



**PROFILE OF  
KEY SEX-DISAGGREGATED INDICATORS  
FROM THE 2009 VIET NAM POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS**

Ha Noi, May 2011



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## ABBREVIATIONS

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CSR   | Child Sex Ratio  |
| D/S   | Divorced/Separated   |
| GSO   | General Statistics Office  |
| SMAM  | Singulate Mean Age at Marriage   |
| SRB   | Sex Ratio at Birth   |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund   |

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Viet Nam is internationally recognised and has a proven track record in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment. It has ratified the CEDAW Convention, and has enshrined the principles of gender equality in a number of legal framework through the 2006 Law on Gender Equality and 2007 Law on Domestic Violence Control and Prevention. This commitment has also translated into practice and Viet Nam has achieved promising results in gender equality. Just to name a few, Viet Nam ranked 71st out of 134 countries in the 2009 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index, 94th out of 155 countries in the 2007 Gender Development Index.



The Population and Housing Census, which is conducted every 10 years, is the most representative national survey conducted by the country. Its results provide indispensable information on national and sub-national population structure, educational achievements, employment, migration, housing status, and living conditions of the population. Analysing census data by sex thus provides a very comprehensive picture of a number of gender equality indicators and allows measurement of Viet Nam's progress in achieving comprehensive gender equality.

This profile of key sex-disaggregated indicators from the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census is an initial effort to extract fundamental information on gender differences based on census indicators, and thereby to identify areas (both sectoral and geographic) where gender gaps still remain. It is thus an attempt to supplement existing information and evidence on gender equality in Viet Nam and is intended to demonstrate the importance of a systematic sex disaggregation in data analysis for evidence-based and effective policy development and planning. This booklet represents the

seventh in a series of booklets published by UNFPA in recent years. It is based solely on the Population and Housing Census data, particularly the 15% sample of 2009 and the 3% sample data of 1999, and draws from the Major Findings<sup>1</sup> and a series of census monographs<sup>2</sup> developed by the GSO and UNFPA.

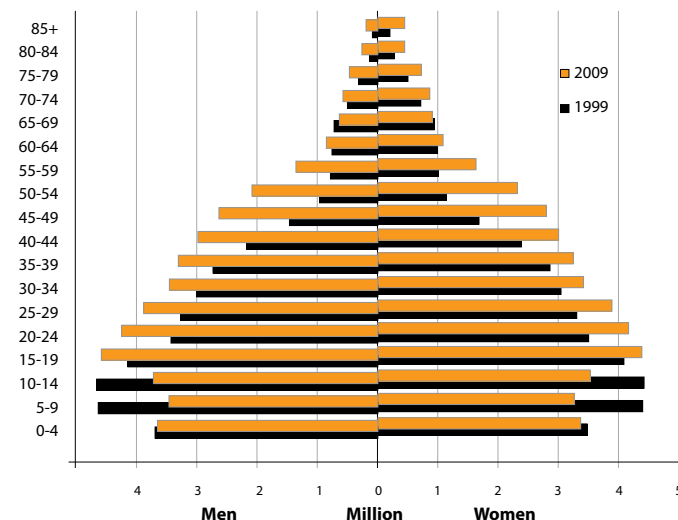
Special thanks would go to Ms Veronique Marx and other staff at UNFPA for their indispensable contribution in developing this booklet. In publishing this booklet, UNFPA hopes to update and inform readers on gender aspects of the census data and to contribute to informed opinion on gender equality in Viet Nam.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

On the verge of becoming a middle-income country, Viet Nam is undergoing tremendous development, both economically and socially. This entails changes that affect families and the country's social and population structures, which can be seen at a macro-level through the population pyramids for 1999 and 2009 below.



**Graph 1: Population Pyramids, 1999 and 2009 (complete census data)**



The comparison between the 1999 and 2009 population pyramids (Graph 1) reveals a number of interesting trends in the population structure in Viet Nam. First, it shows a rapid decline in the young population, especially for the

1. Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee (2010), 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census: Major Findings'.
2. General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming), 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census: Sex Ratio at Birth in Viet Nam - New Evidence on Patterns Trends and Differentials'.  
General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming), 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census - Education in Viet Nam - An analysis of key Indicators'.  
General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming), 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census - Migration and Urbanisation in Viet Nam: Patterns, Trends and Differentials'.  
General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming), 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census: Age & Sex Structure and Marital Status of the Population in Viet Nam'.

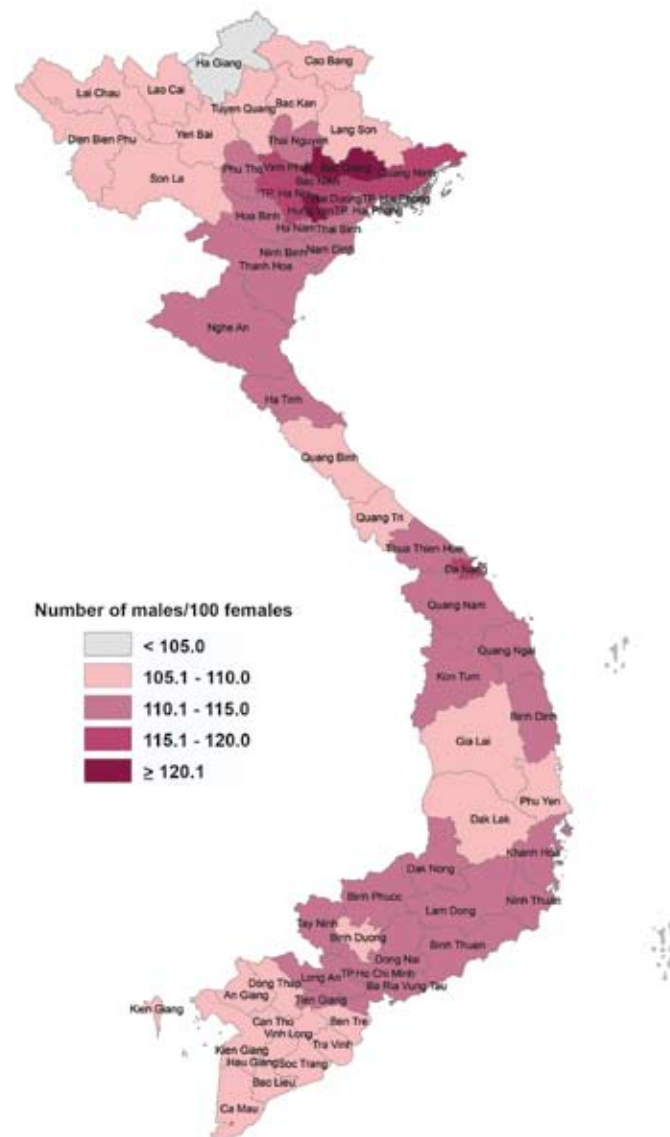
age groups from 5–14 years old. Secondly, it illustrates an increase in the size of adult age groups from 15–64 years of age, particularly the age group from 40–59 years of age. These two simultaneous trends represent what is called a “Demographic Bonus”, a period of time during which the working-age population outnumbers the dependent population<sup>3</sup> and thus brings about favourable conditions for a country’s socio-economic development.

