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## The Implementation of Laws and Policies on Children in Vietnam: Facts and Solutions

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### Abstract

According to the international and Vietnamese laws and regulations, children are protected their lives. They have the rights for the best living and development conditions such as receiving the best health care, having priority in accessing and using preventive services and medical examination and treatment; being cared for and nurtured for comprehensive development; being educated and studied to develop comprehensively; having equal learning and educational opportunities; developing talents, aptitudes, creativity and inventions; having the right to have fun and entertainment; having equal opportunities to participate in cultural, artistic, physical training, sports and tourism activities appropriate to their age. To contribute to ensuring the full realization of children's rights, in this article, the author would like to clarify Vietnamese issues: (i) The results of the implementation of the laws and policies on children; (ii) Some shortcomings and limitations in the implementation of the laws and policies on children and their causes; (iii) Tasks and solutions for the achievement of the laws and policies on children; (iv) Some recommendations for the implementation of the laws and policies on children.

**Keywords:** implementation; laws and policies; children; facts; solutions; Vietnam.

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### 1. Introduction and Literature Review

Following the direction of the Prime Minister, ministries, branches and localities actively coordinate in implementing the laws and policies on children: maintaining 55% of communes, wards and towns townships meeting the standards suitable for children by 2021; the proportion of children with special circumstances in the total child population tends to decrease, to about 6.9% (7% in 2020); the percentage of children with special circumstances receiving support increases every year (72% in 2020, 74% in 2021).

To promote central, local and grassroots channels in receiving information and denouncing child abuse cases; the support and intervention of abused children is timely and guaranteed according to the support and intervention process. Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of child abuse cases continue to focus on and improve the quality of the proceedings.

### ***The challenge of protecting children in the online environment***

According to statistics of the National Telephone Exchange for Children (No. 111), there will be over 400 calls related to network environmental issues in 2021, double that of 2020. In which consultation calls are over 400, an increase of over 200 calls compared to 2020. The number of notifications about channel clips with content related to child abuse on the internet is over 100 times, an increase of more than five times compared to 2020.

### ***Children's health care***

To step up the synchronous implementation of solutions to reduce maternal and infant mortality, especially in remote and isolated areas, and ethnic minorities; strengthen the care of pregnant women and newborns in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic. Child mortality will decrease compared to 2020, the mortality rate of children under one year old will decrease from 13.9% in 2020 to 13.6% in 2021. The mortality rate of children under 5 years old will decrease from 22.3% in 2020 to 21.6% in 2021.

The rate of stunting malnutrition (height/age) among children under 5 years old nationwide in 2020 is 19.5% (<20%)<sup>1</sup>. So far, Vietnam is on track to achieve the global nutrition target (reducing 40% of child stunting by 2025); the rate of underweight malnutrition (weight/age) of children under 5 years old will reach 11.6% in 2020 and 11.7% in 2021. However, there are still disparities between regions in terms of stunting rate, in rural and mountainous areas this rate is still high. The rate of stunting malnutrition among school-age children (5-19 years old) will be 14.8% in 2020 (this rate is 23.4% in 2010). The rate of overweight and obesity increases from 8.5% in 2010 to 19.0% in 2020, of which the overweight and obesity rate in urban areas is 26.8%, in rural areas is 18.3% and mountainous areas is 6.9%.

The implementation of birth registration has been effectively implemented, having registered births (including new births, overdue births, and re-births) for about 19 million cases; issue personal identification numbers for children when registering birth for over 6 million cases; perform joint registration of birth registration - issue of health insurance cards for over two million cases of children under 6 years old on the electronic environment. Licensing for nearly one thousand cases of children renouncing Vietnamese nationality to acquire foreign citizenship.

The number of children dying from drowning has decreased over the years, but it is still at a high level. According to aggregate reports from provinces and cities, the number of children dying from drowning in 2021 is over 1.9 thousand children (by 2020 over two thousand children). By the end of 2021, there will be about six million safe houses, 26,000 safe schools and 300,000 safe communities for disaster prevention and control.

