

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

Common Goal 1: End all forms of poverty everywhere

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

Target 1.1: By 2020, eliminate extreme poverty for all, everywhere, using a poverty line with income per capita less than US\$1.25 in purchasing power parity (PPP) price 2005)/day; by 2030, reduce by at least half the poverty rate according to the country's multidimensional poverty criteria (Global Goal 1.1 and Target 1.2)

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

Indicator 1.1.1. Multidimensional poverty rate

## ***0.d. Series***

1.2.2 Proportion of households living in multidimensional poverty [1.2.2] (SD\_MDP\_MUHHHC)

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

June 2021

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

General Statistics Office

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

54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Hanoi

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

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

Multidimensional poverty rate is the percentage of households or poor people with multidimensional access to the total number of households or people studied.

Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg dated November 19, 2015 of the Prime Minister promulgating the multidimensional approach poverty line applicable for the period 2016-2020 stipulating the criteria for approaching poverty measurement multidimensional including:

a) Income criteria: 700,000 VND/person/month in rural areas and 900,000 VND/person/month in urban areas.

b) Criteria for the degree of lack of access to 5 basic social services, including: Health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation, and information, measured by 10 indicators, including: Access medical services; Health Insurance; adult education level; children's school attendance; housing quality; housing area per capita; domestic water source; sanitary latrines/latrines; use telecommunications services; assets for accessing information.

The multidimensional approach poverty line is defined as follows:

- Rural areas: In 2016 with a per capita income of 700,000 VND or less or less than 700 thousand VND per month per capita per month; similar to that in 2017 having an average income per capita/month from 725 thousand VND or less or having an income per capita/month over 725 thousand VND to 1035 thousand VND; in 2018 has a per capita income of 755 thousand VND or less per month or has a per capita income of over 755 thousand VND to 1080 thousand VND and is lacking in 3 indicators measuring the level of access deprivation. basic social services and above

- Urban areas: In 2016 with a per capita income of 900,000 VND or less or a monthly income per capita of over 900,000 VND to 1.3 million VND; similar to 2017 with a per capita income of 935 thousand VND or less per month or more than 935 thousand VND to 1350 thousand VND per month; in 2018 have a per capita income of 975 thousand dong or less per month or have a per capita income of over 975 thousand dong to 1400 thousand dong and are deficient in 3 indicators measuring the level of access deprivation basic social services and above

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

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

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

Vietnam's 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.

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

Annual cycle (years ending in odd numbers are surveyed in 2 periods in May and September; years ending in even numbers are surveyed in 4 periods in March, June, September and December).

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

General Statistics Office

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

General Statistics Office

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

Multidimensional poverty measurement to build a complete and comprehensive picture of poverty in Vietnam: Including income and lack of basic social services: Health; education; House; clean water and sanitation; information. To serve as a basis for policy making and economic development planning in order to improve people's living standards, reduce poverty, and increase access to social services. In addition, this indicator is used to compare with multidimensional poverty rates of countries in the region and the world.

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

Method of computation:

Công thức tính:



$$\text{Tỷ lệ nghèo đa chiều (\%)} = \frac{\text{Số hộ hoặc số người nghèo tiếp cận đa chiều}}{\text{Tổng số hộ hoặc số người được nghiên cứu}} \times 100$$

## 4.j. Quality assurance

To ensure the quality of the collected information, the enumerator is not allowed to send the questionnaire to the head of household or household members 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.

## 5. Data availability and disaggregation

- Annually available figures from 2016-2019
- Data are available for 3 subgroups: Gender; age group; urban/rural

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

## 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The indicator “Multidimensional poverty rate” of Vietnam corresponds to the indicator “1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. of international.

Vietnam only calculates and publishes data for the proportion of households, not calculates and publishes according to the multidimensional poverty rate.

Although this indicator is built on the global SDG target 1.2.2. However, as recommended by the UN, the data of this indicator is not intended for cross-country comparison because of differences in poverty dimensions and different thresholds for poverty defined in each country.

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

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- Decision No. 43/2016/QĐ-TTg dated October 17, 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating the National Statistical Survey Program;
- Statistical Yearbook of the General Statistics Office;
- General Statistics Office, “Press release on socio-economic situation” in 2016, 2017, 2018;
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>