Children living in multidimensional poverty if it has any key life needs that are not met.

Children living in poverty and deprivation do not have their fundamental rights met, with no opportunity for comprehensive physical, mental and intellectual development.

They are not often defined as these living in situations where the national poverty line. This single dimensional measurement has limitations, as it does not take into account the specific needs of children:

**EXECUTION**
**HEALTHCARE**
**NUTRITION**
**SHELTER**
**EDUCATION**
**RECONCILIATION AND LOCAL PROTECTION**

According to multidimensional perspectives detailed in the study ‘Multidimensional Child Poverty of Ethnic Minority Children: Situation, Dynamics, and Challenges’ by the Center for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) and UNICEF, a child is defined as poor or at risk of being poor if any of these basic needs are not guaranteed to be met. This study makes use of data from two surveys conducted in 2007 and 2012, respectively, and covers the same sample of nearly 6,000 households randomly selected from specified socio-economic conditions (packages of poverty), with 70% of surveyed households inhabited by ethnic minority groups.

For every 10 children living in “pockets of poverty” For every 10 children living in multidimensional poverty

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**POVERTY IN THE DOMAIN OF HEALTHCARE**

The rate of children who are not poor as defined by income, but poor in healthcare increases significantly from 2007 to 2012.

4/10 children not received adequate medical care
5/10 children not received adequate medical care

This rate is measured by the percentage of children aged between 6 and 15 years and engaged in some paid work.

The income of residents in ethnic minority areas has considerably increased from 2007 to 2012, number of children in poor and income decreased. However, in some ethnic groups like the Ca Mau, Kinh children have improved little over the last five years. This result is reflected in ethnic minority children’s lack of access to basic social services. This trend results in poverty being passed from generation to generation and affects the development of human resources of ethnic minorities.

1/5 children do not need to work for income.

The rate increased to 13 percentage points within five years.

There has been a significant increase in the rate of children who are not poor as defined by income, but still poor in healthcare from 2007 to 2012.

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**WHAT AFFECTS MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY REDUCTION?**

More and more ethnic minority children do not communicate in Kinh language

More ethnic minority children do not communicate in Kinh language, specifically this percentage increased to 27% in the south central coastal region. This is an important finding because it helps ethnic minority children learn and better access labour market opportunities.

Poverty negatively impacts on the development of children in many ways. Therefore, along with these highlighted results, the report recommends the urgent need to have appropriate conditions to help children fall into multidimensional multidimensional poverty.

The report also pointed out some shortcomings in institutional and effectiveness of poverty reduction policies.

Finally, poverty reduction for ethnic minority children should be a central goal of sustainable poverty reduction programmes, particularly in “pockets of poverty”.

The Government should have a consistent child poverty approach to:

- Update and regularly analyze the multidimensional poverty situation of ethnic minority children.
- Use the criteria of monetary poverty and multidimensional poverty to determine the direct beneficiaries of policies.
- Track and monitor ethnic minority children multidimensional poverty in monitoring national poverty reduction programmes.
- Prioritize construction programme priorities and resource allocation for multidimensional poverty reduction targets for children.
- Build on the experience of successful poverty reduction programmes.
- In particular, it is encouraging almost half of children in poor households in terms of income do not need to work for income.
Children engaging in child labor

**Prevalence of income poverty (unit: %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILD GENDER</th>
<th>A GEAGE GROUP</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ages 0-5</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>-2.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ages 6-10</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ages 11-15</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>-4.9**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: % indicating statistically significance of estimates at 1 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

**Temporal comparison of child poverty across different domains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS IN VIET NAM</th>
<th>CHILD POVERTY</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>-7.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>-2.9**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EMs in the Central Highlands</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>2.0**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co Tu</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EMs in the Northern areas</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>3.0**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ***, **, and * indicating statistically significance of estimates at 1 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent, respectively.