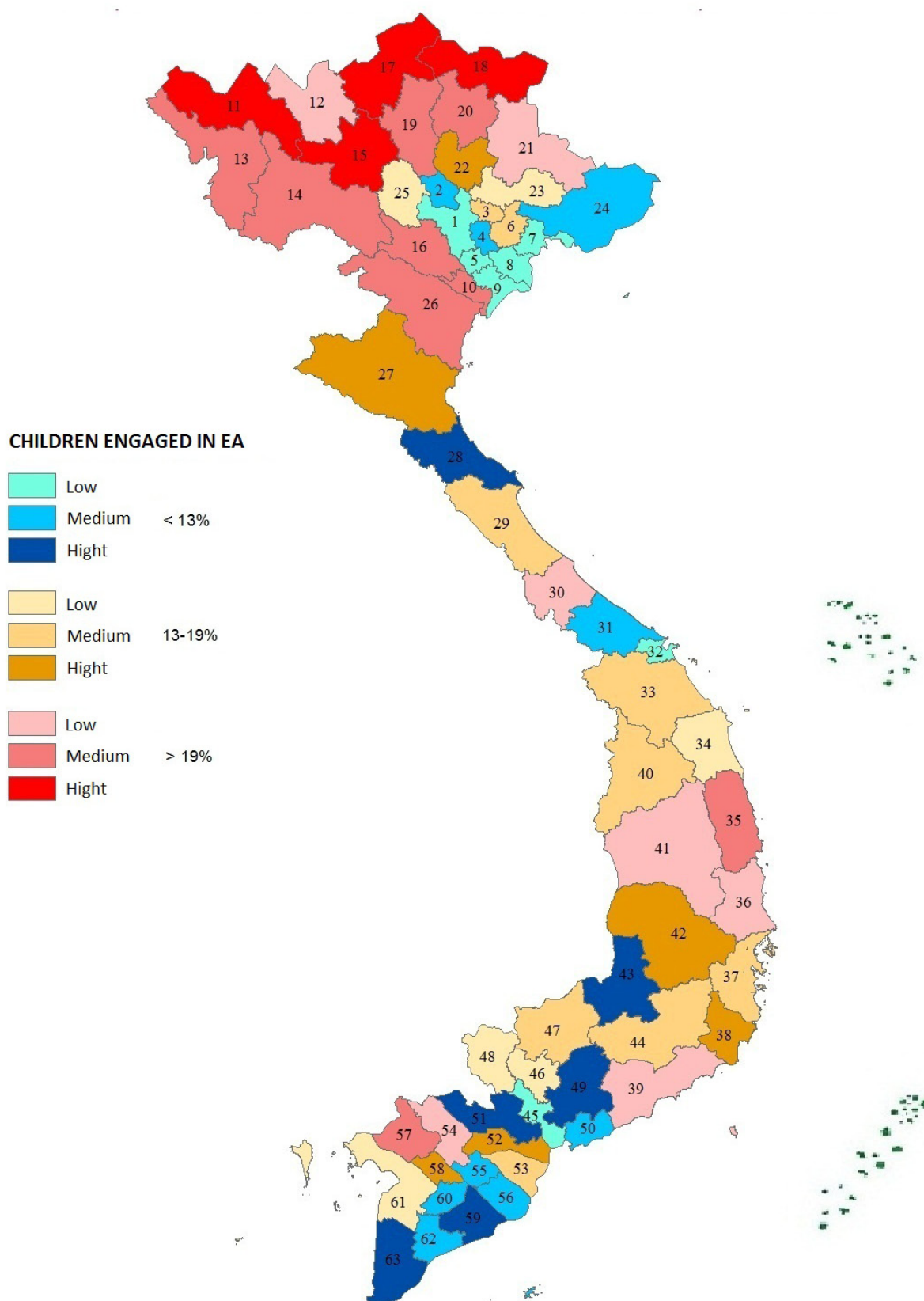
- 45 Ho Chi Minh *
- 46 Binh Duong
- 47 Binh Phuoc
- 48 Tay Ninh
- 49 Dong Nai
- 50 Ba Ria-Vung Tau

VI. MEKONG RIVER DELTA

- 51 Long An
- 52 Tien Giang
- 53 Ben Tre
- 54 Dong Thap
- 55 Vinh Long
- 56 Tra Vinh
- 57 An Giang
- 58 Can Tho*
- 59 Soc Trang
- 60 Hau Giang
- 61 Kien Giang
- 62 Bac Lieu
- 63 Ca Mau

** Municipality*

Diagram 2. Proportion of Children engaged in EA in local child population by province



Source: Data from National Child Labour Survey, 2012.

3.1. Size and distribution of children engaged in EA¹⁴

This survey reveals an estimated 2.83 million children nationwide, or 15.5 per cent of Viet Nam's child population, engaged in EA in 2012 with the gender mix being boys (57.4 per cent) and girls (42.6 per cent).

Rural area working children are significant in terms their large proportion in non-urban areas (18.6 per cent) and in the nationwide population of working children. Specifically, 2.43 million child workers are found in rural areas¹⁴, accounting for 85.8 per cent of 2.83 million such workers nationwide. A reason for this could be the income gap between urban and rural areas and child workers required to help increase household incomes. Furthermore, the rural economy's focus on agriculture, craftwork and household businesses offers children significant opportunities for participation in EA.

In urban areas, more than 400,000 children engaged in EA, making up just 14.1 per cent of children aged 5-17 there, a figure that is in stark contrast to rural areas.

Table 3.1. Size and distribution of children engaged in EA by gender and age groups					
Category	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5-11	12-14	15-17
National					
Total	2 832 117	100.0	12.6	30.7	56.7
Male	1 626 692	57.4	12.2	29.8	58.0
Female	1 205 425	42.6	13.3	31.8	54.9
Urban					
Total	399 980	100.0	11.1	27.9	61.0
Male	211 722	52.9	9.3	27.1	63.6
Female	188 258	47.1	13.0	28.8	58.2
Rural					
Total	2 432 137	100.0	12.9	31.2	55.9
Male	1 414 970	58.2	12.7	30.2	57.1
Female	1 017 167	41.8	13.3	32.4	54.3

Despite the low participation rate of children aged 5-11 (only 3.7 per cent of the national population of children in this age group and 1.5 and 4.6 per cent in urban and rural areas, respectively), its absolute number of almost 400,000 children poses potential challenges because these children are too young to be engaged in EA and are entitled to universal education under the Law on Education. Out of the working children in the 5-17 age group, about 870,000 (30.7 per cent) are aged 12-14 and 1,608,000 (56.7 per cent) are aged 15-17.

¹⁴Children doing household chores are not part of this group

¹⁴Only those who reside and work in rural areas are taken into account.

3.2. School attendance of children engaged in EA

A deeper understanding of school enrolments is important to identify the footprint EA leaves on children's schooling. If children can effectively combine schooling with work, EA could be considered voluntary or more acceptable to help families. On the other hand, if children quit school to work, EA can be considered compulsory work to meet the economic needs of children and their families.

The survey estimates that about 1,625,000 - or 56.4 per cent of working children - attend school, reflecting an acceptable basis for their work and schooling. However, 1,204,000 working children (or 43.6 per cent) fail to attend school and this group's rate of school attendance overall is considerably lower than the national child population (56.4 per cent versus 90.5 per cent).

Out of 2.83 million working children, 1.18 million are school dropouts (41.6 per cent) and about 57,976 children (2 per cent) have never been to school. The latter percentage is higher than the estimate 1.35 per cent of school-aged children who never go to school nationwide.

Table 3.2. Children engaged in EA by gender and school attendance status				
Category	Number of children	School attendance status (%)		
		Currently	Used to	Never
Male	1 624 684	53.6	44.3	2.0
Female	1 204 144	60.1	37.9	2.0
Unreported	3 289	-	-	-
Total	2 832 117	56.4	41.6	2.0

Regarding gender, girls tend to be better at combining work and study than boys with 60.1 per cent of working girls attending school, versus 53.6 per cent for boys. Boys outnumber girls in EA and have a higher dropout rate, which explains girls' higher rate of school attendance in all basic education levels.

3.3. Causes of children's engagement in EA

Children work for different reasons. One-in-five interviewed children reported they were required to work, one-in-four wanted to work and learn a trade, while one-in-six was not interested in/not good at schooling and wanted to work. This translates into approximately half of interviewed working children having labour-related reasons for such endeavours, i.e. wanting to work, having to work or learning a trade. A small proportion (5.5 per cent) work because their families cannot afford schooling.

The drivers of EA are also differentiated by age.

Though only 4.6 per cent of children aged 5-11 years work, the reasons behind their engagement in EA vary as 23.1 per cent are required to work, while 34.1 per cent want to work and/or learn a job. Only a small proportion work because their families cannot afford, or are not interested in/good at, schooling (2 and 3.5 per cent, respectively).

However, the last two reasons (i.e. unable to afford schooling and no interest in schooling/poor in studies) are stated more frequently in senior age groups. It seems from the age of

11 onwards (the age of the final primary school grade) children start wanting to work, to learn a trade and/or earn money to help their families, resulting in a higher rate of working children compared to the 5-11 age group. An analysis of household income can provide a better insight into the causes leading children to work.

Table 3.3. Causes of children's engagement in EA

Causes	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5-11	12-14	15-17
Have to work	649 554	22.9	23.1	30.1	19.0
Want to work/learn a job	751 421	26.5	34.1	26.0	25.1
Unable to afford schooling	157 085	5.5	2.0	4.5	6.9
No interest in schooling/poor in studies	423 492	15.0	3.5	9.3	20.6
Other	841 259	29.7	37.2	29.8	28.0
Unreported	9 306	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Total	2 832 117	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4. Sectoral composition of children engaged in EA

Working children are omnipresent in the three main economic sectors, but the vast majority (more than 2 million or 71.1 per cent) is engaged in agriculture work, with 469,000 (16.6 per cent) in services and 332,000 (11.7 per cent) in industry and construction.

Out of 2.43 million working children in rural areas, up to 1.88 million (77.3 per cent) work in agriculture. In urban areas, just 133,000 children (33.3 per cent of working children with urban residency status) undertake agricultural work. Regarding age groups, children less than 14-years-old tend to engage in agricultural work, while children aged 15-17 are less visible in this sector because they have more work options.

In rural and urban areas, industry and construction attracts three-quarters of working children aged 15-17, but much of such work is characterized by unsafe conditions, long hours and low pay.

Table 3.4. Children engaged in EA by economic sectors

Industry sector	Number of children	Rate (%)	By gender (%)		By age group (%)		
			Male	Female	5-11	12-14	15-17
National							
Total	2 832 117	100.0	57.4	42.6	12.7	30.7	56.7
I. Agriculture	2 014 018	71.1	59.3	40.7	12.8	33.8	53.4
II. Industry&Construction	332 218	11.7	55.5	44.5	8.5	16.0	75.5

¹⁶In Viet Nam, agricultural work is also undertaken in urban areas.

III. Services	469 112	16.6	50.9	49.1	14.1	28.1	57.8
Unreported	16 770	0.6	49.9	50.1	34.4	20.0	45.6
Urban							
Total	399 980	100.0	52.9	47.1	11.0	27.9	61.0
I. Agriculture	133 293	33.3	58.9	41.1	8.7	32.7	58.6
II. Industry& Construction	97 815	24.5	56.7	43.3	7.5	18.0	74.5
III. Services	165 548	41.4	46.5	53.5	14.7	30.0	55.2
Unreported	3 324	0.8	24.0	76.0	20.6	24.3	55.1
Rural							
Total	2 432 137	100.0	58.2	41.8	12.9	31.1	55.9
I. Agriculture	1 880 725	77.3	59.4	40.6	13.1	33.8	53.0
II. Industry& Construction	234 403	9.6	55.0	45.0	8.8	15.2	76.0
III. Services	303 563	12.5	53.3	46.7	13.7	27.1	59.2
Unreported	13 446	0.6	56.3	43.7	37.8	19.0	43.2

In industry-construction and services, boys are more frequently found working than girls, with boys making up 55.5 and 50.9 per cent versus of workers in the two sectors, respectively.

3.5. Types of work performed by children engaged in EA

The survey identified 120 EA (occupation classification by 3 digit level) performed by children, 20 of which attract an estimated 87.6 per cent of working children nationwide.

As the majority of children work in the agricultural sector, it dominates the list of work undertaken by children. Of the 20 EA most performed by children, nine are in agriculture attracting 81.2 per cent of working children and the rest 18.8 per cent attracted to five industry-construction activities and six services activities.

Table 3.5. Children engaged in EA by type of work (%)								
Code	Type of work (at three digit code) ¹⁷	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)			Gender	
				5-11	12-14	15-17	Male	Female
011	Growing of annual plants	850 215	30.0	6.2	27.0	66.8	55.2	44.8
012	Growing of perennial plants	181 469	6.4	8.8	32.8	58.3	64.3	35.7
014	Animal farming	717 391	25.3	22.5	41.7	35.9	58.5	41.5
015	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals	32 017	1.1	8.4	28.4	63.2	61.7	38.3
016	Agricultural service activities	19 220	0.7	5.2	22.2	72.6	81.4	18.6
022	Wood logging and other forestry product logging	69 462	2.5	15.9	44.9	39.3	60.3	39.7
023	Gathering of non-wood forest products	26 923	1.0	23.6	52.4	24.0	48.3	51.7

031	Fishing	59 961	2.1	11.6	31.6	56.8	90.0	10.0
032	Aquaculture	40 225	1.4	0.9	23.2	75.9	78.1	21.9
107	Manufacturing of other food products	22 860	0.8	12.7	21.8	65.5	28.9	71.1
141	Manufacturing of wearable apparel (except fur apparel)	47 343	1.7	9.2	10.0	80.7	20.7	79.3
162	Manufacture of wood, bamboo and neohouzeau products (except furniture), manufacture of straw and plaiting materials	18 784	0.7	10.6	23.1	66.3	52.4	47.6
310	Manufacturing of furniture (beds, wardrobes, tables and chairs)	24 480	0.9	0.0	15.4	84.6	73.1	26.9
410	Construction	56 223	2.0	0.0	9.0	91.0	99.0	1.0
471	Retail trade in stores of general sales	30 702	1.1	16.5	28.8	54.7	40.3	59.7
472	Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	54 887	1.9	16.0	32.5	51.5	55.7	44.3
478	Retail sales in markets and mobile sites	57 021	2.0	13.5	14.7	71.7	53.0	47.0
561	Restaurants and mobile catering services	90 029	3.2	15.9	25.8	58.3	39.9	60.1
563	Beverage services	59 933	2.1	17.7	33.9	48.3	35.9	64.1
963	Unclassified personal service activities	22 006	0.8	5.5	25.8	68.7	33.3	66.7
Total of 20 types of work		2 513 682	87.6	12.7	31.5	55.8	57.2	42.8
Total number of children engaged in EA		2 832 117	100.0	12.7	30.7	56.7	57.4	42.6

3.6. Working conditions of children performing EA

The survey was designed to identify hazardous work performed by children. Data was collected and contrasted with the list of jobs prohibited for underage workers under Circular No.09-TT/LB. The questionnaires, however, provided insufficient evidence for the classification of children in hazardous work or engaged in banned jobs. Hence, the data analysis will be used to warn of possible risks to working children.

Out of 2.83 million children engaged in EA, 1.31 million (accounting for 46.4 per cent) work in conditions at risk of being listed as prohibited employment under Circular No.09 (hereafter called hazardous-at-risk work), 60.7 per cent of whom are boys (799,000).

Generally, working children in rural areas are more likely to fall into this group than in urban areas, 46.9 versus 43.6 per cent, respectively.

¹⁸See Appendix, Circular No.09/TT-LB on 13 April 1995 jointly issued by MOH and MOLISA on hazardous working environments and employment prohibited for underage workers.

As highlighted in Point 3.7, 74.2 per cent of children engaged in EA are unpaid family workers and 18.2 per cent are paid workers. Therefore, heads of households and employers have important roles to play in allocating Circular No.09 compliant work for children.

Table 3.6. Work conditions for children engaged in EA				
Work conditions	Number of children	Rate (%)	Gender	
			Male	Female
Nationwide				
Total	2 832 117	100.0	57.4	42.6
Not listed in Circular No.09	1 516 711	53.6	54.6	45.4
At risk to be listed in Circular No.09	1 315 406	46.4	60.7	39.3
Urban area				
Total	399 980	100.0	52.9	47.1
Not listed in Circular No.09	225 759	56.4	48.6	51.4
At risk to be listed in Circular No.09	174 221	43.6	58.5	41.5
Rural area				
Total	2 432 137	100.0	58.2	41.8
Not listed in Circular No.09	1 290 952	53.1	55.6	44.4
At risk to be listed in Circular No.09	1 141 184	46.9	61.1	38.9

3.7. Work status and positions of children performing EA

As observed from survey data, the majority of working children are unpaid family workers¹⁹ (2.1 million or 74.2 per cent) and this percentage reduces when children grow older. Specifically, 88 per cent of working children aged 5-11, 83 per cent aged 12-14 and 66 per cent aged 15-17 are family workers.

However, about 513,000 (18 per cent of children estimated to be engaged in EA) are paid workers, but an insignificant proportion of children in the 5-11 and 12-14 age groups (3.7 and 9.2 per cent, respectively) are found in this employment. Only when children grow into the 15-17 year age bracket do we see a considerable rate (26.2 per cent) leave the household and work for employment. This trend needs further examination and attention as children seeking employment away from the household are prone to labour exploitation and abuse.

¹⁹Family workers are those working in household ateliers or business establishments, farms, and/or gardens and do not receive wages.

²⁰Own-account workers are those who are not formally employed by another person, but work ostensibly on their own behalf and thus have income.

Table 3.7 Children engaged in EA by work status

Work status	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)					
			5-11		12-14		15-17	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Employer	4 922	0.2	0	0.0	1 236	0.1	3 686	0.2
Own-account workers	210 306	7.4	28 831	8.0	69 076	8.0	112 398	7.0
Unpaid family worker	2 100 316	74.2	316 321	88.2	718 463	82.7	1 065 533	66.4
Wage worker	513 858	18.1	13 354	3.7	80 005	9.2	420 499	26.2
Unreported	2 715	0.1	0	0.0		0.1	2 715	0.2
Total	2 832 117	100.0	358 506	100.0	868 780	100.0	1 604 831	100.0

Of note, approximately 210,000 children (7.4 per cent) are considered own-account workers and the ratio is similar in different age groups.

3.8. Ages that children start work

Child workers typically start jobs from the age of 12. Of the 2.83 million children engaged in EA, about 64.5 per cent began working from 12-years-old. However, more than 10 per cent of children engaged in EA actually started less than 10-years-old and even more strikingly more than 3 per cent began when 5/7-years-old.

Table 3.8. Ages that children start work

Categor	Number of children	Rate (%)	By gender			
			Male		Female	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)
5-7	87 300	3.1	49 166	3.0	38 134	3.2
8-9	212 082	7.5	122 026	7.5	90 055	7.5
10-11	511 035	18.0	265 182	16.3	245 853	20.4
12-13	817 107	28.9	462 951	28.5	354 156	29.4
14-17	1 009 383	35.6	621 556	38.2	387 826	32.2
Unreported	195 211	6.9	105 811	6.5	89 400	7.4
Total	2 832 117	100.0	1 626 692	100.0	1 205 425	100.0

3.9. Work venues of children engaged in EA

Work venues vary greatly and children can be found working at home, in fields, business establishments, on the street, at hotels and restaurants, on construction sites, at stone quarries and offices.

More than 1.04 million children work on paddy fields/farms, comprising almost 37 per cent all working children. Such work places are also most common for children more than 11

years old, but nearly one-third of children aged 5-11 work there as helpers or assistants.

Working from home is also popular and a venue for about 856,000 children (more than 30 per cent of children engaged in EA). While it is a common workplace for children aged under 11 (49 per cent), this tendency to work at home, however, reduces with age.

Alarming, about 933,000 children work in places highly exposed to exploitation and abuse. Of these vulnerable children, 11.6 per cent do not have fixed workplaces, nearly 3.9 per cent work in factories/ateliers, more than 2.3 per cent operate at a client's place, 1.47 per cent at restaurants/bars/hotels and almost 2.45 per cent work on the street or in wet markets.

Table 3.9. Children engaged in EA by work venues and age group						
Work venue		Number of children	Rate (%)	By age groups (%)		
				5-11	12-14	15-17
1	Home	856 613	30.25	48.42	36.08	23.03
2	Client's place	65 098	2.30	0.22	1.06	3.43
3	Formal office	18 777	0.66	0.00	0.16	1.08
5	Factory/atelier	109 372	3.86	1.06	1.32	5.86
5	Plantations/farms/gardens	1 042 121	36.80	28.84	39.39	37.17
6	Construction site	15 719	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.98
7	Mine/quarry	191	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
8	Shop/kiosk/coffee house/ restaurant/hotel	41 713	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.60
9	Different place (mobile)	328 507	11.60	17.10	15.21	8.41
10	Fixed/street/market stall	69 252	2.45	0.83	1.51	3.31
11	Pond/lake/river	27 568	0.97	0.19	1.10	1.08
11	Others	254 149	8.97	3.34	4.17	12.83
12	Unreported	3 036	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.19
Total		2 832 117	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10. Weekly working hours of children engaged in EA

Excessive work hours adversely affect the health and development of children. As such, the number of work hours is an important indicator to help identify the severity of CL, as further discussed in Chapter 4 of this report.

The survey reveals that 1,634,000 children (57.6 per cent of children engaged in EA) work less than 24 hours per week. However, up to 569,000 children (20.1 per cent) face more than 42-hour working weeks, with the proportion of boys outweighing girls (21.5 versus 18.2 per cent, respectively).

Possibly due to the high rate of engagement in the services sector with subsequent long periods with clients/customers, children turning in 42 hour plus weeks in urban areas (32.2 per cent) outnumber those in rural areas (18.1 per cent).

As to be expected, working hours increase with age. Younger children aged 5-11 (90 per cent) work less than 24 hours/week, but there are cases of some (10 per cent) working more than 24 hours and 1.4 per cent clocking upwards of 42 hours/week.

Children in the 12-14 age bracket work relatively longer hours, with 23 per cent reporting 25-hour working weeks and nearly 6 per cent facing 42-hour weeks. Children aged 15-17 generally work even more hours, often excessively, with almost 32 per cent regularly exceeding 42 hours per week.

Table 3.10. Children engaged in EA by number of working hours/week (%)

Working hours per week	Total	Gender		Age group		
		Male	Female	5-11	12-14	15-17
National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	9.9	8.8	11.3	29.7	13.0	3.7
6 - < 24	47.7	46.1	49.9	61.0	63.9	35.9
25 - < 42	22.0	23.3	20.3	7.9	16.7	28.1
> 42	20.1	21.5	18.2	1.4	5.9	31.9
Unreported	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	9.6	7.6	11.8	34.8	13.0	3.4
6 - < 24	40.1	36.6	43.9	51.1	57.5	30.1
25 - < 42	18.0	20.6	15.1	5.6	18.1	20.2
> 42	32.2	35.1	29.0	8.4	11.3	46.0
Unreported	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	9.9	9.0	11.2	29.0	13.0	3.7
6 - < 24	49.0	47.5	51.0	62.4	64.9	37.0
25 - < 42	22.7	23.7	21.3	8.2	16.5	29.5
> 42	18.1	19.5	16.2	0.4	5.1	29.4
Unreported	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
> 42	18,1	19,5	16,2	0,4	5,1	29,4
Không xác định	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,3

3.11. Income of households with working children

As reflected in this study, more than 50 per cent of these households earn exceeding VND2.5-4.5 million/month and 38.4 per cent have a monthly income exceeding VND4.5 million. However, more than 22 per cent earn less than VND2.5 million/month²¹. Escaping poverty and/or having extra sources of income may encourage families to consent to their child's engagement in EA.

²¹Under Decision 09/2011/QĐ-TTg setting the norms on poor households and households in danger of falling into poverty during 2011-2015., the poverty line is VND400,000/month/person in rural areas and VND500,000/month/person in urban areas. Households with incomes of less than VND2,500,000/month can be considered poor groups.

Generally, households in urban areas with older working children have a higher income than those in rural areas and with younger children.

Table 3.11. Households with working children (By income and age group)					
Average income/ month (thousand VND)	Number of children	Rate (%)	Age group		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
≤ 500	20 624	0.7	20.0	34.8	45.2
≤ 1.500	199 197	7.0	20.6	34.8	44.6
≤ 2.500	439 891	15.5	18.7	32.9	48.5
≤ 3.500	515 655	18.2	13.3	32.1	54.6
≤ 4.500	476 142	16.8	12.2	30.3	57.5
> 4.500	1 088 755	38.4	9.4	31.0	59.6
Unreported	91 853	3.2	2.0	0.6	97.4
Total	2 832 117	100.0	12.7	30.7	56.7

3.12. Child labour

It is worth noting that not all working children are identified as child labourers. Only work classified as exerting a negative impact on the physical and psychological development and the dignity of children is defined as child labour²².