The population pyramids also provide information on the sex ratio of the population. Thus by 2009, the population sex ratio had reached 98.1 males per 100 females, an increase from 96.7 males per 100 females in 1999. Throughout recent history, Viet Nam sex ratio has always been below 100 as a result of higher male mortality strongly influenced by wars in the second part of the 20th century. Since re-unification in 1975 however, the ratio has been gradually increasing and is expected to continue doing so in the coming decades.

Another interesting aspect of the comparison between the 1999 and 2009 population pyramids is the difference in the sex ratios for different age groups. While in both 1999 and 2009, women dominated the elderly age groups (from age 60 and over), it is apparent that for children below five, boys in 2009 outnumber girls. This trend towards more boys being born than girls is even more clearly depicted in the map of the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in Viet Nam by province shown below.

*The CSR is the number of boys under 5 years to one hundred girls under 5 years of age.* Viet Nam has experienced an increase in this ratio since the mid- 2000s. The unnaturally high CSR arises from an unnaturally high Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), which should biologically be in a range from 105-107, but reached a national level of 110.5 in 2009. While these findings reflect son preference in Vietnamese culture, a phenomenon already identified through qualitative and quantitative research elsewhere, the map

Map 1: Child Sex Ratio by province, 2009



3. According to the United Nations (2008) the total dependency ratio is the ratio between the sum of ‘children aged 0-14’ and ‘old-aged people of 65 years and over’, over 100 persons aged 15-64. The Demographic Bonus occurs when the total dependency ratio is less than 50%, meaning that a non-working age person will be supported by more than two working-age persons.

above also shows that CSR values are not uniform across the country, and that substantial geographical variation exists. Map 1 illustrates several clusters of provinces with a high sex ratio, the first one in the northern lowland area of the Red River Delta, the second one being around Ho Chi Minh City in the Southeast, and a third one in the Central coast region centered around Da Nang. This spatial clustering of SRB variation suggests that increased diffusion of prenatal sex selection may have occurred in rural localities of the Red River Delta and urban localities elsewhere in the country. This geographical feature may also indicate that, in the near future, SRB imbalance could affect provinces that have so far remained immune to prenatal selection behaviours, thus causing a further rise in the national SRB average<sup>4</sup>.

Another population indicator extracted from census data that displays noteworthy sex differentials is life expectancy at birth. In 2009, average life expectancy at birth was 72.8 years. For women, however, it was 75.6 years, rising by a remarkable 5.5 years compared to 1999, and for men at 70.2 years, an increase of 3.7 years over the same period. This indicates important progress during the last 10 years in human development and the population's health and longevity.

Likewise, mortality indicators yield interesting findings when disaggregated by sex. While a number of mortality indicators, such as the Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), have not yet been estimated by sex, the causes of death reported in the census data are distinguished by sex. For example, while 1.6% of male deaths are caused by labour accidents and 6.5% by traffic accidents, for women these causes are reported to be 0.3% and 2.1% respectively. The maternal mortality ratio, which is defined as maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, is estimated to be 69 per 100,000 live births in 2009. In addition to sex differences, these indicators are also likely to show considerable geographical variations.

4. UNFPA (2010), 'Sex Ratio at Birth Imbalances in Viet Nam: Evidence from the 2009 Census'.

UNFPA (2010), 'Sex Ratio at Birth in South East Asia with a Focus on Viet Nam: An Annotated Bibliography Designed To Guide Further Research'.

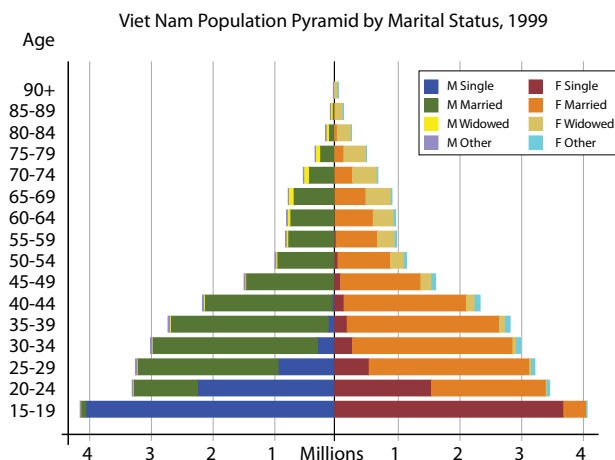
### 3. MARITAL STATUS

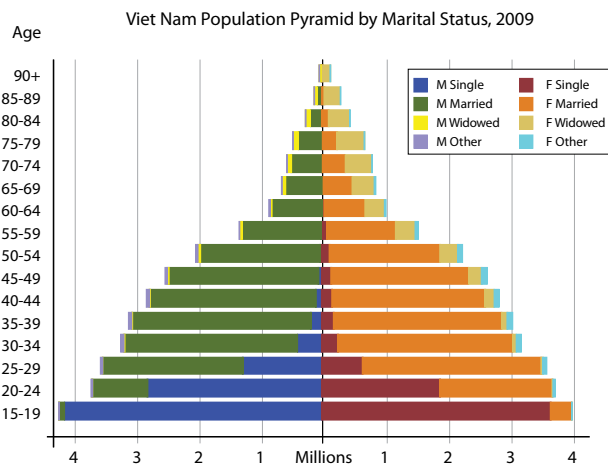
The census provides information about the marital status in the population aged 15 and older and includes questions on marital status here analyzed as Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM).



Trends in marriage patterns and marital status are illustrated in the following two pyramids for 1999 and 2009 (Graph 2). The single (never married) population for both men and women has increased since 1999, especially for the age group 35–54 years. The pyramids also show that, from 1999 to 2009, the proportion of women who are widowed increased considerably across all adult age groups. In 2009, for example, more than 50% of Vietnamese women aged 60 years and above lived outside marriage (single, divorced/separated or widowed), whereas such a high percentage only occurred for men at the age group of 85 years and above.

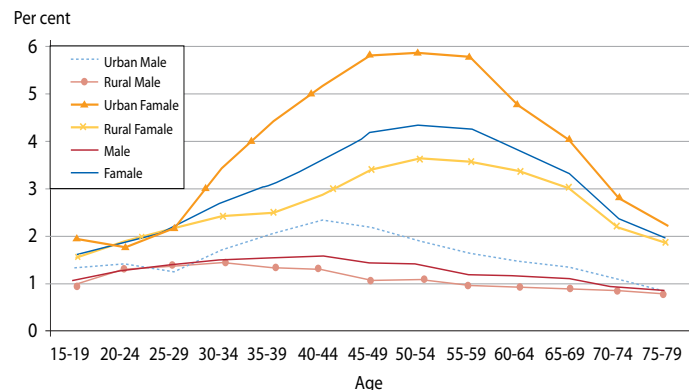
**Graph 2: Population pyramids by marital status, 1999 and 2009**





Another analysis of marriage patterns shows the proportion of divorced/separated (D/S) among men and women aged 15 and older in Viet Nam, according to age and urban/rural residence.