### ***Educational work for children***

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<sup>1</sup> classified as average according to the classification of the Health Organization

In 2021, the indicators on education for children achieve some important results: (i) In terms of pre-school education: the total number of students is over 5 million children<sup>2</sup>, of which over 4 million children in public schools (down 1.99% compared to 2019-2020) and over 1 million children in non-public schools (increased 4.47% compared to 2019-2020). The work of universalizing preschool education for 5-year-old children across the country has made many positive changes; The number of children of preschool, primary and lower secondary school age all increased compared to the 2018-2019 school year, making an important contribution to education access, ensuring children's right to education and learning. (ii) Regarding primary education: the total number of students is over 8.8 million children (up 1.97% compared to 2020), of which over 8.7 million children are in public schools (up 1.8% compared to 2020) and over 138 thousand children in non-public schools (up 13.58% compared to 2020). (iii) Regarding lower secondary education: the total number of students is over 5.9 million children<sup>3</sup>, of which over 5.8 million children are in public schools (increased by 5.66% compared to 2020) and over 90,000 children in non-public schools (increasing by 17.13% compared to 2020).

Implementing social distancing measures due to the impact of the COVID-19, provinces and cities will deploy online teaching for students in 2020-2021. The number of students in need of support is over 1.8 million children<sup>4</sup>. There are over 2.1 million students (in 56/63 provinces and cities) who are in difficult circumstances and need computer support (over 550 thousand students belong to poor households, over 457,000 students belong to low-income households). poor) .

Directing and guiding the organization of care and education for preschool children to meet the requirements of the preschool education program in the context of COVID-19 epidemic prevention and control. In cases where children have to miss school and do not go to school, preschool educational institutions will not organize online teaching for preschool children and strengthen communication and guidance for parents/carers to do it. scientific and reasonable nutrition and organization for children to play at home; prepare well the mentality, necessary skills so that at the end of the school year, 5-year-old children can be ready for first grade.

### ***Conditions for children's entertainment, entertainment, cultural activities, information and communication***

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, the organization of fun, entertainment and cultural activities for children is limited. Continue to maintain the operation of the system of cultural and sports institutions at all levels and the library system serving children. In order to

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<sup>2</sup> a decrease of 0.72% compared to the year 2019-2020

<sup>3</sup> an increase of 5.81% compared to 2020

<sup>4</sup> including nearly 300,000 students from poor households, nearly 300 students from near-poor households, over 1.5 thousand students whose parents died from COVID-19, and over 1.2 million students from other difficult subjects

ensure children's right to play and entertainment during the COVID-19 epidemic, many activities have been organized in the online form to attract the participation of children.

### ***Children involved in children's issues***

Children's right to participation is given more attention through the completion of guidelines for implementing models to promote children's participation. The Prime Minister promulgates the National Action Program for Children for the period 2021-2030, which stipulates target group 4 with 3 indicators on children's participation in child-related issues.

Implementing the Law on Children in 2016, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a conference to review and pilot the implementation of the Children's Council model in the 2017-2020 period. Up to now, the whole country has had 14 models of Children's Councils at provincial level, 21 models of Children's Councils at district level in 17 provinces and cities; continue to improve the effectiveness of more than 35,000 children's rights clubs in the leagues, in residential areas and in the system of Palaces, Children's Houses, Children's Activity Centers; maintaining the effective operation of young bamboo shoot propaganda and broadcasting teams at nearly 25,000 elementary and junior high schools across the country; deploying the Program to promote children's rights and youth rights in Vietnam for the period of 2021-2026 to help children have more and more opportunities for comprehensive development, expressing children's voices and rights to participate in issues related to children<sup>5</sup>.

### ***Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)***

UNCRC Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, entry into force 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1990, in accordance with article 49. The UNCRC consists of 54 articles that set out children's rights and how governments should work together to make them available to all children.

Under the terms of the convention, Governments are required to meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. Central to this is the acknowledgment that every child has basic fundamental rights.<sup>6</sup>

In 2000, two optional protocols were added to the UNCRC. One asks governments to ensure children under the age of 18 are not forcibly recruited into their armed forces. The second calls on states to prohibit child prostitution, child pornography and the sale of children into slavery. These have now been ratified by more than 120 states. A third optional protocol was added in

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<sup>5</sup> see the attached Appendix

<sup>6</sup> These include the right to:

- Life, survival and development
- Protection from violence, abuse or neglect
- An education that enables children to fulfil their potential.
- Be raised by, or have a relationship with, their parents.
- Express their opinions and be listened to.

