



# PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN VIET NAM

## Key Findings from the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census



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## ABBREVIATIONS

CCSC	Central (Population and Housing) Census Steering Committee
CRPD	(UN) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CWD	Children with Disabilities
CWDM	Children with Disabilities in Multiple Domains
CWOD	Children without Disabilities /Non-disabled children
CWSD	Children with Severe Disabilities
GSO	General Statistics Office
GoV	Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
ICF	(WHO's) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs
NCCD	National Coordinating Council on Disability
PHAD	Institute of Population, Health and Development
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PWDM	Persons with Disabilities in Multiple Domains
PWOD	Persons without Disabilities /Non-disabled persons
PWSDM	Persons with Severe Disabilities in Multiple Domains
PWSD	Persons with Severe Disabilities
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VHLSS	Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
WGDS	Washington Group on Disability Statistics

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## INTRODUCTION

The Government of Viet Nam (GoV) has made a strong commitment to support persons with disabilities (PWD). The 1992 Constitution and its 2001 Revision guarantees the rights of all citizens. This includes State support for PWD.<sup>1</sup> Additional rights of the PWD are protected under the various laws and policies that have been passed by the GoV (Eric, 2009).<sup>2</sup>

The GoV enacted the Ordinance on Disabled Persons in 1998 (GoV, 1998), the most comprehensive legal document to date, on disability in Viet Nam. Eight years later, the GoV introduced the first National Action Plan to support PWD for the period 2006-2010 (GoV, 2006).<sup>3</sup> The GoV also adopted the Biwako Millenium Framework (UNESCAP, 2002) and established the National Coordinating Council on Disability (NCCD). In 2007, Viet Nam signed the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) - a major international convention that has rapidly gained recognition around the world (UN, 2006). Recently, the GoV took an enormous step forward in providing legal protection to PWD when, on 17 June 2010, the National Assembly passed a law supporting PWD (GoV, 2010); this law became effective on 1 January 2011.

1 Article 59 and 67.

2 Eric (2009) had reviewed and listed them as the 1989 Law on Protection of People's Health, the 1999 Penal Law, the 2000 Law on Marriage and Family, the 1991 Law on Universalization of Primary Education, the 2004 Law on Protection, Care and Education of Children, the 2005 Education Law, the 2006 Law on Vocational Training, the 2006 Law on Information Technology, the 2006 Law on Sports and Physical Education, and the 2008 Law on In-land Transportation. A list of further relevant sub-law documents, i.e. directives, decrees, and decisions, was also provided in this report. A more comprehensive list of legal documents relating to PWD between 2006 and 2010 can be found in Appendix 1 of NCCD, 2010.

3 The Convention was adopted on 13 December 2006 during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly. As of 12 July 2011, 149 countries have signed the CRPD and 103 have ratified it; 90 countries have signed the Optional Protocol and 62 have ratified it. Viet Nam signed the CRPD on 22 October 2007, but has not ratified it and has not signed the Optional Protocol.

The UN General Assembly stresses the importance of sourcing comparative disability data and statistics at both national and global levels, for the purposes of policy design, planning and evaluation.<sup>4</sup> In this regard, the GoV made a strong commitment to evidence-based policy dialogues by including questions on disability in two large national surveys: the 2006 Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey and the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census.

This booklet is the ninth in a series published by the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) during recent years. It aims to provide a brief socio-economic profile of disability in Viet Nam based on the 15 per cent sample of the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census data.<sup>5</sup> The specific objectives of this booklet are to:

- Provide a general picture of disability prevalence in Viet Nam;
- Highlight the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PWD in comparison to that of persons without disabilities;
- Provide disability-related policy implications.

The UNFPA would like to thank Dr. Nguyen Thanh Liem, Institute of Population, Health and Development (PHAD) for his invaluable contributions to the information contained in this booklet. UNFPA would also like to thank Dr. Le Bach Duong, Institute of Social Development Studies, Ms. Nguyen Hanh Nguyen and M.D. Vu Cong Nguyen (PHAD) and colleagues at UNFPA CO for their much appreciated professional input.

In publishing this booklet, UNFPA provides informed opinion, based on Census data, on specific characteristics, trends, and vulnerabilities apparent among people with disabilities. It is hoped that readers find this information useful in establishing a baseline against which progress can be measured to address the special socio-economic development needs of people with disabilities in Viet Nam.

4 See Disabilities and Statistics at <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?navid=13&pid=1515>.

5 For more information of the 2009 Census, see CCSC, 2009.

## 1. CONCEPT AND MEASUREMENT OF DISABILITY IN THE 2009 CENSUS

The 2009 Population and Housing Census was the fourth to be conducted in Viet Nam, and the first to include information and questions relating to disability. The 2009 Census adopted the World Health Organization's (WHO) framework, known as the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF),<sup>6</sup> for measuring health and disability. The primary

purpose of this measurement is to equalize opportunities. The ICF does not capture individual impairments, but provides a snapshot of functional abilities among the respondents. This international comparative measurement approach is applied in population censuses in many countries. The 2009 Census applied a short set of core questions on disability, proposed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WGDS, 2006).<sup>7</sup> This short question set is developed for use on national censuses to identify persons with similar types and levels of limitations in basic activities, regardless of nationality or culture. However, these questions do not extend to all types of disability and this, in turn, imposes a constraint on obtaining a full picture of the incidence and range of disability within each community.

The core set of self-reported responses to questions on disability applied in the 2009 Census focus on difficulties in four functioning domains ('seeing', 'hearing', 'walking', and 'cognition'/ 'remembering or concentrating'). The



6 <http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>

7 For development of this core set of questions on disability and further information, see WGDS, 2006.

four response categories include: 'no difficulty'; 'some difficulty'; 'a lot of difficulty'; and 'cannot do at all' (CCSC, 2010).<sup>8</sup> Key definitions in this report include:

*Persons with disability* (PWD) including those with 'some difficulties', 'a lot of difficulties', or 'cannot do at all' in at least one of the four functioning domains.

*Persons without disability* (PWOD) or non-disabled persons including those who have 'no difficulty' in any of the four functioning domains.

*Persons with disability in multiple domains* (PWDM) including those with 'some difficulties', 'a lot of difficulties', or 'cannot do at all' in more than one functioning domain.

*Persons with severe disability* (PWSD) including those who 'cannot do at all' in at least one of the four functioning domains.

For international comparison, this report analyses key indicators of persons with disabilities for children aged 5 to 15, youth aged 15 to 24, and adults aged 16 and older.

## 2. PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

Among the 78.5 million persons aged 5 years or older in Viet Nam in 2009, almost 6.1 million, or 7.8 per cent, live with one or more disability in seeing, hearing, walking or cognition. Of this 6.1 million population, 385,000 are persons with severe disabilities (PWSD).<sup>9</sup> Although smaller, the PWSD number approximates the total number of PWSD receiving regular support from the Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA).<sup>10</sup> The prevalence of disability in each of the four life domains is presented in Table 1. Problems encountered with 'seeing' are the most prevalent, followed by 'walking' and 'cognition'.<sup>11</sup> However, in the moderate to severe disability range, problems with 'walking' and 'cognition' are the most prevalent.



Multiple disabilities are profound. The 2009 Census data show that 3.8 per cent of the population aged 5 years or older or as many as nearly 3 million persons (49 per cent of the 6.1 million PWD) has a disability in more than one domain. The proportion is smaller among PWSD but still very high. 28 per cent of the PWSD experience disabilities in multiple domains (PWDM).

- 9 In this booklet, mild, moderate, and severe disability are defined as having "some difficulty", "a lot of difficulty", and "cannot do at all" respectively.
- 10 Online statistics of MOLISA on number of persons with severe disability who receive regular support in 2007 is 487,384 persons. Accessed online at <http://www.molisa.gov.vn/docs/SLTK/DetailSLTK/tabid/215/DocID/2523/TabModuleSettingsId/496/language/vi-VN/Default.aspx>; assessed 15 July 2011.
- 11 Cognition represents "remembering or concentrating" throughout this report.

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 1 for more details.

The prevalence of disability found in the 2009 Census is much lower than the rate of 15.3 per cent (NCCD, 2010) presented in the 2006 Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS). Although the difference in the number of domains contributes to this variation, it is minor.<sup>12</sup> Multiple differences between the two surveys, such as found in disability-specific questions,<sup>13</sup> length of the questionnaire, and skill of interviewers, may also contribute to variations in prevalence rates. However, prevalence rates found in the 2009 Census are closely aligned to results reported by the MOLISA at 6 per cent (MOLISA, 2009).<sup>14</sup>

**Table 1: Prevalence of disability by domain and degree of difficulty**

Core domains	Degree of difficulty					
	At least some difficulty		At least a lot of difficulty		Unable / Cannot do at all	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Seeing	5.03	3,947,473	0.63	493,604	0.12	92,138
Hearing	3.13	2,451,536	0.62	491,084	0.13	104,098
Walking	3.70	2,901,393	0.91	712,851	0.24	190,872
Cognition	3.52	2,762,850	0.82	644,697	0.23	183,751
All four domains <sup>15</sup>	7.75	6,074,543	1.69	1,324,424	0.49	384,561
Multiple domains <sup>16</sup>	3.78	2,967,201	1.18	925,877	0.14	109,140

12 2006 VLSS uses two additional domains for measuring disability. The prevalence of disability found in 2006 VLSS is smaller but still very close to 15% when measure of disability is limited to 4 domains as used in the 2009 Census.

13 For instance, the 2006 VLSS asked about “difficulty even when wearing hearing aid” while the 2009 Census asked about “hearing” without any consideration to hearing aid (VLSS, 2006).

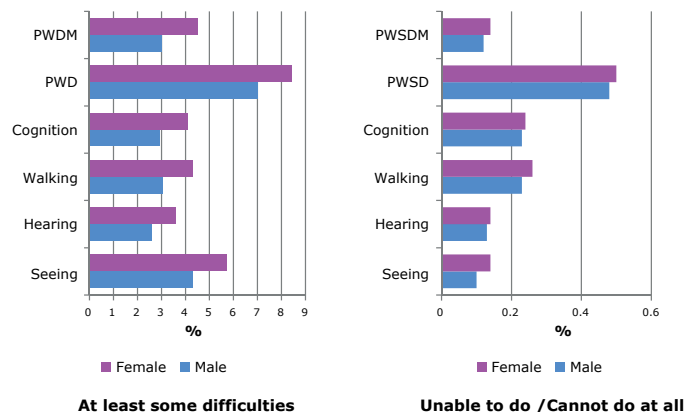
14 The report does not show the concept and measurement of disability though.