**Graph 3: Divorced/separated population by age group, 2009**

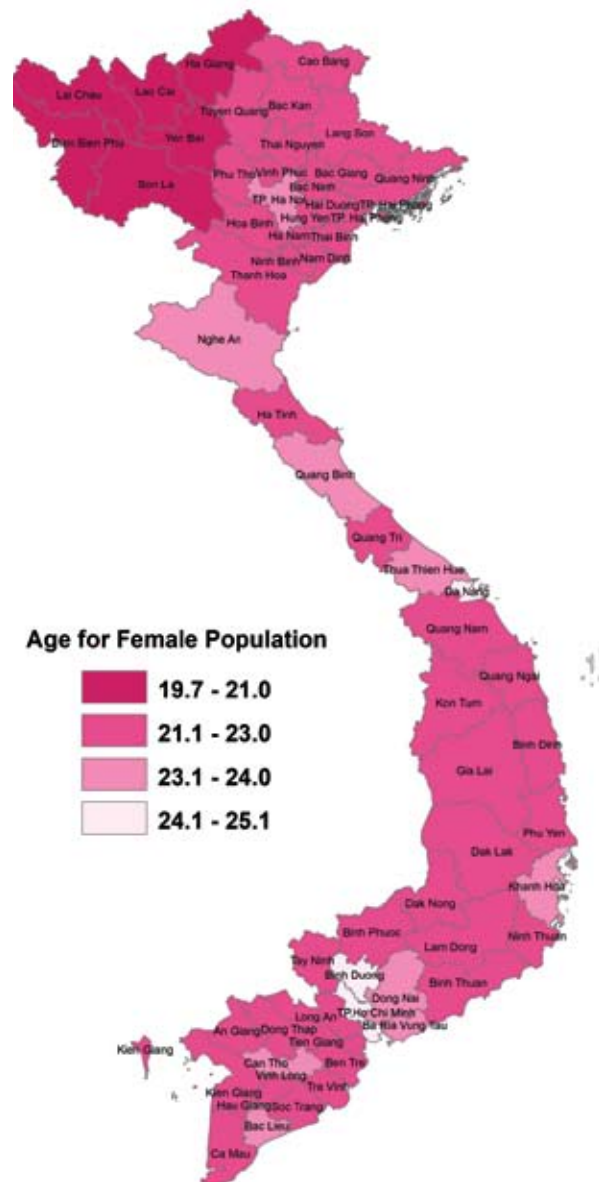
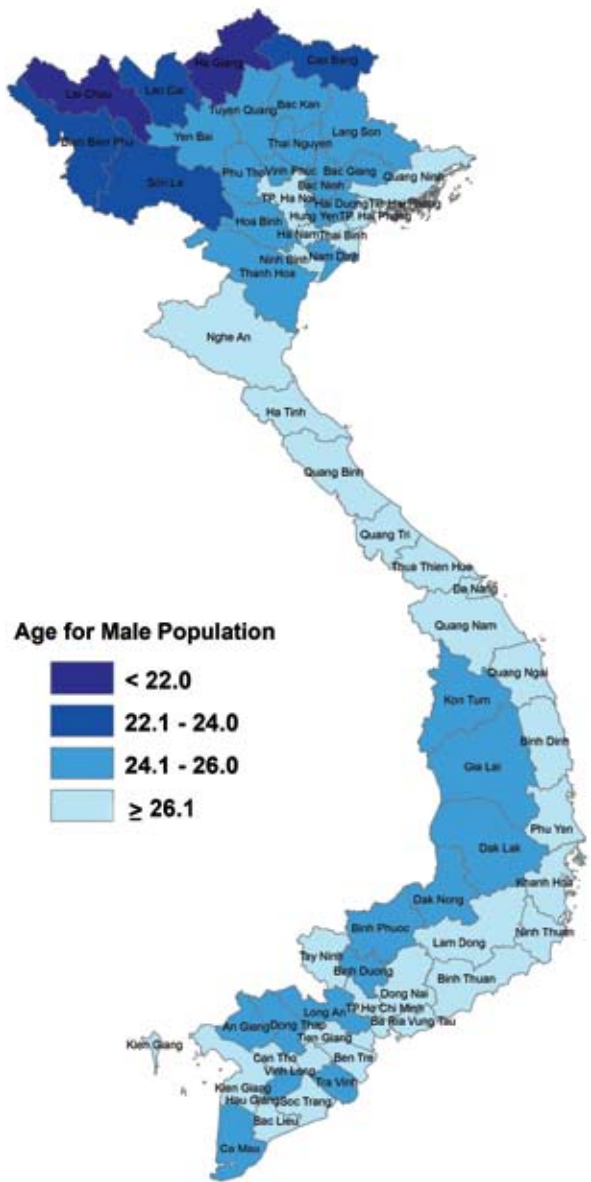


Graph 3 reveals that, for all age groups, the proportion divorced or separated among women is higher than among men. This is especially true for urban women. One explanation for this pattern could be that men are more likely to remarry than women, but further research on the causes and impacts is needed to better explain these patterns.

Age at first marriage is increasing only slightly in Viet Nam, as indicated by the rather small increase in the SMAM for men and the stagnant SMAM for women. In 2009, the SMAM for women was 22.8 years, indicating that women in general marry at younger ages than men, whose SMAM is 26.2. In 1999, the respective SMAMs were 22.8 for women and 25.4 for men. Even though women tend to marry at younger ages across all regions in Viet Nam, differences between ages across all regions in Viet Nam, differences between provinces do exist as depicted in the maps (Map 2) below. The darker colours in both maps show those provinces where the SMAM is lower

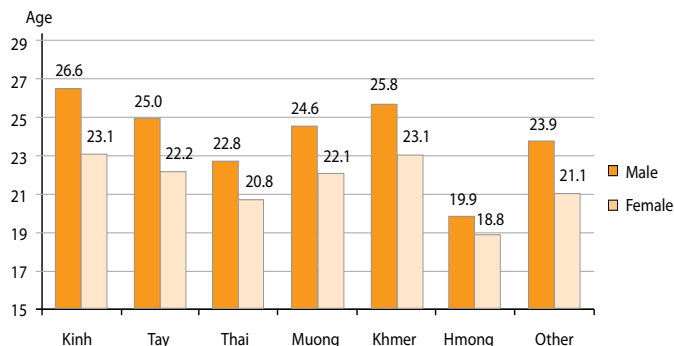


**Map 2: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for men and women by province, 2009**



Despite differences in SMAM by province, the largest difference for the SMAM is seen in the disaggregation by ethnicity<sup>5</sup>. The SMAM is highest for the Kinh majority and is by far the lowest for the Hmong group with 19.9 years for men and 18.8 years for women (Graph 4). Young age of marriage for women has implications for fertility as well as for child and maternal health, and consequently also the impacts on Hmong women’s education and employment opportunities. Childbearing is also much more risky for women under 18 than for physically mature adults, as young mothers may have a higher risk for obstetrical complications, leading to a greater probability of maternal death. Early marriage can also reduce opportunities for young women’s education, employment and learning. Their risk of curtailed educational and employment options may severely limit their future potential and personal development overall, as well as their children’s future.

**Graph 4: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by ethnicity, 2009**



In conclusion, from the above analysis on the sex differences in the age and sex structures and marriage patterns in Viet Nam, it is evident that the country is experiencing changes in marriage and thus also in family structures. Over the longer term, such changes can have wide-ranging impacts on fertility patterns and population structure, as well as on socio-economic development, the social protection system and on gender equality.