This survey indicates that approximately 1.75 million children aged 5-17 in Viet Nam are considered child labourers, accounting for 62 per cent of working children and 9.6 per cent of the child population.

Child labourers account for 66.3 per cent of working children in urban areas against 61.2 per cent in rural areas, or 5 per cent versus 11.4 per cent of all children in the respective two areas.

Table 3.12. CL Distribution in the national child population and working children			
CL size	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
1. Child population (aged 5-17)	18 349 629	52 907 12	130 589 17
<i>Number of working children</i>	2 832 117	399 980	2 432 137
Male	1 626 692	211 722	1 414 970
Female	1 205 425	188 258	1 017 167
<i>Number of child labourers</i>	1 754 782	265 225	1 489 558
Male	1 048 973	146 485	902 487
Female	705 810	118 739	587 070
2. Proportion(%)			
Child labourers/child population	9.6	5.0	11.4
Child labourers/working children	62.0	66.3	61.2

²²Refers to criteria used in Chapter 2 (2.3) to identify child labour.



Note: Number codes for cities/provinces

I. RED RIVER DELTA

1	Ha Noi *
2	Vinh Phuc
3	Bac Ninh
4	Hung Yen
5	Ha Nam
6	Hai Duong
7	Hai Phong *
8	Thai Binh
9	Nam Dinh
10	Ninh Binh

II. NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS

11	Lai Chai
12	Lao Cai
13	Dien Bien
14	Son La
15	Yen Bai
16	Hoa Binh
17	Ha Gian
18	Cao Bang
19	Tuyen Quang
20	Bac Kan
21	Lang Son
22	Thai Nguyen
23	Bac Giang
24	Quang Ninh
25	Phu Tho

III. NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST

6	Thanh Hoa
7	Nghe An
28	Ha Tinh
29	Quang Binh
30	Quang Tri
31	Thua Thien-Hue
32	Da Nang*
33	Quang Nam
34	Quang Ngai
35	Binh Dinh
36	Phu Yen
37	Khanh Hoa
38	Ninh Thuan
39	Binh Thuan

IV. CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

40	Kon Tum
41	Gia Lai
42	Dak Lak
43	Dak Nong
44	Lam Dong

V. SOUTHEAST

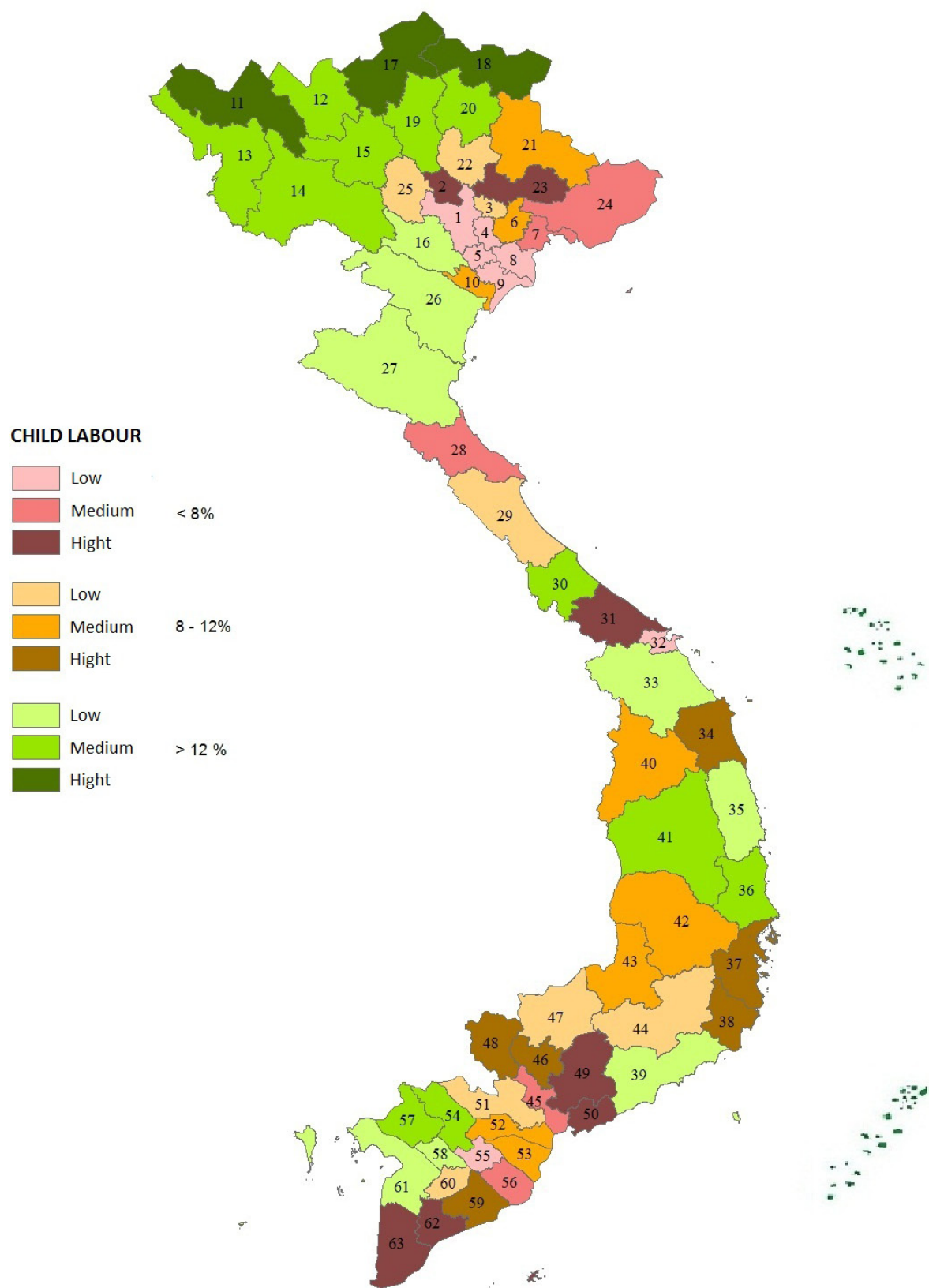
45	Ho Chi Minh *
46	Binh Duong
47	Binh Phuoc
48	Tay Ninh
49	Dong Nai
50	Ba Ria-Vung Tau

VI. MEKONG RIVER DELTA

51	Long An
52	Tien Giang
53	Ben Tre
54	Dong Thap
55	Vinh Long
56	Tra Vinh
57	An Giang
58	Can Tho*
59	Soc Trang
60	Hau Giang
61	Kien Giang
62	Bac Lieu
63	Ca Mau

* Municipality

Diagram 3. Proportion of child labourers in local child population by province



Source: Data from National Child Labour Survey, 2012.

4.1. Size and distribution of child labour

Of Viet Nam's 1.75 million child labourers, 1.49 million (or 85 per cent) live in rural areas and 0.265 million (or 15 per cent) in urban areas. Compared to the distribution of children engaged in EA (85.8 and 14.2 per cent, respectively), CL appears to have a relatively stronger "urban" dimension. Regarding gender, 60 per cent of child labourers are boys and 40 per cent are girls, compared to the gender ratio of children engaged in EA (57.4 and 42.6 per cent, respectively).

Table 4.1a. Size and distribution of CL by residence and gender

Area	No. of children	Rate (%)	By gender (%)	
			Male	Female
Total	1 754 782	100.0	59.78	40.22
Urban	265 225	15.1	59.78	40.22
Rural	1 489 557	84.9	59.78	40.22

Unsurprisingly, the largest number of child labourers is in the 15-17 year age group (58 per cent), followed by the 12-14 age group (almost 27 per cent) and alarmingly nearly 15 per cent in the 5-11 age bracket.

Compared to the age distribution of children in EA (12.7, 30.7 and 56.7 per cent of working children are aged 5-11, 12-14 and 15-17, respectively, Table 3.1), there is an increased percentage of child labourers aged 5-11 (15.5 per cent). This can be explained by the fact that a child aged 5-11 working more than one hour/day or five hours/week in the reference week is considered a child labourer.

Table 4.1b. CL by residence, age group and gender (%)

Residence	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age (%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 -17
National					
Total	1 754 782	100.0	15.5	26.7	57.8
Male	1048973	59.8	15.1	25.9	58.9
Female	705810	40.2	16.1	27.9	56.1
Urban					
Total	265 225	100.0	11.4	23.8	64.8
Male	146485	55.2	9.8	22.7	67.5
Female	118739	44.8	13.3	25.1	61.5
Rural					
Total	1 489 558	100.0	16.2	27.2	56.5
Male	902487	60.6	16.0	26.5	57.5
Female	587070	39.4	16.6	28.5	54.9

Regarding location, children in rural areas tend to gravitate towards EA at a younger age than those in urban areas, thus the CL rates in the 5-11 and 12-14 year age groups in rural areas are higher.

4.2. School attendance of child labourers

Out of the 1.75 million child labourers, 45.2 per cent managed to attend school. However, about 912,000 children (52 per cent) dropped out and approximately 49,200 children (2.8 per cent) never attended school. Compared to the school attendance status of children engaged in EA (56.4, 41.6 and 2 per cent, respectively, Table 3.2), working for longer hours impacts on children's school attendance.

Similar to the gender distribution of children engaged in EA, the proportion of boys who dropped out or never attended school is higher than girls overall.

Table 4.2. CL by school attendance status and gender

Gender	No. of children	By school attendance status (%)		
		Currently	Used to	Never
Total	1 754 782	45.2	52.0	2.8
Male	1 047 182	42.9	54.4	2.7
Female	704 666	48.6	48.5	2.9
Unreported	2 934	-	-	-

4.3. Sectoral composition of child labour

The vast majority of child labourers are in the agricultural sector with 1.18 million children accounting for 67 per cent of child labourers. The industry-construction and services sectors attract 276,000 (15.8 per cent) and 293,000 (16.6 per cent) of children, respectively. Compared to the sectoral composition of children engaged in EA (71.1, 11.7 and 16.6 per cent for agriculture, industry and construction and services, respectively), child labourers tend to gravitate from agricultural to non-agricultural work with longer hours.

In rural areas, a substantial 74 per cent of child labourers are found in the agricultural sector, while there is an even spread in urban areas with 38.3 per cent in services, 32.5 per cent in industry-construction and 28.5 per cent in agriculture.

Table 4.3. Child labour by economic sector and age group

Sector	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5-11	12-14	15-17
Total	1 754 782	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Agriculture	1 176 149	67.1	74.0	77.6	60.3
II. Industry&Construction	276 166	15.8	7.5	7.5	21.7
III. Services	292 947	16.6	17.9	14.5	17.4
Unreported	9 520	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Urban	265 225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
I. Agriculture	75 721	28.5	31.3	35.6	25.5
II. Industry&Construction	86 097	32.4	13.9	22.9	39.2
III. Services	101 431	38.3	53.3	40.5	34.8
Unreported	1 976	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.5

Rural	1 488 068	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Agriculture	1 100 503	73.9	79.4	84.3	67.4
II. Industry&Construction	19 026	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.8
III. Services	191 515	12.8	13.4	10.4	14.0
Unreported	177 024	11.9	6.5	4.8	16.8

Participation by sector changes with children's ages. Children younger than 15 years tend to work in agriculture (75 per cent), but this percentage drops to 60.3 per cent in the 15-17 age bracket as some move to the industry-construction sector (21 per cent).

4.4. Type of work performed by child labourers

a) Key types of work performed by child labourers

Child labourers are generally engaged in different types of work in the agriculture, industry-construction and services sectors. The survey identified 111 specific types of children's work, 23 of which attract almost 1.53 million children (87.6 per cent of child labourers). Of these 23 types of work, nine are in agriculture, six in industry-construction and eight in services.

Table 4.4.a. CL by type of work and age group								
Code	Type of work (at three digit code)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)			Gender	
				5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Male	Female
011	Growing of annual plants	531 446	30.3	9.1	25.8	65.1	57.2	42.8
012	Growing of perennial plants	108 275	6.2	13.3	30.0	56.7	66.3	33.7
014	Animal farming	338 497	19.3	32.8	36.6	30.6	59.5	40.5
015	Growing of crops combined with farming animals	21 584	1.2	12.4	27.8	59.8	63.0	37.0
016	Agricultural serviceactivities	16 867	1.0	6.0	23.6	70.4	88.9	11.1
022	Wood logging and other forestry product logging	58 079	3.3	18.1	41.6	40.4	62.4	37.6
023	Gathering of non-wood forest products	16 870	1.0	37.1	47.4	15.4	61.8	38.2
031	Fishing	49 390	2.8	14.1	32.8	53.1	90.1	9.9
032	Aquaculture	24 101	1.4	0.0	33.7	66.3	84.8	15.2
102	Production, processing and preservation of fish and fish products	15 720	0.9	1.3	44.9	53.8	47.1	52.9

107	Other food manufacturing	14 747	0.8	17.9	15.0	67.1	42.0	58.0
141	Manufacturing of wearable apparel (except fur apparel)	41.240	2.4	7.2	6.7	86.1	20.9	79.1
162	Manufacturing of products of wood, bamboo, neohouzeaua (except furniture), manufacturing of straw and plaiting materials	14 590	0.8	13.7	17.3	69.0	52.2	47.8
310	Manufacturing of furniture (beds, wardrobes, chairs and tables)	24 377	1.4	0.0	15.5	84.5	73.0	27.0
410	Construction	51 641	2.9	0.0	9.8	90.2	98.9	1.1
454	Sale, maintenance and reparation of motorbikes and related parts and accessories	11 904	0.7	9.2	23.7	67.1	100.0	0.0
466	Other specialized wholesale trades	17 242	1.0	12.1	51.6	36.4	57.5	42.5
472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	20 069	1.1	26.7	11.8	61.4	69.8	30.2
477	Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	13 669	0.8	12.0	26.4	61.6	41.6	58.4
478	Retail sales in markets and mobile sites	33 013	1.9	15.0	11.2	73.8	58.3	41.7
561	Restaurants and mobile catering services	61 126	3.5	15.3	23.3	61.4	35.2	64.8
563	Beverage services	36 246	2.1	18.0	34.2	47.8	40.9	59.1
963	Unclassified personal service activities	17 270	1.0	5.4	17.6	77.0	34.5	65.5
<i>No. of child labourers in 23 types of work</i>		<i>1537963</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>
Total no. of child labourers		1754782	100.0	15.5	26.7	57.8	59.8	40.2

In agriculture, child labour is mainly found in the growing of annual plants (30.3 per cent), animal farming (19.3 per cent), growing of crops combined with farming of animals (12.4 per cent), growing of perennial plants (6.2 per cent) as well as forest product exploitation and plant propagation. In the industry-construction segment, children work in construction (2.9 per cent) as well as garment and textiles (2.4 per cent), while catering (3.5 per cent), retail sales in markets and mobile retailing (1.9 per cent) are common areas of services work.

Regarding age, 241,000 children aged 5-11 (15.7 per cent of child labourers) participate in the 23 most common types of work. This ratio escalates in older age groups with 434,200 children in the 12-14 age bracket (28.2 per cent) and more than 804,000 aged 15-17 (56 per cent).

From agender perspective, the ratio of boys to girls participating in these 23 types of work is similar to the general CL ratio (59.8 and 59.78 per cent, respectively).

b) CL engaged in growing of annual and perennial plants

Approximately 1.17 million child labourers (67.4 per cent of CL) engage in a range of agricultural activities, including cultivation, animal farming and hunting, forest exploitation and planting, forest production collection and agricultural services. Annual and perennial plant cultivation attracts the majority (54 per cent) of child labourers.

Taking a closer look at annual plant cultivation, 52.5 per cent participate in rice cultivation, followed by maize and other grain crops (18 per cent), bulb and tuber crops (15.6 per cent), sugarcane (5.3 per cent) and other vegetables/beans/flowers/bonsai (6 per cent).

Regarding perennial plant cultivation, more than 31 per cent of child labourers are busy with coffee growing, while fruit, cashews, rubber, pepper and tea leaf plantations account for 28.3, 13.4, 9.4, 9.1 and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.4.b.CL distribution by plant cultivation and age group						
Code	Type of work (at four digit code ²³)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
				5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
011	Growing of annual plants	531 446	100.0	14.3	20.6	65.1
0111	Rice cultivation	278 884	52.5	13.6	19.3	67.1
0112	Maize and other grain crops	95 597	18.0	15.9	22.5	61.6
0113	Bulb and tuber crops	82 996	15.6	13.8	17.6	68.7
0114	Sugarcane	28 303	5.3	3.9	28.7	67.4
0115	Tobacco and pipe tobacco	2 555	0.5	26.4	0.0	73.6
0117	Oil-bearing crops	10 170	1.9	18.7	24.9	56.4
0118	Vegetables, types of bean, flowers and bonsai	32 503	6.1	24.5	26.6	48.9
0119	Other annual plants	437	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
012	Growing of perennial plant	108 275	100.0	16.2	27.1	56.7
0121	Fruit	30 599	28.3	22.2	22.5	55.3
0122	Oil-bearing fruit	82	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
0123	Cashews	14 469	13.4	24.3	31.4	44.3
0124	Pepper	9 833	9.1	10.4	39.5	50.0
0125	Rubber	10 224	9.4	22.1	20.4	57.5
0126	Coffee	34 131	31.5	9.2	27.5	63.3
0127	Tealeaves	5 933	5.5	13.2	9.7	77.1
0128	Spices and herbal medicine	2 864	2.6	0.0	68.4	31.6
0129	Other perennial plants	139	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
No of CL in agriculture		1 177 326	67.4	17.1	30.9	51.9
Total of CL		1 754 782	100.0	15.5	26.7	57.8

²³In the System of Economic Branches of Vietnam, the 4 digit level comprises 437 branches, with each branch coded by four [further] numbers after those of the corresponding Level 3 branch.

c) Child labour in garment and textiles, apparel-making, leather production and other related products

The textile-garment and footwear industries, considered Viet Nam's traditional economic sub-sectors, are two out of the three leading export revenue generators (after oil and gas) and engage more than three million workers (in 2012). A majority of textile, garment and footwear enterprises, however, focus on the early processing stages (e.g. cutting, making and trimming) and sub-contract to smaller-scale establishments, including individuals and households. This trend leads to a higher risk of child labour, with long work hours, poor posture and substandard conditions having a negative impact on children's development.

As revealed by the survey, about 48,715 out of 1.75 million child labourers are engaged in these industries, of whom 81 per cent are girls and almost 82 per cent are 15-17 years old.

Table 4.4.c. CL in textile and garments, apparel-making, leather production and others							
Industry	No. of children	Ratio to CL (%)	By gender (%)		By age group (%)		
			Male	Female	5-11	12-14	15-17
Garment	41 240	2.4	20.9	79.1	7.2	6.7	86.1
Textile	6 049	0.3	3.8	96.2	7.4	35.5	57.1
Leather	1 426	0.1	26.3	73.7	0.0	40.7	59.3
Total	48 715	2.8	18.9	81.1	7.0	11.3	81.7

Table 4.4.c. shows that 6,049 child labourers work in textiles, most of whom focus on the fabrication and product finishing stages. This type of work accounts for just 0.3 per cent of CL in Viet Nam and 12.3 per cent of CL in the three industries highlighted in the table. Regarding gender and age, 96.2 per cent are girls and 57.1 per cent are aged 15-17.

A significant 41,240 child labourers are involved in the garment industry, representing 2.4 and 84.85 per cent of CL nationwide and in the three industries, respectively. Some 79.1 per cent are girls and 86.1 per cent are aged 15-17.

In the leather industry, incidences of child labour were mostly recorded in tanning and pre-processing stages, animal skin dyeing and the production of bags and saddles. The 1,426 child labourers found in such work makes up 0.1 per cent of CL and 2.9 per cent of those involved in these work categories. From a gender and age perspective, 73.7 per cent are girls and 59.3 per cent belong to the 15-17 age bracket.

d) Child labourers as domestic workers

Under ILO's Convention No.189 on Domestic Workers, the term "domestic worker" refers to "any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship" and "domestic work" means "work performed in or for a household or households". Examples of domestic work include babysitting, cleaning, cooking, caring for the elderly, doing laundry, gardening and guarding property. Domestic workers can work full- or part-time, for a household or several households and reside within or outside the household.

At the time of the survey in 2012, domestic workers were not covered by the 2007 Labour Code of Viet Nam, but domestic work was included in the questionnaire (code 970: paid job in the households).

Children's engagement as domestic workers in Viet Nam requires further examination as this domain is part of children's rights protected by the CRC and other domestic legal documents such as the Law on Child Protection, Care and Education, the Labour Code and the Marriage and Family Law. While domestic work requires basic skills, its hidden working environment often inside the household and the non-contract nature of work can expose children to exploitation and abuse. Moreover, difficulties in monitoring working hours, payment and other rights increase children's vulnerabilities. Child domestic workers are also becoming increasingly prevalent due to the country's economic transition, a widening income gap between urban and rural areas and changes in the traditional family model.

The survey found that 7,650 children are engaged in domestic work, accounting for 0.5 per cent of CL, 0.27 per cent of child workers and 0.04 per cent of Viet Nam's child population.

Through a gender lens, an overwhelming 96 per cent of child domestic workers are girls. Moreover, many alarmingly start work at an early age, with almost 36 per cent in the 5-11 age group, 18 per cent aged 12-14 and more than 46.1 per cent in the 15-17 age bracket. To put these figures into perspective, the corresponding proportions in CL overall are 15.5, 26.7 and 57.8 per cent (Table 4.1.b). The figures illustrate how girl domestic workers are vulnerable to abuse due to their young age and gender.

Table 4.4.d.Children in domestic work, by gender and age group				
Size	No. of children	By age group		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
1.Total				
1.1. Child population (aged 5-17)	18 349 629	9 684 196	4 128 525	4 536 908
1.2. Child labourers	1 754 782	272 231	468 852	1 013 699
Male	1 048 973	158 915	272 012	618 045
Female	705 810	113 316	196 840	395 653
1.3. Child domestic workers	7 650	2 746	1 374	3 530
Male	305	0	100	204
Female	7 345	2746	1 274	3 326
2.Rate (%)				
2.1.Child domestic workers/ Child population	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08
2.2.Child domestic workers/CL	0.44	1.01	0.29	0.35
2.3.Child domestic workers by age group	100.0	35.89	17.96	46.15

4.5. Ages that children start work

As seen in Table 4.5, a small number of children start work at an early age of 5-7 (2.6 per cent), but the majority start at 12-13 (25.1 per cent) and 14-17 (39.1 per cent). Of note, about 11 per cent begin working aged less than 10 years.

Table 4.5. Ages that children start work

Age	Number of children	Rate (%)	Gender			
			Male		Female	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)
5-7	45 110	2.6	26 797	2.6	18 313	2.6
8-9	150 861	8.6	97 344	9.3	53 517	7.6
10-11	317 817	18.1	164 012	15.6	153 805	21.8
12-13	440 703	25.1	258 055	24.6	182 648	25.9
14-17	685 590	39.1	441 140	42.1	244 450	34.6
Unreported	114 701	6.5	61 625	5.9	53 077	7.5
Total	1 754 782	100.0	1 048 973	100.0	705 810	100.0

4.6. Weekly working hours of child labourers

About two-thirds of child labourers work less than 42 hours per week, however as many as 569,000 (32.4 per cent) exceed 42 hours of weekly work. Most child labourers aged 15-17 fall into the latter group, with half working more than 42 hours/week on average. However, about 5,000 children aged 5-11 and 51,162 aged 12-14 exceed the 42-hour mark. These findings mean special attention should be paid to the latter group to address such long work hours that exhaust children and negatively impact on their physical and psychological well-being.

Another finding is that boys work longer hours than girls. Child labourers in urban areas work longer hours than those in rural areas.

Regarding age, the majority of children aged 5-11 (nearly 88 per cent) work less than 24 hours/week, those aged 12-14 (89 per cent) less than 42 hours/week, but half of child labourers aged 15-17 exceed 42 hours/week.

Table 4.6. CL by working hours and age group

Working hours per week	No. of children	By gender		By age group (%)		
		Male	Female	5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	4.2	3.9	4.8	7.5	7.1	2.1
6 - < 24	40.3	38.7	42.7	80.4	51.1	24.6
25 - < 42	22.9	24.1	21.1	10.3	30.9	22.5
> 42	32.4	33.3	31.1	1.8	10.9	50.6
Unreported	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.2	6.5	1.3
6 - < 24	29.9	24.5	36.5	74.4	41.2	17.9
25 - < 42	18.5	21.6	14.6	8.2	32.1	15.3
> 42	48.6	50.7	45.9	12.3	20.1	65.4
Unreported	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - < 5	4.5	4.0	5.1	7.7	7.1	2.2
6 - < 24	42.2	41.0	44.0	81.1	52.7	25.9
25 - < 42	23.7	24.4	22.5	10.6	30.7	24.0
> 42	29.5	30.5	28.0	0.5	9.5	47.6
Unreported	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3

Long work hours also have a serious impact on children's school attendance rates and this will be further examined in point 4.11.