2011. This enables children whose rights have been violated to complain directly to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Since it was adopted by the United Nations in November 1989, 196 countries have signed up to the UNCRC, with only one country still to ratify. All countries that sign up to the UNCRC are bound by international law to ensure it is implemented. This is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Vietnam is first country of Asia becoming the member of UNCRC from 1990.

The UNCRC is also the only international human rights treaty to give non-governmental organisations (NGOs), like Save the Children, a direct role in overseeing its implementation, under Article 45a. In fact, the world's very first declaration on child rights was written by Save the Children founder, Eglantyne Jebb, in 1923.

UNCRC save the children support children's rights. It is calling on all governments to recommit to the UNCRC by focusing on three key areas:

- ❖ Ensuring all laws fully comply with the UNCRC.
- ❖ Increased government spending on children
- ❖ Establishing an independent ombudsman for child rights

## **2. Methodology research**

To do this research, the authors use different kinds of methodology to analyze international and national legal policy and documents<sup>7</sup> related to children protection. Moreover, statistics and surveys are also used to finish this research. The author used the poll to survey the Vietnamese citizens including children and adult, man and woman, individual and associations in Vietnam. The author also sent the questionnaires to ask them questions related to the laws and policies on children. The author combined all kinds of the methodologies above to do this research. However, because of time and financial limitations, this research cannot cover inclusive aspects of researching issues. Thus, the author looks forward to taking the comments and opinions of readers and reviewers to do better in the next researches.

## **3. Findings and discussion**

### ***3.1. The facts of implementing laws and policies on children in Vietnam***

The information, notification and denunciation of abused children cases and children at risk of abuse is not well done. There is still a part of society that is indifferent, insensitive, does not inform and notify promptly report to competent agencies in charge of child protection.

Propaganda, legal education, knowledge of children's rights, skills and knowledge of child protection, and life skills education for children at grassroots levels are not effective, especially

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<sup>7</sup> laws and regulations

in socio-economic difficult regions, minority ethnic areas, and mountainous areas. However, a number of information and communication channels, including mass media and social networks, still violate the law on protection of children's confidential information and private lives, giving too much information detailed exploitation of some cases work, causing double harm to abused children. The work of protecting children in the online environment has not really met the requirements and new developments.

A number of child protection and care services have been slowly expanded, renewed, and invested not in line with the actual situation. The network of child protection service providers in some places, at some points has been interrupted and not effective. The coordination in providing and connecting child protection services is still confusing, not timely and not continuous. The work of risk assessment and support for high-risk children with special circumstances in the community has not been really effective. The coordination of support and intervention for children at risk of abuse or abuse between levels and sectors is still not close. A number of child abuse cases have not been promptly handled by the authorities. Statistics on children are not consistent among authorities.

Abused children are at increased risk, especially online child abuse, domestic violence, and child sexual abuse. There are still many children who die from accidents and injuries, especially drowning, traffic accidents, children falling, falling in high-rise buildings, children falling, while taking transport to school.

The rate of child marriage among ethnic minorities is still high. There are still consanguineous marriages, a number of outdated customs have not yet been abolished, affecting the quality of the race and the development of children.

The network of libraries, cultural and sports institutions is mainly shared, degraded and uneven, mainly concentrated in big cities and district centers. Many activities with the participation of children have not been organized or many provinces and cities cannot be organized due to the implementation of social distancing measures.

### ***3.2. The causes of implementing laws and policies on children in Vietnam***

#### ***Subjective reasons***

Directing and investing resources in ensuring the implementation of children's rights, especially protecting children and preventing violence and sexual abuse, preventing and combating child accidents and injuries in some localities. Schools and communities have not received adequate awareness and attention.

Moral degradation, deviation from the ethical standards of a social group and family. Awareness of a part of children's families, parents, and society on guaranteeing children's rights, preventing and combating child abuse, especially violence and sexual abuse of children, is still limited and not fully understood. The management of children in many families is still lax. The guidance on knowledge and parenting skills, strengthening moral education, cultural

lifestyle in the family and for teenagers and students has not been promoted by agencies, organizations and educational institutions.

The capacity of the state management apparatus on the implementation of children's rights in many localities is lacking and weak, especially at the grassroots level, which has not been really active in advising and proposing to perform the tasks of protecting and caring for children, family guidance, and knowledge community, skills to protect and take care of children. The team of professional social workers has not yet formed. Thus, there are still many gaps in the implementation of laws and policies on child protection, especially in the family and community.