5. The ethnic groups selected here all have populations above 1 million people.

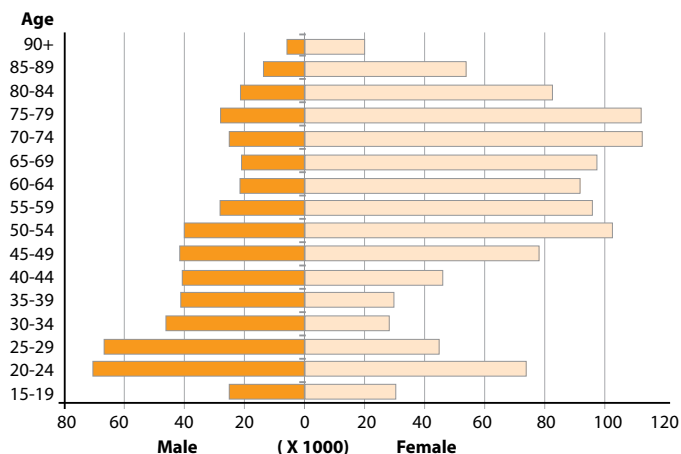
## 4. FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

In Viet Nam, the results from the past three censuses reveal that the average household size has dramatically decreased, from 4.8 persons/household in 1989, to 4.5 in 1999 and 3.8 in 2009. The proportion of one-person households has increased, from 5% of all households in 1989 up to 7.3% in 2009.

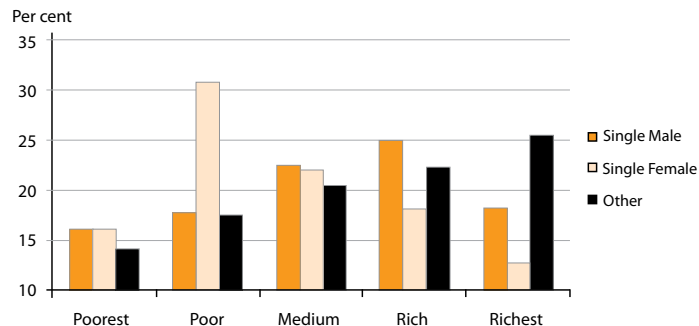


Most one-person households are composed of women even though the proportion of females living alone has decreased from 72.9% in 1989 to 67% in 2009. The population pyramid below (Graph 5) represents the one-person households in 2009 and displays the following interesting pattern: At young ages below 25 years, equal numbers of women compared to men live alone. For ages 25–39, the proportion of female one-person households experiences a dip, but then picks up at age 44 years and above. This increase in the proportion of female one-person households may be due to a higher proportion of unmarried women in this age group than men because of the low male/female sex ratio. Second, the death rate of men is slightly higher than for women, which means that in the older age groups, many of the one-person households are composed of widows. Third, once widowed or divorced, women often have lower probability of remarrying than men, as Graph 5 below indicates.

**Graph 5: Population living in one-person households by age, 2009**



**Graph 6: One-person households by sex and socio-economic quintile, 2009**



In spite of the large majority of female one-person households, analysis of socio-economic status (by socio-economic quintile<sup>6</sup>) of one-person female - and male-headed households reveals that overall, one-person male-headed households do better than one-person female-headed households (Graph 6). As shown elsewhere, analysis by age also reveals that it is predominantly elderly women above 65 years of age who account for the largest share of one-person households<sup>7</sup>.

6. Based on a 'Synthesised Index of Living Standards' (SILS), households were categorised into 5 socio-economic quintiles of the population, ranked from poorest to richest. This statistical method originates from Dr C.Z Guilmoto and is further explained in General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming) 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census: Sex Ratio at Birth in Viet Nam - New Evidence on Patterns, Trends and Differentials'.

7. General Statistics Office and UNFPA (forthcoming) 'The 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census: Age & Sex Structure and Marital Status of the Population in Viet Nam'.

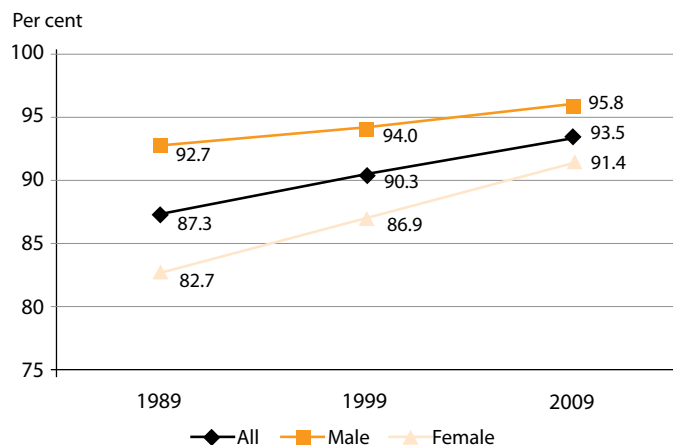
## 5. LITERACY RATE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above, which is defined in the Census as the “proportion of the population aged 15 years and above that is able to read, write and understand fully Vietnamese, ethnic

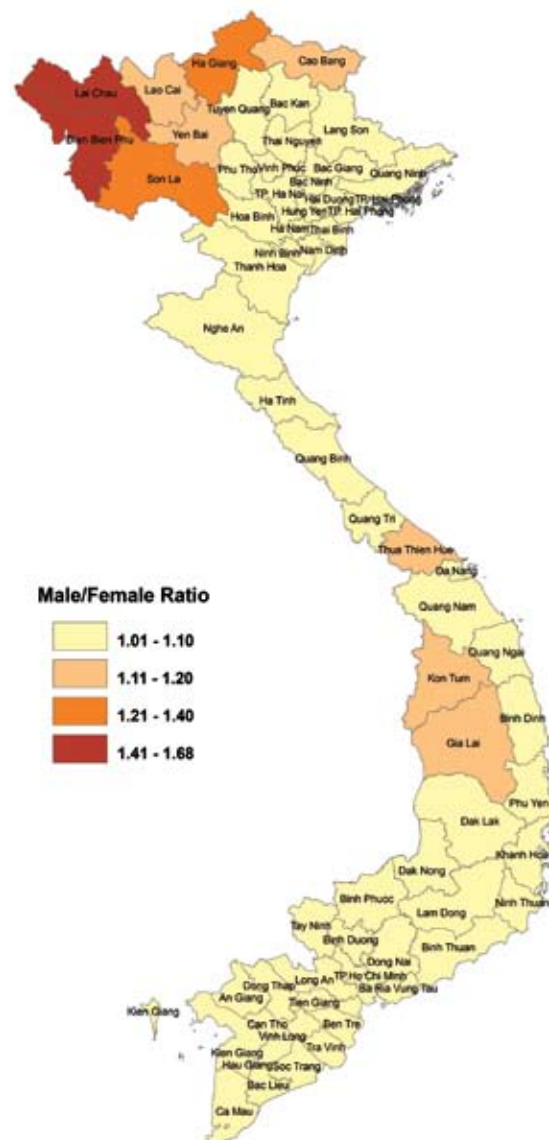


or foreign language among total population aged 15 years and above”, has continuously increased during the past three censuses: from 87.3% in 1989, to 90.3% in 1999, up to 93.5% in 2009. As shown in Graph 7, an important step in gender equality was also achieved through the increase in women’s literacy rate by 4.5% in the last 10 years, meanwhile male literacy only increased by 1.8%, thus narrowing the gap in the literacy rate between men and women between 1999 and 2009. As a result, in 2009, the male literacy rate is 95.8% while female literacy is 91.4%.