4.7. Working venues of child labourers

By bringing work venues into focus, the survey learnt the most common such sites for child labourers are farms/plantations/gardens with almost 659,000 children (37.5 per cent), followed by homes with more than 402,000 (23 per cent). More than 217,000 (12.4 per cent) do not have a fixed work venue. Worryingly, about 191 child labourers aged 5-17 are recorded working in mines or stone quarries, which might have a long-lasting impacts on their development.

More younger children tend to work at home or in unfixed locations than older ones, while more senior aged children work in factories and restaurants/hotels than younger ones.

Table 4.7. CL by working venue and age group								
Working venue	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group					
			5 - 11		12 - 14		15 - 17	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Home	402 365	22.9	109 932	40.4	133 699	28.5	158 734	15.7
Client's place	61 005	3.5	790	0.3	8 333	1.8	51 882	5.1
Formal office	18 379	1.0	0	0.0	1 380	0.3	17 000	1.7
Factory/atelier	106 200	6.1	3 785	1.4	11 474	2.4	90 941	9.0
Plantations/ farms/gardens	658 805	37.5	87 796	32.3	193 578	41.3	377 431	37.2
Construction site	15 719	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	15 719	1.6
Mine/quarry	191	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	191	0.0
Shop/kiosk/ coffee house/ restaurant/hotel	38 869	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	38 869	3.8
Differ place (mobile)	217 429	12.4	57 326	21.1	75 880	16.2	84 222	8.3
Fixed/street/ market stall	48 965	2.8	2 636	1.0	7 951	1.7	38 379	3.8
Pond/lake/river	27 568	1.6	673	0.2	9 515	2.0	17 380	1.7
Others	158 213	9.0	9 295	3.4	27 042	5.8	121 876	12.0
Unreported	1 074	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 074	0.1
Total	1 754 782	100.0	272 231	100.0	468 852	100.0	1 013 699	100.0

4.8. Income of households with child labourers

Households with child labourers typically earn VND2.5-<4.5 million per month and 38.2 per cent exceed VND 4.5 million per month. However, numerous households (24 per cent) earn less than VND2.5 million a month, which is below the poverty line in Viet Nam.

The average income of a family with child labourer(s) in urban areas is higher than rural localities, with nearly 65 per cent of urban households pulling in more than VND4.5 million a month, while less than 34 per cent of such families in rural areas earn as much.

Of those households raking in VND4.5 million per month, 15 per cent have CL aged 5-11 years, 26.7 per cent are aged 12-14 years and 62.1 per cent are aged 15-17 years.

Compared with the incomes of families with children engaged in EA, those with CL earn a higher income on average, but the gap is insignificant. This trend underlines the great scope for support programmes to assist working children and prevent them from becoming child labourers.

**Table 4.8. Average monthly income of households with child labourer(s)
(thousand VND/month)**

Income (VND1,000)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group(%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	1 754 782	100.0	15.5	26.7	57.8
<= 500	18 338	1.0	22.5	34.1	43.4
<= 1.5	137 535	7.8	25.2	33.4	41.5
<= 2.5	276 197	15.7	22.3	29.7	48.0
<= 3.5	310 740	17.7	15.9	27.0	57.1
<= 4.5	284 117	16.2	15.0	26.0	59.0
> 4.5	670 993	38.2	11.6	26.3	62.1
Unreported	56 862	3.2	3.3	0.3	96.4
Urban	265 225	100.0	11.4	23.8	64.8
<= 500	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<= 1.5	3 785	1.4	12.6	32.9	54.5
<= 2.5	17 514	6.6	16.3	27.9	55.8
<= 3.5	21 486	8.1	7.7	26.4	66.0
<= 4.5	39 737	15.0	16.2	28.1	55.7
> 4.5	172 204	64.9	10.9	23.3	65.8
Unreported	10 498	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	1 489 558	100.0	16.2	27.2	56.5
<= 500	18 338	1.2	22.5	34.1	43.4
<= 1.5	133 749	9.0	25.5	33.4	41.1
<= 2.5	258 683	17.4	22.7	29.9	47.5
<= 3.5	289 254	19.4	16.5	27.0	56.4
<= 4.5	244 380	16.4	14.8	25.7	59.5
> 4.5	498 789	33.5	11.9	27.4	60.8
Unreported	46 364	3.1	4.0	0.4	95.6

4.9. Health and work safety issues

This survey's questionnaire was designed to also gather information about health and work safety issues faced by CL, who are especially vulnerable and often prone to more than one health risk.

Of the surveyed CL having suffered accidents or injuries while working, insect bites affected 27.5 per cent, abrasions (almost 19 per cent), extreme fatigue (over 13 per cent), dislocations, sprains or stains (over 4 per cent) and breathing problems (about 2 per cent) (Table 4.9a).

Table 4.9a. Health and work safety issues in CL								
Issues	No. of children	Rate Affected (%)	By age group					
			5 - 11		12 - 14		15 - 17	
			No.	(%) affected	No.	(%) affected	No.	(%) affected
Insect bite	483 134	27.5	112 694	41.4	114 124	24.3	256 316	25.3
Superficial injuries or open wound	329 500	18.8	47 676	17.5	90 449	19.3	191 374	18.9
Exhaustion, extreme fatigue	231 310	13.2	27 293	10.0	49 043	10.5	154 974	15.3
Coughing	132 737	7.6	20 428	7.5	22 454	4.8	89 855	8.9
Dislocations, sprains or stains	74 133	4.2	10 766	4.0	19 154	4.1	44 213	4.4
Skin problems	63 508	3.6	5 476	2.0	10 815	2.3	47 217	4.7
Stomach, digestion problems	48 836	2.8	5 894	2.2	8 671	1.8	34 271	3.4
Eye problems	34 635	2.0	5 004	1.8	5 436	1.2	24 194	2.4
Breathing problems	33 513	1.9	5 380	2.0	7 743	1.7	20 390	2.0
Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbites	26 801	1.5	5 089	1.9	4 920	1.0	16 792	1.7
Snake bites	22 016	1.3	2 562	0.9	4 697	1.0	14 757	1.5
Fractures	6 324	0.4	2 488	0.9	1 218	0.3	2 618	0.3
Others	7 290	0.4	1 203	0.4	2 764	0.6	3 322	0.3

Working poses other dangers to children's physical development. This is evidenced by 38.2 per cent of surveyed child labourers affected by dust, garbage and fumes. Moreover, 29 per cent are forced to work with tools/equipment that could potentially harm them, almost 21 per cent work in environments with extreme temperatures and almost 10 per cent encounter environments containing hazardous chemicals (Table 4.9.b).

Table 4.9b. Adverse health impacts of working on CL

Adverse health impacts	Total		By age group					
	Number	(%)	5 - 11		12 – 14		15 - 17	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Dust, garbage and fumes	670 427	38.2	72871	26.8	196 333	41.9	401223	39.6
Fire, gas, flames	148 424	8.5	10 510	3.9	42 947	9.2	94 968	9.4
Loud noise, vibration	195 769	11.2	4 215	1.5	36 244	7.7	155 310	15.3
Extreme cold or heat	363 604	20.7	32 194	11.8	104 210	22.2	227 199	22.4
Dangerous tools, devices	511 516	29.1	36 800	13.5	156 090	33.3	318 626	31.4
Working underground	3 952	0.2		0.0	154	0.0	3 798	0.4
Working high above ground	47 979	2.7	6 932	2.5	9 401	2.0	31 646	3.1
Working submerged in water	129 895	7.4	11 995	4.4	40 351	8.6	77 549	7.7
Work place too dark, confined	29 742	1.7	5 522	2.0	9 355	2.0	14 866	1.5
Insufficient ventilation	45 269	2.6	4 943	1.8	10 595	2.3	29 731	2.9
Hazardous chemicals	168 204	9.6	5 110	1.9	38 699	8.3	124 394	12.3
Explosives	57 917	3.3	3 251	1.2	11 047	2.4	43 619	4.3
Narcotic drugs	2 902	0.2	0	0.0	1 875	0.4	1 027	0.1
Weapons	191	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	191	0.0
Others	6 537	0.4	693	0.3	3700	0.8	2145	0.2

4.10. Children in hazardous-at-risk work

4.10.1 Size

As illustrated by this survey, an estimated 1.31 million children (75 per cent of child labourers) undertake work verging on that banned for underage workers and/or in environments negatively affecting their development. Data collected by this survey, however, was insufficient to identify if child labourers contravened the list of banned employment defined by Inter-ministerial Circular No.9-TT/LB. Hence, these working children are classified in this survey as AT RISK of doing hazardous work. Further study into this group of working children is needed.

Of the 1.31 million children engaged in hazardous-at-risk work, the vast majority (1.14 million) reside in rural areas. This statistic brings the restructuring of Viet Nam's rural economy and necessary improvements in working conditions into sharp focus as key issues in the fight against CL.

Most children in hazardous-at-risk work are at the older end of the scale, with 61 per cent aged 15-17, 28.2 per cent aged 12-14 and 9.7 per cent aged 5-11 years. The shares in CL group are 57.8, 26.7 and 15.5, per cent (Table 4.1b), respectively.

Table 4.10.1. Children in hazardous-at-risk work by age group and gender

Area/Gender	Total	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National					
Total	1 315 406	100.0	9.7	29.3	61.0
Male	798688	60.7	9.4	28.2	62.4
Female	516718	39.3	10.2	31.0	58.8
Urban					
Total	174 221	100.0	6.2	27.4	66.4
Male	101978	58.5	5.7	24.9	69.4
Female	72244	41.5	6.9	30.9	62.2
Rural					
Total	1 141 184	100.0	10.3	29.6	60.2
Male	696710	61.1	10.0	28.6	61.4
Female	444475	38.9	10.7	31.0	58.3

4.10.2. School attendance

Of children in hazardous-at-risk work, 48.1 per cent attend school, 49.3 per cent had quit school and 2.4 per cent had never gone to school. Boys in hazardous-at-risk work have a lower school attendance rate than girls.

Table 4.10.2. Children in hazardous-at-risk work by school attendance status

School attendance status	Number	Rate (%)	By gender			
			Male		Female	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Attending school	632 544	48.11	358 726	44.9	273 817	53.0
Not attending school	648 873	49.3	419 490	52.5	229 382	44.4
Never attended school	31 529	2.4	18 680	2.3	12 848	2.5
Unreported	2 461	0.2	1 791	0.2	670	0.1
Total	1 315 406	100.0	798 688	100.0	516 718	100.0

4.10.3. Sectoral composition

Agriculture again features prominently, this time as the most common sector for children engaged in hazardous-at-risk work accounting for 928,800 (70.6 per cent) of 1.3 million children in all economic sectors. For industry-construction and services, the portions are 15.4 and 13.6 per cent, respectively.

While there is an even spread across the three sectors in urban areas, not surprisingly agricultural work is dominant in rural areas (more than 869,700 children or 76.2 per cent of child workers in non-urban areas).

From a gender perspective, more girls tend to work in services than boys, especially in urban areas.

Table 4.10.3.Children in hazardous-at-risk work, by sector and gender

Economic sector	Total	Rate (%)	By gender (%)	
			Male	Female
National	1 315 406	100.0	60.7	39.3
I. Agriculture	928 813	70.6	62.1	37.9
II. Industry &Construction	202 350	15.4	61.0	39.0
III. Services	178 430	13.6	53.7	46.3
Unreported	5 813	0.4	49.5	50.5
Urban	174 221	100.0	58.5	41.5
I. Agriculture	59 028	33.9	62.3	37.7
II. Industry&Construction	63 485	36.4	64.1	35.9
III. Services	49 830	28.6	48.7	51.3
Unreported	1 878	1.1	14.2	85.8
Rural	1 141 184	100.0	61.1	38.9
I. Agriculture	869 785	76.2	62.1	37.9
II. Industry&Construction	138 865	12.2	59.7	40.3
III. Services	128 600	11.3	55.6	44.4
Unreported	3 935	0.3	66.3	33.7

4.10.4. Types of hazardous-at-risk work performed by children

Children were found to be undertaking hazardous-at-risk work in 97 specific economic activities, less than by child labourers overall (111 activities).

Twenty-three of these 97 types of work attract 85.3 per cent of children, with nine in agriculture and seven each in industry-construction and services.

Table 4.10.4. Children in hazardous-at-risk work, by type of work and age group

Code	Type of work (at three digit code)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group			Gender	
				5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	M	F
011	Growing of annual plants	438 316	33.3	7.0	26.5	66.5	59.0	41.0
012	Growing of perennial plants	82 044	6.2	6.5	30.9	62.7	67.5	32.5
014	Animal farming	238 038	18.1	19.3	41.8	38.8	56.2	43.8
015	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals	18 243	1.4	9.0	28.3	62.7	60.9	39.1
016	Agricultural service activities	12 949	1.0	2.0	23.8	74.2	85.5	14.5
022	Wood logging and other forestry product logging	51 797	3.9	12.8	44.9	42.3	62.8	37.2
023	Gathering of non-wood forest products	15 552	1.2	32.3	51.0	16.7	64.6	35.4

031	Fishing	38 753	2.9	15.6	39.7	44.7	92.1	7.9
032	Aquaculture	23 385	1.8	0.0	33.6	66.4	84.3	15.7
102	Production, processing and preservation of fish and fish products	13 230	1.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	46.6	53.4
103	Fruit and vegetables processing and preservation	8 871	0.7	28.8	3.2	68.0	26.1	73.9
107	Other food manufacturing	10 689	0.8	13.4	19.4	67.2	45.6	54.4
141	Manufacturing of wearable apparel (except fur apparel)	21 327	1.6	6.3	13.0	80.7	22.1	77.9
239	Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	6 020	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.6	39.4
310	Production of furniture (beds, wardrobes, chairs and tables)	21 873	1.7	0.0	17.2	82.8	72.1	27.9
410	Construction	43 096	3.3	0.0	10.5	89.5	98.6	1.4
454	Sales, maintenance and reparation of motorbikes and related parts and accessories	8 386	0.6	1.8	33.7	64.5	100.0	0.0
466	Other specialized whole trade	15 683	1.2	13.3	46.8	40.0	63.2	36.8
477	Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	6 381	0.5	19.2	35.1	45.6	55.3	44.7
478	Retail sale in markets and mobile sites	16 516	1.3	4.0	14.0	81.9	43.0	57.0
563	Beverage services	11 009	0.8	0.4	46.5	53.1	44.9	55.1
920	Lottery, betting and gambling	6 083	0.5	11.2	23.9	65.0	41.6	58.4
963	Unclassified personal service activities	13 556	1.0	4.0	22.4	73.6	44.0	56.0
No. of child labourers in 23 activities		1 121 797	85.3	10.0	31.0	59.0	61.5	38.5
Total number of children in hazardous-at-risk work		1 315 406	100.0	9.7	29.3	61.0	60.7	39.3

4.10.5 Work safety and health risk issues

Numerous factors can have negative impacts on children involved in hazardous-at-risk work. This survey reveals that more than 670,400 children in this hazardous-at-risk group (51 per cent of child labourers) are affected by dust, garbage and fumes, while 38.2 per cent of child labourers are affected. A similar comparison between children in hazardous-at-risk work and child labourers shows that almost 39 per cent work with dangerous tools and devices (versus 29.1 per cent of child labourers), 12.8 per cent work with hazardous chemicals (versus 9.6 per cent), nearly 10 per cent work submerged in water (versus 7.4 per cent), 2.3 per cent work in poor lighting (versus 1.7 per cent) and 4.4 per cent work with explosives (versus 3.3 per cent).

Table 4.10.5. Factors concerning work safety and health risk issues for children in hazardous-at-risk work

Factors	No. of children	Rate (%)	By gender (%)	
			Male	Female
Dust, garbage and fumes	670 427	51.0	58.1	41.9
Fire, gas, flames	148 424	11.3	47.0	53.0
Loud noise, vibration	195 769	14.9	71.2	28.8
Extreme cold or heat	363 604	27.6	62.8	37.2
Dangerous tools, devices	511 516	38.9	57.9	42.1
Working underground	3 952	0.3	100.0	0.0
Working high above ground	47 979	3.6	80.0	20.0
Working submerged in water	129 895	9.9	82.6	17.4
Work place too dark, confined	29 742	2.3	67.2	32.8
Insufficient ventilation	45 269	3.4	67.0	33.0
Hazardous chemicals	168 204	12.8	71.8	28.2
Explosives	57 917	4.4	60.7	39.3
Narcotic drugs	2 902	0.2	100.0	0.0
Weapons	191	0.0	100.0	0.0
Others	5 810	0.4	63.8	36.2
Unclassified	15 392	1.2	69.8	30.2
Total of children in hazardous-at-risk work	1 315 406	100.0	60.7	39.3

4.11. Children working excessive hours

4.11.1. Size

Some 569,000 out of 1.75 million child labourers clocked more than 42 hours in the reference week (this group is hereinafter called CL42), which is likely to have a lasting impact on such young children.

“CL42” is largely concentrated in rural areas with 439,000 children (or 77.3 per cent) and overall 512,600 of “CL42” is aged 15-17 years (more than 90 per cent). Alarming, almost 5,000 members of “CL42” are aged 5-11 years. This group needs particular attention and support as such excessive work at a young age will seriously affect development and education.

The gender breakdown of “CL42” is boys (61.5 per cent) and girls (38.5 per cent).

Table 4.11.1. Children working more than 42 hours/week by region and gender

Area/Gender	Total	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National					
Total	568 723	100.0	0.9	9.0	90.1
Male	349527	61.5	0.6	10.0	89.4
Female	219196	38.5	1.4	7.4	91.3
Urban					
Total	128 788	100.0	2.9	9.8	87.3
Male	74247	57.7	1.7	8.9	89.5
Female	54541	42.3	4.6	11.2	84.3
Rural					
Total	439 935	100.0	0.3	8.7	91.0
Male	275280	62.6	0.3	10.3	89.4
Female	164655	37.4	0.3	6.1	93.6

4.11.2. School attendance status of children working excessive hours

Almost all of “CL42” do not attend school and there are negligible differences between children in urban and rural areas as well as the gender split. The survey found that 96.2 per cent of “CL42” does not attend school, of which 3 per cent had never attended school.

Table 4.11.2. Children working more than 42 hours/week by school attendance status

School attendance	No. of children	Rate (%)	By gender			
			Male		Female	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
National	568 723	100.0	349 527	100.0	219 196	100.0
Attending school	1 502	0.3	53	0.0	1 449	0.7
Not attending school	547 334	96.2	339 321	97.1	208 013	94.9
Never attended school	18 948	3.3	9 934	2.8	9 014	4.1
Unreported	940	0.2	219	0.1	721	0.3
Urban	128 788	100.0	74 247	100.0	54 541	100.0
Attending school	726	0.6	53	0.1	673	1.2
Not attending school	121 352	94.2	70 772	95.3	50 580	92.7
Never attended school	6 558	5.1	3 422	4.6	3 135	5.7
Unreported	153	0.1	0	0.0	153	0.3
Rural	400 247	100.0	246 112	100.0	154 136	100.0
Attending school	776	0.2	0	0.0	776	0.5
Not attending school	389 125	97.2	241 579	98.2	147 547	95.7
Never attended school	9 559	2.4	4 313	1.8	5 245	3.4
Unreported	787	0.2	219	0.1	568	0.4

4.11.3. Sectoral composition of children working excessive hours

Compared to average child labourers, the “CL42” group is relatively evenly distributed across agriculture (42.8 per cent), industry-construction (32.5 per cent) and services (24 per cent).

In urban areas, “CL42” is mainly found in industry-construction and services, accounting for 46.3 and 38.8 per cent, respectively. In rural areas, almost 50 per cent of “CL42” work in agriculture.

Table 4.11.3 Child labourers working more than 42 hours/week by economic sector					
Sector	No of children	Rate (%)	By age group(%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	568 723	100.0	0.9	9.0	90.1
Agriculture	243 230	42.8	0.6	10.4	88.9
Industry&Construction	184 691	32.5	1.5	6.5	92.0
Services	137 779	24.2	0.5	10.0	89.5
Unreported	3 024	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	128 788	100.0	2.9	9.8	87.3
Agriculture	18 821	14.6	1.6	7.9	90.5
Industry&Construction	59 683	46.3	4.5	8.0	87.5
Services	50 005	38.8	1.4	12.8	85.7
Unreported	280	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	439 935	100.0	0.3	8.7	91.0
Agriculture	224 408	51.0	0.5	10.6	88.8
Industry&Construction	125 008	28.4	0.0	5.8	94.2
Services	87 774	20.0	0.0	8.4	91.6
Unreported	2 744	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

In general, younger children gravitate towards agriculture and services work, while older ones focus on the industry-construction sector.

4.11.4. Type or work and venue of children working excessive hours

“CL42” engages in similar jobs to child labourers, but the total number of activities is 90 and further concentrated into 25 major activities (82 per cent of CL42) compared to 111 for child labourers.

In general, members of “CL42” aged 5-11 just engage in four out of the 25 activities, including growing of annual plants, animal farming, embroidery and restaurant work. Meanwhile, the 12-14 and 15-17 age brackets are present in the vast majority of the 25 activities (23 and 25 out of 25, respectively).

Of the economic activities for “CL42”, 11 are in agriculture, six in industry-construction and nine in services.

Notably, 35,063 members of “CL42” group are found in apparel-making (accounting for 85

per cent of child labourers in this job), further illustrating a pattern of excessive work hours in the textile and garment industry.

**Table 4.11.4a. Types of work engaged
by children working more than 42 hours/week**

Code	Type (at three digit code)	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)		
				5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
011	Growing of annual plants	137 310	24.1	0.7	6.7	92.6
012	Growing of perennial plants	19 990	3.5	0.0	8.8	91.2
013	Animal farming	14 369	2.5	0.0	9.1	90.9
014	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals	18 016	3.2	2.9	30.0	67.1
015	Growing of annual plants	10 876	1.9	0.0	1.2	98.8
016	Agricultural serviceactivities	6 110	1.1	0.0	14.8	85.2
022	Wood logging and other forestry product logging	6 428	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
031	Fishing	19 629	3.5	0.0	15.2	84.8
032	Aquaculture	5 691	1.0	0.0	61.1	38.9
102	Production, processing and preservation of fish and fish products	11 591	2.0	0.0	35.4	64.6
103	Fruit and vegetables processing and preservation	5 977	1.1	0.0	2.7	97.3
141	Manufacturing of wearable apparel (except fur apparel)	35 063	6.2	4.6	2.8	92.6
152	Manufacturing of footwear	9 756	1.7	0.0	2.2	97.8
239	Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral productsnot elsewhere classified	7 843	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
310	Production of furniture (beds, wardrobes, chairs and tables)	13 670	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
410	Construction	38 839	6.8	0.0	7.4	92.6
454	Sales, maintenance and reparation of motorbikes and related parts and accessories	7 742	1.4	0.0	33.5	66.5
472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	9 468	1.7	0.0	8.9	91.1
477	Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	7 408	1.3	0.0	1.6	98.4
478	Retail sale in markets and mobile sites	13 203	2.3	0.0	0.4	99.6
479	Other forms of retail	5 477	1.0	0.0	20.0	80.0
561	Restaurant and mobile catering services	24 217	4.3	2.9	5.7	91.4
563	Beverage services	17 594	3.1	0.0	16.4	83.6
920	Lotto, betting and gambling activities	5 521	1.0	0.0	16.4	83.6
963	Other personal service activities not classified elsewhere	8 285	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Of the 569,000 members of “CL42”, about 151,000 (26.6 per cent) operate on fields/farms, while 15.6 per cent work in factories/workshops and 6.8 per cent at home.

In general, younger children tend to work at home or at unfixed work venues, while older ones are more common in factories/workshops or restaurants.

Table 4.11.4b. Working venues of children working more than 42 hours/week

No	Working venue	No. of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)					
				5 - 11		12 - 14		15 - 17	
				Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
1	Home	38 505	6.8	378	7.7	5 678	11.1	32 449	6.3
2	Client's residence	39 361	6.9	0	0.0	4 122	8.1	35 238	6.9
3	Office	15 724	2.8	0	0.0	580	1.1	15 144	3.0
4	Manufacturing establishment	88 934	15.6	2705	55.0	7 249	14.2	78 980	15.4
5	Field/farm	151 440	26.6	1071	21.8	15 395	30.1	134 974	26.3
6	Construction site	11 397	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 397	2.2
7	Mine/stone quarry	191	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	191	0.0
8	Bar/restaurant/hotel	34 029	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34 029	6.6
9	Mobile/unfixed	38 327	6.7	436	8.9	7 848	15.3	30 044	5.9
10	Street/wet market	28 974	5.1	0	0.0	2 755	5.4	26 219	5.1
11	River/lake swamp	5 663	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 663	1.1
12	Others	115 721	20.3	329	6.7	7 534	14.7	107 858	21.0
13	Unreported	459	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	459	0.1
	Total	568 723	100.0	4918	100.0	51 162	100.0	512643	100.0

4.11.5. Work safety and health risk issues

Members of “CL42”, compared to CL, are generally less physically and mentally affected by working condition factors. However, for certain factors such as working in environments with poor air circulation, a greater proportion of “CL42” is affected.

