

Research on statistics of hard-to-reach population groups in Vietnam's CRVS system

**General Statistics Office of Vietnam
March 2024**

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01. Provisions of the law

- ✓ **The 2008 Vietnamese Nationality Law** has many progressive and humane provisions guaranteeing the right to Vietnamese nationality of ***disadvantaged groups***, such as:
 - Children born in the territory of Vietnam have nationality;
 - Stateless persons permanently residing in Vietnam shall be naturalized Vietnamese nationality under the Law on Vietnamese Nationality.
 - Children born in Vietnamese territory whose parents are stateless or whose parents are unknown - then the children have Vietnamese nationality.



01. Provisions of the law

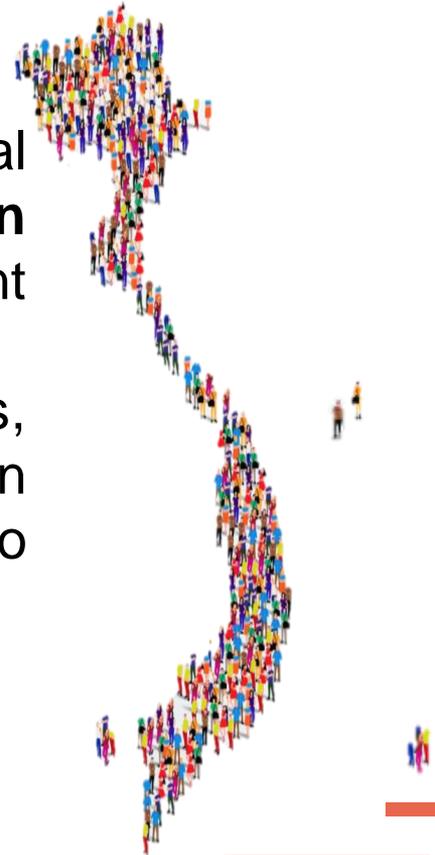
- ✓ Abandoned infants, children found on Vietnamese territory whose parents are unknown - then the children have Vietnamese nationality.
- ✓ **From July 2024, the Law on Identity 2023** officially takes effect, which specifies identity certificates and identity management for people of Vietnamese origin who have not yet determined nationality.



01. Provisions of the law

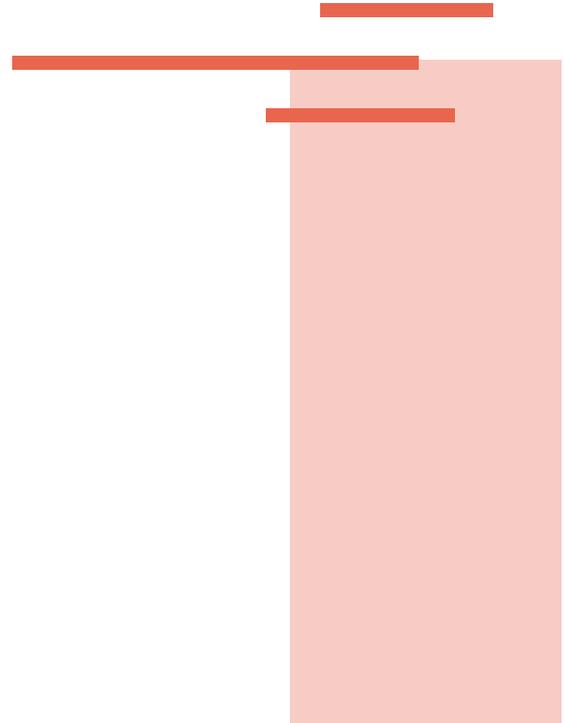
❖ Regulations on birth registration

- ✓ In 2017, the Prime Minister of Vietnam issued approval for **Vietnam's Action Plan on civil status registration and statistics for the period 2017-2024** to implement commitments in improving the CRVS.
- ✓ For some groups of children with special circumstances, the civil status law separately stipulates birth registration procedures to ensure the maximum right of children to register their births:
 - abandoned children;
 - children whose parents have not been identified;
 - children born abroad to reside in Vietnam.



02

The situation of statistics for hard-to-reach people groups in Vietnam



1. Data source

Official data sources of stateless statistics in Vietnam:

(1) Population & Housing Census: General Statistical Office is responsible for collecting information.

(2) Administrative data: Data are integrated from the national database system on population and electronic civil status database.

2. Information collection methods

Statistics on **hard-to-reach population** groups in Vietnam have not been officially compiled and published

Population & Housing Census

- Census use the method of direct interview of individual stateless persons in accordance with the Law on Nationality;
- The information collected by stateless persons in Vietnam and Vietnamese citizens is the same, irrespective of whether or not they have nationality.

Administrative data

- National database on national population: each individual is prescribed a personal identification code for management and operation;
- The regional police force regularly monitors changes of stateless individuals.

3. Compilation and publication of data

Statistics on **hard-to-reach population** groups in Vietnam have not been officially compiled and published

Population & Housing Census

- Data compiled from the Census do not answer the question: Size, population structure,..., of stateless people in Vietnam, although they are aggregated in the total population by administrative unit.

Administrative data

- Electronic national database on national population: It is possible to aggregate the population size of stateless persons by administrative unit.
- By July 2024 when the Law on Citizen Identity comes into effect, each individual will be issued a unique personal identification code similar to a Vietnamese citizen.

03

Coordination between the General Statistics Office and CRVS management agencies in Vietnam



Coordination between GSO and agencies

- The General Statistics Office shall coordinate with ministries and agencies through the National Statistical Reporting Regime and the Coordination Regulation.
- GSO collects administrative data from Ministries; GSO develops the coordination regulation with Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health... to collect, integrate civil data, civil status statistics for statistical work.
- Cooperate with the Ministry of Justice to develop the National CRVS Report, using the electronic civil status database.

04. Conclusion

- A gap in statistical data on hard-to-reach population groups in Vietnam is existing.
- Enhance international experience in sharing and collecting administrative data for statistical work.
- Studying and proposing the Government and International Organizations to provide technical and financial support for research to collect and measure hard-to-reach population groups in Vietnam so that ***"No one is left behind"***.

**Thanks for
your
listening**