State resources for child protection and care, and implementation of programs and projects on children have not been properly invested by ministries, and localities.

The regime of information and reporting on the task performance of the sector in some localities and units is not good, affecting the ability to grasp information to promptly advise and propose mechanisms and policies as well as solutions to solve problems that arise.

### ***Objective reasons***

Unstable mental health and psychosocial problems among a part of the population and children, affecting and harming children (especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic) but have not been prevented, detected and cared for in a timely manner due to the lack of mental health and psychosocial care services.

The COVID-19 affects the guarantee of children's rights. The implementation of social distancing measures affects the progress of implementing regular state management of children.

### ***3.3 Tasks and solutions for the better implementation of laws and policies on children***

#### ***Improving the qualities and quantity of laws and policies on children***

Firstly, continue to review and research policies and laws to ensure the implementation of children's rights, protect children, and create a safe, healthy and friendly living environment for children. Agreeing with the Law on Children, Decree No. 56/2017/ND-CP dated May 9, 2017 of the Vietnam's Government detailing a number of articles of the Law on Children in a synchronous, feasible direction, meeting the requirements of the Law on Children.

Organize the evaluation and review of 10 years of implementing Directive No. 20-CT/TW dated December 5, 2012 of the Vietnam's Politburo on strengthening the Party's leadership in care, education and protection children in new situations; propose solutions to strengthen the Party's leadership in ensuring the implementation of children's rights, creating a safe living environment for children, and realizing the goals of comprehensive child development in order to have quality human resources to 2030 and 2045; associated with children's work with the

Party's mass mobilization work strengthen the responsibility and participation of the whole political system, especially of socio-political organizations.

Review and supplement policies to support children in disasters, epidemics, poor children, near-poor children, migrant children; take care of all-round development of children in the first years of life; mental health and psychosocial care; taking care of orphans due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Adjust and supplement regulations, standards and safety criteria for child accident and injury prevention and control; policies on preschool education development, in which focus on preschool education policies for industrial parks and export processing zones.

Secondly, directing ministries, and localities to coordinate with the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels in implementing the work of building communes, wards and residential areas to do a good job of protecting and taking care of children. Besides, the authorities should put the content of child protection and care as a basis for annual assessment and classification of communes (wards) and a mandatory criterion in performing the task of building new rural areas and civilized cities.

Organizing activities to collect children's opinions on a number of draft legal documents and guidelines and policies related to children. Directing concerned ministries, branches and agencies to implement opinions, requests and aspirations of children.

#### ***Interdisciplinary direction and coordination***

Directing authorities to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination through the development, completion and implementation of regulations on child protection; support and intervention procedures for children being abused or at risk of being abused; nutritional health care; building a safe environment to prevent accidents and injuries at home, school and community; legal aid for children. Effectively implement the Code of Conduct in the family nationwide.

Promote network activities to rescue and protect children in the online environment; building and implementing activities of a network to connect child care and comprehensive development services at home and in the community; consolidating and developing the network of first aid, accident and injury care in the community and trauma care at medical facilities. Building and replicating models of support, intervention, protection and child care, giving priority to regions with difficult economic conditions, ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.

#### ***Media to realize children's rights***

Focusing on social media communication, communicating directly to families, communities, schools and classrooms on the implementation of children's rights; ensure information and communication products by industry and field related to children, especially on child abuse prevention and fighting, child accident and injury, national telephone exchange for child protection and the addresses of receiving and dealing with child rights violations can reach every classroom, family, residential community, especially in disadvantaged areas, ethnic



minorities, and mountainous areas. Paying attention to education, knowledge, and parenting skills, strengthening the promotion of the legal roles and responsibilities of parents and families to protect, care for and educate children.

### ***Developing resources to realize children's rights***

Integrating resources for child protection and care in national target programs. Allocate resources and implement programs, projects and plans on children, related to children for the period 2021-2025, especially implementing the goals and targets on children in the Chapter National action plan for children for the period 2021-2030.

Directing the strengthening of human resources for child protection work at the commune level and promoting the participation of union members and members of socio-political organizations in the child protection system. Building and strengthening the network of core children's groups; to form, coordinate and support a network of parents and social organizations in caring for children's comprehensive development, taking care of orphans and children with disabilities.