This study also discovered that of the 569,000 “CL42” members, 19.6 per cent are affected by noise and vibrations, 17.6 per cent by extreme temperatures (extreme cold or heat), 23.6 per cent by working with dangerous tools or devices and 7.5 per cent by hazardous chemicals in the work place.

4.11.5. Factors concerning work safety and health risk issues for CL42				
Factors	No. of children	Rate (%)	By gender(%)	
			Male	Female
Dust, garbage and fumes	153 249	29.9	65.3	34.7
Fire, gas, flames	31 450	6.1	53.3	46.7
Loud noise, vibration	100 404	19.6	67.6	32.4
Extreme cold or heat	89 988	17.6	69.7	30.3
Dangerous tools, devices	120 929	23.6	61.9	38.1
Working underground	3 798	0.7	100.0	0.0
Working high above ground	20 116	3.9	95.1	4.9
Working submerged in water	26 703	5.2	87.0	13.0
Work place too dark, confined	10 443	2.0	76.4	23.6
Insufficient ventilation	20 292	4.0	73.5	26.5
Hazardous chemicals	38 315	7.5	77.3	22.7
Explosives	13 368	2.6	69.4	30.6
Narcotic drugs	191	0.04	100.0	0.0
Weapons	191	0.04	100.0	0.0
Others	1 269	0.3	68.3	31.7
Unclassified	215 890	37.9	56.7	43.3
Total of children working more than 42 hours/week	568 723	100.0	61.4	38.6



5.1. Population of children aged 5-17 years and their school attendance status

5.1.1. Size and distribution

Out of the six socio-economic regions in Viet Nam, the North and South Central Coast are home to more than 4.31 million children aged 5-17 years, accounting for 22.5 per cent of the regional population and 23.5 per cent of the national child population, higher than the regional/national child population ratio of 21.6 per cent.

The Northern Midlands and Mountains are home to more than 2.47 million children, equivalent to 21.7 per cent of the local population and 13.5 per cent of the national child population, higher than the regional/national child population ratio of 12.8 per cent. Similarly, more than 1.45 million children in the Central Highlands make up 27.2 per cent of the local population and almost 8 per cent of the national child population (higher than the regional/national child population ratio of 6 per cent).

In contrast the three other main socio-economic regions of Viet Nam - the Mekong River Delta, Red River Delta and the Southeast - illustrate another demographic pattern. These regions display a lower local child population proportion compared to the regional/national population ratio. Specifically, the lowest child population/local population ratio is found in the Southeast (18.7 per cent), underlining the positive impacts of family planning campaigns. Moreover this region, which includes Ho Chi Minh City, also has the highest rate of urbanization.

The child population in the Red River Delta, which includes Ha Noi and Hai Phong, ranks second with more than 3.76 million, accounting for 18.64 per cent of the local population and 20.5 per cent of the child population. With almost 3.58 million children, the Mekong Delta is third, making up 20.57 per cent of the regional population and 19.51 per cent of the national child population. The regional/national population ratios of these two regions are 22.75 and 19.62 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.1.1a. Size and distribution of child population by socio-economic regions

Socio-Economic Regions	Population		Dân số trẻ em (5 - 17 tuổi)		Child population (%)
	Total	Rate (%)	Total	Rate (%)	
National	88 687 810	100.0	18 349 629	100.0	20.69
Northern Midlands and Mountains	11 396 917	12.85	2 475 288	13.49	21.72
Red River Delta	20 177 627	22.75	3 761 743	20.50	18.64
North and South Central Coast	19 143 133	21.58	4 312 962	23.50	22.53
Central Highlands	5 351 775	6.03	1 455 720	7.93	27.20
Southeast	15 216 729	17.16	2 764 699	15.07	18.17
Mekong River Delta	17 401 629	19.62	3 579 217	19.51	20.57

There are slight age group variations in all regions. For instance, the proportion of 5-11 year olds is highest in the Mekong River Delta (55.1 per cent), followed by the South East (54.7 per cent) and the Northern Midlands and Mountains (53.7 per cent). The North and South Central Coast has the lowest percentage of 50.1 per cent.

A similar pattern is observed when examining gender ratios, with the Central Highlands having the highest rate of boys (52.9 per cent), while the South East has the lowest (51.3 per cent).

Table 5.1.1b. Size and distribution of child population by region, age group and gender

Socio-Economic Regions	Child population	Age groups (%)			Gender (%)	
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	Male	Female
National	18 349 629	52.8	22.5	24.7	52.3	47.7
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2 475 288	53.7	21.6	24.7	52.9	47.1
Red River Delta	3 761 743	52.3	22.6	25.1	52.4	47.6
North and South Central Coast	4 312 962	50.1	23.6	26.4	52.6	47.4
Central Highlands	1 455 720	51.0	24.7	24.3	52.9	47.1
Southeast	2 764 699	54.7	20.9	24.4	51.3	48.7
Mekong River Delta	3 579 217	55.1	22.1	22.8	51.8	48.2

5.1.2. School attendance

Differences in school enrolment rates emerge across the six socio-economic regions. The highest rate is observed in the Red River Delta with more than 96 per cent, while the Central Highlands and Southeast have the lowest with nearly 88 per cent.

In contrast the Red River Delta has the lowest school non-enrolment rate (3.7 per cent), followed by the North and South Central Coast (8.2 per cent). At the other end of the scale, the Central Highlands (12.2 per cent) and Mekong River Delta (12.5 per cent) have the highest rates.

Table 5.1.2. School enrolment status of children aged 5-17 by socio-economic region

School enrolment status	Number of children	Rate (%)	By age group (%)			
			5 - 11	6 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	18 349 629	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	16 610 257	90.5	93.4	98.3	92.6	73.5
Not attending school	1 716 767	9.4	6.0	1.6	7.3	26.5
Unreported	22 605	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Geographic Region						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2 475 288	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	2 205 448	89.1	96.6	97.3	91.9	69.1
Not attending school	266 102	10.8	2.8	2.6	8.0	30.9

Unreported	3 738	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Red River Delta	3 761 743	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	3 614 925	96.1	98.5	99.1	99.4	87.0
Not attending school	139 154	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	13.0
Unreported	7 664	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
North and South Central Coast	4 312 962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	3 953 445	91.7	95.5	98.9	94.4	76.4
Not attending school	353 249	8.2	3.5	1.0	5.5	23.5
Unreported	6 268	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Central Highlands	1 455 720	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	1 277 637	87.8	93.4	97.0	90.5	66.8
Not attending school	177 084	12.2	6.4	3.0	9.4	33.2
Unreported	998	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Southeast	1 515 161	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	1 334 775	88.1	90.9	98.4	89.7	65.5
Not attending school	178 280	11.8	8.2	1.5	10.1	34.4
Unreported	2 106	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mekong River Delta	4 828 755	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school	4 224 027	87.5	86.3	98.1	87.4	66.2
Not attending school	602 898	12.5	13.5	1.9	12.5	33.8
Unreported	1 830	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.2. Size, distribution and proportion of children engaged in EA

As discussed earlier in this report, an estimated 2.83 million children nationwide engaged in EA, or 15.4 per cent of children aged 5-17 years in Viet Nam.

5.2.1. Size and distribution

The distribution of working children reflects the economic development stage of corresponding regions, with a higher prevalence of working children found in poorer regions.

a. By region

The North and South Central Coast have the highest number of working children, with almost 832,000 children or 29.4 per cent of working children nationwide, followed by the Northern Midlands and Mountains with 621,800 children (21.96 per cent). The Southeast boasts the lowest rate of working children at just 246,600 children (8.71 per cent).

b. By city/province

By taking an overview of the country, variations in the distribution of working children can be seen across cities and provinces. Of 63 cities and provinces nationwide, the Mekong River Delta's Bac Lieu province has the highest rate of working children with 184,174 or 6.5 per cent of the national total, followed by Nam Dinh and Hau Giang with 130,121 (4.59 per cent) and 112,181 (3.96 per cent), respectively.

The Mekong River Delta also has the province with the lowest rate of working children, with Dong Thap's 7,931 children or 0.28 per cent, followed by Lang Son with 9,791 (0.35 per cent) and Ha Giang with 11,961 (0.42 per cent), respectively.

Table 5.2.1. Size and distribution of children engaged in EA by socio-economic region and city/province
eo vùng kinh tế - xã hội và tỉnh/thành phố

Characteristics	Total number of children in EA	Rate (%)
National	2 832 117	100.00
Socio-Economic Region		100.00
Northern Midlands and Mountains	621 825	21.96
Red River Delta	302 052	10.67
North and South Central Coast	832 578	29.40
Central Highlands	253 356	8.95
Southeast	246 559	8.71
Mekong River Delta	575 746	20.33
City/Province		100.00
Bac Lieu	184 174	6.50
Nam Dinh	130 121	4.59
Hau Giang	112 181	3.96
Da Nang	110 484	3.90
Binh Thuan	86 098	3.04
Tien Giang	81 535	2.88
Ho Chi Minh City	80 341	2.84
Binh Duong	75 413	2.66
Vinh Long	74 353	2.63
Tra Vinh	70 325	2.48
Binh Phuoc	67 193	2.37
Hung Yen	63 487	2.24
Dak Nong	59 667	2.11
Quang Tri	57 639	2.04
Bac Ninh	53 125	1.88
Cao Bang	53 019	1.87
Ben Tre	51 520	1.82
Thua Thien-Hue	51 155	1.81
Ninh Thuan	49 602	1.75
Dien Bien	47 162	1.67
Thanh Hoa	46 768	1.65
Long An	46 253	1.63
Tay Ninh	46 108	1.63
Lam Dong	45 339	1.60

Lao Cai	44 948	1.59
Yen Bai	44 136	1.56
Khanh Hoa	43 034	1.52
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	41 273	1.46
Ninh Binh	40 588	1.43
Dak Lak	39 578	1.40
Nghe An	38 548	1.36
Phu Yen	37 577	1.33
Hai Phong	36 682	1.30
Vinh Phuc	36 589	1.29
Dong Nai	36 523	1.29
Gia Lai	36 401	1.29
An Giang	36 128	1.28
Bac Giang	34 839	1.23
Thai Binh	34 796	1.23
Quang Ninh	33 470	1.18
Can Tho	32 824	1.16
Son La	32 579	1.15
Soc Trang	32 519	1.15
Tuyen Quang	32 191	1.14
Ha Nam	28 271	1.00
Thai Nguyen	26 463	0.93
Quang Nam	25 102	0.89
Quang Ngai	23 042	0.81
Binh Dinh	22 700	0.80
Ha Noi	21 091	0.74
Hai Duong	20 679	0.73
Quang Binh	19 316	0.68
Kon Tum	18 877	0.67
Bac Can	17 484	0.62
Hoa Binh	17 291	0.61
Kien Giang	15 929	0.56
Ha Tinh	15 242	0.54
Phu Tho	14 612	0.52
Ca Mau	14 235	0.50
Lai Chau	13 830	0.49
Ha Giang	11 961	0.42
Lang Son	9 791	0.35
Dong Thap	7 913	0.28

5.2.2. Proportion of children engaged in EA compared to national child population

The level of participation in EA is illustrated by the proportion of working children in comparison to the total number of children in corresponding regions/provinces. In general the higher the rate, the more likely the area is prone to high prevalence of CL.

a. By region

The Northern Midlands and Mountains has the highest number of children engaged in EA with 25.1 per cent of the national total, followed by the North and South Central Coast (19.3 per cent) and the Central Highlands (17.4 per cent). Meanwhile, the lowest number is recorded in the Red River Delta (8 per cent) and Mekong River Delta (11.9 per cent).

b. By city/province

To better understand children's participation in EA, Viet Nam's 63 cities and provinces are divided into three groups based on rates of working children (see Diagram 2).

- The group with a high rate of children engaged in EA (more than 20 per cent in a particular province) encompasses 20 provinces, mainly located in poor regions such as the Northern Midlands, Mountains and the Central Highlands. Rates in some areas even exceed 30 per cent, such as Binh Dinh, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Ninh Binh and Yen Bai. Lai Chau posted the highest rate of 41.3 per cent.
- The group with a medium rate of children engaged in EA (13-20 per cent) includes 21 provinces, mostly in the North and South Central Coast, Southeast and Mekong River Delta regions.
- The group with a low rate of children engaged in EA (less than 13 per cent) has 22 provinces mainly in the Southeast and Mekong River Delta. This group also features cities with the lowest rates of working children with Da Nang, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City coming in at 5, 3.7 and 4.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.2.2. Size and distribution of children engaged in EA out of the total number of children in corresponding socio-economic region, city/province

	Number of children	By age group			Proportion of children in EA to total population (%)
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	
National	2 832 117	12.6	30.7	56.7	15.4
Socio-Economic Region					
Northern Midlands and Mountains	621 825	16.4	32.3	51.3	25.1
Red River Delta	302 052	7.2	26.5	66.3	8.0
North and South Central Coast	832 578	13.0	33.0	54.0	19.3
Central Highlands	253 356	7.1	34.2	58.7	17.4

Southeast	246 559	11.2	22.3	66.5	16.3
Mekong River Delta	575 746	14.1	29.9	56.0	11.9
City/Province					
Lai Chau	13 830	26.1	39.6	34.3	41.3
Ha Giang	11 961	32.0	35.4	32.6	38.9
Cao Bang	53 019	16.1	35.5	48.4	35.9
Yen Bai	44 136	18.5	26.2	55.3	33.0
Ninh Binh	40 588	10.2	40.5	49.4	30.8
Binh Dinh	22 700	15.0	36.2	48.8	30.8
Tuyen Quang	32 191	19.3	25.2	55.6	28.3
An Giang	36 128	14.1	34.6	51.2	27.6
Hoa Binh	17 291	11.2	34.1	54.6	27.6
Son La	32 579	11.6	35.0	53.4	26.3
Dien Bien	47 162	11.2	38.7	50.1	26.2
Thanh Hoa	46 768	13.0	41.0	46.0	26.2
Bac Can	17 484	12.6	31.2	56.2	26.2
Quang Tri	57 639	24.4	33.4	42.2	23.9
Dong Thap	7 913	15.7	29.3	55.0	22.9
Binh Thuan	86 098	13.6	35.9	50.5	22.8
Lao Cai	44 948	11.8	32.2	56.0	22.5
Phu Yen	37 577	20.3	29.5	50.2	22.2
Lang Son	9 791	11.7	28.1	60.3	21.3
Gia Lai	36 401	11.1	30.4	58.5	20.4
Nghe An	38 548	5.6	29.2	65.2	18.9
Can Tho	32 824	18.4	35.9	45.8	18.2
Thai Nguyen	26 463	7.8	29.8	62.4	18.0
Tien Giang	81 535	27.3	30.6	42.1	17.9
Dak Lak	39 578	5.7	38.2	56.1	17.6
Ninh Thuan	49 602	13.0	31.6	55.3	17.4
Kon Tum	18 877	7.3	27.5	65.2	16.8
Quang Nam	25 102	18.8	29.2	52.0	16.7
Khanh Hoa	43 034	16.5	32.3	51.2	16.4
Bac Ninh	53 125	12.6	28.3	59.1	16.2
Lam Dong	45 339	4.9	40.5	54.6	15.8
Hai Duong	20 679	8.3	35.1	56.6	15.4
Ben Tre	51 520	23.4	26.7	49.8	15.4
Binh Phuoc	67 193	5.3	25.7	69.0	15.4
Quang Binh	19 316	8.9	28.2	63.0	15.3
Kien Giang	15 929	8.7	30.9	60.4	14.9
Bac Giang	34 839	11.0	36.5	52.5	14.5
Tay Ninh	46 108	18.6	21.2	60.1	14.3
Phu Tho	14 612	10.7	19.4	70.0	14.2
Quang Ngai	23 042	7.7	25.8	66.5	14.1

Binh Duong	75 413	17.7	17.7	64.6	13.6
Dong Nai	36 523	12.7	29.4	57.9	12.9
Soc Trang	32 519	8.6	26.0	65.4	12.9
Ha Tinh	15 242	3.4	27.4	69.2	12.8
Dak Nong	59 667	1.2	25.0	73.9	12.5
Ca Mau	14 235	1.4	9.5	89.1	12.3
Long An	46 253	15.9	24.8	59.4	11.6
Hau Giang	112 181	2.4	32.6	65.0	10.2
Bac Lieu	184 174	2.7	16.4	80.9	10.1
Thua Thien-Hue	51 155	9.9	14.4	75.7	9.9
Hung Yen	63 487	5.3	9.3	85.4	9.5
Vinh Long	74 353	2.2	54.5	43.4	8.9
Quang Ninh	33 470	2.5	25.3	72.2	8.7
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	41 273	4.7	15.8	79.5	7.7
Tra Vinh	70 325	12.6	28.1	59.3	7.7
Vinh Phuc	36 589	7.2	1.4	91.4	7.5
Hai Phong	36 682	11.6	29.0	59.5	6.6
Ha Nam	28 271	0.0	25.0	75.0	5.1
Da Nang	110 484	11.0	23.4	65.5	5.0
Thai Binh	34 796	0.0	21.4	78.6	4.4
Ho Chi Minh City	80 341	6.4	16.1	77.5	4.2
Nam Dinh	130 121	2.7	5.2	92.1	3.8
Ha Noi	21 091	3.9	22.2	74	3.7

5.2.3. Composition of children engaged in EA by age group

The composition of working children by age group reflects the economic burdens that drive children to EA and the possible consequences for their comprehensive development. Essentially the earlier children start work, the higher the risk of negative and prolonged impacts on their physical and mental wellbeing as well as their cognitive and educational development.

a. By region

The highest rate of working children aged 5-11 years is seen in the Northern Midlands and mountainous regions with 16.4 per cent, followed by the Mekong River Delta (14.1 per cent). At the other end of the scale the Central Highlands and Red River Delta posted 7.1 and 7.2 per cent, respectively.

b. By city/province

The highest rate of working children in the 5-11 year age bracket is found in Ha Giang accounting for more than 32 per cent of its working children population, followed by Tien Giang with 27.3 per cent. Rates exceeding 20 per cent are found in Ben Tre, Lai Chau, Phu Yen and Quang Tri provinces.

On the other hand, the lowest rate of working children aged 5-11 is recorded in the Mekong River Delta's Hau Giang province with only 2.4 per cent, while rates below 3 per cent are recorded by Bac Lieu, Nam Dinh and Quang Ninh provinces.

Table 5.2.3. Composition of children engaged in EA by age groups				
	Total number of children engaged in EA	By age group (%)		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	2 832 117	12.7	30.7	56.7
Socio-Economic Region				
Northern Midlands and Mountains	621 825	16.4	32.3	51.3
Red River Delta	302 052	7.2	26.5	66.3
North and South Central Coast	832 578	13.0	33.0	54.1
Central Highlands	253 356	7.1	34.2	58.7
Southeast	246 559	11.2	22.3	66.5
Mekong River Delta	575 746	14.1	29.8	56.0
City/Province				
Ha Giang	11 961	32.0	35.4	32.6
Tien Giang	81 535	27.3	30.6	42.1
Lai Chau	13 830	26.1	39.7	34.3
Quang Tri	57 639	24.4	33.4	42.2
Ben Tre	51 520	23.4	26.7	49.8
Phu Yen	37 577	20.3	29.5	50.2
Tuyen Quang	32 191	19.3	25.2	55.6
Quang Nam	25 102	18.8	29.2	52.0
Tay Ninh	46 108	18.6	21.2	60.1
Yen Bai	44 136	18.5	26.1	55.3
Can Tho	32 824	18.4	35.9	45.8
Binh Duong	75 413	17.7	17.7	64.6
Khanh Hoa	43 034	16.5	32.3	51.2
Cao Bang	53 019	16.1	35.5	48.4
Long An	46 253	15.9	24.8	59.4
Dong Thap	7 913	15.7	29.3	55.0
Binh Dinh	22 700	15.0	36.2	48.8
An Giang	36 128	14.1	34.6	51.2
Binh Thuan	86 098	13.6	35.9	50.5
Ninh Thuan	49 602	13.0	31.6	55.3
Thanh Hoa	46 768	13.0	41.0	46.0
Dong Nai	36 523	12.7	29.4	57.9
Tra Vinh	70 325	12.6	28.1	59.3
Bac Ninh	53 125	12.6	28.3	59.1
Bac Can	17 484	12.6	31.2	56.2

Lao Cai	44 948	11.8	32.2	56.0
Lang Son	9 791	11.7	28.1	60.3
Hai Phong	36 682	11.6	29.0	59.5
Son La	32 579	11.6	35.0	53.4
Dien Bien	47 162	11.2	38.7	50.1
Hoa Binh	17 291	11.2	34.1	54.6
Gia Lai	36 401	11.1	30.4	58.5
Da Nang	110 484	11.0	23.4	65.5
Bac Giang	34 839	11.0	36.5	52.5
Phu Tho	14 612	10.7	19.4	70.0
Ninh Binh	40 588	10.2	40.5	49.4
Thua Thien-Hue	51 155	9.9	14.4	75.7
Quang Binh	19 316	8.9	28.2	63.0
Kien Giang	15 929	8.7	30.9	60.4
Soc Trang	32 519	8.6	26	65.4
Hai Duong	20 679	8.3	35.1	56.6
Thai Nguyen	26 463	7.8	29.8	62.4
Quang Ngai	23 042	7.7	25.8	66.5
Kon Tum	18 877	7.3	27.5	65.2
Vinh Phuc	36 589	7.2	1.4	91.4
Ho Chi Minh City	80 341	6.4	16.1	77.5
Dak Lak	39 578	5.7	38.2	56.1
Nghe An	38 548	5.6	29.2	65.2
Binh Phuoc	67 193	5.3	25.7	69.0
Hung Yen	63 487	5.3	9.3	85.4
Lam Dong	45 339	4.9	40.5	54.6
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	41 273	4.7	15.8	79.5
Ha Noi	21 091	3.9	22.2	74.0
Ha Tinh	15 242	3.4	27.4	69.2
Bac Lieu	184 174	2.7	16.4	80.9
Nam Dinh	130 121	2.7	5.2	92.1
Quang Ninh	33 470	2.5	25.3	72.2
Hau Giang	112 181	2.4	32.6	65.0
Vinh Long	74 353	2.2	54.5	43.4
Ca Mau	14 235	1.4	9.5	89.1
Dac Nong	59 667	1.2	25	73.9
Thai Binh	34 796	0.0	21.4	78.6
Ha Nam	28 271	0.0	25.0	75.0

5.3. Size, distribution and proportion of CL

As of 2012, there was an estimated 1.75 million CL in Viet Nam, accounting for 62 per cent of working children and 9.6 per cent of children aged 5-17 years.

5.3.1. Size and distribution of CL

a. By region

The North and South Central Coast region is home to the most child labourers in the country with its more than 488,600 workers representative of 27.85 per cent of the national figure. These figures, considering the region's share of the national child population is 23.5 per cent, are alarming as the area is the poorest in Viet Nam.

Further south, the Mekong River Delta's more than 402,200 child labourers put it in second place with its almost 23 per cent of the nationwide figure again higher than its child population ratio on a national scale (19.51 per cent).

At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest number of child labourers is recorded in the Red River Delta with 155,500 or 8.86 per cent nationally. Noticeably, its CL ratio is considerably lower than its share of the national child population (8.86 versus 20.5 per cent).

b. By city/province

The Mekong River Delta province of An Giang has the highest number of child labourers with nearly 97,100 and more than 5.5 per cent in absolute and relative values, respectively. Again, this ratio is greater than its child population (5.53 versus 2.59 per cent). This province is followed by Thanh Hoa (5.19-3.38 per cent), Nghe An (4.22-3.19 per cent), Dong Thap (3.93-1.95 per cent), Gia Lai (3.75-2.15 per cent) and Ha Giang (3.27-1.05 per cent).

Strikingly, some provinces boast a CL prevalence rate of less than 0.5 per cent with Vinh Long leading the way with the lowest recorded at 2,917 child labourers or 0.17 per cent of the national CL number (much lower than its 1 per cent share of the child population). Similar performers include Ha Nam (0.27-0.86 per cent), Thai Binh (0.27-1.74 per cent), Da Nang (0.3-1.08 per cent), Hung Yen (0.34-1.34 per cent) and Nam Dinh (0.44-1.75 per cent).