15 This is the group of all 4 life domains together. Persons who have difficulties in at least one domain fall into this group.

16 This is another measure reflecting multi-dimensionality of disability. Persons who have difficulties in more than one domain fall into this group.

The prevalence of disability is slightly higher among females than males as observed in all domains and degrees of difficulty. The prevalence is 8.4 per cent among females and 7.0 per cent among males aged 5 years or older.

**Figure 1: Prevalence of disability by domain, degree of difficulty, and sex**



### 3. CHILDREN AND ADULT WITH DISABILITIES

Of the 6,074,543 PWD, 219,375 or 3.6 per cent, are children aged 5 to under 16 years; 283,733 or 4.7 per cent of the PWD population are children and adolescents aged 5 to under 18 years;<sup>17</sup> 3,314,700 or 54.6 per cent of the PWD population are elderly aged 60 years or older.<sup>18</sup>

Disability is largely a phenomenon among the elderly, especially the female elderly. The prevalence of disability in this age group is as high as 43.3 per cent, while only 1.4 per cent for children aged 5 to under 16 years, and 4.6 per cent in the age group 16 to 59 years. Interestingly, while the prevalence of disability in child and middle aged PWD groups records a higher incidence of disability among males than females, the inverse is true for elderly PWD.



17 Viet Nam's Law on Children Protection, Care and Education (GoV, 2004) defines a child as person under the age of 16 years. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989), which GoV signed on January 1990 and ratified on February 1990, defines a child as every human being below the age of 18 years.

18 The Law on the Elderly defines elderly as persons aged 60 or older (GoV, 2009).



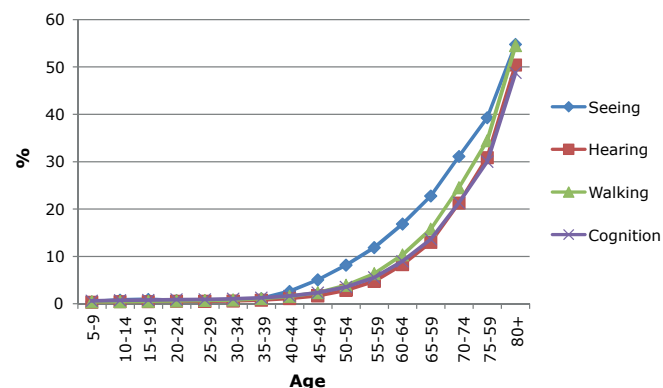
**Table 2: Prevalence of disability by domain, degree of difficulty and age**

Unit: %

	Core domains					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four domains	Multiple domains
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Male						
5-15 years	0.63	0.43	0.45	0.77	1.46	0.43
16-59 years	2.67	1.19	1.64	1.69	4.91	1.38
≥ 60 years	27.96	20.60	21.92	19.15	39.86	24.05
Female						
5-15 years	0.66	0.34	0.36	0.60	1.29	0.35
16-59 years	2.61	1.10	1.43	1.59	4.36	1.39
≥ 60 years	33.58	24.67	28.92	25.53	45.68	30.77
All people						
5-15 years	0.64	0.39	0.41	0.69	1.38	0.39
16-59 years	2.64	1.15	1.54	1.64	4.63	1.39
≥ 60 years	31.26	22.99	26.04	22.90	43.28	28.01
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
Male						
5-15 years	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.09
16-59 years	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.36	0.08
≥ 60 years	0.61	0.54	1.33	0.69	2.12	0.61
Female						
5-15 years	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.19	0.07
16-59 years	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.26	0.06
≥ 60 years	0.88	0.61	1.60	0.93	2.50	0.84
All people						
5-15 years	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.08
16-59 years	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.18	0.31	0.07
≥ 60 years	0.77	0.58	1.49	0.83	2.34	0.75

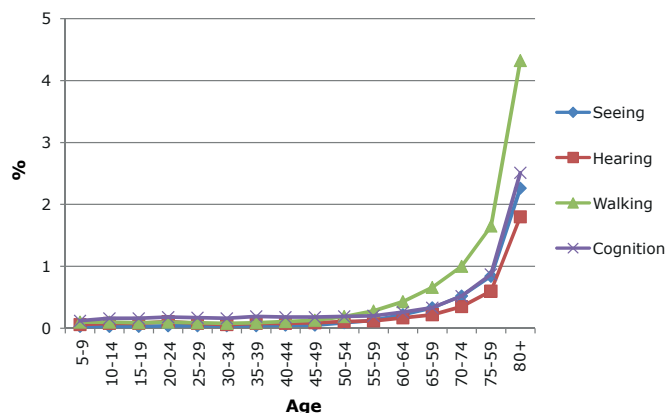
Distribution of age-specific disability prevalence (see Figure 2, Figure 3, and Appendix 1) clearly shows that disabilities in general start around age 40 years. However, 'seeing' disability tends to emerge earlier at the age of 35 years, accelerating more quickly than other types of disability. Other disabilities tend to emerge around the age of 40 years, accelerating at a relatively slower pace but also quickly since emergence.

**Figure 2: Age-specific prevalence of disability by type of disability**



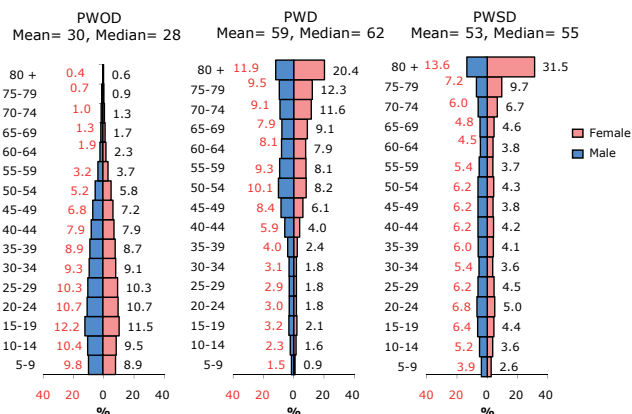
Severe disabilities become more common in the mid-fifties age group, although walking disability tends to occur earlier and spreads faster than other types of disability.

**Figure 3: Age-specific prevalence of severe disability by type of disability**



Compared to non-disabled population (PWOD), PWD are much older. The population pyramids of the three groups of population presented in Figure 4 clearly show this difference: the PWD and PWSD have showed much higher proportions of people in older age groups. The mean age of PWD is 59 years, compared to 30 years of PWOD. The population pyramids also show a higher ratio of PWD females to males in the older age groups, particularly for PWSD.

**Figure 4: Population pyramids of disabled and non-disabled population**

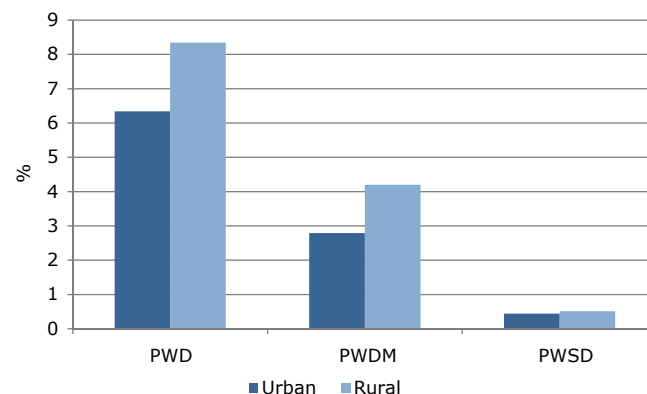


## 4. REGIONAL VARIATIONS

There are 1,477,833 PWD living in urban areas and 4,596,710 PWD (75.7 per cent of the total PWD population) living in rural areas. Although the disparity between urban and rural areas tends to be commensurate with population distribution within the country,<sup>19</sup> the prevalence of disability in urban areas is still lower than that in rural areas, 6.3 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively.



**Figure 5: Prevalence of disability by domain and urban/rural place of residence**

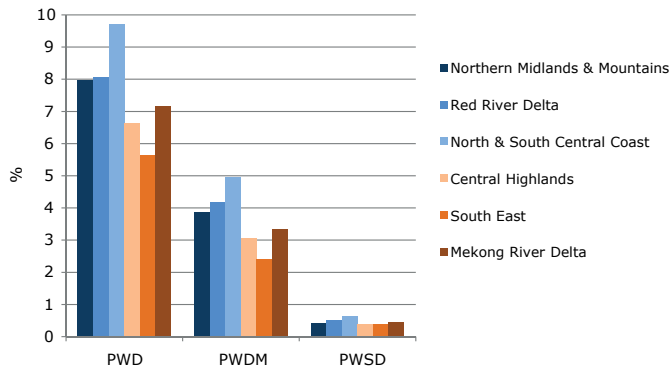


By region, the North and South Central Coast show the highest prevalence of disability (9.7 per cent)

<sup>19</sup> Results of the 2009 Census show that 60.4 million out of 85.8 million people or 70.4% of the population live in rural areas (CCSC, 2010).

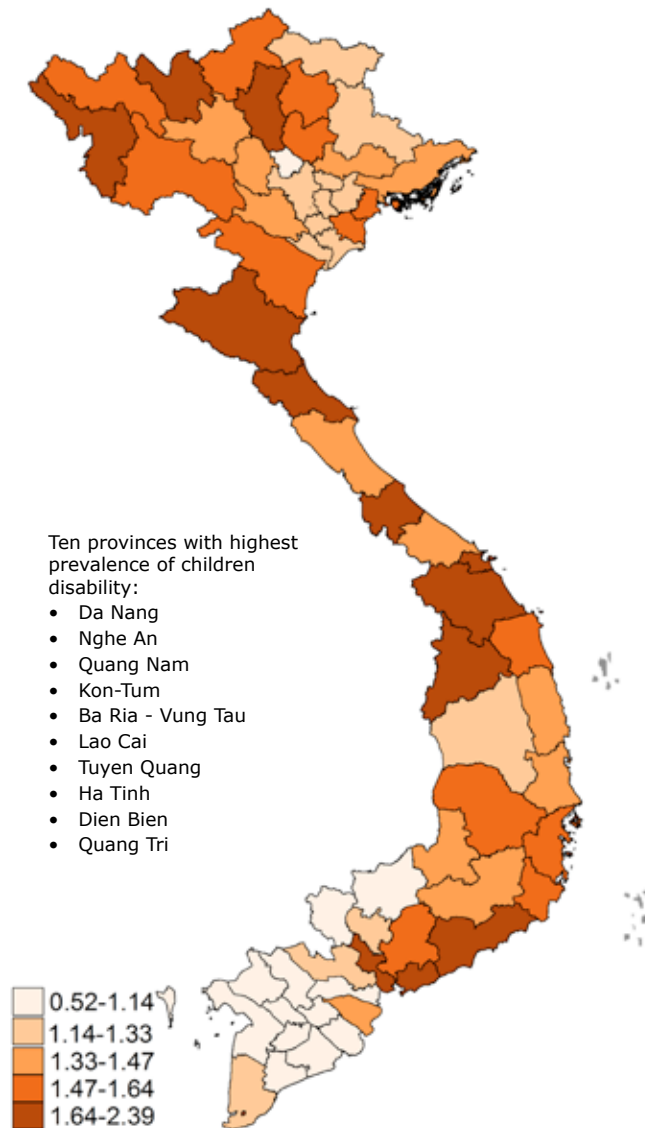
followed by the Red River Delta (8.1 per cent) and the Northern Midland and Mountains region (8 per cent). The prevalence of disability is lowest in the Southeast region. In terms of severe disability, the North and South Central Coast and Red River Delta regions show a significantly higher prevalence of disability than found in all other regions.