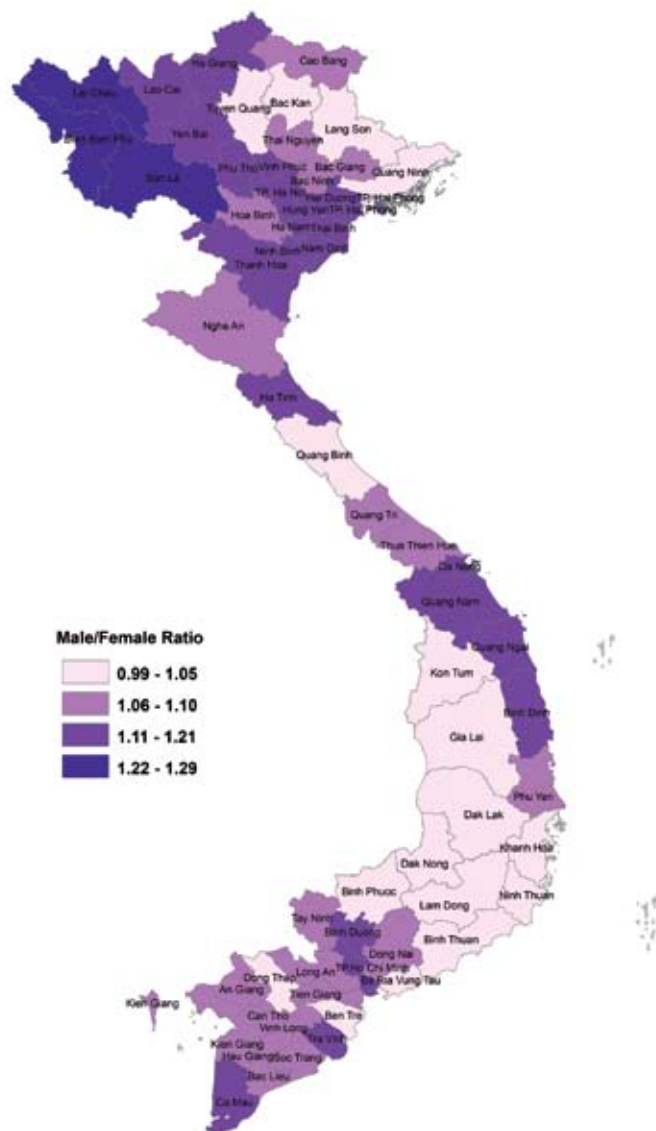
**Graph 7: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by sex, 1989-2009**



**Map 3: Male/female ratio in the literate population aged over 15 years by province, 2009**



**Map 4: Male/Female ratio in the population aged over 5 years attending school by province, 2009**



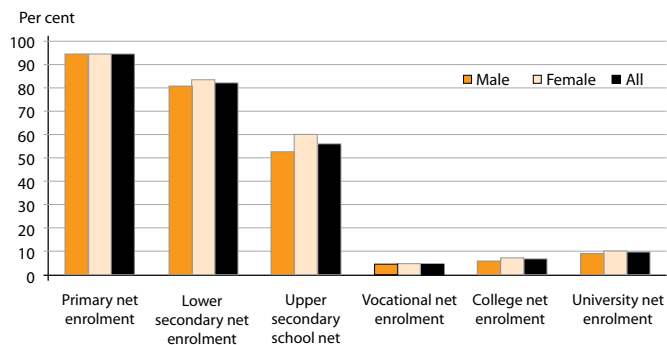
However, geographical analysis of the male/female ratio in the literate population above 15 years of age shows that particularly in some provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region of Viet Nam, women lag behind men. As is illustrated in Map 3, almost all provinces display very low sex differentials in literacy rates, and the male/female ratio in the literate population varies between 1.01 and 1.10. The exception is in four provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region, namely Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La and Ha Giang, where the male/female ratio in the literate population is between 1.31 and 1.68, indicating a large gender disparity in literacy levels.

Similar patterns of gender disparities in education are shown in Map 4, which illustrates the ratio of men to women in the population above 5 years of age currently attending school. Similar patterns of gender disparities in education are shown in Map 4, which illustrates the ratio of men to women in the population above 5 years of age currently attending school. Similar to gender differences in literacy in Map 3 above, for school attendance the greatest gender disparity is seen in the provinces of the Northern Midlands and Mountains region. The underlying factors behind these large differences are likely to be the socio-economic and cultural factors of women leaving school and getting marriage earlier than their male counterparts. As can be seen in the next graph, at national level, for primary school, there are no sex differences anymore between men and women. This suggests that in the future, the ratio of males versus females attending school will also decrease. Please note that this ratio does not reflect the proportion of population attending, but merely aims to reflect the sex ratio of the population currently attending. Graph 8 shows that while there is no sex differential in net enrolment rates for primary education, there are minor differences in net enrolment in higher education levels<sup>8</sup>. At all levels of education above primary school, it is very positive to see that proportionally slightly more women are enrolled than men.

The education completion rates depicted in the following maps 5 and 6 however, show again a different picture,

8. Lower secondary school enrolls children aged 12-15, upper secondary school enrolls adolescents aged 16-18, vocational education, junior college and university levels enrol adults aged 19-22 years.