Table 5.3.1. Size and distribution of child population and labour, by socio-economic region and city/province

	Child population (aged 5-17)		Child labour	
	Total persons	Proportion (%)	Total persons	Proportion (%)
National	18 349 629	100.00	1754782	100.00
Socio-Economic Region				
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2 475 288	13.49	385 370	21.96
Red River Delta	3 761 743	20.50	155 510	8.86

North and South Central Coast	4 312 962	23.50	488 631	27.85
Central Highlands	1 455 720	7.93	160 568	9.15
Southeast	2 764 699	15.07	162 502	9.26
Mekong River Delta	3 579 217	19.51	402 202	22.92
City/Province				
An Giang	473 429	2.59	97 053	5.53
Thanh Hoa	700 023	3.83	91 003	5.19
Nghe An	582 764	3.19	74 011	4.22
Dong Thap	355 711	1.95	69 008	3.93
Gia Lai	393 671	2.15	65 743	3.75
Ha Giang	191 543	1.05	57 463	3.27
Binh Dinh	363 000	1.99	48 642	2.77
Son La	267 285	1.46	47 844	2.73
Dak Lak	489 833	2.68	44 085	2.51
Ho Chi Minh City	1 258 657	6.89	44 053	2.51
Kien Giang	342 714	1.87	43 182	2.46
Quang Nam	343 565	1.88	42 602	2.43
Binh Thuan	294 321	1.61	40 322	2.30
Lai Chau	120 028	0.66	38 769	2.21
Phu Yen	210 769	1.15	35 620	2.03
Hai Duong	333 413	1.82	34 675	1.98
Dong Nai	585 661	3.20	34 554	1.97
Quang Ngai	292 838	1.60	34 262	1.95
Khanh Hoa	287 270	1.57	33 036	1.88
Tien Giang	356 527	1.95	32 444	1.85
Soc Trang	281 929	1.54	31 858	1.82
Can Tho	247 000	1.35	30 875	1.76
Ha Noi	1 220 760	6.68	30 519	1.74
Yen Bai	180 544	0.99	30 512	1.74
Binh Duong	276 255	1.51	29 283	1.67
Tuyen Quang	155 715	0.85	28 963	1.65
Cao Bang	113 066	0.62	28 945	1.65
Dien Bien	139 106	0.76	28 795	1.64
Quang Tri	165 831	0.91	26 533	1.51
Lao Cai	163 662	0.90	25 204	1.44
Long An	302 370	1.65	24 492	1.40
Lam Dong	285 951	1.56	23 448	1.34
Tay Ninh	198 162	1.08	23 185	1.32
Phu Tho	257 275	1.41	20 582	1.17
Ben Tre	210 710	1.15	19 596	1.12
Hoa Binh	155 456	0.85	19 432	1.11
Bac Ninh	238 481	1.30	19 317	1.10
Bac Giang	317 509	1.74	18 098	1.03

Binh Phuoc	224 675	1.23	17 974	1.02
Ninh Binh	172 550	0.94	17 255	0.98
Ca Mau	272 677	1.49	16 906	0.96
Ninh Thuan	152 527	0.83	16 778	0.96
Thai Nguyen	201 578	1.10	16 731	0.95
Quang Binh	210 870	1.15	16 237	0.93
Lang Son	155 021	0.85	15 037	0.86
Dak Nong	151 228	0.83	13 913	0.79
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	228 017	1.25	13 453	0.77
Kon Tum	135 141	0.74	13 379	0.76
Thua Thien-Hue	253 700	1.39	12 685	0.72
Bac Lieu	191 095	1.05	12 039	0.69
Hau Giang	143 036	0.78	11 872	0.68
Ha Tinh	251 152	1.37	11 553	0.66
Vinh Phuc	189 464	1.04	10 610	0.60
Hai Phong	314 091	1.72	10 365	0.59
Tra Vinh	221 356	1.21	9 961	0.57
Quang Ninh	243 075	1.33	9 723	0.55
Bac Kan	58 026	0.32	8 994	0.51
Nam Dinh	319 208	1.75	7 661	0.44
Hung Yen	245 167	1.34	5 884	0.34
Da Nang	198 111	1.08	5 349	0.30
Thai Binh	318 200	1.74	4 773	0.27
Ha Nam	157 567	0.86	4 727	0.27
Vinh Long	182 313	1.00	2 917	0.17

5.3.2. The ratio of CL to the child population

CL 's prevalence is reflected in its ratio against the corresponding child population in a particular city/province. In general the higher the ratio, the more ingrained the CL issue is.

a. By region

CL ratios against the child population of the 5-17 age bracket are broadly spread between regions of different economic development. The highest CL rates are recorded in the three poorest regions of Viet Nam - the Northern Midlands and Mountains (15.6 per cent), North and South Central Coast (11.3 per cent) and Central Highlands (11 per cent).

Conversely, the lowest percentages are found in the Red River Delta (4.1 per cent) and Mekong River Delta (8.3 per cent).

b. By city/province

The northern mountainous province of Lai Chau has the highest number of labourers in its child population (32.3 per cent), followed by Ha Giang (30 per cent) and Cao Bang (25.6 per cent) from the same region. At the opposite end of the scale, Thai Binh has the lowest

rate (1.5 per cent) followed by Vinh Long (1.6 per cent).

The proportion of CL can be categorized into three groups: “high” (12 per cent and above), “medium” (within 8-12 per cent) and “low” (8 per cent and below) (see Diagram 3).

- The “high” prevalence group includes 22 cities/provinces, mostly located in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, North and South Central Coast as well as the Mekong River Delta. Of these, An Giang, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Giang and Lai Chau had rates exceeding 20 per cent.
- The “medium” prevalence group includes 21 cities/provinces, mainly in the Red River Delta, Central Coast and Central Highlands.
- The “low” prevalence includes 20 cities/provinces, with the majority in the South East and Mekong Delta. Of these, the lowest rates (below 3.5 per cent) are recorded in Da Nang, Ha Nam, Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City, Nam Dinh and Thai Binh.

Table 5.3.2. Size and distribution of CL, ratio of CL to child population by socio-economic region and city/province

	Number of child labourers	Ratio to child population(%)
National	1 754 782	9.6
Socio-Economic Region		
Northern Midlands and Mountains	385 370	15.6
Red River Delta	155 510	4.1
North and South Central Coast	488 631	11.3
Central Highlands	160 568	11.0
Southeast	162 502	10.7
Mekong River Delta	402 202	8.3
City/Province		
Lai Chau	38 769	32.3
Ha Giang	57 463	30.0
Cao Bang	28 945	25.6
Dien Bien	28 795	20.7
An Giang	97 053	20.5
Dong Thap	69 008	19.4
Tuyen Quang	28 963	18.6
Son La	47 844	17.9
Yen Bai	30 512	16.9
Phu Yen	35 620	16.9
Gia Lai	65 743	16.7
Quang Tri	26 533	16.0
Bac Kan	8 994	15.5
Lao Cai	25 204	15.4
Binh Thuan	40 322	13.7
Binh Dinh	48 642	13.4

Nghe An	74 011	12.7
Kien Giang	43 182	12.6
Hoa Binh	19 432	12.5
Can Tho	30 875	12.5
Quang Nam	42 602	12.4
Tay Ninh	23 185	11.7
Quang Ngai	34 262	11.7
Khanh Hoa	33 036	11.5
Soc Trang	31 858	11.3
Ninh Thuan	16 778	11.0
Binh Duong	29 283	10.6
Hai Duong	34 675	10.4
Ninh Binh	17 255	10.0
Kon Tum	13 379	9.9
Lang Son	15 037	9.7
Ben Tre	19 596	9.3
Dak Nong	13 913	9.2
Tien Giang	32 444	9.1
Dak Lak	44 085	9.0
Hau Giang	11 872	8.3
Thai Nguyen	16 731	8.3
Lam Dong	23 448	8.2
Bac Ninh	19 317	8.1
Long An	24 492	8.1
Binh Phuoc	17 974	8.0
Phu Tho	20 582	8.0
Quang Binh	16 237	7.7
Bac Lieu	12 039	6.3
Ca Mau	16 906	6.2
Dong Nai	34 554	5.9
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	13 453	5.9
Bac Giang	18 098	5.7
Vinh Phuc	10 610	5.6
Thua Thien-Hue	12 685	5.0
Ha Tinh	11 553	4.6
Tra Vinh	9 961	4.5
Quang Ninh	9 723	4.0
Ho Chi Minh City	44 053	3.5
Hai Phong	10 365	3.3
Ha Nam	4 727	3.0
Da Nang	5 349	2.7
Ha Noi	30 519	2.5

Hung Yen	5 884	2.4
Nam Dinh	7 661	2.4
Vinh Long	2 917	1.6
Thai Binh	4 773	1.5

5.3.3. Child labour composition by age group

The CL age group composition reflects the potential serious and prolonged consequences faced by affected children.

a. By region

The collected data pointed to the highest concentrations of 5-11 year age bracket CL in the Northern Midlands and Mountains (23.1 per cent), followed by the Mekong River Delta (16.7 per cent). The Red River Delta, however, had the lowest share of child labourers aged 5-11 with 6.9 per cent.

b. By city/province

Poor cities/provinces had the highest populations of young CL. Specifically, up to 27 cities/provinces each recorded having more than 15.5 per cent of child labourers aged 5-11. Of these, Ha Giang had the highest rate (39.9 per cent), followed by Ben Tre (38.4 per cent) and Lai Chau (33.0 per cent).

Meanwhile, an insignificant portion of CL in this age group was noted in Ca Mau, Ha Nam and Thai Binh.

Table 5.3.3. Child labour composition, by socio-economic region and by city/province					
	Total	Ratio to child population(%)	Age group(%)		
			5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
National	1 754 782	9.6	15.5	26.7	57.8
Socio-Economic Region					
Northern Midlands and Mountains	385 370	15.6	23.1	28.0	48.9
Red River Delta	155 510	4.1	6.9	21.4	71.7
North and South Central Coast	488 631	11.3	14.2	28.1	57.7
Central Highlands	160 568	11.0	11.1	30.1	58.8
Southeast	162 502	10.7	11.0	18.7	70.3
Mekong River Delta	402 202	8.3	16.7	27.8	55.5
City/Province					
Ha Giang	57 463	30.0	39.9	33.3	26.9

Ben Tre	19 596	9.3	38.4	21.1	40.5
Lai Chau	38 769	32.3	33.0	32.0	35.1
Tuyen Quang	28 963	18.6	25.8	24.4	49.8
Lang Son	15 037	9.7	25.5	34.0	40.5
Quang Nam	42 602	12.4	24.9	22.7	52.3
Hoa Binh	19 432	12.5	24.9	34.2	40.9
Yen Bai	30 512	16.9	24.3	18.0	57.7
Quang Tri	26 533	16.0	24.3	30.5	45.2
Phu Yen	35 620	16.9	23.4	24.9	51.7
Can Tho	30 875	12.5	22.7	26.6	50.6
Cao Bang	28 945	25.6	22.6	32.5	44.9
Binh Dinh	48 642	13.4	22.3	20.2	57.5
Tra Vinh	9 961	4.5	21.9	36.2	41.9
Tien Giang	32 444	9.1	21.3	15.8	62.9
Dong Nai	34 554	5.9	21.0	15.3	63.8
Long An	24 492	8.1	20.4	16.1	63.5
Tay Ninh	23 185	11.7	19.1	21.4	59.4
Dong Thap	69 008	19.4	18.6	27.2	54.3
An Giang	97 053	20.5	17.9	36.7	45.4
Quang Binh	16 237	7.7	17.6	20.2	62.2
Da Nang	5 349	2.7	17.6	13.3	69.1
Son La	47 844	17.9	17.1	35.0	47.9
Lao Cai	25 204	15.4	17.1	23.4	59.5
Binh Thuan	40 322	13.7	16.9	30.3	52.9
Thai Nguyen	16 731	8.3	16.8	11.2	71.9
Khanh Hoa	33 036	11.5	15.9	27.8	56.3
Hai Phong	10 365	3.3	15.2	26.9	57.8
Bac Kan	8 994	15.5	15.1	27.1	57.8
Ninh Thuan	16 778	11.0	14.5	29.6	56
Ninh Binh	17 255	10.0	14.3	35.2	50.5
Gia Lai	65 743	16.7	13.5	29.0	57.4
Dien Bien	28 795	20.7	12.5	37.5	50.0
Vinh Long	2 917	1.6	11.9	54.9	33.2
Kon Tum	13 379	9.9	11.8	24.9	63.3
Dak Lak	44 085	9.0	11.2	33.7	55.1
Kien Giang	43 182	12.6	10.3	32.8	56.9
Thua Thien-Hue	12 685	5.0	10.3	10.8	78.9
Binh Phuoc	17 974	8.0	10.2	33.6	56.2
Soc Trang	31 858	11.3	9.8	24.4	65.7
Vinh Phuc	10 610	5.6	9.7	1.9	88.4
Lam Dong	23 448	8.2	9.5	30.9	59.6
Bac Ninh	19 317	8.1	8.8	26.0	65.2
Phu Tho	20 582	8.0	8.5	14.0	77.5

Quang Ngai	34 262	11.7	7.8	24.5	67.7
Ha Tinh	11 553	4.6	6.9	24.3	68.8
Bac Giang	18 098	5.7	6.8	11.6	81.6
Nghe An	74 011	12.7	6.4	25.2	68.4
Binh Duong	29 283	10.6	6.3	20.9	72.8
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	13 453	5.9	6.2	16.3	77.5
Thanh Hoa	91 003	13.0	6.0	43.2	50.8
Hai Duong	34 675	10.4	5.3	26.7	67.9
Quang Ninh	9 723	4.0	5.3	33.1	61.6
Nam Dinh	7 661	2.4	4.2	0.0	95.8
Ho Chi Minh City	44 053	3.5	3.9	13.0	83.0
Ha Noi	30 519	2.5	3.7	13.8	82.5
Hung Yen	5 884	2.4	2.4	23.6	74.0
Bac Lieu	12 039	6.3	1.7	19.7	78.6
Dak Nong	13 913	9.2	1.6	27.0	71.4
Hau Giang	11 872	8.3	1.2	40.1	58.7
Ca Mau	16 906	6.2	1.0	9.3	89.7
Thai Binh	4 773	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ha Nam	4 727	3.0	0.0	23.3	76.7

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. Out of 2.83 million children engaged in EA (9.6 per cent of Viet Nam's child population), 1.75 million are classified as child labourers and one-third must work more than 42 hours/week. The data underlines the need for the CL issue to be more comprehensively addressed by the government, society and all individuals.
2. Almost 85 per cent of CL cases are reported in rural areas, where a high rate of working children is also observed (18.62 per cent against 7.56 per cent in urban areas). These findings underline that CL prevention measures should especially focus on rural areas.
3. In the age group of 12 years and older, the rate of boys engaged in EA, in all forms, is higher than that of girls.
4. Most working children belong to the 15-17 year age bracket, but 15 per cent are aged 5-11 years. All forms of forced or compulsory labour must be eliminated in this latter group.
5. Children's engagement in EA negatively affects their participation in education, as the rate of children who stop attending school rises in step with their level of working engagement. Specifically, the overall rate of non-attendance at school for working children (41.6 per cent), rises to almost 55 per cent for CL and a revealing 96.4 per cent for children working more than 42 hours/week.
6. More than two-thirds of child labourers are unpaid family workers who contribute to household income. This means prevention and/or intervention measures should target households and the parents of children.
7. More than two-thirds of child labourers work in agriculture, a labour-intensive sector that produces less surplus value than industry and services. As a result, agricultural and rural economic restructuring in Viet Nam will play an important role in reducing the prevalence of CL.

Recommendations

Child labour, despite significant progress in addressing it, remains a serious issue for Viet Nam. To further help policy-makers tackle the issue, this report makes the following recommendations:

1. Continue to monitor the number of child labourers in employment AT RISK of falling into the list of prohibited work for underage workers and/or in environments negatively affecting the children's development.
2. Continue to improve national legislation and policies focused on child care, protection and CL as well as ensure these documents are in accordance with related international laws and the context of Viet Nam. Sanctions and penalties for CL violations should be strengthened.

3. Efforts to address CL should be mainstreamed into rural areasocio-economic development policies (encompassing rural development and modernisation, commodity economic development, education and training, hunger reduction and poverty eradication) to eliminate CL.
4. Family plays a key role in the employment of the children. As a result, households should be the centre of outreach efforts to raise awareness of working children issues. Conditional educational assistance should also be provided to help households with substitute incomes when children resume schooling. Though hazardous work must be eliminated, children can still help their families with housework for a limited number of working hours per week.
5. National child protection programmes need to be developed and implemented to offer protection from different dimensions, especially preventing, intervening and supporting working children in industry and services, in urban areas and those less than 11 years old (due to their young age). Furthermore, linkages between children, families, schools and social workers should be strengthened.
6. Leadership offered by authorities and media campaigns should be strengthened to fight CL with full engagement from State offices, socio-political organizations, the community and individuals.

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2. Labour Code 2007
3. Civil Code 2005
4. Penal Code 1999
5. Civil Procedure Code 2004
6. The Law on Child Protection, Care and Education 2004
7. The Law on Marriage and Family 2000
8. The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control 2007
9. Military Service Law 2005
10. National Plan of Action for Children for 1991-2000
11. National Plan of Action for Children for 2001-2010 (Decision No 23/2001/QD-TTg on 26/2/2001)
12. National Plan of Action for the Protection of Children Living in Special Circumstances for 1999-2002 (Decision No.134/1999 on 31/5/1999)
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18. ILO, Convention No.138 and Recommendation No.146 on the minimum age of admission to employment, 1973
19. ILO, Convention No.182 and Recommendation No.190 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the worst forms of CL, 1999
20. ILO, Resolution II on statistics of CL, 5 December 2008
21. ILO, Convention No.189 and Recommendation No.201 on decent work for domestic workers, 2011.

DATA SET

Number of children, children engaged in economic activities, child labourers, children in hazardous-at-risk work
by province/city in 2012

	Number of children (aged 5-17)														
	Total children				Working children				Child labour				Child labourers working over 42 hours a week		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Vietnam	18 349 629	9 588 447	8 761 182	2832117	1626692	1205425	1754782	1048973	705810	568723	349527	219196			
Province/Cities															
1	Ha Noi	1 241 464	653 558	587907	46108	21900	24208	30519	13297	17221	19388	9804	9584		
2	Ha Giang	191 335	106 723	84612	74353	43061	31292	57463	32018	25446	9255	5093	4162		
4	Cao Bang	113 106	56 161	56945	40588	20526	20063	28945	13841	15105	4091	2221	1870		
6	Bac Kan	58 102	30 334	27769	15242	8719	6523	8994	5678	3316	3118	1941	1177		
8	Tuyen Quang	156 062	85 930	70131	44136	25357	18779	28963	16069	12893	7029	5378	1651		
10	Lao Cai	163 217	86 913	76304	36682	20582	16100	25204	15123	10081	8578	4866	3711		
11	Dien Bien	139 167	74 351	64816	36401	18538	17862	28795	15011	13783	7088	2352	4736		
12	Lai Chau	120 143	64 328	55815	49602	25989	23613	38769	19808	18961	7713	3710	4003		
14	Son La	266 912	138 832	128080	70325	36500	33825	47844	24263	23581	10419	6498	3921		
15	Yen Bai	180 546	96 724	83821	59667	33151	26516	30512	16730	13782	9934	6734	3200		
17	Hoa Binh	155 815	81 373	74442	43034	23611	19423	19432	10061	9371	1890	1230	660		
19	Thai Nguyen	200 630	97 935	102695	36128	20783	15346	16731	9569	7163	7342	5484	1858		
20	Lang Son	154 359	75 194	79165	32824	16024	16800	15037	7605	7433	1962	1962			
22	Quang Ninh	242 920	129 321	113599	21091	9197	11894	9723	4999	4724	5403	2024	3378		
24	Bac Giang	319 019	177 746	141274	46253	29987	16266	18098	12663	5434	8323	4319	4004		
25	Phu Tho	256 876	137 237	119638	36589	18375	18214	20582	9831	10751	6426	3715	2711		
26	Vinh Phuc	189 090	95 877	93213	14235	11446	2789	10610	8173	2437	6127	5823	303		
27	Bac Ninh	238 548	127 714	110835	38548	22503	16045	19317	10086	9231	2563	218	2345		
30	Hai Duong	334 845	165 110	169735	51520	28865	22655	34675	20740	13935	17338	12650	4688		

31	Hai Phong	313 703	158 722	154 981	206 79	10869	9810	10365	5528	4838	2558	1736	822
33	Hung Yen	243 128	133 482	109 646	230 42	10583	12459	5884	1628	4256	4114	1628	2486
34	Thai Binh	315 629	168 035	147 594	138 30	7650	6180	4773	4773		4523	4523	
35	Ha Nam	156 035	80 715	75 320	79 13	6114	1799	4727	3890	837	837		837
36	Nam Dinh	313 910	161 064	152 847	119 61	6945	5015	7661	3583	4 078	7073	3260	3814
37	Ninh Binh	172 469	95 920	76 550	53 125	28349	24776	17255	10937	6318	1468	755	713
38	Thanh Hoa	702 335	378 222	324 114	184 174	98686	85488	91003	55638	35364	21680	12489	9191
40	Nghe An	584 792	300 390	284 402	110 484	59130	51354	74011	37455	36556	18238	9972	8266
42	Ha Tinh	253 872	131 156	122 717	32 579	14877	17702	11553	3469	8084	1461	1348	114
44	Quang Binh	210 724	104 693	106 031	32 191	20985	11206	16237	13564	2673	5722	5475	246
45	Quang Tri	165 804	83 131	82 673	39 578	21790	17787	26533	14655	11878	2622	1915	707
46	Thua Thien Hue	253 722	132 501	121 222	25 102	15275	9827	12685	8829	3856	4513	3618	896
48	Da Nang	196 516	107 753	88 763	97 91	6345	3445	5349	3956	1393	1337		496
841	496	344 396	190 218	154 178	57 639	39 917	17 723	42 602	29 375	13 227	7 928	5 378	2 550
49	Quang Nam	344 396	190 218	154 178	57 639	39 917	17 723	42 602	29 375	13 227	7 928	5 378	2 550
51	Quang Ngai	291 857	150 167	141 689	41 273	21425	19849	34262	17341	16920	13447	4605	8842
52	Binh Dinh	363 922	199 092	164 829	112 181	57 131	55049	48642	22767	25875	11337	10634	703
54	Phu Yen	210 704	100 726	109 978	46 768	23918	22850	35620	17841	17780	17108	8559	8549
56	Khanh Hoa	287 261	147 977	139 284	47 162	24428	22734	33036	16805	16231	6115	2692	3423
58	Ninh Thuan	152 523	84 604	67 919	26 463	15765	10699	16778	10425	6352	3539	2734	805
60	Binh Thuan	294 534	158 234	136 300	67 193	41862	25331	40322	27391	12930	11874	8385	3489
62	Kon Tum	135 431	72 961	62 470	22 700	12963	9737	13379	8034	5345	5219	3311	1908
64	Gia Lai	393 842	209 092	184 749	80 341	47 276	33065	65743	40521	25221	21741	12097	9644
66	Dak Lak	489 319	256 544	232 775	86 098	55120	30979	44085	32500	11585	11165	7884	3280
67	Dak Nong	151 004	81 912	69 092	18 877	10553	8325	13913	8381	5533	6054	3912	2142
68	Lam Dong	286 125	149 257	136 868	45 339	27739	17600	23448	15690	7759	2823	1659	1165
70	Binh Phuoc	225 424	105 411	120 013	34 796	15589	19207	17974	9796	8178	7562	4169	3394
72	Tay Ninh	198 276	102 841	95 434	28 271	15568	12702	23185	12518	10668	7682	4931	2752
74	Binh Duong	277 136	150 149	126 987	37 577	19992	17585	29283	16627	12656	20023	9652	10371
75	Dong Nai	586 331	288 901	297 430	75 413	46773	28641	34554	20470	14084	15808	7213	8594
77	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	227 995	125 915	102 080	17 484	10641	6843	13453	8651	4802	9883	6665	3218

79	Ho Chi Minh City	1 249 538	644 956	604582	53019	32330	20689	44053	27877	16175	35565	22886	12679
80	Long An	301 179	152 212	148967	34839	23263	11576	24492	16882	7610	1820	1397	422
82	Tien Giang	354 865	183 058	171807	63487	41745	21743	32444	25638	6806	14513	10622	3891
83	Ben Tre	210 833	112 588	98244	32519	17881	14639	19596	11681	7915	1630	1467	162
84	Tra Vinh	223 507	115 812	107696	17291	5567	11725	9961	2947	7014	4731	1704	3027
86	Vinh Long	179 108	97 554	81554	15929	14508	1421	2917	2704	213	294	202	91
87	Dong Thap	356 238	184 446	171792	81535	50792	30744	69008	43638	26371	12204	5445	6759
89	An Giang	472 305	241 208	231098	130121	77940	52180	97053	62461	34592	29258	18952	10 306
91	Kien Giang	343 811	177 051	166760	51155	38340	12815	43182	32876	10306	27508	20982	6526
92	Can Tho	247 051	122 873	124178	44948	24145	20803	30875	17787	13088	7091	3765	3326
93	Hau Giang	143 369	72 957	70412	14612	11867	2745	11872	10099	1773	5214	4025	1189
94	Soc Trang	282 710	155 061	127648	36523	25405	11118	31858	23967	7890	19477	13526	5952
95	Bac Lieu	191 249	97 823	93426	19316	10552	8764	12039	7583	4456	3805	1021	2784
96	Ca Mau	272 992	139 704	133288	33470	22987	10483	16906	14230	2677	6170	5470	701

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

1. Scope and coverage of the National Child Labour Survey

1.1 Brief introduction

The 2012 Vietnam National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was designed as a module to the 2012 Vietnam Labour Force Survey (LFS). The NCLS was conducted combining with the 2102 LFS in 3 rounds (March, April, May of 2012) with sample size of 50,640 households (each month 16,880 households). This survey provides data represented statistically for the regions and the whole country.