**Figure 6: Prevalence of disability by domain and region**

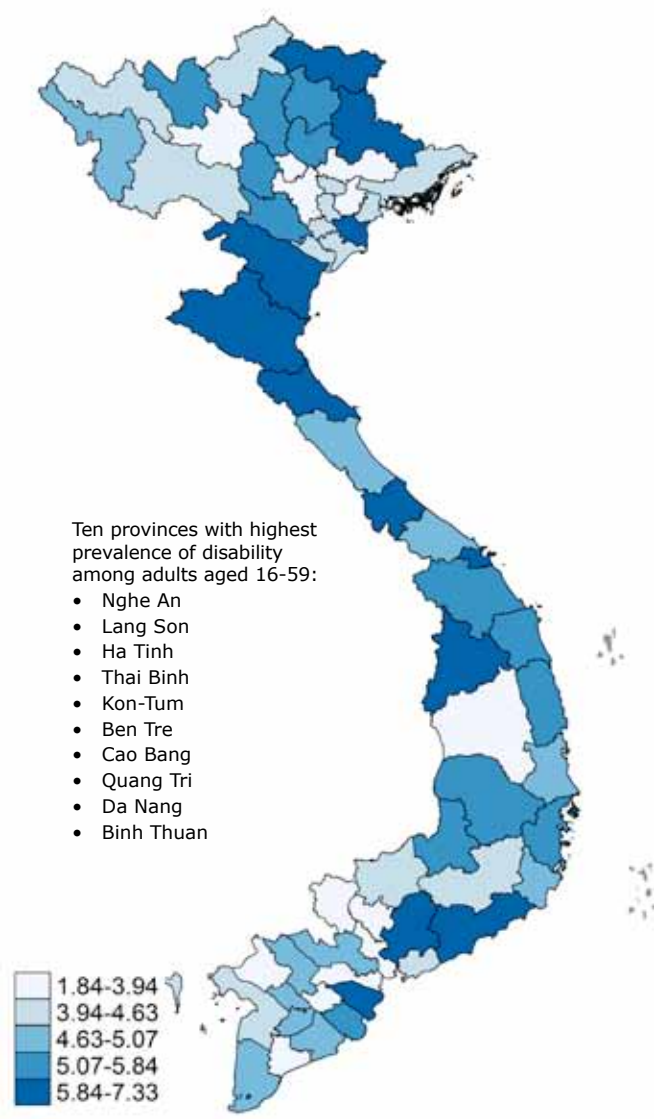


The 2009 Census also shows a large variation by province with Thai Binh reporting the highest disability prevalence. Other provinces likewise, (i.e. where 10 per cent or more of the population are PWD), including Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Cao Bang, Ben Tre, and Quang Ngai. In terms of PWD S, these provinces together with a further four in the North and South Central Coast region, namely Quang Tri, Da Nang, Quang Nam, and Binh Dinh, also report significant prevalence of severe disability.

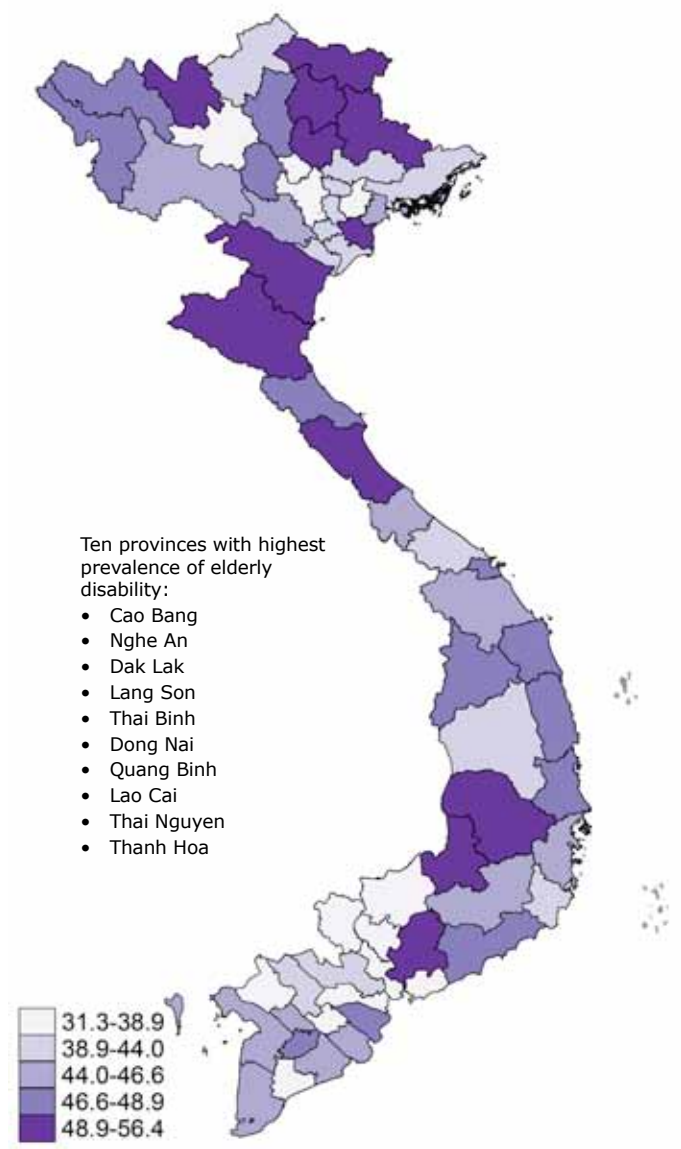
**Map 1: Prevalence of disability among children aged 5 to 15 years by province**



**Map 2: Prevalence of disability among adults aged 16-59 years by province**



**Map 3: Prevalence of disability among the elderly aged 60 years or above by province**



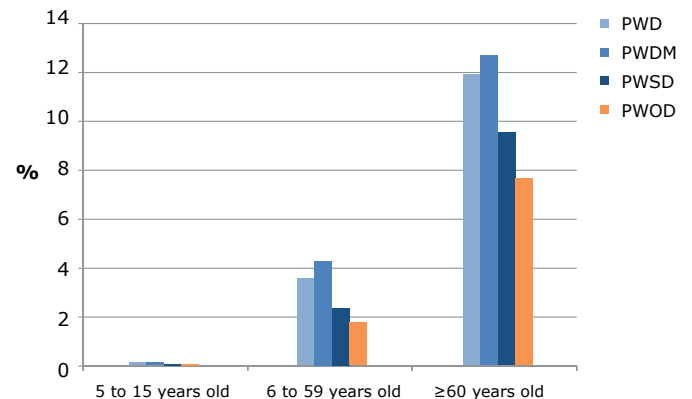
## 5. LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND MARITAL STATUS

Living alone or with fewer persons in the household is more common among adult PWD than adult PWOD. Given their higher need for, but lower availability of, family care and support, the finding means that difficulties and disadvantages facing PWD, are amplified.

The 2009 Census data suggests that children with disabilities demand less government social support than older age groups because the majority live with at least one family member able to provide assistance. In contrast, the elderly PWD place a greater demand on the government for social support because a significant proportion (i.e. 11.8 per cent) lives alone.

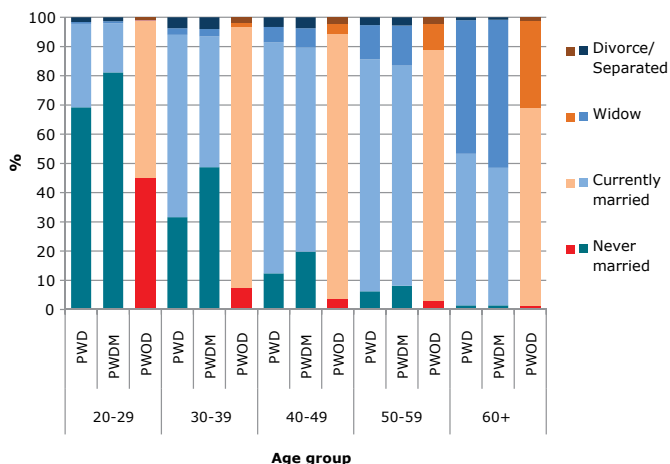


**Figure 7: Proportion of people living alone by disability status and age**



The PWD experience greater difficulties and disruptions in marriage. The 'never married' rates, measured by the number of people who have never married per 1,000 people in the same age group, of adult PWD are much greater than that of the adult non-disabled population in all age groups. The widowed and divorced or separated rates of adult PWD are greater than that of adult PWOD, in all age groups. Particularly, there is substantial difference between widowed elderly PWD and PWOD.

**Figure 8: Marital status by disability status and age of the respondent**



## 6. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

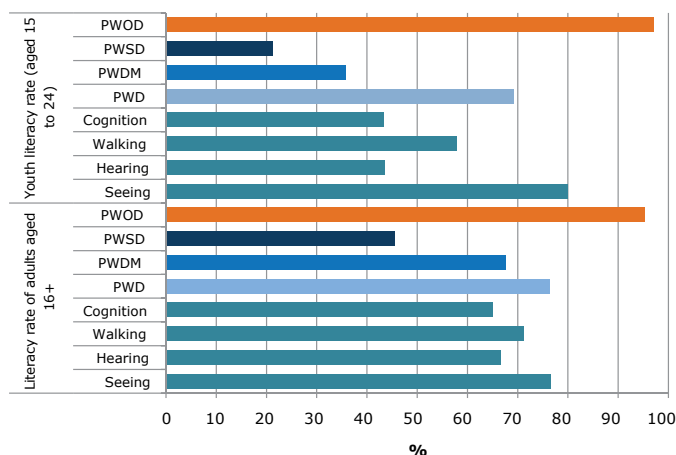
The 2009 Census data show a much lower literacy rate among adult PWD (76.3 per cent) than adult PWOD (95.2 per cent). This gap widens further as levels of difficulty increase: indeed, the literacy rate falls to 45.4 per cent for adult PWSD. The difference is likely due to the fact that a much larger proportion of adult PWD, especially adult PWSD, never attend school. The proportions of adults never attending school among PWOD, PWD, and the PWSD are 4.2 per cent, 19.2 per cent, and 45.6 per cent, respectively.