**Graph 8: School enrolment by education level and sex, 2009**

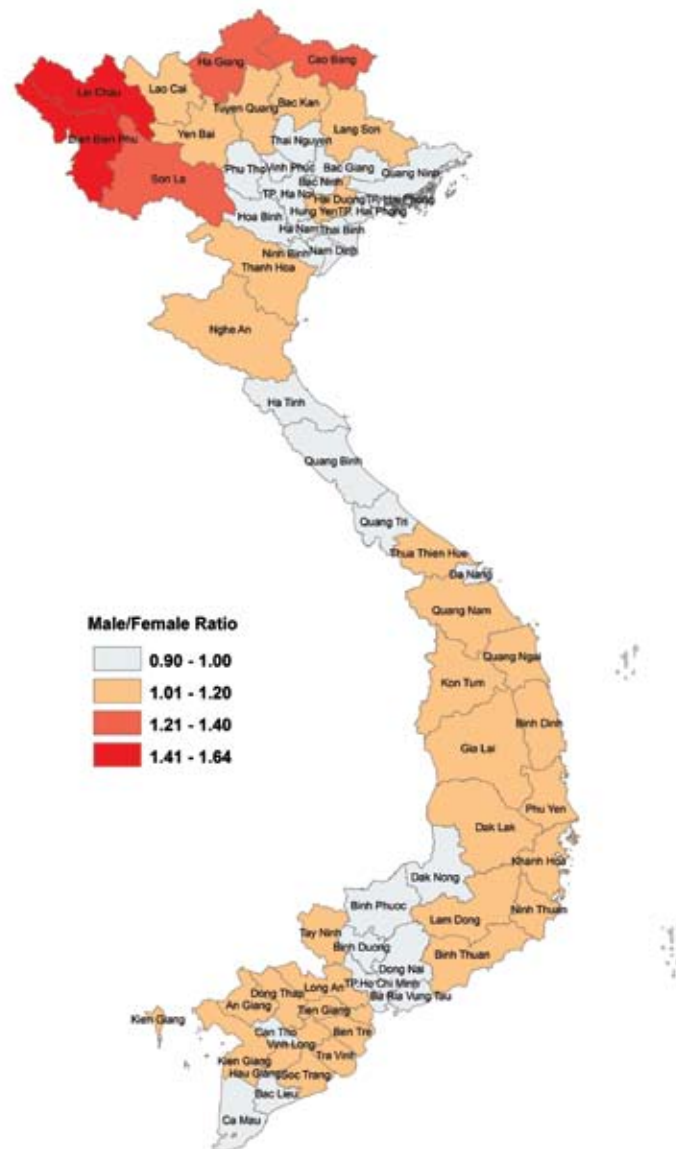


with pronounced sex disparities by province. Sex differences in education predominantly prevail in the disadvantaged provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, where many of the ethnic minorities live, and to a lesser extent, in the South Northern Area, Central Coastal Area and Mekong River Delta.

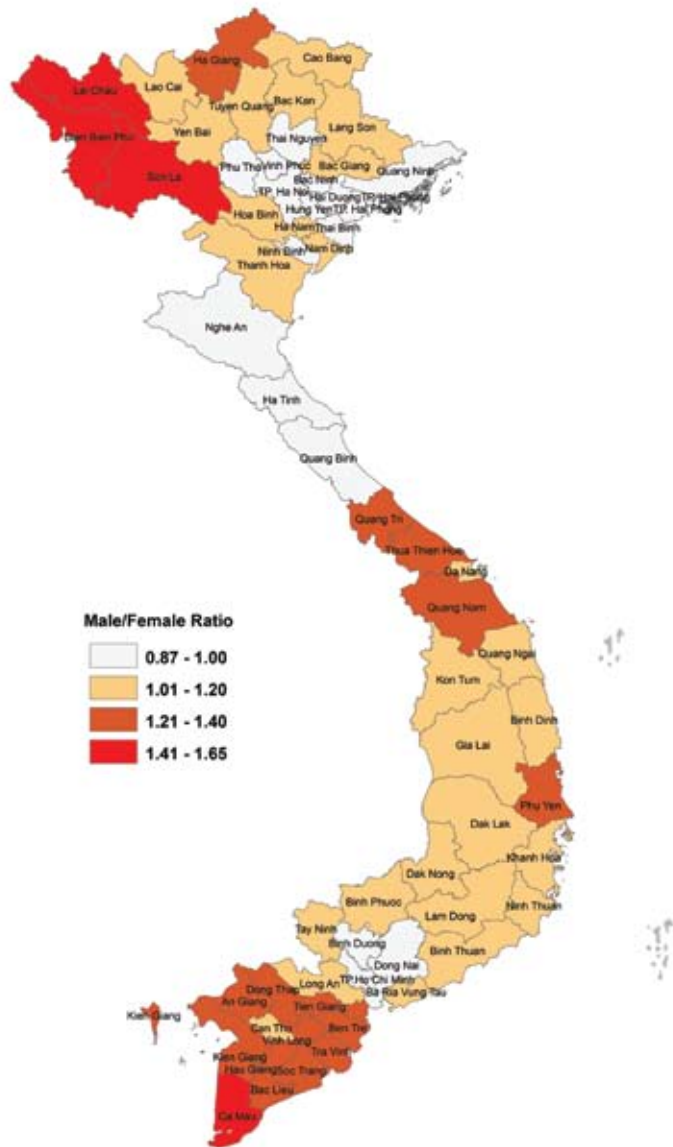
Map 5 illustrates the male/female ratio among people who have completed primary education, defined in the census as a “person who has ever attended and completed primary school”. Geographical comparison of this ratio shows that while in some provinces (in light grey), higher proportions of women have completed primary school, other provinces, notably those in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region that displayed large sex disparities in literacy rates (see Map 3), also display large sex differentials in primary education completion (orange to red).

In Map 6, the light grey colour shows those provinces where the male/female ratio among people with lower secondary education is below 1, *i.e.* where fewer men than women have completed lower secondary school. The provinces shown in orange to red display increasingly high ratios of men having completed lower secondary school than women. Similar to the other educational indicators shown above, the provinces of the Northern Midlands and Mountains region lag behind others in terms of gender equality in education. For lower secondary education, the provinces of the Central Highlands and some in the South Central Coast also display large male-female differences.

**Map 5: Male/Female ratio in the population that has completed primary school by province, 2009**

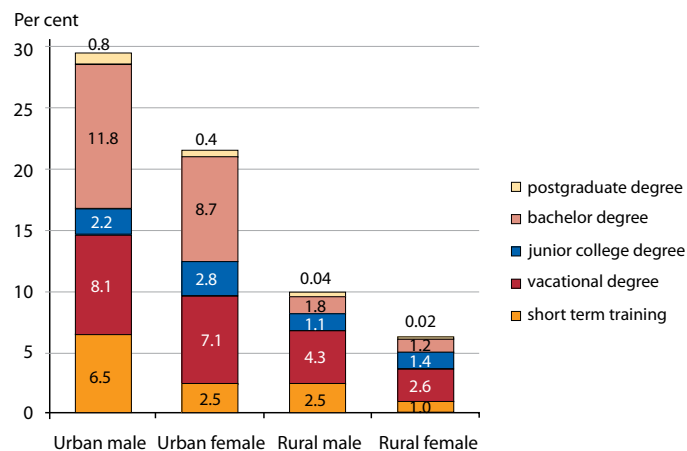


**Map 6: Male/female ratio in the population that has completed lower secondary school by province, 2009**



Finally, Graph 9 below illustrates the highest professional and technical qualification attainment of men and women, in urban and rural settings. Both the male-female difference and the difference between urban and rural areas are striking. Disaggregated by sex and geography, it is clear that urban males had higher education levels than the other groups in 2009. Meanwhile, rural females are the group with lowest professional and technical qualifications, and deserve to receive greater attention by policymakers and teachers. With present sex equality in enrolment rates at all educational levels (see graph 7), we can, however, expect that this gender disparity will decline over the next few years.

