

# ICT AND VIETNAM HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARD SURVEY

by  
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# Content

1. The process of implementing ICT indicators in Vietnam;
2. Experience in collecting ICT indicators through the Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS);
3. Lessons learned

# The process of implementing ICT indicators in Vietnam

- ICT indicators: indicators on access to, and use of, ICT by **households and individuals** (*The core list revised in 2020 by Expert Group on Household (EGH).*)
- **Key uses of ICT data in Vietnam:**
  - + Policy and planning: to formulate and monitor national strategies on Social-Economic development, Poverty Reduction according to Multi-dimensional Poverty standard with ICT acts as a dimension,...
  - + Economic analysis: assessing the health of Vietnam's digital economy,...
  - + International Benchmarking: Vietnam uses ICT data to measure its performance against international standards and global development goals, like SDGs... Report to international organizations: ITU,...

# The process of implementing ICT indicators in Vietnam (cont.)

2010

- The key responsible agency for data collection and dissemination: MIC (Ministry of Information and Communications)
- The first Survey on the current status of telephone, Internet useage has been implemented by MIC in 2010

2015

- 3 ICT indicators have been added in NSIS with MIC is the main responsible agency

2019

- Revise NSIS and MIC proposed to Prime Ministry that add more 3 ICT indicators
- The first pilot when integrating ICT information in VHLSS questionnaire
- MIC also proposed that the key responsible agency for data collection and dissemination of these 6 ICT indicators is NSO, MIC acts like a coordinating agency

2021 until  
now

- 2021: The second pilot when integrating ICT information in VHLSS questionnaire
- 2022: Revise National Survey Programme and official adding ICT information on VHLSS (implemented from 2024 upward)

# Some general information of VHLSS

- **Type of survey:**

VHLSS: household sample survey in National Survey Programme.

- **Objectives:**

(1) To collect information as a foundation for assessing living standards, evaluating poverty status, and analyzing the distribution of wealth among the population;

(2) To provide data for calculating the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(3) To collect information for the purpose of national account calculations (NA).

- **Survey method:**

Direct interviews using CAPI, implemented annually.

# Some general information of VHLSS (cont.)

- **Sample:**

- (1) Sample size: 46995 households;

- (2) Representative: Whole country, region, province/city;

- **Content:**

Individual	Household	Commune
+ Demographic characteristics; + Education and health; + Labor and employment; + Income;	+ Housing; + Durable asset; + Expenditure	+ Natural characteristics; + Demographic characteristics; + Social-economic infrastructure; + Business and production; + Education and Health; + Public security; + Environment; Credit situation.

# Why choosing VHLSS?

## **Pros**

- + Leverage financial resources
- + Utilizing statistical experience on survey implementation: design, organization, field worker, data processing,...
- + Ensure of quality and sustainability of data dissemination (annually > < 5 or 10 years of census)
- + Utilizing similar questions about durable assets available in the VHLSS questionnaire.  
=> decrease amount of added questions
- + Better analysis with comprehensive data disaggregation and other non\_ICT data

## **Cons**

- + Limited space for questions
- + Not so comprehensive questions
- + Only household and individual level questions

## Collecting ICT indicators through the Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS)

- **Question design:** review old existing relevant questions and re\_standardized; added new questions with consultation from MIC
- **Align with International Standards:** reference from ITU manuals
- **Pilot test:** 2019 and 2021 with MIC support on training of trainer at central level

# Lessons learned

- **Determining the Need and Building the legal Framework:** in long term
- **Coordination mechanism:** between NSO and MIC
- **Capacity building for statistical staff:** To ensure data quality, it's essential to have clear, consistent definitions for technical terms. Interviewers need to be well-trained to understand these concepts and accurately record data, especially in areas with lower digital literacy.

**Thank you for listening!**