Youth PWD experience greater disadvantages in education. The youth literacy rate,<sup>20</sup> i.e. the literacy rate of people aged 15 to 24 years, of PWOD is significantly higher than that of PWD (97.1 per cent vs. 69.1 per cent). Further, comparison of youth population with the general adult population shows that literacy rate of the youth PWOD is higher than that of adult PWOD population, while the literacy rate of youth PWD is lower than that of adult PWD. The findings suggest that more attention and support are needed in education for the youth PWD.

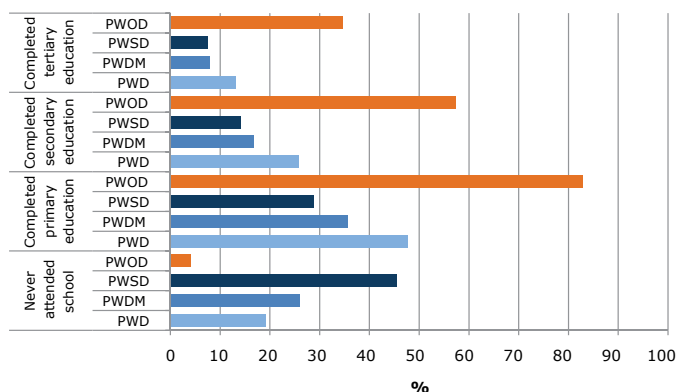
<sup>20</sup> This is the eighth indicator of the MDGs. It is developed to measure achievement of Goal 2 of the MDGs on achieving Universal Primary Education.

**Figure 9: Literacy rates by disability status**



The proportion of adult PWD aged 16 years or older having completed primary school<sup>21</sup> is 47.8 per cent, much lower than the rate for PWOD in the same age group at 82.9 per cent. Similar results are found for secondary and tertiary school completion rates. The disparities are even larger at higher education levels and/or higher levels of the difficulty.

**Figure 10: School attendance and completion rates of adults aged 16 years or older by disability status**

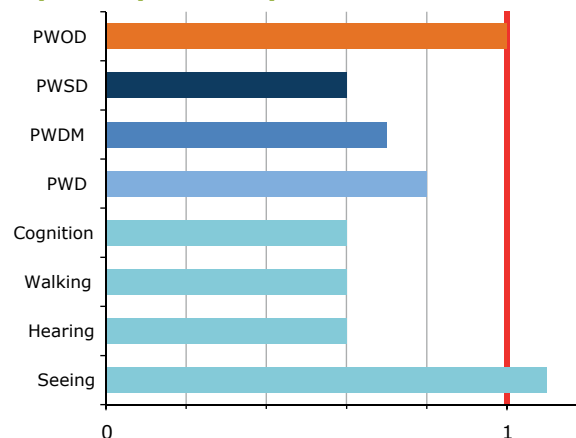


21 Among those who ever attended school.

On average, an adult PWD has attended school for approximately 5 years compared with almost 7 years for an adult PWOD.<sup>22</sup> In general, adult PWD in multiple domains are less educated than those with difficulties in a single domain. No significant difference is found in the proportions of adult PWD and POWD training recipients.

Overall, in recent years Viet Nam has made impressive achievements in gender equality and women’s empowerment. The literacy ratio between women and men aged 15 to 24 years<sup>23</sup> is 1. However, PWD lag behind with ratios of only 0.8 for the PWD and 0.6 for PWSD. These findings suggest that, while the country has generally made great progress in gender equality and women’s empowerment, further and significant efforts are needed to support and encourage vulnerable groups.

**Figure 11: Ratio of literate women to men aged 15 to 24 years by disability status**

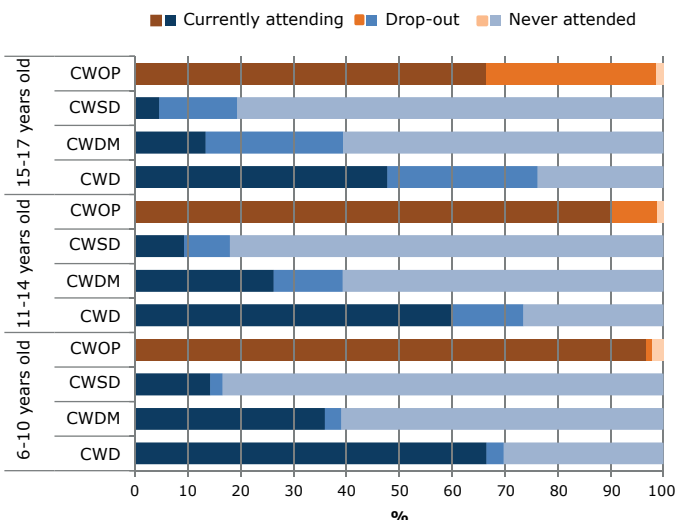


Findings show distinct disadvantages in the education of CWD. Children exposed to higher levels of difficulty and children with difficulties in multiple domains (CWD)

- 22 The median number of years in school indicates that half of the adult PWD spend about 4 years or less in school while it is 7 years or less for the adult non-disabled population.
- 23 This is the tenth indicator of the MDGs. It is also known as the literacy gender parity index. It is used to measure progress towards equity in literacy and learning opportunities for women in relation to those for men or Goal 3 of the MDGs on promoting gender equality and empower women.

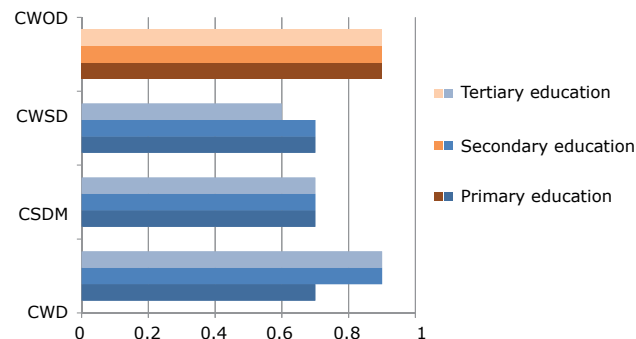
are clearly worse off than other children (CWOD). For instance, the 2009 Census findings show the proportion of CWOD primary school children aged 6 to 10 years, attending school at the time of the survey as 96.8 per cent; the CWD proportion falls to 66.5 per cent, and even lower at 14.2 per cent for CWSD.<sup>24</sup> Findings on the difference between CWOD and CWD as well as CWSD are similar for children aged 11 to 14 years<sup>25</sup> and aged 15 to 17 years.<sup>26</sup>

**Figure 12: School attendance of children aged 6-17 years by disability status**



The ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education<sup>27</sup> provide further evidence to support the need for increased attention to gender equality and female empowerment among the CWD.

**Figure 13: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education by disability status**



24 This is known as the “net enrolment ratio in primary education” or the sixth indicator of the MDGs. This indicator is developed to measure achievement of Goal 2 on achieving Universal Primary Education.

25 I.e. those who are at the age of attending secondary school.

26 I.e. those who are at the age of attending tertiary school.

27 This is the 9th indicator of the MDGs. This indicator is developed to measure achievement of Goal 3 of the MDGs on promoting gender equality and empower women.

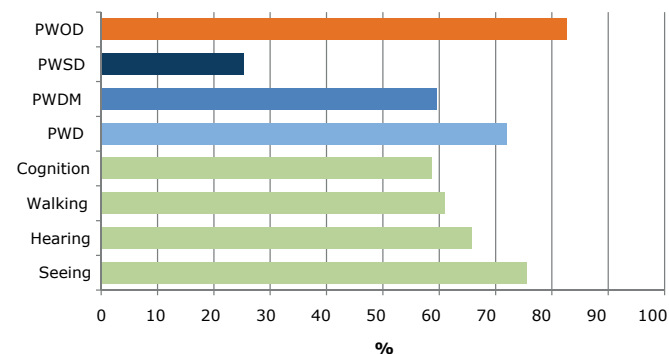


## 7. PARTICIPATION IN LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Data from the 2009 Census show that PWD patterns of labour force participation differ from PWOD.<sup>28</sup> The PWD population has lower participation rates and higher unemployment rates in both rural and urban areas. As the level of difficulties increase, the labour force participation rate reduces and, in turn, the unemployment rate rises. Labour force participation rates for PWOD, PWD, and PWS are 82.7, 72.0, and 25.3 per cent, respectively. In urban areas, unemployment rates for those groups are 4.3, 13.9, and 42.4 per cent, respectively.



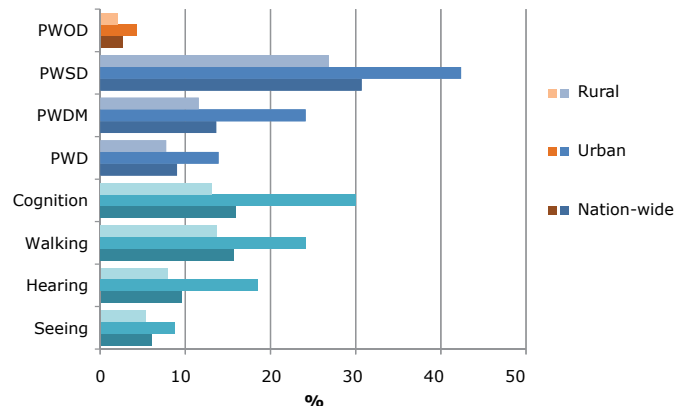
**Figure 14: Labour force participation rate by disability status**



<sup>28</sup> The 2009 Census measures the labour force and unemployment rates for population in working age; and the working age population is defined as males aged 15 to 59 and females aged 15 to 54.