**Graph 9: Highest professional and technical qualification attained by sex and rural/urban residence, 2009**



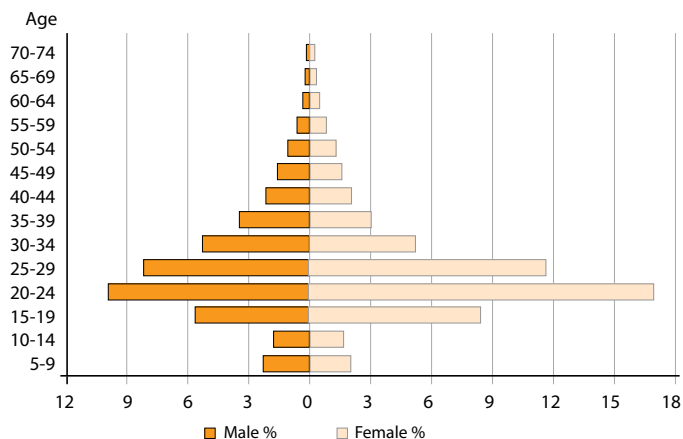
## 6. FEMINIZATION OF MIGRATION

Sex-disaggregated analysis of the census data on migration reveals a phenomenon known as “feminization” of migration. As depicted in the graph below, in 2009, female migrants accounted for more than half of the migrant population and there were more females than men



in all groups of the migrant population (intra-district, inter-district and inter-provincial migrant groups). In order to understand and use this data, it should however be emphasised that the Census defines a migrant as a person who has changed residence compared to 5 years ago. It does not therefore capture short-term, seasonal and circular migrants which are often the more vulnerable groups of migrants in Viet Nam and for whom little data is available.

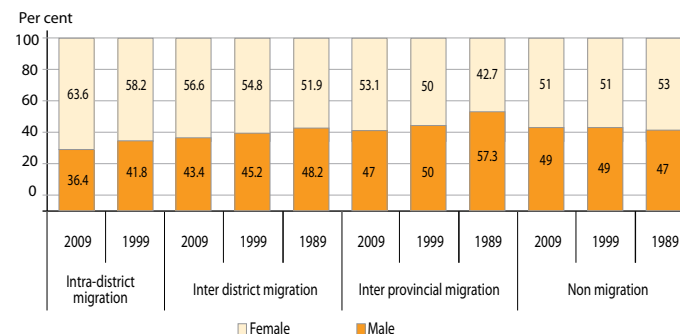
**Graph 10: Migrant population by sex and age, 2009**



Another interesting finding from the analysis of time trends in the data is that migrants seem to be getting younger, or at least the longer-term migrant groups captured by the census. As seen in the following graphs, female migrants are on average a year younger than their male counterparts, and have become younger since 1989. As seen in Graph 10 above, in 2009 migrants were largely concentrated in the age group of 20–29 years old. Furthermore, the proportion female among the migrant population in all migrant groups has continuously increased over the last two decades.

As can be seen below, women are predominantly represented in the shorter-distance (intra-district) migratory movements.

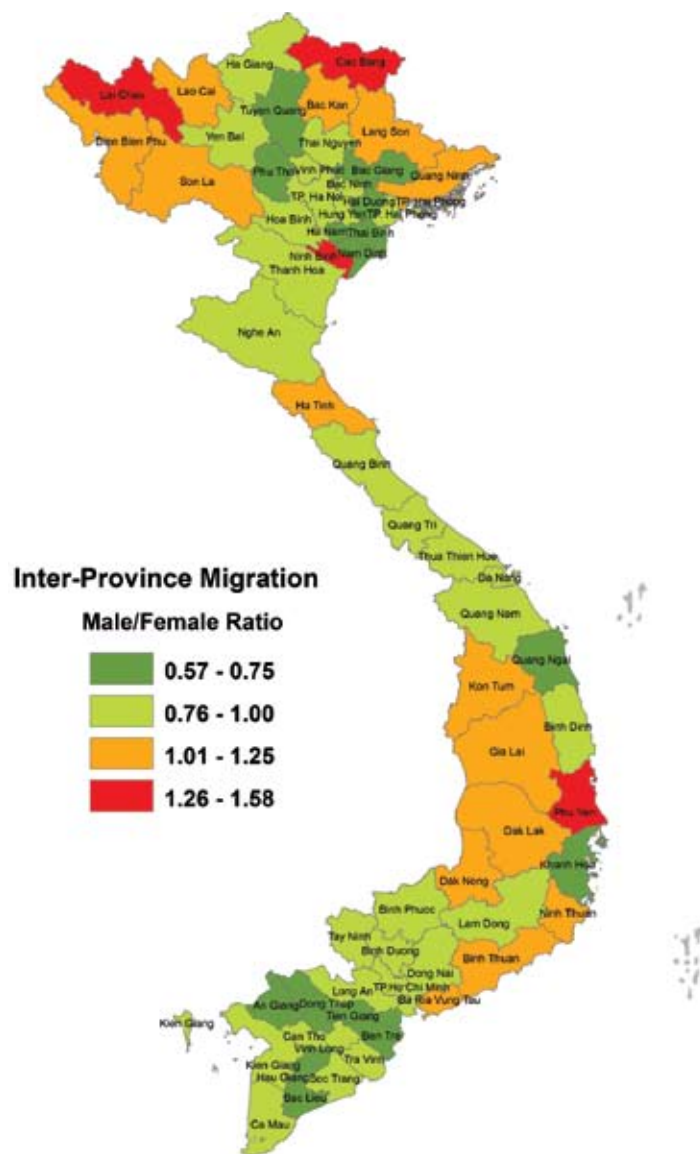
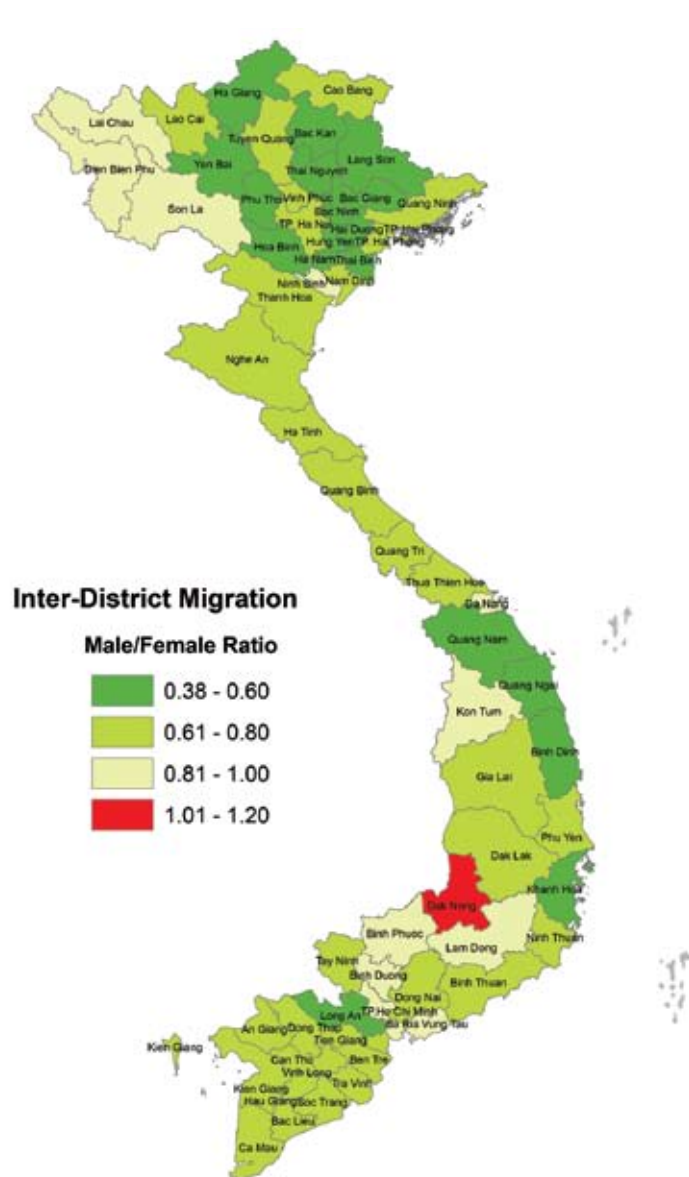
**Graph 11: Migrant groups by sex, 1989 to 2009**



Analysing the ratio of male to female migrants by province, it becomes evident that female migrants predominantly migrate over shorter distances than male migrants. In all provinces except Dak Nong, female inter-district migrants surpass their male counterparts. However, for inter-provincial migration, this is not the case and in many more provinces (displayed in orange and red) there are more male than female migrants. Especially in those provinces experiencing large-scale in-migration, this calls for a more gender-sensitive focus in terms of social services provision to migrants.