The objective of the Vietnam NCLS is to provide information on the current situation in regard to working children and child labour in the country.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To determine the extent and magnitude, distribution (by age/ sex/ geographical area, etc.) and characteristics of working children and child labour
- To identify the factors behind child labour
- To analyse the consequences of child labour
- To generate public awareness about the child labour phenomenon

Respondents of the NCLS are all household members aged 5 to 17 years old for the parts of individual information. For general information on the household and dwelling for the main information provider is the head of household and/or member of household aged 5-17 year old if his/her parents or guardian allow. When head of household is absent, another adult person, who has good awareness of the household's members and their activities can also provide the information.

1.2 Prior-to- survey publicity campaign

At the year-end of 2011, the 2012 LFS project sent to statistics offices of the province, cities centrally governed has emphasized about prior survey publicity campaign and requested to contact with local government in order to take advantage of agreement, supporting, and cooperation of community to the survey.

In the grassroots level, the most popular propaganda form was used is a community meeting to inform purpose and meaning of the survey and require all the households of the selected area for actively providing exact information to enumerator.

Before conducting the survey, team leaders had responsibility to inform survey plan in the field in order to people arrange suitable time to stay at home when enumerator came. Team leaders and enumerators have had also responsibility to propagandize about the survey, especially necessary to answer those thing respondents were not clear about the benefit of statistics survey to social-economic development.

²⁴In the 2012 Labour Force Survey, the term "region" is designated for 6 (six) socio-economic regions and 2 (two) centrally governed cities, namely Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, which have the largest populations and are economically more developed compare to the remaining provinces and centrally governed cities. Vietnam is administratively divided into 58 provinces and 5 centrally administered cities.

2. Questionnaire

The NCLS was designed as a module of the Labour Force Survey, so its questionnaire was designed as independent and separate one in order that after finishing the LFS, enumerators move to interview and record the NCLS questionnaire.

Apart from identification page, the NCLS questionnaire comprised 6 parts numbered from 3 to 8 (as the LFS questionnaire had 2 parts) with questions numbered from 82 (due to LFS questionnaire includes 81 questionnaires) to 163. The questionnaire is provided in this report as Appendix 3. It should be noted that the identification information of both the NCLS and LFS questionnaire of one household is exactly the same in order to it is possible to merge two data files. This approach allowed repetition of interview for information collected in the LFS (safety money, time, etc.) and permitted collecting information only of the children in the household while connecting it to information on other members of household to enable further analysis, if necessary.

The NCLS questionnaire comprised of the following parts:

Part 3: Some basic characteristics of household members aged 5-17, included questions on whether natural father and mother of child²⁵ living together with the child; marital status of children (asked only persons aged 15 and above);

Part 4: Education level of household members aged 5-17, included questions on children attending school or not, drop school dropout in the last week (for children attending school); the reason not attending school and how to use time (for children not attending to the school); began primary school at what age; literacy status; highest grade completed;

Part 5: Current economic activity status of household members aged 5-17, included questions on working in the last 7 days or not, occupation, industry, the reason have to go to work, employment status, earnings, average hours work per week, additional job, use of income, when they carried out work, age when started to work the first time (for children in employment);

Part 6: Health and safety issues about working children aged 5-17²⁶, included those questions to identify whether children had health issues, worked in dangerous environment:

Part 7: Household tasks of children aged 5-17, included those questions to identify children in doing any household tasks (chores), when they did these tasks, average hours work per week engaged in such tasks;

Part 8: Household Information, included income, average monthly expenditure of household, dwelling and its condition, to assess link between children economic activity and economical condition of household.

²⁵In this text, child/children includes all member of household aged 5-17 years.

After finalizing the plan to conduct the NCLS jointly with the 2012 LFS and receiving the 'model' ILO standard questionnaire for a national child labour survey to be used as reference material, the General Statistics Office drafted the NCLS questionnaire with modifications to conform to the conditions and social practices in Vietnam. In preparing the questionnaire 3 main considerations were the following. Firstly, questionnaire was designed with the maximum of close-ended questions to assist the enumerator to fill in easily responses in the questionnaire, thereby improving the quality of collected information. Second, giving clear skip-patterns to avoid ask unnecessary questions. Finally, clear instructions as much as possible were provided to facilitate enumerators in interviewing and recording inputs into the questionnaire.

Comments from the specialist from the ILO were taken into consideration, as also findings from a limited scale field test of the draft questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in a highly professional manner by the General Statistics Office and this has been affirmed by the actual fieldwork of the survey where the enumerators did not meet any serious difficulty when recording and interviewing for the questionnaire.

3. Sample design

The sample of the LFS survey, of which the NCLS was a child labour module, is a two-stage stratified sample and designed as follows:

- Stage 1 (select enumeration areas): Each centrally governed city/province constitutes a main stratum, after which each main stratum was divided into 2 sub-stratums within each representing "urban" and "rural" areas. In this stage, list of enumeration areas (EA) of cities/provinces with more than 60 households in the 15% *master sampling frame* of the 2009 Population and Housing Census²⁷ was taken as the sample frame. EAs have been selected by the standard Kish method.
- Stage 2 (select households): From each enumeration area selected in stage 1, a systematically random method was applied to select 15 household for 53 provinces and 20 households for 8 remaining provinces (CaoBang, BacKan, LaoCai, LaiChau, KonTum, GiaLai, DakNong and BinhDuong).

In order to enhance the design effect and ensure adequate sample confidence, the sample was selected in alternateshifts of a mechanism 2-2-2. Under this mechanism, each enumeration area (EA) was divided into 2 two halves (Upper-half and lower-half), each half was included in 2 adjacent quarters and then excluded in next 2 adjacent quarters, and after that it was included in the following 2 adjacent quarters. That meant that each EA was selected in the sample for a maximum of 4 times in a year.

The number of selected households, number of selected EA for 63 centrally governed provinces/cities of the 2012 LFS were presented in Table A1.

²⁶This part only asked for economically status in the reference week

²⁷The last population and housing census of Viet Nam has been conducted in 2009. The sketch maps and household lists of the 15% sample's EAs is stored as a data base. The selection of EAs for the 1012 LFS have made by the GSO for each centrally governed province/city. After finishing the selection, file of the sketch map and household list of selected EAs sent to provinces/cities for updating prior to the survey.

**Table A1.1: Sample allocation of the 2012 LFS
for the centrally governed provinces/cities**

Region/ Provinces/cities	House- hold/ year	House- holds / quarter	House- holds. / month	No of EA/month			No of EA/year		
				Total	Total	Total	Total	Urban	Rural
(A)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Whole country	202560	50640	16880	1073	541	532	3219	1623	1596
Northern Midlands and Mountain areas									
Ha Giang	3420	855	285	19	10	9	57	30	27
Cao Bang (*)	4080	1020	340	17	5	12	51	15	36
Bac Kan (*)	4320	1080	360	18	6	12	54	18	36
Tuyen Quang	2160	540	180	12	7	5	36	21	15
Lao Cai (*)	4560	1140	380	19	7	12	57	21	36
Dien Bien	3060	765	255	17	9	8	51	27	24
Lai Chau (*)	4800	1200	400	20	8	12	60	24	36
Son La	3600	900	300	20	8	12	60	24	36
Yen Bai	3420	855	285	19	7	12	57	21	36
Hoa Binh	3600	900	300	20	9	11	60	27	33
Thai Nguyen	3600	900	300	20	11	9	60	33	27
Lang Son	2520	630	210	14	7	7	42	21	21
Bac Giang	2700	675	225	15	8	7	45	24	21
Phu Tho	3420	855	285	19	8	11	57	24	33
Red River Delta									
Ha Noi	12600	3150	1050	70	36	34	210	108	102
Quang Ninh	3240	810	270	18	7	11	54	21	33
Vinh Phuc	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Bac Ninh	2520	630	210	14	7	7	42	21	21
Hai Duong	2700	675	225	15	11	4	45	33	12
Hai Phong	2340	585	195	13	6	7	39	18	21
Hung Yen	2520	630	210	14	7	7	42	21	21
Thai Binh	2160	540	180	12	6	6	36	18	18
Ha Nam	2160	540	180	12	6	6	36	18	18
Nam Dinh	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Ninh Binh	2880	720	240	16	9	7	48	27	21
North Central area and Central Coastal area									
Thanh Hoa	2160	540	180	12	6	6	36	18	18
Nghe An	2880	720	240	16	5	11	48	15	33
Ha Tinh	2880	720	240	16	11	5	48	33	15
Quang Binh	2700	675	225	15	7	8	45	21	24
Quang Tri	2520	630	210	14	7	7	42	21	21

Thua Thien Hue	2880	720	240	16	8	8	48	24	24
Da Nang	2340	585	195	13	9	4	39	27	12
Quang Nam	2340	585	195	13	7	6	39	21	18
Quang Ngai	2880	720	240	16	7	9	48	21	27
Binh Dinh	2700	675	225	15	10	5	45	30	15
Phu Yen	2700	675	225	15	8	7	45	24	21
Khanh Hoa	2340	585	195	13	6	7	39	18	21
Ninh Thuan	2160	540	180	12	7	5	36	21	15
Binh Thuan	2520	630	210	14	7	7	42	21	21
Central Highlands									
Kon Tum (*)	5040	1260	420	21	6	15	63	18	45
Gia Lai (*)	4800	1200	400	20	10	10	60	30	30
Dak Lak	2700	675	225	15	9	6	45	27	18
Dak Nong (*)	5280	1320	440	22	10	12	66	30	36
Lam Dong	2880	720	240	16	10	6	48	30	18
South East									
Binh Phuoc	2700	675	225	15	9	6	45	27	18
Tay Ninh	3060	765	255	17	11	6	51	33	18
Binh Duong (*)	4800	1200	400	20	4	16	60	12	48
Dong Nai	3960	990	330	22	8	14	66	24	42
Ba Ria Vung Tau	3960	990	330	22	7	15	66	21	45
Ho Chi Minh City	11340	2835	945	63	33	30	189	99	90
Mekong River Delta									
Long An	2340	585	195	13	7	6	39	21	18
Tien Giang	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Ben Tre	2700	675	225	15	10	5	45	30	15
Tra Vinh	2160	540	180	12	7	5	36	21	15
Vinh Long	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Dong Thap	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
An Giang	2160	540	180	12	5	7	36	15	21
Kien Giang	2160	540	180	12	7	5	36	21	15
Can Tho	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Hau Giang	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Soc Trang	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12
Bac Lieu	2700	675	225	15	6	9	45	18	27
Ca Mau	2160	540	180	12	8	4	36	24	12

Note: (*) Selection of 20 household per EA

In above table, information on number of enumerated households, number of EAs, number of urban EAs and number of rural EA for one month of the NCLS are presented in corresponding columns (3), (4), (5) and (6).

EA and EAs list are defined as follows:

An Enumeration Area (EA) is defined in the 2009 Population and Housing Census as an area where people live in, which has clear or quite clear boundary to assign to one enumerator

interview and fill in questionnaire. Each EA is described by a sketch map, calling “EA map” and has a list of dwellings, households, and its number of members.

The EA’s list of dwelling, households, its number of members is a document which lists dwellings/flats and number of usual residents of each household in the EA by some characteristics of household and its members, including places without houses but have people who reside in there usually.

4. Pre-test

There was no formal pre-test due to several reasons. First, the time was limited due to finalization of the agreement on the NCLS very close to the time point of starting conduction of the 2012 LFS. Second, the LFS had been conducted in many previous years, and thus district statistical staff was familiar with the survey. Third, the NCLS, being a module to the 2012 LFS, according to the regulations the district statistical staff were the enumerators. Moreover, questions of the NCLS are similar to those of the LFS so the staff had knowledge of the contents of the questionnaire.

However, a small-scale field test was done through some interviews which were carried out of by experienced statisticians to verify the questionnaire before official printing. After this field test, some questions were revised in wording appropriately to reflect the actual practice.

5. Training and survey field work

5.1 Selection and training of enumerators

The NCLS was an investigative survey, and therefore to ensure the quality and stability of survey staff, the GSO had requested the statistics office of centrally provinces/cities to select highly responsible staff and those have experience in statistical surveys to work as enumerators and team leaders. There was one team leader for an administrative unit at district level with from 1 to 4 survey EAs per month and 2 team leaders in case having from 5 or more survey EAs per month.

In the case of selecting enumerators from another office, it was suggested that the offices should hire local persons who would know well the locality to guide enumerators to approach survey selected households.

Training on the survey implementation was conducted in 2 stages. In first stage, the GSO had organized training for leaders and master trainers of statistical offices from provincial level from 12th to 15th December, 2011 in Buon Ma Thuot city, Dak Lak province. In second stage 2 master trainees from each of 63 provincial statistical offices organized training for their enumerators and team leaders in 5 days, in which one day spent for the field practice, in the second-half of December, 2011.

Survey documents were the questionnaire and interviewers’ manual which were printed and distributed to the statistics office of centrally governed provinces/cities by the GSO. Active training methods were applied to make trainees get knowledge actively and effectively. During the time of training, after finishing one part, trainees would have to practice role-plays in pairs. In this pair work, one is enumerator and the other one is the head of household, remaining trainees would have to will listen and comment. This is

generally considered a useful method. Active training method and role-play pair work were applied especially for the second stage of training. In addition, training classes in the second stage had one more day to go to the field to practice interview. Questionnaire was interviewed and recorded from practice were checked and revised by trainers in order to help enumerators do not repeat those mistakes again in the fieldwork.

5.2 Fieldwork

As mentioned above, the survey was been conducted in 3 rounds, March, April, May in 2012; each round started from first day of the month and has lasted 10 days (including time to record LFS questionnaire).

During the survey time, every day team leader had responsibility to meet enumerators of his/her assignment to help them, as well as to solve the problem occurring in survey operation. Especially, during the first days of each round, the team leader was required to meet enumerators more frequent, because on the starting days enumerators could encounter more difficulties.

Apart from above-mentioned steps, the team leader had responsibility to check all completed questionnaires of enumerators before sending to the provincial statistics office to ensure that the questionnaires had followed the skip pattern, were free of logic errors, and that identification information was exactly recorded.

During the survey time, checking and supervision was a usual job through self-check by all enumerators and team leaders. Besides, supervision was implemented by higher level supervisors on lower level staff. In particular, supervision operations were at 3 levels: central office supervised provinces, provincial offices supervised districts, and districts supervised the EA.

Every population and housing census in Vietnam is implemented on 1st April. It is recognised that this time has weather advantages. The NCLS fieldwork was thus conducted in March, April, May 2012 and this is the time when the weather is most moderate throughout the country. This is also the school time of children. In Vietnam a summer vacation of pupils starts from the first of June until the end of August every year. Hence, the fieldwork was accordingly planned.

6. Data processing

The data entry package set up by CsPro software (abbreviation from the Census and Survey ProcessingSystem) was applied. This is a statistical software developed by Census Bureau of the United States. This software can be used to entry, edit and tabulate data of census or sample survey. It was designed and implemented by a combination of two software, namely, IMPS (theIntegrated Microcomputer Processing System) and ISSA (the Integrated System for Survey Analysis).

The data entry programme prepared and had included giving a warning message when keyer typed any value outside of the range. When warning message flashed on the monitor, the keyer was required to see the original questionnaire and type in the suitable value.

Data entry was carried out by batches of EA surveyed. All data were double-typed to minimize mistake from typing. After finishing the second-time entry, the list of the differences between

the first and second entry was printed out by running the compare module. A supervisor of data entry had to check the original questionnaire to solve such errors.

A group of statisticians prepared a data editing rule. According to this, processing staff set up editing modules in data entry software package. After finishing correction of errors after data entry for second time, the module of editing was run for data of each surveyed EA. Editing modules were built in order to point out a logic error report. Official editors, who know well the practice of statistical survey, fixed the problem basing on the original questionnaire and editing rule.

After editing the data, there were a few remaining missing values in independent question. Because missing values cannot be neglected or considered as negligible, it was decided that those values will be considered as missing value at the tabulation stage.

The GSO prepared a set of tabulations and it was revised after receiving comments from ILO and ILSSA. Based on the revised set of tabulations, SPSS²⁸ software was used to generate cross-tables.

7. Sample estimation

7.1 Response rate

In Vietnam it is usual that the response rate of the statistical surveys is very high and this was also the case for the NCLS. This may be explained by the following. First, providing information for statistical survey is regulated in the Statistics Law. It requires the population of the survey places to actively provide information to the survey cards. Second, survey cards try their best to follow surveys regulations. For example, during household selection²⁹ in the event the main respondent is absent, the enumerator is required to come to the households 3 times more at least at different times of the day and to make an appointment of the visit through the household's neighbours.

Response rate of the NCLS calculated from household interview result is 98.8 percent (see Table 2.2). All the children – household members aged 5-17 years of the household with completed result of interview have provided information by parent/guide or by themselves.

Table A1.2: Interview results (Unit: Household)

Interview results	Number of households
Completed	50,046
Partly completed*	566
Household absent	12
Household not found	14
Other	2
Total	50,640
*: Interviewing household member aged 5-17 not completed	

²⁸SPSS (short from the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is micro-computer software for statistical purposes. The SPSS is used widely for the social statistics.

²⁹According to the NCLS regulations, in the sample EA 15 or 20 households will be selected random systematically for interview (normally, there are about 100 households in each EA).

7.2 Sample estimation

The general weight was calculated from the following probabilities (weights):

- 1) Design weights (basic weights): depend on probability;
- 2) Coefficients used to adjust weights due to variations in the number of households or variations in the total number of enumeration areas because of lost but not replaced by other ones;
- 3) Coefficients used to adjust weights according to structure of the population under study (self-weighting).

Notations:

W_{1hji} - Design weights (basic weights) of j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum;

W_{2hji} - Coefficients used to adjust weights due to variations in the number of households (persons);

W_{3hji} - Coefficients used to adjust weights according to the average number of households in EA of h^{th} stratum;

W_{4hji} - Coefficients used to adjust weights due to variations in the number of enumerator areas;

W_{5hji} - Coefficients used to adjust weights according to structure of the universal;

W_{hji} - Weights for the number of households or male/female population of j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum.

7.2.1 Determination of design (basic) weights

Suppose a_h is the number of EAs selected in the h^{th} stratum and N_h is the total number of EAs of h^{th} stratum. Since the sample was selected independently for each stratum according to the systematic random sampling method, the basic selection probability is calculated by and the basic weight (design weight) of the j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum which is the inverse of the selection probability, was calculated as:

$$W_{1hji} = \frac{1}{P_{1hji}} = \frac{N_h}{a_h} \approx \frac{M_h}{\sum m_{hj}}$$

in which, M_h is the total number of households (persons) of h^{th} stratum and $\sum m_{hj}$ is the total number of households (persons) of all selected EAs in the h^{th} stratum.

7.2.2 Determination of coefficients used to adjust weights due to variations in the number of households (persons) and the number of EAs

a) Adjustment of weights due to variation in the number of households (persons) was applied as below:

Suppose m_{hj} is the total number of households (persons) at the time that j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum carried out its listing and m_{hj}^* is the total number of households (persons) at the time that j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum conducted its enumeration. Because EAs in each stratum is selected with equal probability and were selected from the 2009 Census sample frame, and coefficients used to adjust the weights due to variation in the number of households (persons) is calculated as:

$$W_{2hji} = \frac{1}{P_{2hji}} = \frac{m_{hj}}{m_{hj}^*}$$

The 2009 Census enumerator areas were distributed with unequal size, so it was necessary to determine coefficients to be used to adjust the household/ population size of the 2009 Census EAs to be equal to the average household/ population size of EAs in that stratum.

Suppose $\bar{m}_{hj}$ is the average number of households (persons) of EAs in h^{th} stratum, then the coefficients used to adjust the weights due to variation in the number of households (persons) is calculated as:

$$W_{3hji} = \frac{1}{P_{3hji}} = \frac{\bar{m}_{hj}}{m_{hj}}$$

b) Adjustment of weights due to variation in the number of EAs:

It was stipulated that if a selected EA was found to be destroyed or cleared away during the update of maps and lists, then it would be replaced by a neighbouring EA to keep the total number of selected EAs in the stratum unchanged, hence:

$$W_{4hji} = \frac{1}{P_{4hji}} = 1$$

7.2.3 Determination of coefficients used to adjust weights by structure of the universal (weights by proportion of the studied population)

The annual average population is estimated by urban/rural and sex for each of 63 provinces/cities, so it could be weighed according to proportions of urban and rural population, and male and female population. Suppose m_{hji}^* is the total number of households (population by male/female) recorded by enumerators for j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum ; m_{hji}^{**} is the total number of households (population by male/female) adjusted according to proportions of urban/rural population and proportions of male/female population of j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum, then it is calculated as:

$$m_{hji}^{**} = m_{hji}^* \times \frac{M_{hi}^*}{M_h^*}$$

where:

m_{hj}^* = Total male/female population provided by the sample survey for j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum;

M_{hi}^* = Total male/female population by urban/rural area estimated as of for h^{th} stratum ($i = 1$ – urban; $i = 2$ – rural)

M_h^* = Total population estimated for h^{th} stratum.

Coefficients used to adjust weights according to structure of the population estimated were determined as follows:

$$W_{5hji} = \frac{1}{P_{5hji}} = \frac{m_{hji}^*}{m_{hji}^*} \times \frac{M_h^*}{M_h^*} = \frac{m_{hj}^*}{m_{hji}^*} \times \frac{M_{hi}^*}{M_h^*} \times \frac{M_h^*}{M_h^*} = \frac{m_{hj}^*}{m_{hji}^*} \times \frac{M_{hi}^*}{M_h^*}$$

As the sample allocation was not proportional to the population under study, so sample weights were calculated to be used in analyzing the results of the survey to ensure an actual representation of the sample. The weight for each household (or population i) of j^{th} EA, h^{th} stratum is the inverse of selection probability:

$$W_{hji} = 1/P_{hji} = W_{1hji} \times W_{2hji} \times W_{3hji} \times W_{4hji} \times W_{5hji}$$

$$W_{hji} = 1/P_{hji} = \frac{M_h}{\sum m_{hj}} \times \frac{m_{hj}}{m_{hji}^*} \times \frac{\bar{m}_{hj}}{m_{hj}} \times \frac{m_{hj}^*}{m_{hji}^*} \times \frac{M_{hi}^*}{M_h^*} = \frac{\bar{m}_{hj}}{\sum m_{hj}} \times \frac{M_{hi}^*}{m_{hji}^*}$$

The Department of Population and Labour Statistics of the GSO cooperated closely with the Statistics Informatics Centre of Zone I to programme, calculate specifically, and check accurately above weights for all of 3,816 EAs.

7.2.4. Sampling error

Estimates from the sample survey are affected by two types of error: (1) non-sampling error, and (2) sampling error.

Non-sampling error are errors that happen in implementation of data collection and processing such as visiting the wrong dwelling, interviewing the wrong household, misunderstanding of questions by respondents, other errors on the part of respondents or enumerators and wrong data entry. Although many efforts were made to minimize non-sampling errors, these errors cannot be completely avoided are difficult to evaluate statistically.

The case is different for sampling error which can be estimated statistically. The sample of respondents in the sample survey is only one of many possible samples that could be selected from the total population using the same sample design method and required sample size. Each of these possible samples could give different results from the sample actually selected. Sampling error results from variation in results from the many different possible samples. Although it is not possible to know this variation precisely, it can be estimated from the sample survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured using standard errors for specific statistical indicators (mean, percentage, etc). It is the square root of the variance. Standard errors can be used

to calculate confidence intervals which contain the true value for the population. For example, for a given statistical indicator calculated from the sample survey, the true statistical value will fall within the interval plus or minus two times of the standard error for that indicator with confidence equal to 95 percentage for all possible samples of the same size and sample design.

If the sampling unit is selected following simple random sampling, then it is possible to use formulas to directly calculate standard errors for the sample. However, the sample of the labour force survey was designed with strata, and therefore a more complicated formula had to be used. Computer software that could be used to calculate standard errors for stratified samples includes the standard error calculation module of ISSA or STATA. These programs use the Taylor linear expansion method to estimate variance for estimates of means and proportions for sample surveys.