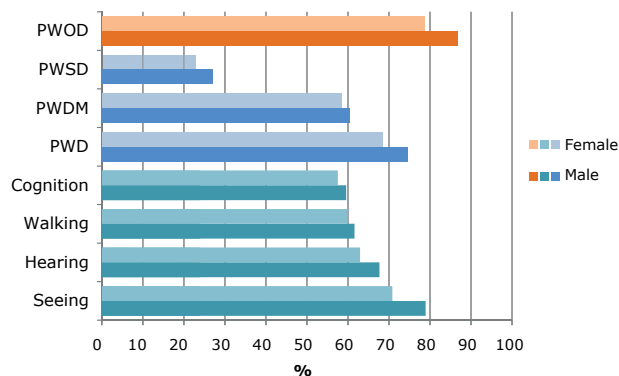
The 2009 Census data also show that PWDM are more disadvantaged, with lower participation rates (59.6 per cent) and higher unemployment rates in urban areas (24.1 per cent) compared to PWD in general, and PWOD.

**Figure 15: Unemployment rate by disability status**



Gender disparity in labour force participation and employment remains; nevertheless, the gap between PWD and PWOD is not significantly wide. Besides, the disparity exists among not only PWD but also PWOD.

**Figure 16: Labour force participation rate by disability status and sex**

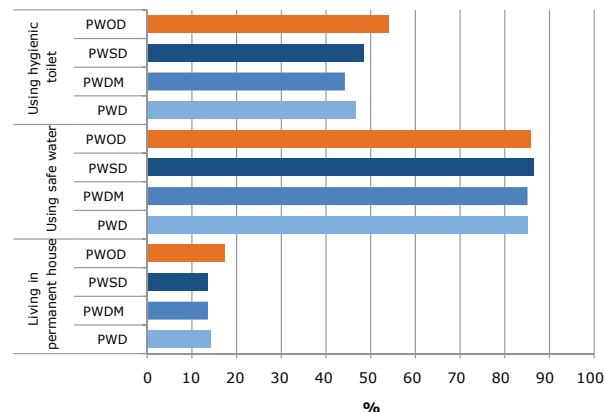


## 8. LIVING CONDITIONS AND STANDARDS

The PWD have slightly worse living conditions and standards than PWOD, although these differences are marginal. The PWD have slightly worse house conditions than PWOD; the proportion of PWD living in permanent housing (14.1 per cent) is lower than that of PWOD (17.4 per cent).<sup>29</sup> The PWD also have worse access to hygienic toilet facilities than PWOD; findings confirm 54.0 per cent of PWOD having access to hygienic toilet facilities; this rate falls to 46.7 per cent for PWD. However, PWD and PWOD have equal access to safe water. Data from the 2009 Census show similar levels of living conditions among PWSD and PWD.



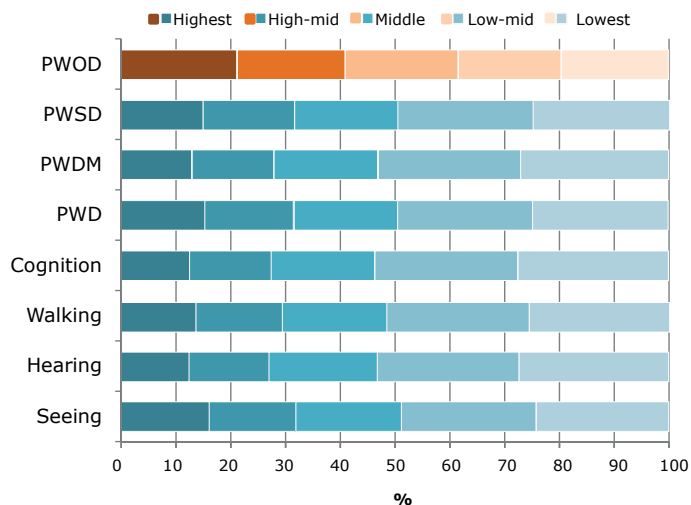
**Figure 17: Living conditions by disability status**



<sup>29</sup> Note that this study classifies housing status by roof materials rather than the classification of the GSO for the same reasons given in the GSO, 2011a: page 49-50.

The 2009 Census show that PWD experience worse household living standards than PWOD.<sup>30</sup> The proportion of PWD in the highest living standards quintile is 15.4 per cent. This is less than the 21.1 per cent of PWOD in the same quintile. Similar differences between PWD and PWOD are found in the high-to-middle living standards quintile, whereas the reverse picture is the case in the low-to-middle and lowest living standards quintiles.

**Figure 18: Household living standards by disability status**



30 Household living standards is assessed by dividing households into five quintiles or five levels of living standards (highest, high-to-middle, middle, low-to-middle, and lowest) using the classification developed by Guilмото: see GSO, 2011b for details.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The GoV has taken commendable initiatives in support of PWD. The enactment of a law in January 2011, supporting the PWD, is a welcome achievement. Adoption of the ICF in the 2006 VHLSS and the 2009 Census endorses the government pledge to develop policies based on progressive health and disability data and to join the international community in support of PWD.



Findings from the 2009 Census confirm 6.1 million persons, or 7.8 per cent of the population aged 5 years or older, living with some difficulties in at least one of the four life domains (seeing, hearing, walking, and cognition). The 2009 Census records 385,000 persons, or 1.7 per cent of the population aged 5 years or older, living with severe difficulties in at least one of the four functioning domains. In reality, the extent of difficulties would be even greater, if more domains were included.

Disability is predominantly an old age phenomenon with more than half of the PWD aged 60 years or older. This finding suggests that elderly PWD, especially females, require enhanced support through delivery of more comprehensive disability programs. Disability initiates at age 35 for 'seeing' difficulties and age 40 to 45 for the other types; and once started, they accelerate quickly.

Significant disparities in the incidence of disabilities occur regionally. A disproportionate share is borne by rural PWD. The North and South Central Coast region records the highest prevalence of disability followed by

the Red River Delta region. Certain provinces within those regions confirm significantly high PWD rates.

The 2009 Census points to the vulnerabilities of PWD, especially PWSD, in almost all life aspects. Compared to PWOD, the PWD are more likely to live alone, have difficulties in finding a marriage partner and face a relatively higher likelihood of divorce or separation. The elderly PWD, particularly those widowed and/or living alone, require more social support from the government, compared with younger PWD.

The PWD are also more vulnerable than PWOD in matters of education manifest in lower literacy rates, fewer opportunities to attend school, and shorter durations of study. However, findings show that PWD and PWOD receive similar opportunities in the area of training. Notably, young PWD aged 15 to 24 years report lower literacy rates than the adult population aged 15 years or older whereas the inverse is true for young PWOD. This strongly suggests the need for more guidance and support for young PWD to ensure more equal access to education.

Predictably, PWD record lower rates of participation in the labour force and therefore higher rates of unemployment compared to the non-disabled population. Although PWD and PWOD record equal access to safe drinking water, PWD reside in worse housing conditions with very limited access to hygienic toilet facilities. In general, PWD experience lower living standards than PWOD.

Multiple disabilities are profound, with half of PWD and more than a quarter of the PWSD experiencing difficulties in multiple domains. In particular, the 2009 Census data point out that, compared to PWOD, PWDM experience fewer education opportunities, less participation in the labour force, and higher unemployment rates.

Last but not least, the 2009 Census data show that, while gender disparities continue to exist in the general population, they are more pronounced among PWD. In recent years, Viet Nam has made considerable progress on behalf of the general population in the areas of gender equality, education and empowerment of women. However, data also clearly show that female PWD, both

children and adults, lag behind. Gender disparities are particularly apparent in PWD labour force participation and unemployment rates. As Viet Nam moves closer towards achieving the third of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the government's responsibility to initiate and put in place support systems that promote gender equality, education opportunities and women's empowerment becomes more acute, particularly for persons living with a disability.

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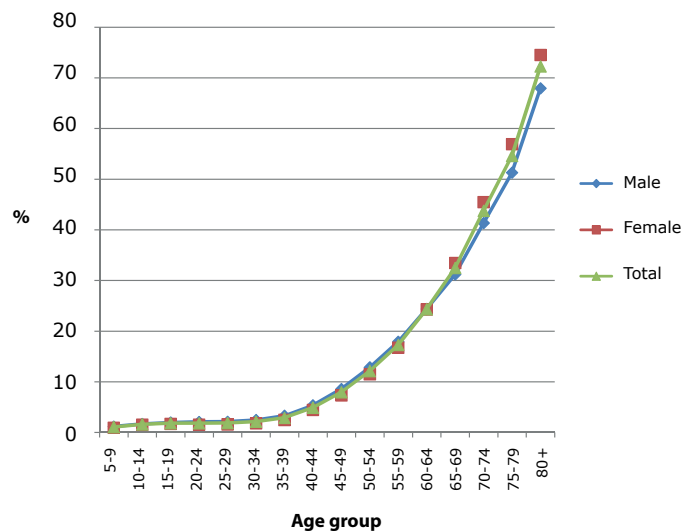
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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: FIGURE ON AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY SEX



### APPENDIX 2: DATA TABLES USED FOR THE GRAPHS

Table A1: Prevalence of disability by domain and degree of difficulty and gender

Unit: %

Core domains	Degree of difficulty					
	At least some difficulty			At least a lot of difficulty		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	4.3	5.74	5.02	0.5	0.76	0.63
Hearing	2.61	3.62	3.11	0.54	0.71	0.62
Walking	3.04	4.33	3.68	0.82	1.0	0.91
Cognition	2.92	4.10	3.51	0.74	0.91	0.82
All four domains	7.03	8.44	7.73	1.59	1.78	1.68
Multiple domains	3.03	4.52	3.77	1.0	1.35	1.17

**Table A2: Prevalence of disability by domain, degree of difficulty and urban/rural place of residence**

Unit: %

Place of residence	Core domains					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four domains	Multiple domains
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Urban	4.17	2.25	2.85	2.62	6.34	2.79
Rural	5.40	3.49	4.06	3.91	8.34	4.20
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
Urban	0.09	0.11	0.23	0.21	0.44	0.12
Rural	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.51	0.15

**Table A3: Prevalence of disability by domain, degree of difficulty and region**

Unit: %

Region	Core domains					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four domains	Multiple domains
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Northern Midland & Mountains	4.93	3.43	3.67	3.53	7.98	3.87
Red River Delta	5.08	3.61	4.14	3.91	8.06	4.18
North & South Central Coast	6.39	4.10	4.81	4.64	9.71	4.96
Central Highlands	4.28	2.52	2.90	2.93	6.63	3.05
South East	3.79	1.90	2.41	2.29	5.63	2.41
Mekong River Delta	4.79	2.50	3.29	3.03	7.15	3.33
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
Northern Midland & Mountains	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.43	0.12
Red River Delta	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.24	0.50	0.15
North & South Central Coast	0.16	0.18	0.32	0.32	0.65	0.20
Central Highlands	0.09	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.38	0.11
South East	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.19	0.40	0.10
Mekong River Delta	0.10	0.11	0.23	0.20	0.45	0.12