Capacity building for staff working on children's rights, focusing on the process of supporting and intervening in child abuse cases; protect children in the online environment; child accident and injury prevention and control.

### ***Inspection***

Key content on the implementation of laws and policies related to children in a number of governmental and local authorities, focusing on inspection and inspection on ensuring the implementation of children's rights during the COVID-19, prevention and support for abused children, child care, nurturing and support activities of social assistance establishments and charity funds. Governmental and local authorities to strengthen self-inspection, comprehensive examination and supervision of the assurance of the implementation of children's rights. Clearly define the responsibilities of branches and levels, and the responsibilities of the heads of agencies and units for the occurrence of violence, child abuse and serious child accidents and injuries; strictly handle violations of children's rights.

### ***Children database***

Governmental and local authorities collect statistical indicators on the situation of children and child abuse, handle administrative violations of child abuse acts. Upgrading and developing the child database system.

Improve the quality of statistics and monitor the situation of children, especially children who are abused, have accidents, or injure children; deploy connection. Connecting the children's database with the national database on population and other databases in the implementation of the project on developing the application of population data, identification and electronic authentication for national digital transformation in the period of 2022 - 2025 with a vision to

2030; promote coordination and sharing of statistical information on children among ministries and sectors in order to improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of children's rights.

Developing tools and platforms to block malicious content and protect children; develop a process to manage harmful bad content received. Setting up and operating electronic portals, online applications, information channels, tools for network operation, searching and evaluating child protection platforms and products on the environment network. Completing electronic portals, online applications, and information channels (fan-pages) on online social networks with many users in Vietnam to assist children in finding, receiving and disseminating information express opinions and aspirations on information and communication channels appropriate to children's age, maturity, needs and capacity.

Building a system of information collection, statistics, and object grouping in the whole education sector about pupils and students related to or at risk of being involved in law violations, drugs, crimes, social evils society and school violence. Develop a mechanism to share information with relevant agencies, departments and sectors from central to local levels to make policies, timely and effectively direct the fight, prevention and control of legal violations crime, social evils, drugs and school violence. Organize investigation and research on the mental health effects of children during the COVID-19 pandemic, building a database on school health.

### ***International cooperation***

Prepare and perform well the responsibilities of a member state of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in responding to Vietnam's report on the implementation of the 5+6th Convention on the Rights of the Child and in dialogue with the Committee on the Rights of the Child. United Nations children in 2022.

Implement treaties, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations related to children's rights; expanding partnerships, giving priority to traditional partners; actively participate in global and regional alliances and movements to realize children's rights and protect children; take advantage of mobilizing financial and technical support from multilateral and bilateral international organizations to realize children's goals and targets and solve children's problems. Continue to effectively implement signed international cooperation programs/projects. Strengthen connection of technology transfer and exchange and international cooperation in ensuring information safety for children in the environment network.

## **4. Recommendations for the Implementation of Laws and Policies on Children**

### ***4.1. For the National Assembly, People's Councils at all levels***

Directing agencies of the National Assembly, National Assembly delegations, National Assembly deputies and People's Councils at all levels, the Vietnam Fatherland Front to

strengthen supervision of the implementation of laws and policies on children, especially about protection and care of children in the context of the COVID-19; child abuse prevention and control; invest resources to ensure the implementation of children's rights and protect children according to the provisions of the Law on Children.

Focus on perfecting regulations on prevention and combat of child violence in amending the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control; regulations on ensuring the best interests of children when settling disputes over child custody in the Law on Marriage and Family. Directing agencies of the National Assembly in considering and evaluating issues related to children, especially child protection, in law projects, ordinances, draft resolutions of the National Assembly, Standing Committee of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Children. Pay more attention in deciding the annual state budget allocation for the implementation of the Law on Children, ensuring the implementation of children's rights, and solving problems related to children.

#### ***4.2. For the Supreme People's Procuracy***

Reviewing, completing and supplementing the provisions of the law on child protection in criminal cases to gradually improve in order to better meet the requirements of child protection in the new situation; ensuring that the decision to prosecute is made on time, reaching 100% of the cases of child abuse and prosecuting the accused with the right crime, reaching 100%; enhance professional knowledge for procurators when dealing with cases and cases involving procedure participants under the age of 18.