The Taylor linear expansion method considers the percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, for which y is the total sample value of variable y , and x is the total number of events in the group or sub-group being studied. The variance of r is calculated using the following formula, where standard errors are the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

where:

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

in which:

h - indicates the strata ranging from 1 to H ,

m_h - is the total number of enumeration areas selected in strata h ,

y_{hi} - is the total of weights of variable y for enumeration area i , in strata h ,

x_{hi} - total number of weighted events in enumeration area i in strata h , and

f - the overall sampling rate (if this value is very small it can be dropped).

QUESTIONNAIRE OF NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

(Applied for March, April and May)

**ALL INFORMATION HEREIN
WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL**

SAMPLE DIGITS TO FILL INTO BOX

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

PLACE "X" INTO THE SMALL BOX TO INDICATE THE RESPECTIVE ANSWER

X

ĐÌNH DANH

PROVINCE/CITY:

DISTRICT/QUATER:

COMMUNE/WARD:

ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER:

ENUMERATION AREA NAME:

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

FULLNAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD:

OF WHICH, NUMBER OF FEMALES:

NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS AGED 5 - 17:

INTERVIEWED RESULTS

	DATE OF INTERVIEW	RESULT (*)	HOUR/DAY TO COME BACK	SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER	SIGNATURE OF HEAD
THE 1 ST					
THE 2 ND					
THE 3 ND					

(*) CODE OF RESULT:

1 = COMPLETED

2 = PARTLY COMPLETED

3 = REFUSED/ABSENT/NOT TO BE RESPONDENT/NOBODY TO ANSWER

4 = DWELLING DESTROYED/DWELLING NOT FOUND

5 = OTHER

(SPECIFY)

STARTING TIME (TIME / DATE): _____ : _____ : _____

THIS IS THE SET OF TOTAL SET(S)

PART 1: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

ORDER NO QUESTIONS	NUMBER.....	NUMBER.....	NUMBER.....	NUMBER.....	NUMBER.....	NUMBER.....	
1. Please let me know the full name of each person usually residing in the household, starting with the head of household?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2. What is [NAME]'s relationship to the household head? T	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	H.H HEAD.....1 ☐ SPOUSE.....2 ☐ NATURAL CHILD....3 ☐ PARENTS.....4 ☐ OTHERS.....5 ☐	
3. Is [NAME] male or female?	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	MALE.....1 ☐ FEMALE.....2 ☐	
4. In what solar calendar month and year was [NAME] born?	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....	MONTH YEAR NOT STATED YEAR 9998.....
5. At present, what is [NAME]'s age as of his/her last birthday? IF AGE IS 95 YEARS OR MORE, WRITE '95'	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE	

HỌ SÓ:.....□□□□

6. To what ethnic group does [NAME] belong?	KINH.....1 ☐ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 ☐ _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP..	KINH.....1 ☐ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 ☐ _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP..	KINH.....1 ☐ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 ☐ _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP..	KINH.....1 ☐ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 ☐ _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP..	KINH.....1 ☐ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 ☐ _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP..
7. 7. RESPONDENTS FOR INTERVIEWING PART 2: THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER AND RESIDE IN VIETNAM)	NOT RESPONDENT .1 ☐ BE RESPONDENT.....2 ☐ _____ NAME AND ORDER NUMBER	NOT RESPONDENT .1 ☐ BE RESPONDENT.....2 ☐ _____ NAME AND ORDER NUMBER	NOT RESPONDENT .1 ☐ BE RESPONDENT.....2 ☐ _____ NAME AND ORDER NUMBER	NOT RESPONDENT .1 ☐ BE RESPONDENT.....2 ☐ _____ NAME AND ORDER NUMBER	NOT RESPONDENT .1 ☐ BE RESPONDENT.....2 ☐ _____ NAME AND ORDER NUMBER

PART 2: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE
 [For Labour Force Survey 2012, question 8 – 81]
 (Not provided here)

PART 3: SOME BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-17

DER NO. QUESTIONS	NAME AND OR				
82a. Does the natural mother of [NAME] live in the same household? IF YES: WRITE NAME AND RESPECTIVE ORDER NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2
82a. Does the natural father of [NAME] live in the same household? IF YES: WRITE NAME AND RESPECTIVE ORDER NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2	YES.....1 NAME AND ORDER NUMBER NO.....2
83. How long has [NAME] moved from other commune/ward/town to the household?	UNDER 6 MONTHS.....1 6 TO UNDER 12 MONTHS.....2 12 MONTHS AND OVER.....3 NO MOVEMENT.....4	UNDER 6 MONTHS.....1 6 TO UNDER 12 MONTHS.....2 12 MONTHS AND OVER.....3 NO MOVEMENT.....4	UNDER 6 MONTHS.....1 6 TO UNDER 12 MONTHS.....2 12 MONTHS AND OVER.....3 NO MOVEMENT.....4	UNDER 6 MONTHS.....1 6 TO UNDER 12 MONTHS.....2 12 MONTHS AND OVER.....3 NO MOVEMENT.....4	UNDER 6 MONTHS.....1 6 TO UNDER 12 MONTHS.....2 12 MONTHS AND OVER.....3 NO MOVEMENT.....4
84 Is [NAME]'s previous place of usual residence the ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN.....1 COMMUNE.....2	WARD/TOWN.....1 COMMUNE.....2	WARD/TOWN.....1 COMMUNE.....2	WARD/TOWN.....1 COMMUNE.....2	WARD/TOWN.....1 COMMUNE.....2

85. What was the main reason that [NAME] moved to the household?	☐ TO FIND WORK..... 1 ☐ TO START A NEW JOB..... 2 COME BACK HOMELAND DUE TO LOST JOB/ENDED JOB/ COULD NOT FIND JOB..... 3 ☐ FOLLOW FAMILY/MARRIED..4 ☐ SCHOOLING..... 5 ☐ OTHERS..... 6 (SPECIFY)	☐ TO FIND WORK..... 1 ☐ TO START A NEW JOB..... 2 COME BACK HOMELAND DUE TO LOST JOB/ENDED JOB/ COULD NOT FIND JOB..... 3 ☐ FOLLOW FAMILY/MARRIED..4 ☐ SCHOOLING..... 5 ☐ OTHERS..... 6 (SPECIFY)	☐ TO FIND WORK..... 1 ☐ TO START A NEW JOB..... 2 COME BACK HOMELAND DUE TO LOST JOB/ENDED JOB/ COULD NOT FIND JOB..... 3 ☐ FOLLOW FAMILY/MARRIED..4 ☐ SCHOOLING..... 5 ☐ OTHERS..... 6 (SPECIFY)	☐ TO FIND WORK..... 1 ☐ TO START A NEW JOB..... 2 COME BACK HOMELAND DUE TO LOST JOB/ENDED JOB/ COULD NOT FIND JOB..... 3 ☐ FOLLOW FAMILY/MARRIED..4 ☐ SCHOOLING..... 5 ☐ OTHERS..... 6 (SPECIFY)
86. 86. CHECK MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH (Q4) OR AGE (Q5) IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IF AGE IS 12 TO 17	Q88	Q87; OTHERWISE	Q88	Q88
87. What is [NAME]'s current marital status?	☐ NEVER MARRIED..... 1 ☐ CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 2 ☐ WIDOWED..... 3 ☐ DIVORCED/SEPARATED..... 4	☐ NEVER MARRIED..... 1 ☐ CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 2 ☐ WIDOWED..... 3 ☐ DIVORCED/SEPARATED..... 4	☐ NEVER MARRIED..... 1 ☐ CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 2 ☐ WIDOWED..... 3 ☐ DIVORCED/SEPARATED..... 4	☐ NEVER MARRIED..... 1 ☐ CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 2 ☐ WIDOWED..... 3 ☐ DIVORCED/SEPARATED..... 4

HOUSEHOLD NO.....**PART 4: EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-17**

NAME AND ORDER NO. QUESTIONS				
88. At present, is [NAME] currently attending any schools/classes from 3 months and over?	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → C97	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → C97	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → C97	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → C97
89. What is the grade of education/training (from 3 months and over) that [NAME] is currently attending? ABBREVIATION: VOC. - VOCATIONAL	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103→ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103→ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103→ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103→ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐
90. What is the grade/year of education/training that [NAME] is currently attending at the above-mentioned grade (GRADE IS CONVERTED INTO 12-YEAR GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL)	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....
91. Did [NAME] miss any school days during the past week?	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → Q94	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → Q94	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → Q94	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → Q94

92. How many school days did [NAME] miss during the past week?	NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING..... ☐	NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING..... ☐	NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING..... ☐	NUMBER OF DAYS MISSING..... ☐
93. Why did [NAME] miss school days?	TEACHERS WERE ABSENT..1 ☐ BAD WEATHER.....2 ☐ HELP FAMILY BUSINESS.....3 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....4 ☐ WORKING OUTSIDE FAMILY BUSINESS.....5 ☐ ILLNESS.....6 ☐ OTHER.....7 ☐ (SPECIFY)	TEACHERS WERE ABSENT..1 ☐ BAD WEATHER.....2 ☐ HELP FAMILY BUSINESS.....3 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....4 ☐ WORKING OUTSIDE FAMILY BUSINESS.....5 ☐ ILLNESS.....6 ☐ OTHER.....7 ☐ (SPECIFY)	TEACHERS WERE ABSENT..1 ☐ BAD WEATHER.....2 ☐ HELP FAMILY BUSINESS.....3 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....4 ☐ WORKING OUTSIDE FAMILY BUSINESS.....5 ☐ ILLNESS.....6 ☐ OTHER.....7 ☐ (SPECIFY)	TEACHERS WERE ABSENT..1 ☐ BAD WEATHER.....2 ☐ HELP FAMILY BUSINESS.....3 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....4 ☐ WORKING OUTSIDE FAMILY BUSINESS.....5 ☐ ILLNESS.....6 ☐ OTHER.....7 ☐ (SPECIFY)
94. During the previous school year of 2010-2011, did [NAME] attend school?	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ ←Q102	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ ←Q102	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ ←Q102	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ ←Q102
95. What is the education level (from 3 months and over) that [NAME] attended during the previous school year? ABBREVIATION: VOC. - VOCATIONAL	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q102 PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q102 PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q102 PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q102 PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC. SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐

96. What is the grade/year of education/training that [NAME] attended in previous school year? (GRADE IS CONVERTED INTO 12-YEAR GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL)	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR..... Q102←	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR..... Q102←	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR..... Q102←	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR..... Q102←
97. Why was [NAME] not attending to the school?	COMPLETED.....01 ☐ TOO OLD FOR SCHOOL.....02 ☐ DISABLED/ILLNESS.....03 ☐ NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR.....04 ☐ CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL.....05 ☐ FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING.....06 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL.....07 ☐ EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE.....08 ☐ SCHOOL NOT SAFE.....09 ☐ LEARN A JOB.....10 ☐ WORK FOR PAY AS EMPLOYEE/ (PAID/UNPAID) FAMILY WORKER.....11 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....12 ☐ OTHER.....13 ☐ (SPECIFY)	COMPLETED.....01 ☐ TOO OLD FOR SCHOOL.....02 ☐ DISABLED/ILLNESS.....03 ☐ NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR.....04 ☐ CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL.....05 ☐ FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING.....06 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL.....07 ☐ EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE.....08 ☐ SCHOOL NOT SAFE.....09 ☐ LEARN A JOB.....10 ☐ WORK FOR PAY AS EMPLOYEE/ (PAID/UNPAID) FAMILY WORKER.....11 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....12 ☐ OTHER.....13 ☐ (SPECIFY)	COMPLETED.....01 ☐ TOO OLD FOR SCHOOL.....02 ☐ DISABLED/ILLNESS.....03 ☐ NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR.....04 ☐ CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL.....05 ☐ FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING.....06 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL.....07 ☐ EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE.....08 ☐ SCHOOL NOT SAFE.....09 ☐ LEARN A JOB.....10 ☐ WORK FOR PAY AS EMPLOYEE/ (PAID/UNPAID) FAMILY WORKER.....11 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....12 ☐ OTHER.....13 ☐ (SPECIFY)	COMPLETED.....01 ☐ TOO OLD FOR SCHOOL.....02 ☐ DISABLED/ILLNESS.....03 ☐ NO SCHOOL/SCHOOL TOO FAR.....04 ☐ CANNOT AFFORD SCHOOL.....05 ☐ FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW SCHOOLING.....06 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL.....07 ☐ EDUCATION NOT CONSIDERED VALUABLE.....08 ☐ SCHOOL NOT SAFE.....09 ☐ LEARN A JOB.....10 ☐ WORK FOR PAY AS EMPLOYEE/ (PAID/UNPAID) FAMILY WORKER.....11 ☐ HELP AT HOME WITH HOUSEHOLD TASK.....12 ☐ OTHER.....13 ☐ (SPECIFY)
98. How does [NAME] usually spend most of his/her time?	WORK.....1 ☐ HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES.....2 ☐ PLAY.....3 ☐ OTHER.....4 ☐ (SPECIFY)	WORK.....1 ☐ HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES.....2 ☐ PLAY.....3 ☐ OTHER.....4 ☐ (SPECIFY)	WORK.....1 ☐ HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES.....2 ☐ PLAY.....3 ☐ OTHER.....4 ☐ (SPECIFY)	WORK.....1 ☐ HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES.....2 ☐ PLAY.....3 ☐ OTHER.....4 ☐ (SPECIFY)

99. What was the highest grade of education/training (from 3 months and over) that [NAME] attended? ABBREVIATION: VOC. - VOCATIONAL	NEVER ATTENDED.....00 ☐ PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103↙ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC.SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	NEVER ATTENDED.....00 ☐ PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103↙ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC.SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	NEVER ATTENDED.....00 ☐ PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103↙ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC.SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐	NEVER ATTENDED.....00 ☐ PRE-SCHOOL.....01 ☐ Q103↙ PRIMARY.....02 ☐ LOWER SECONDARY.....03 ☐ SHORT-TERM TRAINING.....04 ☐ HIGHER SECONDARY.....05 ☐ TRADE VOC.SCHOOL.....06 ☐ VOC. SCHOOL.....07 ☐ TRADE COLLEGE.....08 ☐ COLLEGE.....09 ☐ UNIVERSITY AND OVER.....10 ☐
100. What is the highest grade/year of education/training that [NAME] attended at the above level? (GRADE IS CONVERTED INTO 12-YEAR GENERAL EDUCATION LEVEL)	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....	GENERAL GRADE / YEAR.....
101. At what age in completed years as the solar calendar did [NAME] finish the above level of education?	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....
102. At what age in completed years as the solar calendar did [NAME] begin the primary school?	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....	AGE IN COMPLETED YERS.....
103. At present, can [NAME] read and write?	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐

HOUSEHOLD NO.....**PART 5: CURRENTLY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-17**

NAME AND ORDER NO. QUESTIONS				
104. During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do any work to make profit?	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110a NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110a NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110a NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110a NO.....2 ☐
105. During the last 7 days, did [NAME] do any work for family or others without requirement of wages/ salaries?	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐
106. Although [NAME] did not work during the last 7 days, but did [NAME] still receive salaries/ wages from the previous work or profits from the previous business production activity?	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐
107. Did [NAME] have a job or the business production activity to return to work after temporary absence from work?	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ → Q110b NO.....2 ☐
108. 108 [21]. During the last 30 days, did [NAME] actively look for any work?	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐
109. [29]. Has [NAME] ever worked yet?	WORKED.....1 ☐ ← Q128 NEVER.....2 ☐ ← Q139	WORKED.....1 ☐ ← Q128 NEVER.....2 ☐ ← Q139	WORKED.....1 ☐ ← Q128 NEVER.....2 ☐ ← Q139	WORKED.....1 ☐ ← Q128 NEVER.....2 ☐ ← Q139
110a. 110a. What was the main type of work that [NAME] did during the last 7 days? 110b. What was the main type of work that [NAME] did before breaking temporarily from work?	 (SPECIFY)	 (SPECIFY)	 (SPECIFY)	 (SPECIFY)

111. Why did [NAME] have to work?	HAVE TO WORK..... 1 ☐ WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL/ VOCATIONAL TRAING..... 2 ☐ UNABLE AFFORD SCHOOLING..... 3 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL/ POOR IN STUDIES..... 4 ☐ OTHERS..... 5 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HAVE TO WORK..... 1 ☐ WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL/ VOCATIONAL TRAING..... 2 ☐ UNABLE AFFORD SCHOOLING..... 3 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL/ POOR IN STUDIES..... 4 ☐ OTHERS..... 5 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HAVE TO WORK..... 1 ☐ WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL/ VOCATIONAL TRAING..... 2 ☐ UNABLE AFFORD SCHOOLING..... 3 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL/ POOR IN STUDIES..... 4 ☐ OTHERS..... 5 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HAVE TO WORK..... 1 ☐ WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL/ VOCATIONAL TRAING..... 2 ☐ UNABLE AFFORD SCHOOLING..... 3 ☐ NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL/ POOR IN STUDIES..... 4 ☐ OTHERS..... 5 ☐ (SPECIFY)
111a. What is the name of the establishment where [NAME] did the above-mentioned work?	_____ (SPECIFY)			
111b. How many months did [NAME] work in this establishment?	NO OF MONTHS.....			
112. What was the main activity or major type of product/service of the establishment where [NAME] did the above-mentioned work?	_____ _____ _____ (SPECIFY)			
113. . With above-mentioned work, was [NAME]: - Employer (hire labour)? - Own-account worker (not to hire labour)? - Unpaid family worker? - Wage worker or - Member of cooperative?	EMPLOYER..... 1 ☐ OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER... 2 ☐ UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.... 3 ☐ WAGE WORKER..... 4 ☐ MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE..5 ☐	EMPLOYER..... 1 ☐ OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER... 2 ☐ UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.... 3 ☐ WAGE WORKER..... 4 ☐ MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE..5 ☐	EMPLOYER..... 1 ☐ OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER... 2 ☐ UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.... 3 ☐ WAGE WORKER..... 4 ☐ MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE..5 ☐	EMPLOYER..... 1 ☐ OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER... 2 ☐ UNPAID FAMILY WORKER.... 3 ☐ WAGE WORKER..... 4 ☐ MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE..5 ☐

114. Is the venue where [NAME] worked at home; client's place; formal office; factory/atelier; plantations/farm/garden; construction sites; mines/quarry; shop/kiosk/coffee house/ restaurant/ hotel; different places (mobile); fixed, street or market stall; pond/lake/river or other?	HOME..... 01 ☐ CLIENT'S PLACE..... 02 ☐ FORMAL OFFICE..... 03 ☐ FACTORY/ATELIER..... 04 ☐ PLANATIONS/FARM/GARDEN..... 05 ☐ CONSTRUCTION SITES..... 06 ☐ MINES/QUARRY..... 07 ☐ SHOP/KIOSK/COFFE HOUSE/ RESTAURANT/HOTEL..... 08 ☐ DIFFER. PALCE (MOBILE)..... 09 ☐ FIXED/STREET/MARKET STALL.. 10 ☐ POND/LAKE/RIVER..... 11 ☐ OTHER..... 12 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HOME..... 01 ☐ CLIENT'S PLACE..... 02 ☐ FORMAL OFFICE..... 03 ☐ FACTORY/ATELIER..... 04 ☐ PLANATIONS/FARM/GARDEN..... 05 ☐ CONSTRUCTION SITES..... 06 ☐ MINES/QUARRY..... 07 ☐ SHOP/KIOSK/COFFE HOUSE/ RESTAURANT/HOTEL..... 08 ☐ DIFFER. PALCE (MOBILE)..... 09 ☐ FIXED/STREET/MARKET STALL.. 10 ☐ POND/LAKE/RIVER..... 11 ☐ OTHER..... 12 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HOME..... 01 ☐ CLIENT'S PLACE..... 02 ☐ FORMAL OFFICE..... 03 ☐ FACTORY/ATELIER..... 04 ☐ PLANATIONS/FARM/GARDEN..... 05 ☐ CONSTRUCTION SITES..... 06 ☐ MINES/QUARRY..... 07 ☐ SHOP/KIOSK/COFFE HOUSE/ RESTAURANT/HOTEL..... 08 ☐ DIFFER. PALCE (MOBILE)..... 09 ☐ FIXED/STREET/MARKET STALL.. 10 ☐ POND/LAKE/RIVER..... 11 ☐ OTHER..... 12 ☐ (SPECIFY)	HOME..... 01 ☐ CLIENT'S PLACE..... 02 ☐ FORMAL OFFICE..... 03 ☐ FACTORY/ATELIER..... 04 ☐ PLANATIONS/FARM/GARDEN..... 05 ☐ CONSTRUCTION SITES..... 06 ☐ MINES/QUARRY..... 07 ☐ SHOP/KIOSK/COFFE HOUSE/ RESTAURANT/HOTEL..... 08 ☐ DIFFER. PALCE (MOBILE)..... 09 ☐ FIXED/STREET/MARKET STALL.. 10 ☐ POND/LAKE/RIVER..... 11 ☐ OTHER..... 12 ☐ (SPECIFY)
115. CHECK Q113: IF Q113 = 4 → Q116; OTHERWISE → Q119				
116. In the above-mentioned job, how much salary/wage did [NAME] receive during the last month?	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)
117. Apart from salary/wage, during the last month, did [NAME] receive the followings: a. Overtime payment? b. Premium? c. Other welfare payment (occupation allowance, travel, clothes, lunch, ...)?	YES NO OVER TIME..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ PREMIUM..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER WELFARE..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐	YES NO OVER TIME..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ PREMIUM..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER WELFARE..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐	YES NO OVER TIME..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ PREMIUM..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER WELFARE..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐	YES NO OVER TIME..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ PREMIUM..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐ OTHER WELFARE..... 1 ☐ 2 ☐
118. How much did [NAME] receive payment of overtime, premium, occupation allowance and other welfare during the last month?	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)	 (THOUSAND VND)

119. Not including leave time but including overtime, how many hours did [NAME] actually work for the main above job?	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR MAIN JOB PER WEEK...	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR MAIN JOB PER WEEK...	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR MAIN JOB PER WEEK...	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR MAIN JOB PER WEEK...
120. Apart from the above-mentioned main job, did [NAME] have any secondary jobs to make income?	YES, ONE ANOTHER JOB.....1 ☐ YES, MORE THAN ONE.....2 ☐ NO.....3 ☐ Q124→	YES, ONE ANOTHER JOB.....1 ☐ YES, MORE THAN ONE.....2 ☐ NO.....3 ☐ Q124→	YES, ONE ANOTHER JOB.....1 ☐ YES, MORE THAN ONE.....2 ☐ NO.....3 ☐ Q124→	YES, ONE ANOTHER JOB.....1 ☐ YES, MORE THAN ONE.....2 ☐ NO.....3 ☐ Q124→
121. How many hours did [NAME] actually work for the secondary job that spent the most time?	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR THE SECONDARY JOB PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR THE SECONDARY JOB PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR THE SECONDARY JOB PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR THE SECONDARY JOB PER WEEK.....
122. CHECK Q120: IF Q120 = 2 → Q123; OTHERWISE → Q124				
123. How many hours did [NAME] actually do all of other secondary jobs (not including the main job and the main secondary job)?	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR ALL OF OTHER SECONDARY JOBS PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR ALL OF OTHER SECONDARY JOBS PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR ALL OF OTHER SECONDARY JOBS PER WEEK.....	ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR ALL OF OTHER SECONDARY JOBS PER WEEK.....
124. TOTAL OF ACTUAL WORKED HOURS FOR ALL OF THE JOBS? REMARK: SUM RESULTS IN Q119, Q121 AND Q123	TOTAL ACTUAL WORKED HOURS PER WEEK.....	TOTAL ACTUAL WORKED HOURS PER WEEK.....	TOTAL ACTUAL WORKED HOURS PER WEEK.....	TOTAL ACTUAL WORKED HOURS PER WEEK.....

125. When did [NAME] carry out these activities?	DURING THE DAY.....1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE DAY.....1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE DAY.....1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE DAY.....1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐
125a. [TÊN] có sử dụng số tiền/thu nhập từ làm việc vào các việc sau đây không? a) Tự đưa cho bố/mẹ? b) Chủ đưa cho bố/mẹ? c) Đồng tiền học? d) Mua quần áo? e) Ăn/uống? f) Tiết kiệm riêng? g) Chi cho gia đình? h) Khác?	YES NO A) GIVE TO PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B) EMP. GIVE PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C) SCHOOL FEES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D) BUYING CLOTHES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E) FOOD/MEAL.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F) PRIVATE SAVING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G) FAMILY SPENDING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ H) OTHER.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	YES NO A) GIVE TO PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B) EMP. GIVE PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C) SCHOOL FEES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D) BUYING CLOTHES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E) FOOD/MEAL.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F) PRIVATE SAVING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G) FAMILY SPENDING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ H) OTHER.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	YES NO A) GIVE TO PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B) EMP. GIVE PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C) SCHOOL FEES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D) BUYING CLOTHES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E) FOOD/MEAL.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F) PRIVATE SAVING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G) FAMILY SPENDING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ H) OTHER.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	YES NO A) GIVE TO PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B) EMP. GIVE PARENT.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C) SCHOOL FEES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D) BUYING CLOTHES.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E) FOOD/MEAL.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F) PRIVATE SAVING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G) FAMILY SPENDING.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ H) OTHER.....1 ☐ ..2 ☐
126. CHECK Q88: IF Q88 = 1 → Q127; OTHERWISE → Q128	(SPECIFY)			
127. When did [NAME] carry out these activities?	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME, ..5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME, ..5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME, ..5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME, ..5 ☐
128. What is the age in completed years as solar calendar that [NAME] started to work the first time?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... 	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... 	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... 	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.....