Table A4: Prevalence of disability by disability status and province

Unit: %

Province	PWD				PWSD	PWDM	PWOD
	5-15 yo.	16-59 yo.	60+ yo.	All			
	<b>Northern Midlands and Mountains</b>						
Ha Giang	1.48	4.33	40.85	6.28	0.42	2.98	93.72
Cao Bang	1.25	6.29	56.41	10.43	0.51	5.35	89.57
Bac Kan	1.59	5.84	49.01	8.81	0.51	4.22	91.19
Tuyen Quang	1.72	5.7	47.26	8.5	0.56	4.03	91.5
Lao Cai	1.74	5.17	50.02	7.29	0.35	3.47	92.71
Dien Bien	1.69	5.07	47.94	6.89	0.27	3.52	93.11
Lai Chau	1.55	4.41	47.19	5.95	0.29	2.88	94.05
Son La	1.54	4.63	46.6	6.74	0.33	3.34	93.26
Yen Bai	1.36	3.83	35.76	6.17	0.41	2.85	93.83
Hoa Binh	1.47	5.41	44.2	8.04	0.4	3.46	91.96
Thai Nguyen	1.5	5.81	49.72	9.36	0.45	4.54	90.64
Lang Son	1.33	6.68	52.52	9.68	0.48	4.67	90.32

Province	PWD				PWSD	PWDM	PWOD
	5-15 yo.	16-59 yo.	60+ yo.	All			
	<b>Red River Delta</b>						
Bac Giang	1.44	3.79	40.26	6.92	0.43	3.36	93.08
Phu Tho	1.43	5.56	47.93	9.76	0.55	4.95	90.24
Ha Noi	1.18	3.23	34.4	6.44	0.4	3.1	93.56
Quang Ninh	1.45	4.3	42.45	7.55	0.37	3.74	92.45
Vinh Phuc	1.14	3.56	36.98	6.79	0.41	3.46	93.21
Bac Ninh	1.16	4.34	40.5	7.71	0.44	3.85	92.29
Hai Duong	1.17	3.87	38.09	7.82	0.53	4.07	92.18
Hai Phong	1.64	4.59	45.23	8.79	0.52	4.44	91.21
Hung Yen	1.16	4.55	42.73	8.86	0.53	4.83	91.14
Thai Binh	1.48	6.48	50.71	12.34	0.69	7.28	87.66
Ha Nam	1.23	4.55	43.97	9.43	0.61	5.31	90.57
Nam Dinh	1.25	4.56	41.15	8.8	0.62	4.65	91.2
Ninh Binh	1.25	4.63	41.14	8.68	0.61	4.41	91.32



Province	PWD			PWSD	PWDM	PWOD
	5-15 yo.	16-59 yo.	60+ yo.			
<b>North and South Central Coast</b>						
Thanh Hoa	1.56	5.87	49.11	10.22	0.64	89.78
Nghe An	2.04	7.33	53.54	11.24	0.63	88.76
Ha Tinh	1.72	6.54	48.44	11.48	0.72	88.52
Quang Binh	1.39	4.87	50.12	8.84	0.52	91.16
Quang Tri	1.66	6.17	45.98	9.88	0.68	90.12
Thua Thien Hue	1.44	4.88	42.27	8.31	0.63	91.69
Da Nang	2.39	6	47.86	9.1	0.65	90.9
Quang Nam	1.97	5.53	45.55	9.68	0.76	90.32
Quang Ngai	1.62	5.42	47.26	9.96	0.72	90.04
Binh Dinh	1.47	5.36	48.51	9.66	0.72	90.34
Phu Yen	1.35	4.7	48.61	8.37	0.57	91.63
Khanh Hoa	1.61	5.55	44.7	8.25	0.64	91.75
Ninh Thuan	1.5	4.78	43.76	6.99	0.53	93.01
Binh Thuan	1.65	5.9	48.48	8.36	0.62	91.64

Province	PWD			PWSD	PWDM	PWOD
	5-15 yo.	16-59 yo.	60+ yo.			
<b>Central Highlands</b>						
Kon Tum	1.93	6.37	48.58	7.63	0.41	92.37
Gia Lai	1.28	3.94	39.71	5.41	0.35	94.59
Dak-Lac	1.48	5.69	52.86	7.53	0.42	92.47
Dak-Nong	1.38	5.45	49.09	6.28	0.28	93.72
Lam Dong	1.38	4.43	44.4	6.4	0.37	93.6
South East						
Binh Phuoc	0.99	4.37	36.56	5.53	0.37	94.47
Tay Ninh	0.77	3.7	37.32	5.97	0.42	94.03
Binh Duong	1.16	2.55	37.7	4.07	0.27	95.93
Dong Nai	1.5	5.86	50.14	8.16	0.48	91.84
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	1.75	3.99	38.91	6.17	0.42	93.83
Ho Chi Minh city	1.65	2.89	33.82	4.96	0.39	95.04
<b>Mekong River Delta</b>						
Long An	1.2	5.05	43.05	7.9	0.48	92.1
Tien Giang	1.05	3.65	36.06	6.5	0.5	93.5

Province	PWD				PWSD	PWDM	PWOD
	5-15 yo.	16-59 yo.	60+ yo.	All			
	Ben Tre	1.36	6.31	47.75			
Tra Vinh	1.08	5.54	44.49	8.12	0.43	3.77	91.88
Vinh Long	0.79	3.81	38.76	6.71	0.51	3.21	93.29
Dong Thap	0.85	4.71	42.59	7.45	0.41	3.32	92.55
An Giang	0.69	3.59	35.23	5.91	0.44	2.75	94.09
Kien Giang	0.91	4.24	44.24	6.53	0.37	3.19	93.47
Can Tho	0.96	4.73	45.39	7.58	0.43	3.31	92.42
Hau Giang	0.72	4.96	48.9	8.05	0.38	3.59	91.95
Soc Trang	0.88	5.02	46.51	7.58	0.45	3.63	92.42
Bac Lieu	0.52	1.84	31.34	3.82	0.31	2.09	96.18
Ca Mau	1.26	4.85	44.44	7.1	0.45	3.7	92.9

**Table A5: Prevalence of disability by domain and province**

Unit: %

Province	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition
<b>Northern Midlands and Mountain</b>				
Ha Giang	3.39	2.98	2.7	2.84
Cao Bang	6.97	4.44	5.03	4.44
Bac Kan	5.55	3.74	4.36	3.7
Tuyen Quang	5.04	3.5	3.59	3.81
Lao Cai	4.56	3.15	3.28	3.17
Dien Bien	4.28	3.36	3.3	3.14
Lai Chau	3.06	2.76	2.67	2.84
Son La	3.63	3.24	3.41	3.13
Yen Bai	3.29	2.62	2.87	2.75
Hoa Binh	5.23	2.97	3.39	3.12
Thai Nguyen	5.99	3.82	4.19	4.08
Lang Son	6.84	3.48	4.53	3.85
Bac Giang	4.01	3.13	3.41	3.15
Phu Tho	6.49	4.35	4.33	4.65
<b>Red River Delta</b>				
Ha Noi	4.04	2.77	2.98	2.99
Quang Ninh	5.01	3.04	3.65	3.37
Vinh Phuc	4.02	3.23	3.23	3.29
Bac Ninh	4.19	3.31	3.94	3.74
Hai Duong	4.63	3.47	4.25	3.89
Hai Phong	5.83	3.74	4.26	3.99

Province	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition
Hung Yen	5.88	4.18	4.48	4.69
Thai Binh	8.58	6.03	7.14	6.52
Ha Nam	5.65	4.75	5.24	5.15
Nam Dinh	5.17	3.93	4.99	4.26
Ninh Binh	5.43	3.8	4.58	3.96
<b>North and South Central Coast</b>				
Thanh Hoa	6.98	4.83	5.15	5.45
Nghe An	7.78	5.04	5.69	5.25
Ha Tinh	7.22	5.04	5.69	5.06
Quang Binh	5.6	3.64	4.81	4.23
Quang Tri	6.28	4.01	4.91	4.49
Thua Thien Hue	5.07	3.23	4.18	4.02
Da Nang	6.5	3.03	3.64	3.72
Quang Nam	5.78	4.06	4.95	4.72
Quang Ngai	6.4	4.59	5.35	5.35
Binh Dinh	6.25	3.92	4.92	4.47
Phu Yen	5.57	3.36	4.16	3.91
Khanh Hoa	5.47	2.89	3.66	3.44
Ninh Thuan	4.15	2.42	2.94	3.24
Binh Thuan	5.49	2.94	3.78	3.76
<b>Central Highlands</b>				
Kon Tum	4.56	3.19	2.97	3.81
Gia Lai	3.34	2.16	2.39	2.49
Dak-Lac	4.95	2.73	3.3	3.22
Dak-Nong	4.27	2.39	2.67	2.56

Province	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition
Lam Dong	4.22	2.41	2.9	2.8
<b>South East</b>				
Binh Phuoc	3.63	2.01	2.31	2.24
Tay Ninh	3.7	2.14	2.71	2.7
Binh Duong	2.69	1.22	1.6	1.52
Dong Nai	5.67	2.72	3.31	3.3
Ba Ria-Vung Tau	4.05	2.13	2.66	2.43
Ho Chi Minh city	3.37	1.67	2.2	2.03
<b>Mekong River Delta</b>				
Long An	5.26	2.73	3.73	3.37
Tien Giang	3.63	2.16	3.15	2.71
Ben Tre	7.21	3.61	4.3	4.27
Tra Vinh	5.52	2.83	3.48	3.47
Vinh Long	4.18	2.51	3.37	3.05
Dong Thap	5.17	2.41	3.31	2.84
An Giang	3.75	1.98	2.78	2.58
Kien Giang	4.57	2.4	3.19	2.8
Can Tho	5.27	2.37	3.15	2.82
Hau Giang	6.24	2.67	3.37	2.9
Soc Trang	5.19	2.81	3.48	3.22
Bac Lieu	2.39	1.76	1.93	2.03
Ca Mau	4.76	2.66	3.52	3.53

