

## ***0.a. Goal***

Goal 6: Ensure adequate and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation for all

## ***0.b. Target***

Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure equitable access to adequate facilities and sanitation for all, with special attention to the needs of women, girls, persons with disabilities and vulnerable subjects; stop going to the bathroom outdoors; 100% of households have hygienic latrines (Global target 6.2)

## ***0.c. Indicator***

Indicator 6.2.1. Percentage of households using hygienic latrines

## ***0.e. Metadata update***

June 2021

## ***1.a. Organisation***

General Statistics Office

## ***1.f. Contact mail***

No. 54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Hanoi

## ***1.g. Contact email***

banbientap@gso.gov.vn

## ***2.a. Definition and concepts***

Percentage of households using hygienic latrines is the percentage of households using hygienic latrines in the total number of households.

## ***2.c. Classifications***

Not applicable

## ***3.a. Data sources***

Vietnam Living Standards Survey

### **3.b. Data collection method**

The Vietnam population living standard survey is part of the national statistical survey program issued under Decision No. 43/2016/QĐ-TTg dated October 17, 2016. This is a sampling survey, where:

- Purpose of the investigation: Collecting information as a basis for assessing living standards, assessing poverty and disparity between rich and poor, monitoring and evaluating a number of national target programs, providing data for calculate the weight of the consumer price index and serve the calculation of the National System of Accounts.

- Subject, investigation unit

- + Residential;

- + Household members;

- + Communes with surveyed households (only in years ending in even numbers).

Household is one or a group of people who eat together, live in the same place for 6 months or more in the past 12 months and share the same revenue and expenditure fund.

- Content of investigation

- + For household

Collect information on: Demographic characteristics; education, health status and use of health services (only in years ending in even numbers); job; income; expenditures (only for years ending in even numbers); Asset; House; appliances, electricity, water, sanitary works (only survey in years ending in even numbers); Participating in the poverty reduction program, credit situation (only survey in years ending in even numbers).

- + For communes (only in years ending in even numbers)

Collect the following information: General information on population and ethnic groups residing in the surveyed commune; infrastructure: electricity, roads, schools, stations, markets, water sources; economic status; some basic information about the socio-economic situation.

- Information collection method: The KSMSDC applied the direct interview method. The enumerator is responsible for going directly to the head of the household and related household members to interview and record information on the household interview form.

- To ensure the quality of information collected, enumerators are not allowed to send questionnaires to the household head or members of the household to record or copy information from other available data sources into the questionnaire.

- Quality monitoring measures: Due to the complex nature of the survey, a number of technical measures were used to ensure the quality of the survey data, including:

- + Call the household to check the enumerator's visit and how long it takes to interview the household.

- + The interview form is designed with most of the pre-typed codes to reduce re-coding time after data collection and reduce errors.

- + The work of 3 investigators was closely examined by a team and supervisor.

- + Phuc tra 10% of surveyed households after each survey period.

+ The interview form is designed in relatively detail to avoid exploiting omissions of information. The interview form is designed so that the surveyor has a place to write information right on the questionnaire, without having to open an intermediate notebook. The household interview form, the information section is printed with 3 lines and has double lines to help the enumerator avoid writing the wrong line.

### ***3.c. Data collection calendar***

Survey period, time: Year ending in even number 4 survey periods in March, June, September and December.

### ***3.d. Data release calendar***

2 years

### ***3.e. Data providers***

General Statistics Office

### ***3.f. Data compilers***

General Statistics Office

## ***4.a. Rationale***

The indicator reflects the satisfaction of people's essential living conditions, especially those in remote, isolated and underdeveloped economic areas; is the basis for formulating policies and plans to develop and improve people's living standards.

## ***4.c. Method of computation***

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ lệ hộ sử dụng hố xí hợp vệ sinh (\%)} = \frac{\text{Số hộ sử dụng hố xí hợp vệ sinh}}{\text{Tổng số hộ}} \times 100$$

Hố xí hợp vệ sinh bao gồm:

- Hố xí tự hoại, thấm dội nước;
- Hố xí đào (cải tiến có ống thông hơi; có bệ ngồi);
- Hố xí ủ phân trộn.

## ***5. Data availability and disaggregation***

- Data available every 2 years from 2010-2018
- Full data for urban/rural and zonal subdivisions every 2 years from 2010-2018

(Published source: Statistical Yearbook of the General Statistics Office)

## ***6. Comparability/deviation from international standards***

The indicator “Proportion of households using hygienic latrines” corresponds to the global SDG target “6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap” and water”. However, the scope and content of Vietnam do not fully meet the requirements of the global norm:

- Vietnam indicator for the proportion of households, globally for the proportion of the population
- The global indicator consists of 2 parts:
  - + Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water currently measured by the proportion of the population using basic sanitation facilities that do not shared with other households and where feces are safely disposed of on site or treated off-site. 'improved' sanitation facilities include: flushing or emptying toilets with flushing water, septic tanks or latrines, improved ventilation latrines, tiled latrines and composting latrines .
  - + Population with basic handwashing facilities: a device that holds, transports, or regulates the flow of water to facilitate hand washing with soap and water in the household.
- Vietnam only collected the percentage of households with hygienic latrines, not yet integrated collection of handwashing facilities with soap and water.

## ***7. References and Documentation***

- National statistical survey program issued under Decision No. 43/2016/QĐ-TTg dated October 17, 2016 of the Prime Minister
- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>