HOUSEHOLD NO:.....□□□□

PART 6: HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ABOUT WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17

NO. QUESTIONS	NAME AND ORDER	□□	□□	□□	□□
129. CHECK Q110: IF Q110 HAS INFORMATION Q130: → OTHERWISE Q139: →					
130. Did [NAME] have any health problems at work in the last week as follows?		YES	NO	YES	NO
a) Superficial injuries or open wounds	A).....1	□	□	□	□
b) Fractures?	B).....1	□	□	□	□
c) Dislocations, sprains or stains?	C).....1	□	□	□	□
d) Burns, corrosions, scalds or frost-bite?	D).....1	□	□	□	□
e) Breathing problems?	E).....1	□	□	□	□
f) Eye problems?	F).....1	□	□	□	□
g) Skin problems?	G).....1	□	□	□	□
h) Stomach problems or diarrhea?	H).....1	□	□	□	□
i) Cough?	I).....1	□	□	□	□
j) Extreme fatigue?	J).....1	□	□	□	□
k) Snake bite?	K).....1	□	□	□	□
l) Insect bite?	L).....1	□	□	□	□
m) Other?	M).....1	□	□	□	□
		(SPECIFY)		(SPECIFY)	
131. CHECK Q130: IF Q130 HAS NO CODE "4" (YES) Q134; OTHERWISE Q132					
132. How did the above-mentioned health problems affect [NAME]'s schooling?		NOT SERIOUS, DID NOT STOP WORK, SCHOOLING.....1	NOT SERIOUS, DID NOT STOP WORK, SCHOOLING.....1	NOT SERIOUS, DID NOT STOP WORK, SCHOOLING.....1	NOT SERIOUS, DID NOT STOP WORK, SCHOOLING.....1
		WORK OR SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME.....2	WORK OR SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME.....2	WORK OR SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME.....2	WORK OR SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME.....2
		STOPPED WORK OR SCHOOL COMPLETELY.....3	STOPPED WORK OR SCHOOL COMPLETELY.....3	STOPPED WORK OR SCHOOL COMPLETELY.....3	STOPPED WORK OR SCHOOL COMPLETELY.....3

133. What was [NAME] doing when the above most serious illness/injuries happened?	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)
134. Khi làm việc, [TÊN] có phải mang, vác vật nặng không?	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2
135. Khi làm việc, [TÊN] có phải vận hành máy móc, thiết bị nặng không?	YES.....1 NO.....2 → Q137	YES.....1 NO.....2 → Q137	YES.....1 NO.....2 → Q137	YES.....1 NO.....2 → Q137
136. What is the type of machine or equipment? WRITE NAME OF 2 TYPES OF MACHINE OR EQUIPMENT THAT [NAME] USUALLY USED	1) _____ 2) _____ (SPECIFY)	1) _____ 2) _____ (SPECIFY)	1) _____ 2) _____ (SPECIFY)	1) _____ 2) _____ (SPECIFY)
137. Does [NAME] exposed to any of the following at work? a) Dust, garbage, fumes? b) Fire, gas, flames? c) Loud noise, vibration? d) Extreme cold or heat? e) Dangerous tools (knives, scissors)? f) Work underground? g) Work at height? h) Work in water, pond, lake, river? i) Work place too dark, confined? j) Insufficient ventilation? k) Chemicals (pesticides, glue, etc.)? l) Explosives? m) Narcotic drugs? n) Arms (guns, etc)? o) Others?	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1 H).....1 I).....1 J).....1 K).....1 L).....1 M).....1 N).....1 O).....1 (GHI CỤ THỂ)	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1 H).....1 I).....1 J).....1 K).....1 L).....1 M).....1 N).....1 O).....1 (GHI CỤ THỂ)	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1 H).....1 I).....1 J).....1 K).....1 L).....1 M).....1 N).....1 O).....1 (GHI CỤ THỂ)	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1 H).....1 I).....1 J).....1 K).....1 L).....1 M).....1 N).....1 O).....1 (GHI CỤ THỂ)
Has [NAME] ever been subject to the following at work: a) Constantly shouted at? b) Repeatedly insulted? c) Beaten, physically hurt? d) Sexually abused? e) Other?	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1	YES.....1 NO.....2 A).....1 B).....1 C).....1 D).....1 E).....1 F).....1 G).....1

PHẦN 7: NHIỆM VỤ Ở NHÀ CỦA TRẺ EM 5-17 TUỔI

139. During the past 7 days, did [NAME] do any of the tasks indicated below for this household? a) Shopping for household equipment? b) Repair any household equipment? c) Cooking? d) Cleaning utensils, house? e) Washing clothes? f) Caring for children, the sick/old? g) Other?	A).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	(SPECIFY)	A).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	(SPECIFY)	A).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	(SPECIFY)	A).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ B).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ C).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ D).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ E).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ F).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐ G).....1 ☐ ..2 ☐	(SPECIFY)
CHECK Q139: IF Q139 HAS NO CODE "1" (YES) →Q145; OTHERWISE →Q141								
141. During the past 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] do such household task?	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK 	HOUSEWORK HOURS PER WEEK
142. During the past 7 days, when did [NAME] carry out these activities?	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐	DURING THE1 ☐ IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT.....2 ☐ THE DAY AND EVENING.....3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ SOMETIMES DURING THE DAYS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.....5 ☐
143. CHECK Q88: IF Q88 = 1 →Q144; OTHERWISE →Q145								
144. During the last 7 days, when did [NAME] carry out these activities?	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐	AFTER SCHOOL TIME.....1 ☐ BEFORE SCHOOL TIME.....2 ☐ BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL3 ☐ WEEKEND.....4 ☐ IN NO-SCHOOL DAY, TIME.....5 ☐
145. CHECK Q7a: IF THERE ARE ANY RESPONDENTS FOR INTERVIEW OF "THE CHILD LABOUR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE", ASK THE NEXT; OTHERWISE, MOVE TO "PART 8: HOUSEHOLD".								

HOUSEHOLD NO:.....□□□

PART 8: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

QUESTION/FILTER	ANSWER
146. What is your household's average monthly consumption expenditure in the past 12 months?	
147. What are your household's sources of income?	YES NO A) EMPLOYMENT.....1 ☐ 2 ☐ B) SOCIAL TRANSFERS.....1 ☐ 2 ☐ C) SCHOLARSHIP.....1 ☐ 2 ☐ D) RENT OF PROPERTY.....1 ☐ 2 ☐ E) PRIVATE TRANSFERS.....1 ☐ 2 ☐
148. What is your household's average monthly income from above source in the past 12 months?	(THOUSAND VND)
149. HOUSEHOLD HAS THE DWELLING OR NOT	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ → Q157
150. Is the dwelling of your household the apartment building or the single detached house? COMBINATION OF OBSERVATION TO RECORD	APARTMENT BUILDING.....1 ☐ SINGLE DETACHED HOUSE.....2 ☐
151. How many the following rooms are there in this house/flat: a) Dwelling rooms? b) Bedrooms, in which?	DWELLING ROOMS BEDROOMS
152. How many square meters is the total floor space of the house/flat?	FLOOR SPACE (m ²)
153. What is the main construction material of the pier (or the pivot or the load-bearing wall)?	CONCRETE.....1 ☐ BRICK/STONE.....2 ☐ STEEL/IRON/DURABLE WOOD.....3 ☐ WOOD OF LOW QUALITY/BAMBOO4 ☐ OTHER.....5 ☐ (SPECIFY)
154. What is the main construction material of the roof?	CONCRETE.....1 ☐ TILE (CEMENT, TERRA-COTTA).....2 ☐ SLAB(CEMENT, METAL).....3 ☐ LEAF/STRAW/OIL PAPER.....4 ☐ OTHER.....5 ☐ (SPECIFY)

155. What is the main construction material of the outer walls?	CONCRETE..... 1 ☐ BRICK/STONE..... 2 ☐ WOOD/METAL..... 3 ☐ CLAY/STRAW..... 4 ☐ WATTLE/PLYWOOD..... 5 ☐ OTHER..... 6 ☐ (SPECIFY)
156. To whom does this house (flat) belong?	HOUSEHOLD OWNED..... 1 ☐ RENTED/BORROWED FROM THE STATE..... 2 ☐ RENTED/BORROWED FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR..... 3 ☐ COLLECTIVE..... 4 ☐ RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION..... 5 ☐ JOINT STATE AND INDIVIDUAL..... 6 ☐ UNCLEAR OWNERSHIP..... 7 ☐
157. What is the main kind of fuel (energy) that your household is using for lighting?	ELECTRICITY..... 1 ☐ ELECTRIC GENERATOR..... 2 ☐ KEROSENE..... 3 ☐ GAS..... 4 ☐ OTHER..... 5 ☐ (SPECIFY)
158. What is the main kind of fuel (energy) your household is using for cooking?	ELECTRICITY..... 1 ☐ PARAFFIN..... 2 ☐ GAS..... 3 ☐ COAL..... 4 ☐ FIREWOOD..... 5 ☐ OTHER..... 6 ☐ (SPECIFY) NO USE..... 7 ☐

159. What is the main source of cooking/drinking water of your household?	INDOORS TAP WATER.....1 ☐ PUBLIC TAP WATER.....2 ☐ DRILLED WELL.....3 ☐ PROTECTED DIG WELL.....4 ☐ UN-PROTECTED DIG WELL.....5 ☐ PROTECTED SLOT WATER.....6 ☐ UNPROTECTED SLOT WATER.....7 ☐ RAIN WATER.....8 ☐ OTHER.....9 ☐ (SPECIFY)																											
160. What kind of toilet facility is your household using most?	INDOOR FLUSH/SEMI FLUSH TOILET.....1 ☐ OUTDOORFLUSH/SEMI FLUSH TOILET.....2 ☐ OTHER.....3 ☐ NO TOILET.....4 ☐																											
161. At present, is your household using any of the following appliances: a) Television? b) Radio/Radio Cassette? c) Telephone? d) Computer? e) Washing machine? f) Refrigerator? g) Air condition? h) Motorcycle or Motorbike?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) TELEVISION.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) RADIO/RADIO CASSETTS.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) TELEPHONE.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) COMPUTER.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E) WASHING MACHINE.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F) REFRIGERATOR.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G) AIR CONDITION.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H) MOTORCYCLE/MOTORBIKE.....1 ☐</td> <td>.....2 ☐</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A) TELEVISION.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	B) RADIO/RADIO CASSETTS.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	C) TELEPHONE.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	D) COMPUTER.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	E) WASHING MACHINE.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	F) REFRIGERATOR.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	G) AIR CONDITION.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐	H) MOTORCYCLE/MOTORBIKE.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐
	YES	NO																										
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D) COMPUTER.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐																										
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F) REFRIGERATOR.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐																										
G) AIR CONDITION.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐																										
H) MOTORCYCLE/MOTORBIKE.....1 ☐	2 ☐	☐																										
162. Does your household own any	YES.....1 ☐ NO.....2 ☐ ← END OF INTERVIEW																											
163. How many are there: a) Buffaloes, cows, horses? b) Pigs? c) Poultryes? d) Others _____ (SPECIFY) IF THERE ARE NO LIVESTOCKS/POULTRIES, RECORD "000"	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>A) BUFFALOES, COWS, HORSES....</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) PIGS.....</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) POULTRIES.....</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) OTHERS.....</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>					A) BUFFALOES, COWS, HORSES....				B) PIGS.....				C) POULTRIES.....				D) OTHERS.....										
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MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WAR
INVALIDS AND SOCIAL
AFFAIRS-MINISTRY OF HEALTH

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

No: 09-TT/LB

Ha Noi, day 13 month 4 year 1995

**INTER-MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR No.9-TT/LB ON THE 13TH OF APRIL 1995 DEFINING
THE HARMFUL WORKING CONDITIONS AND JOBS WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT
OF UNDERAGE WORKERS IS BANNED**

Pursuant to Article 121 of the Labour Code on 23 June 1994;

To ensure a comprehensive development of the physical and intellectual power and the character of underage workers and labour safety for them, the MOLISA and the MOH hereby define the harmful working conditions and jobs where the employment of underage workers is banned.

A. THE ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED AND THE SCOPE OF REGULATION

The following enterprises, agencies and organizations are banned from employing underage workers in the jobs with harmful conditions and in the types of job stipulated in this Circular:

- State-owned enterprises
- Enterprises in other economic sectors, those organizations and individuals that hire labour
- Foreign-invested enterprises, the enterprises in the export processing zones and industrial parks, the foreign agencies and organizations or international organizations based in Viet Nam which hire Vietnamese labour
- The administrative, business and service units in administrative and public service offices, mass organizations, and other political and social organizations, the people's armed forces, and the people's police.

B. THE HARMFUL WORKING CONDITIONS WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNDER-AGE LABOUR IS BANNED:

1. Extra-heavy labour (consuming more than 4 kcal/minute, heartbeat 120/minute)
2. Compressed working posture, lack of oxygen
3. Direct contact with the chemicals that may cause genetic change, affect the transformation of cells, cause cancer, cause long-term harm to the reproductive organs (testicular and ovarial deficiency), cause occupational diseases, and other harmful effects
4. Contact with the factors that may cause contagious diseases

5. Contact with radioactive substances (including X-ray equipment)
6. Contact with an electric field which is stronger than the permissible level
7. In an environment with more vibration and noise than the permissible level
8. The temperature in the workshop rises above 40°C in summer and above 35°C in winter, or heat radiation is too high
9. Where atmospheric pressure is higher or lower than normal
10. Underground
11. At dangerously high altitudes
12. At work places which are not suitable to the nerves and psychology of minors
13. At the places that may affect the formation of personality.

C. LIST OF JOBS WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNDERAGE WORKERS IS BANNED

1. The list of jobs where the employment of underage workers is banned (See supplement) issued attached to this Circular.
2. The ministries, branches or units which have working conditions or jobs (not yet included in the list attached to this Circular) would report it to the MOLISA and the MOH to add it to the list.

D. ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs Services and the Medical Services of the provinces and cities directly under the Central Government shall have to cooperate with the Workers' Unions of the same level to increase inspection of the implementation of this Circular at the grassroots units.
2. The State Inspector on Labour Safety and the State Inspector on Labour Hygiene shall have to closely inspect those units which employ underage workers in order to detect and handle violations in accordance with law.
3. The enterprises, public offices, organizations and individuals shall have to base themselves on the harmful working conditions and the jobs stipulated in this Circular to immediately take the following measures:

a/ Review the jobs which underage workers are doing, and re-arrange them to suit their health. Two months at the latest after this Circular is issued, they should not let underage workers work in the working conditions and do the jobs stipulated in this Circular.

b/ Keep a record with full names, dates of birth, and the jobs underage workers are doing; check the health of applicants before recruiting them; conducting periodical health checkups.

This Circular takes effect from the date of its signing.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Vice Minister
(signed)

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, INVALIDS
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**
Vice Minister
(signed)

Le Ngoc Trong

Le Duy Dong

LIST OF WORK BANNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNDERAGE WORKERS
(Attached to Circular No.09 on 13 April 1995 of the Ministries of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs and Health)

1. Directly heating, pouring and transporting molten metal, removing moulds, and cleaning products cast in foundries:
 - Arc furnace (of any capacity)
 - Fixed steel furnace.
 - Tipper steel furnace.
 - Blast furnace.
 - Pig iron furnace.
2. Rolling hot metal.
3. Directly heating non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, tin, mercury, zinc, silver).
4. Igniting and pouring out coke from a furnace.
5. Igniting the boiler in a steam engine.
6. Welding in a closed container, welding at an altitude of more than 5 meters above the ground.
7. Digging pits.
8. Digging a tunnel and doing other work in a tunnel, or working in pits more than 5 meters deep.
9. Breaking and removing rock on a mountain.
10. Installing a drill rig.
11. Working on an offshore drill rig.
12. Making exploratory drills for an oil and gas well.
13. Making exploratory drills, drilling holes to lay and explode mines.
14. Using hand-operated pressure machines with an atmospheric pressure of 4 degrees upwards (such as drilling and hammering machines and similar machines which cause unusual vibrations for the human body).
15. Driving motor-vehicles.
16. Operating horizontal cranes, cranes, trolley cranes, and electric pulleys (except hand-operated pulleys).
17. Hooking or tying weights to horizontal cranes, cranes, trolley cranes, and electric pulleys.
18. Operating lifts for passengers and freights, or special lifts for freights operating forklifts.
19. Driving construction machines (excavators, bulldozers, caterpillars)
20. Driving tractors.
21. Operating dredgers.
22. Operating steam boilers.
23. Operating machines for starching cloth and cotton yarns.
24. Rolling and pressing large pieces of hard leather.
25. Surveying waterways.
26. Pouring concrete underwater.
27. Diving.

28. Working in an underwater container.
29. Working in an aircraft.
30. Repairing electric cable lines in a tunnel or on an open-air post, and high-voltage transmission lines, installing high-voltage electric pylons.
31. Installing or repairing underground cable lines and open-air cable lines of the electric communication lines.
32. Directly digging up a tree root more than 40cm in diameter.
33. Felling vertical tree trunks from 35cm in diameter upwards, sawing, cutting or trimming branches high above the ground.
34. Transporting, moving and loading logs from 35cm in diameter upwards by hand, by wooden chutes or wooden slides.
35. Operating a raft on a river with many cascades.
36. Salvaging sunken logs, pulling logs in the dockyard, pulling logs ashore.
37. Sawing a log by hand by two persons (banned to female minors only).
38. Working in a scaffold or on a beam more than 5m above the ground, and similar work.
39. Fixing, dismantling or changing a scaffold (except working as assistant on the ground or on the floor).
40. Collecting salangane nests, collecting bat manure.
41. Working on an ocean-going ship.
42. Keeping guard on a ship, keeping watch of a ship in the dockyard or on a river bank.
43. Working alone on a railway track; in a mountain cave; in underground projects; or in a place where the worker cannot see farther than 400m; or in places very difficult to access.
44. Moving, connecting or disconnecting carriages in a locomotive workshop, on a railway track.
45. Cutting logs with a disc saw or a circular saw.
46. Feeding materials into stone-grinding machine and operating a stone-grinding machine.
47. Operating planing machines in carpentry.
48. Handling steam, pressure or power-operated machines for forging, hammering, pressing, and cutting metals.
49. Assembling, repairing, and cleaning moulds of forging, hammering, pressing and cutting machines (either steam, pressure, power or hand-operated).
50. Building a ship (wooden or steel ships), carrying or fixing a weight of 20kg or more.
51. Carrying weights heavier than the following limits:

Classification	On-and-off work (kg)	Continual work (kg)
From 15 years (180 months) to under 16 years (192 months)	Female 12	8
	Male 15	10
From 16 years(192 months) to under 18 years (216 months)	Female 25	15
	Male 30	20

52. Operating or doing duty at low-voltage, medium-voltage, and high-voltage stations.
53. Checking, repairing, and handling electric circuits with a voltage of over 700v in a direct current; of over 220v in an alternating current and things to maintain such electric circuits.
54. Igniting a petrol-fired machine which consumes more than 400 liters/hour.
55. Manufacturing, using and transporting dangerous products: explosives, inflammable substances, oxidized substances, gas, gunpowder, ammunition, and artillery pieces which may cause explosion or fire.
56. Operating systems for producing and loading acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, and liquefied gases.
57. Operating a refrigerating system (for making ice or freezing).
58. Working in place polluted by earth and rock dust or powder, cement dust, coal dust, animal fur, and other dust surpassing the permissible level.
59. Repairing furnaces, containers, closed towers, and pipes in chemical production.
60. Working at tobacco-fermenting ovens and cigarettes-drying ovens.
61. Igniting glass-melting furnace; blowing glass products with the mouth.
62. Covering the inside of liquor containers with layers of paraffin wax.
63. Working in contact with petrol in caves and tunnels: delivering or taking delivery of petrol, maintaining and operating petrol pumping and counting machines.
64. Screening lead ores.
65. Rolling, spinning and hammering lead products, galvanizing products with lead.
66. Sulfurizing, shaping or removing large rubber products such as fuel containers and tanks, car tyres...
67. Working in contact with organic solvents such as soaking sleepers, spreading emulsion on photographic paper, printing flowers on polyethylene sheets, printing labels on polyethylene paper, rolling and pressing phenol, operating phenol boilers.
68. Dredging underground sewers, working in dirty water.
69. Working in crematoria and slaughter houses.
70. Making an autopsy, shrouding and burying a dead person, exhuming and moving remains of a dead person to another place.
71. Working in a prison or in a mental hospital.
72. Serving at cocktails, dancing floors, or in entertainment business.
73. Directly raising ferocious beasts or poisonous animals.
74. Working in contact with radiation, X-ray and other harmful rays.
75. Working at broadcasting stations such as radio and television stations, radar stations, ground-satellite telecommunications stations... which have a magnetic field surpassing the permissible level.
76. Working in direct contact with chemicals causing gene mutation:
 - 5 Flour uracyl
 - Benzene
77. Working in direct contact with a number of chemicals which may cause long-term damage to the reproductive organs (testicular or ovary deficiency):
 - Estrogen

- Cysretionic acid
- Carbaryl
- Dibromide chloralpropane (DBCP)
- Toluenediamine and dinitrotoluene
- Polychlorine biphenyl (PCBs)
- Polybromidebiphenyl (PBBs).

78. Working in direct contact (including manufacture, packaging, preparing, spraying, store disinfecting) with insecticide, weed killer, mosquito killer, termite killer, moth killer, rat killer containing organic chloral and some other chemicals liable to cause cancer such as:

- 1,4 Butanediol, dimethalsulfate
- 4 aminobiphenyl
- Asbestos of amosite, crysotyl, crocidolite types
- Arsenic, arsenate calcium
- Dioxin
- Dichloromethyl-ether
- Insoluble chromate salts
- Coal tar, coal tar vapour
- Cyclophosphamide
- Diethylsilboestol
- 2, Naphthylamine
- N,N-di (chloroethyl). 2. Naphthylamine
- Thorium dioxide
- Theosulfane
- Vinyl chloral, vinyl chloride
- 4, amino, 10 - methyl folic acid
- Mercury, methyl mercury compound, chloride methyl mercury
- Nitrogenpentoxide.
- 2, 3, 7, 8 tetrachloral dibenzene furance
- 3- alaphenyl beta-acetyletyl
- Acetisalisilic acid
- Asparagine
- Benomyl
- Boric acid
- Cafein
- Dimetyl sulfocid
- Direct blue - I
- Formamide
- Hydrocortisone, hydro-cortisone acetate
- Iodine (metal)
- Lead, acetate lead, nitrate lead (contact with petrol, paint, leaden printing ink, manufacture of batteries, lead welding).
- Mercaptopurine

- Kali bromide, kali iodide
- Prophylthiouracyl
- Ribavirine
- Arsenate natrium, arsenite natrium, iodide natrium, salicilate natrium
- Tetramethyl thiuram-disulfide
- Trameinnolon acetone
- Triton WR - 1339
- Trypane blue
- Valproic acid
- Vincristine sulfate
- Vinazol gas

79. Working in permanent contact (without safe protection from toxic gas and dust) with the following chemicals:

- Carbon oxide: such as operating coal gas generating furnace, discharging slag.
- Dyes of aniline, cytidine, toluidine, auramine extracts
- Cyanure based compounds
- Phosphorus and its compounds P2O5, P2S5, PCL3, H3P
- Trinitrotoluene (TNT)
- Manganese dioxide (MnO2)
- Photgein (COCL2)
- Disulfide carbon (CS2)
- Nitrogen oxide and nitric oxide
- Chloral and chlorhydric acid
- Sulfuric anhydride and sulfuric acid
- Calcium carbide (CaC2) such as in operating calcium carbide furnace, discharging slag

80. Working in direct contact with addictive substances and their by-products such as manufacturing pharmaceuticals containing morphine, ephedrine, aldrin and seduxen.

81. Daily working in contact with anesthetics, at an intensive care unit, at contagious disease departments of medical stations, at blood transfusion centers, at vaccine production establishments, taking part in stamping out epidemic hotbeds, working at short-wave and ultrasonic wave therapy centers.





**International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
International Labour Organization (ILO)**

4, route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22 - Switzerland
www.ilo.org/ipec - e-mail: ipec@ilo.org

CONTACT INFORMATION

ILO Country Office for Viet Nam

48-50 Nguyen Thai Hoc, Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel.: (84-4) 3734 0902

Fax: (84-4) 3734 0904

E-mail: hanoi@ilo.org

Website: www.ilo.org/hanoi



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