**Table A6: Living status by disability status, age, and degree of difficulty**

Unit: %

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
5 to 15 years old						
Living alone	0.2	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.07
Living with another person	3.03	2.64	2.48	3.14	3.03	2.29
Living with more than one person	96.77	97.3	97.49	96.78	96.86	97.64
16 to 59 years old						
Living alone	3.34	3.7	4.04	4.38	3.54	1.74
Living with another person	13.41	13.16	13.45	13.15	12.8	8.25
Living with more than one person	83.25	83.14	82.51	82.47	83.66	90.01
≥60 years old						
Living alone	11.95	12.45	12.59	12.87	11.84	7.63
Living with another person	23.19	22.86	23.15	22.57	23.62	23.96
Living with more than one person	64.86	64.69	64.26	64.56	64.54	68.41

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
5 to 15 years old						
Living alone	0	0	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06
Living with another person	2.43	2.39	2.46	2.63	2.58	2.54
Living with more than one person	97.57	97.61	97.49	97.33	97.4	97.4
16 to 59 years old						
Living alone	3.95	2.83	2.99	3.33	3.62	2.33
Living with another person	10.67	10.1	11.76	11.81	11.63	10.71
Living with more than one person	85.38	87.07	85.25	84.86	84.75	86.96
≥60 years old						
Living alone	9.35	10.59	8.7	9.84	9.57	9.5
Living with another person	18.22	18.62	20.72	18.88	20.07	19.12
Living with more than one person	72.43	70.79	70.58	71.28	70.36	71.38

**Table A7: Marital status by disability status and age of the respondent**

Unit: %0

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>20-29</b>						
Never married	673.3	734.7	735.5	788.0	692.1	811.1
Currently married	309.1	245.0	244.0	186.4	285.5	168.3
Widow	5.7	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.2	7.6
Divorce/ Separated	11.9	13.7	14.0	18.5	16.3	13.1
<b>30-39</b>						
Never married	231.6	409.9	371.3	498.4	315.7	486.7
Currently married	718.4	534.6	568.7	426.8	623.9	447.4
Widow	22.4	22.3	24.6	24.3	23.0	25.6
Divorce/ Separated	27.7	33.2	35.3	50.4	37.3	40.3
<b>40-49</b>						
Never married	68.7	202.1	173.5	263.4	124.0	198.1

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
Currently married	851.3	705.1	736.5	623.8	789.9	697.9
Widow	53.3	58.1	54.6	63.6	52.9	66.3
Divorce/ Separated	26.8	34.7	35.3	49.2	33.1	37.7
<b>50-59</b>						
Never married	42.7	87.1	79.5	115.7	61.9	81.6
Currently married	815.2	753.9	765.9	714.8	794.1	752.8
Widow	118.0	132.0	126.8	134.6	116.9	137.7
Divorce/ Separated	24.0	27.0	27.7	34.9	27.1	28.0
<b>≥60</b>						
Never married	12.9	13.2	13.5	15.5	14.2	13.8
Currently married	506.8	471.1	472.9	461.2	518.7	471.1
Widow	471.1	507.9	505.2	514.6	457.4	506.7
Divorce/ Separated	9.2	7.8	8.4	8.6	9.6	8.4

**Table A8: Education and training by disability status and degree of difficulty**

Unit: %

	Core domains					Non-disabled	
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four		Multiple domains
<b>At least some difficulty</b>							
Literacy rate of adults aged 16 or older	76.57	66.69	71.21	65.07	76.28	67.61	95.16
Youth literacy rate (aged 15 to 24)	79.92	43.43	57.81	43.23	69.11	35.74	97.09
Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0
Proportion of adults aged 16+							
never attended school	18.62	26.94	22.94	28.08	19.24	25.99	4.16
completed primary education	47.11	35.23	40.03	35.31	47.8	35.59	82.85
completed secondary education	25.86	16.63	19.85	16.55	25.87	16.70	57.31
completed tertiary education	13.76	7.77	9.52	7.72	13.18	7.91	34.57
Number of years in school							
Mean	5.02	4.54	4.77	4.62	5.13	4.52	6.78

Median	4	4	4	4	4	4	7
Proportion of adults aged 16+ received some training	16.07	16.65	16.9	16.7	16.81	16.42	17.34
<b>Cannot do at all</b>							
Literacy rate of adults aged 16 or older	38.49	33.70	55.68	33.95	45.44	34.93	
Youth literacy rate (aged 15 to 24)	19.89	17.41	26.09	11.51	21.09	9.4	
Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Proportion of adults aged 16+							
never attended school	47.63	58.69	34.94	56.35	45.63	53.66	
completed primary education	23.68	18.94	34.52	23.37	28.86	21.26	
completed secondary education	10.68	8.07	16.93	11.88	14.1	9.9	
completed tertiary education	5.38	4.20	9.18	6.44	7.47	5.33	
Number of years in school							
Mean	4.41	4.41	4.85	5	4.88	4.45	
Median	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Proportion of adults aged 16+ received some training	9.71	23.8	11.89	15.92	17.09	15.6	

**Table A9: School attendance of children by disability status and degree of difficulty**

Unit: %

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Children aged 6 to 10						
Currently attending	71.31	44.94	46.86	49.6	66.49	96.78
Drop-out	1.93	2.65	3.15	4.19	3.29	1.0
Never attended	26.76	52.41	49.99	46.21	30.21	2.22
Ratio of girls to boys	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Children aged 11 to 14						
Currently attending	75.84	35.61	38.96	30.66	60.14	90.40
Drop-out	7.20	13.21	12.22	19.12	13.37	8.41
Never attended	16.96	51.17	48.82	50.23	26.48	1.19
Ratio of girls to boys	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Children aged 15 to 17						
Currently attending	69.43	19.29	22.56	13.47	47.78	66.54

Drop-out	16.0	28.83	32.60	35.97	28.44	26.05	32.07
Never attended	14.57	51.88	44.84	50.56	23.78	60.61	1.39
Ratio of girls to boys	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
<b>Cannot do at all</b>							
Children aged 6 to 10							
Currently attending	12.05	14.55	10.95	7.54	14.24	5.09	
Drop-out	3.02	1.45	2.69	1.75	2.34	1.54	
Never attended	84.93	84.0	86.36	90.71	83.41	93.37	
Ratio of girls to boys	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	
Children aged 11 to 14							
Currently attending	10.18	12.54	6.82	4.82	9.32	4.22	
Drop-out	6.22	7.56	7.40	6.81	8.66	4.95	
Never attended	83.60	79.90	85.78	88.37	82.02	90.83	
Ratio of girls to boys	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	
Children aged 15 to 17							
Currently attending	5.52	7.58	3.29	1.5	4.6	1.95	
Drop-out	11.2	14.33	14.25	9.77	14.76	6.48	
Never attended	83.16	78.09	82.47	88.73	80.63	91.57	
Ratio of girls to boys	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	

**Table A10: Participation in labour force and employment by disability status and degree of difficulty**  
Unit: %

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Labour force participation rate	75.48	65.73	60.94	58.68	72.03	82.67
Male	78.94	67.7	61.59	59.55	74.49	86.62
Female	70.8	62.95	59.96	57.52	68.51	78.60
Unemployment rate	6.09	9.59	15.65	15.87	9.03	2.67
Urban	8.71	18.53	24.14	29.98	13.9	4.31
Rural	5.32	7.92	13.71	13.12	7.76	2.02
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
Labour force participation rate	20.96	40.74	18.01	17.1	25.32	18.31
Male	23.17	45.24	18.73	18.17	26.97	19.82
Female	17.49	34.70	16.77	15.70	22.86	16.31
Unemployment rate	31.45	14.86	47.84	45.79	30.70	35.57
Urban	32.41	28.37	50.29	70.51	42.37	60.19
Rural	31.01	11.58	46.66	38.44	26.86	29.67

**Table A11: Living conditions by disability status and degree of difficulty**  
Unit: %

	Core domains					Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four	
<b>At least some difficulty</b>						
Housing status						
Permanent	14.08	14.13	14.13	13.38	14.09	17.41
Semi-permanent	81.09	80.80	81.00	81.48	80.95	77.56
Simple	4.83	5.07	4.87	5.14	4.96	5.02
Using safe water	85.52	84.85	85.67	85.01	85.15	85.87
Using hygienic toilet	47.59	43.40	45.93	43.81	46.70	53.99
<b>Cannot do at all</b>						
Housing status						
Permanent	12.55	13.58	14.56	13.72	13.62	13.80
Semi-permanent	83.25	82.26	81.42	82.00	82.06	82.19
Simple	4.20	4.16	4.02	4.28	4.32	4.01
Using safe water	85.65	85.29	87.88	86.80	86.41	86.91
Using hygienic toilet	45.18	45.87	52.35	47.95	48.54	47.47