#### ***4.3. For the Supreme People's Court***

Continue to guide the uniform application of the law, provide professional answers; strengthen the form of online dialogue between the Judicial Council of the Supreme People's Court and the judges of the whole country to promptly remove obstacles in the trial of cases in general and cases related to children to protect the best interests of children; speeding up the process of submitting to the National Assembly for inclusion in the development program of the Law on Juvenile Justice; expanding the organization and operation of the Family and Juvenile Court nationwide; ensure that the rate of trial and settlement of case related to child abuse meets the National Assembly's target.

#### ***4.4. For the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations and social organizations***

Strengthening activities of supervision and social criticism for the formulation and implementation of laws and policies on ensuring the implementation of children's rights; direct and supervise the implementation of the movement "All people care for, educate and protect children" in association with the campaign "All people unite to build new rural areas and civilized cities"; promote propaganda and education of the law, knowledge and skills on children's rights and protection of children to union members, members, families and

residential communities; mobilize resources, support children in special circumstances, poor children, ethnic minority children and mountainous children.

The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union performs the role of representing the voices and aspirations of children, supervising the implementation of children's rights according to the opinions and aspirations of children.

## **5. Conclusion**

In conclusion, the main content of this paper is the results of the implementation of laws and policies on children. Some shortcomings and limitations in the implementation of children's goals and targets and their causes; tasks and solutions for the achievement of children's goals and targets; some recommendations for the implementation of policies and law on children.

Vietnam has a good mechanism to implement policies and law on children. However, there is still some problem need to solve for protecting children better in the future. In the next period, Vietnam should enforce more seriously strategy of child protection.

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## APPENDIX

### *Results of implementation of some indicators on children in 2020 and 2021 (Attached to Government Report No. 161/BC-CP dated May 6, 2022)*

| No.        | Children indicators   | Unit | Result |       | Notes  |
|------------|---|------|--------|-------|--|
|            |   |      | 2020   | 2021  |  |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>About child care</b>   |      |        |       | Source: Ministry of Health   |
| 1          | Proportion of children under 1 year of age fully immunized with vaccines    | %    | 96,8   | 95    | 2021 is preliminary  |
| 2          | Rate of stunting in children under 5 years old (Height/age)                 | %    | 19,5   | 21    |  |
| 3          | Rate of underweight malnutrition of children under 5 years old (Weight/age) | %    | 11,6   | 11,7  |  |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Child Protection</b>   |      |        |       |  |
| 1          | Total child abuse cases   | Case | 1,945  | 1,914 | Source: Ministry of Public Security                                      |
| 2          | Proportion of children with special circumstances to total child population | %    | 7.05   | 7.02  |  |
| 3          | Percentage of children with special circumstances receiving assistance      | %    | 70     | 72    |  |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Education for children</b>   |      |        |       | Source: Ministry of Education and Training for the school year 2020-2021 |

|           |  |        |       |  |
|-----------|--|--------|-------|--|
| 1         | Early childhood education  |        |       |  |
|           | Percentage of children under 3 years old going to class                              | %      | 28.50 |  |
|           | Rate of mobilization of 5-year-old children to go to kindergarten                    | %      | 99.80 |  |
| 2         | Primary Education  |        |       |  |
|           | Percentage of children enrolled at the correct age at primary school                 | %      | 98    |  |
|           | Retention rate   | %      | 0.97  |  |
|           | Dropout rate   | %      | 0.09  |  |
| 3         | Lower secondary education  |        |       |  |
|           | Percentage of students going to school at the correct age for lower secondary school | %      | 89.20 |  |
|           | Retention rate   | %      | 1.11  |  |
|           | Dropout rate   | %      | 0.73  |  |
| 4         | High School Education  |        |       |  |
|           | Retention rate   | %      | 0.98  |  |
|           | Dropout rate   | %      | 1.19  |  |
| 5         | Graduation rate  |        |       |  |
|           | Middle School  | %      | 98.18 |  |
|           | High School  | %      | 96.74 |  |
| <b>IV</b> | <b>Culture, entertainment and entertainment</b>                                      |        |       | Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in 2020-2021 |
| 1         | . Provincial Sports and Culture  | Center | 66    |  |
| 2         | District's Cultural and sports center  | %      | 96,9  |  |
| 3         | Commune's sports and culture center  | %      | 76,9  |  |
| 4         | Village cultural house   | %      | 75,3  |  |