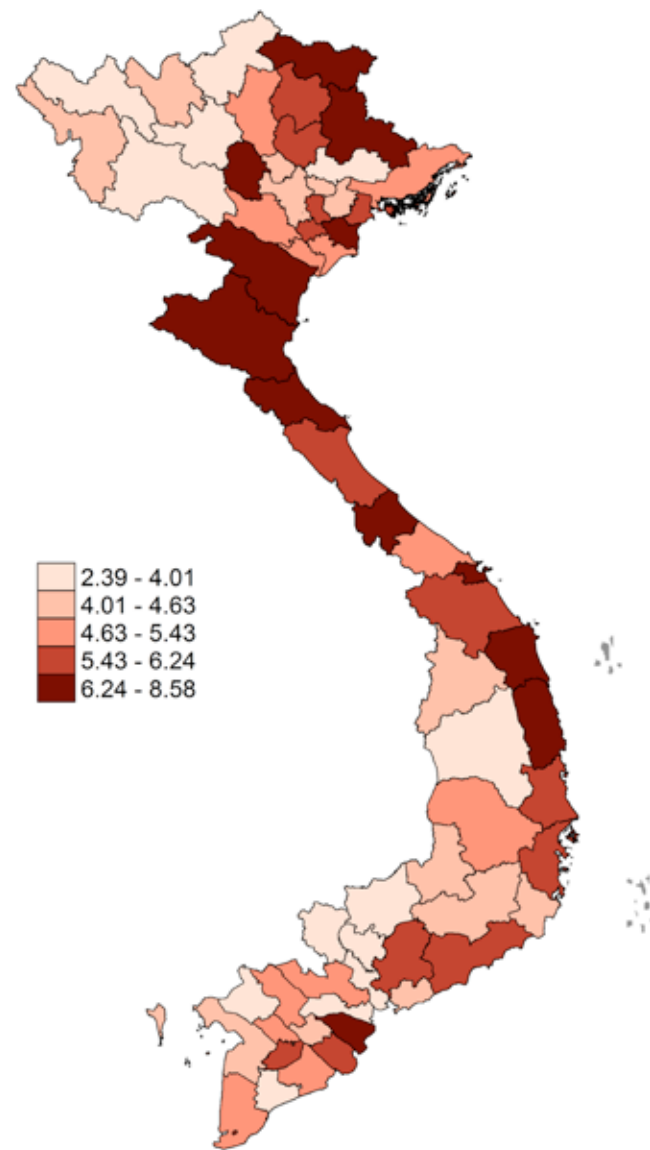


**Table A12: Household living standards by disability status and degree of difficulty**

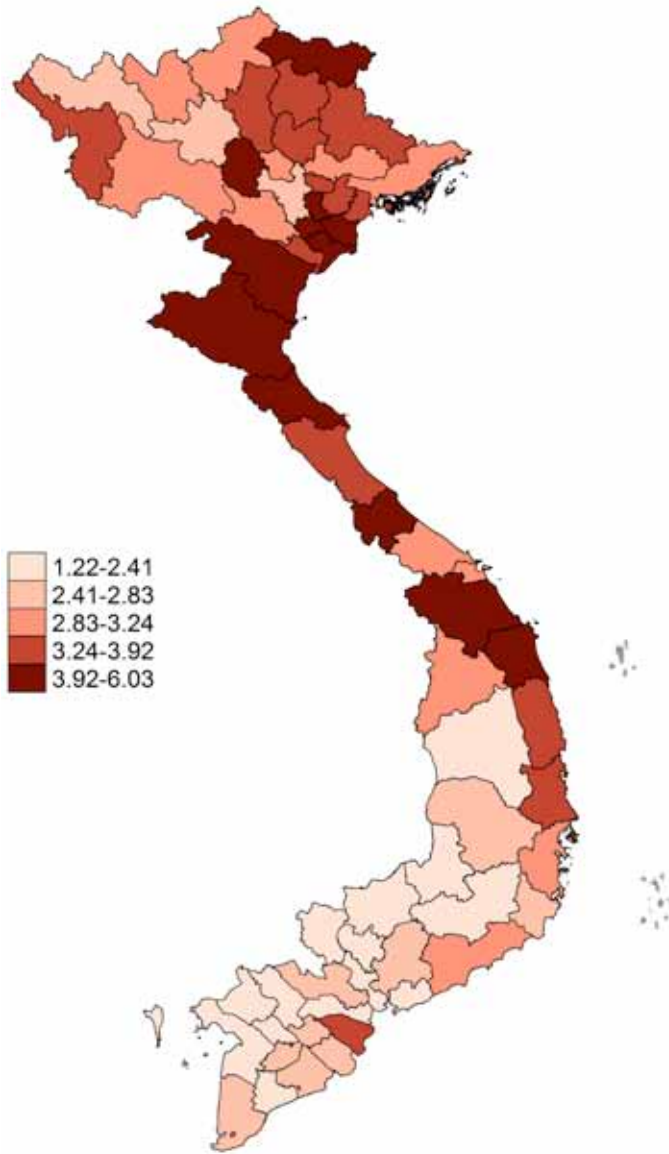
Unit: %

Living standards quintiles	Core domains					Multiple domains	Non-disabled
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	All four		
<b>At least some difficulty</b>							
Highest	16.06	12.69	13.82	12.59	15.35	12.84	21.08
High-mid	16.24	14.78	15.81	14.88	16.06	15.10	19.97
Middle	19.17	19.14	19.22	18.83	19.17	18.98	20.25
Low-mid	24.27	26.28	25.67	26.34	24.73	26.17	19.32
Lowest	24.26	27.11	25.47	27.36	24.70	26.92	19.38
<b>Cannot do at all</b>							
Highest	12.87	14.50	17.70	14.70	15.25	14.44	
High-mid	15.09	15.48	17.72	16.48	16.42	16.55	
Middle	19.11	18.57	19.27	19.38	19.01	19.54	
Low-mid	26.27	26.51	23.91	25.36	25.06	26.02	
Lowest	26.66	24.94	21.40	24.08	24.26	23.44	

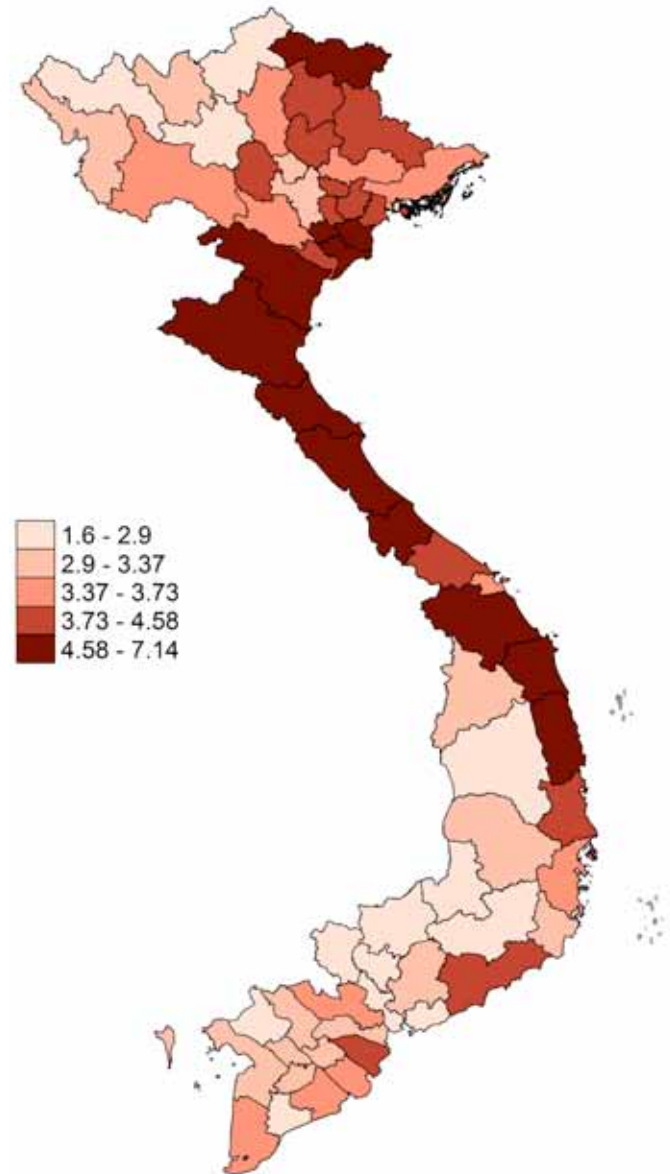
**Map A1. Prevalence of seeing difficulties**



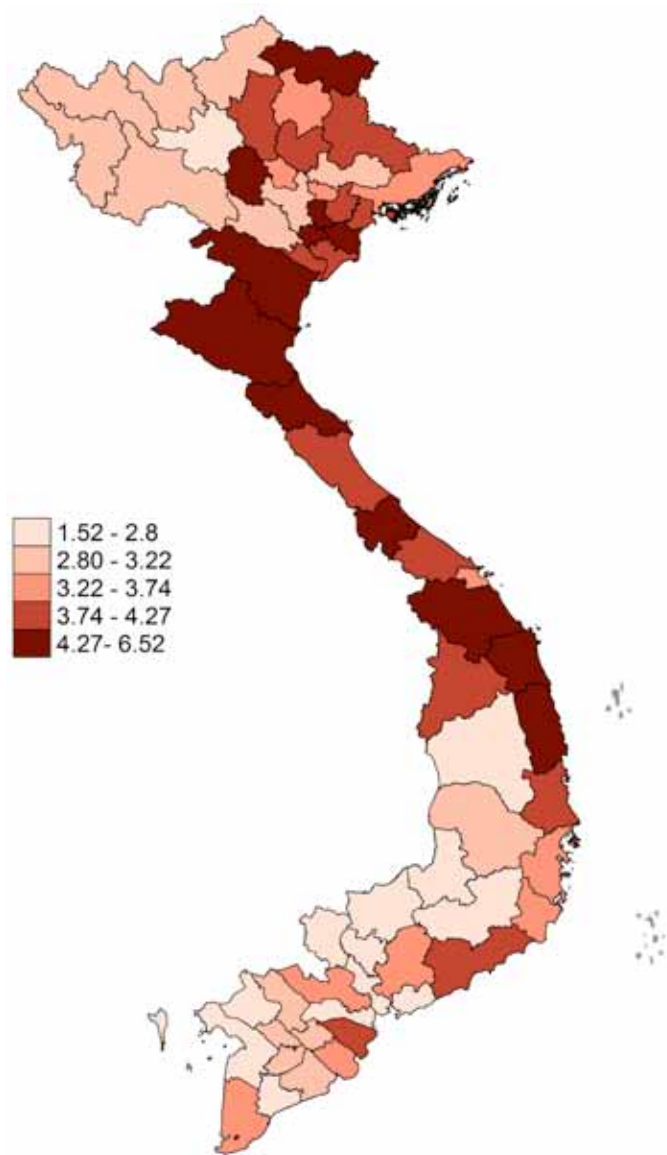
Map A2: Prevalence of hearing difficulties

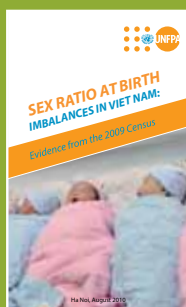
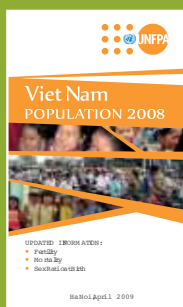
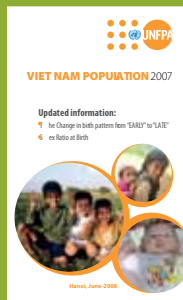
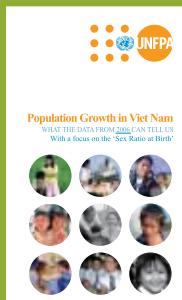
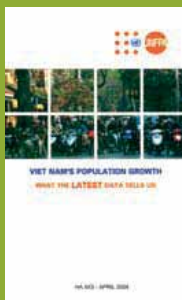
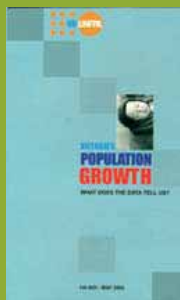


Map A3: Prevalence of walking difficulties



**Map A4: Prevalence of remembering and concentrating difficulties**





*These publications can be accessed via webpage:*

*<http://vietnam.unfpa.org>*

*Photos by **TEAM DP***

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