**Map 7: Male/female ratio among inter-district and inter-provincial migrants by province, 2009**



## 7. DISABLED POPULATION

For the first time in the history of Viet Nam's Population Census, the 2009 Census collected information on disabilities, and more precisely gathered information on people's ability to see, hear, walk and to memorise (attention abilities). In general, for all



types of disability, the proportion of the population living with disabilities is increasing with age for both sexes. Among all types of disability, the overall proportion of women with disabilities is higher than for men, however this proportion varies substantially by age. As can be seen in Table 1 below, in younger ages, disproportionately more men are living with disabilities than women, but starting with the age group 60 years and older, the proportion of women living with disabilities surpasses that of men.

**Table 1: Proportion of population living with disabilities, 2009**

| Age            | Number of people living with disabilities |           |           | % of population with disabilities |        |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|
|                | Male                                      | Female    | Total     | Male                              | Female |
| <b>Visual</b>  |   |           |           |                                   |        |
| 5-14           | 43,964                                    | 41,047    | 85,011    | 51.7                              | 48.3   |
| 15-59          | 734,681                                   | 733,019   | 1,467,700 | 50.1                              | 49.9   |
| 60+            | 882,324                                   | 1,512,441 | 2,394,765 | 36.8                              | 63.2   |
| Total          | 1,660,969                                 | 2,286,507 | 3,947,476 | 42.1                              | 57.9   |
| <b>Hearing</b> |   |           |           |                                   |        |
| 5-14           | 30,981                                    | 22,866    | 53,847    | 57.5                              | 42.5   |
| 15-59          | 327,613                                   | 309,215   | 636,828   | 51.4                              | 48.6   |
| 60+            | 649,865                                   | 1,110,998 | 1,760,863 | 36.9                              | 63.1   |
| Total          | 1,008,459                                 | 1,443,079 | 2,451,538 | 41.1                              | 58.9   |

| Age            | Number of people living with disabilities |           |           | % of population with disabilities |        |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|
|                | Male                                      | Female    | Total     | Male                              | Female |
| <b>Walking</b> |   |           |           |                                   |        |
| 5-14           | 32,772                                    | 24,097    | 56,869    | 57.6                              | 42.4   |
| 15-59          | 451,001                                   | 399,445   | 850,446   | 53.0                              | 47.0   |
| 60+            | 691,529                                   | 1,302,550 | 1,994,079 | 34.7                              | 65.3   |
| Total          | 1,175,302                                 | 1,726,092 | 2,901,394 | 40.5                              | 59.5   |
| <b>Memory</b>  |   |           |           |                                   |        |
| 5-14           | 56,020                                    | 40,117    | 96,137    | 58.3                              | 41.7   |
| 15-59          | 468,346                                   | 444,670   | 913,016   | 51.3                              | 48.7   |
| 60+            | 604,182                                   | 1,149,516 | 1,753,698 | 34.5                              | 65.5   |
| Total          | 1,128,548                                 | 1,634,303 | 2,762,851 | 40.8                              | 59.2   |

Even though the fact that the proportion of the population living with disabilities increases with age may come as no surprise, it has implications for the current health and social security system. With a population that is ageing, as is the case in Viet Nam<sup>9</sup>, the health care system needs to be adjusted towards providing high quality care to increasing numbers of elderly, especially elderly women, who disproportionately display these four types of disability.

9. Viet Nam's ageing index has increased from 18.3 in 1989, to 24.3 in 1999 to 35.5 in 2009, and is defined as the proportion of population over 60 years over the proportion of children below 15 years. Population projections estimate that the ageing trend will continue as fertility remains low.

## 8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To conclude, sex disaggregated data analysis of a wide range of census indicators such as population age structure, education, marital patterns, and living conditions, allows us to examine male-



female differentials as a means of monitoring overall gender equality in Viet Nam. It also allows us to present these sex differences spatially, thereby highlighting regions where gender disparities are larger.

The main conclusion of this profile of key sex-disaggregated indicators from the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census is that sex differentials exist, and that they are sometimes more pronounced for certain geographical areas or provinces than for others. Such sex disaggregated analysis thus provides an evidence-base for developing policies and interventions that are gender sensitive and that can be better targeted to vulnerable groups. This analysis also makes evident the necessity for a systematic sex disaggregation of data, and calls for this to be performed to support gender sensitive policy and programmatic responses.

More specifically, this profile has revealed patterns of sex ratios, gender and geographical disparities that should be noticed. For example, Viet Nam population structure reveals the current demographic structural changes that the country is undergoing. While for the middle-aged and elderly population, the sex ratio is tilted in favour of females, for the younger populations, especially children below 5, males exceed females. This calls for gender and age sensitive health and social services provision. For instance, the health care system should be geared towards caring for a disproportionately large population of elderly women and be able to provide quality services appropriate for the health and reproductive health

problems that affect elderly women. Furthermore, the disproportionately high share female in those older-age groups and among those living alone also calls for the need to design more gender sensitive social protection programmes. For example, elderly care centres should take into account that a disproportionate number of their clientele will be female. Particularly alarming from the analysis is the increasingly imbalanced sex ratio at birth because it reflects a deeply rooted form of gender discrimination in society. It demonstrates that there is a fundamental need to increase esteem for girls in society and to empower women, as well as to more strongly enforce the laws banning sex selection and sex selective abortion in order to reverse this trend.

The analysis of marital status by sex shows that generally women marry at younger ages than men. Even though overall the average age at marriage, represented by the SMAM, has slightly increased over the past decade, in a number of provinces both men and women still get married at a very young age. Marriage at young age is especially pronounced among the Hmong group, where the SMAM is 19.9 for men and 18.8 for women. Marriage and childbearing at young ages can have considerable implications for women's reproductive, maternal and child health, and can negatively affect their educational and employment opportunities. These data thus call for increased attention by government and the international donor community to support ethnic minority groups, especially women in these groups, in terms of sexual and reproductive health education, access to quality health care, education, employment opportunities, and other aspects of capacity development and social protection.

The vulnerability of female one-person households was illustrated in the comparison between male and female one-person households by socio-economic quintile. This data suggests that there is a need for increased support to those households that are most vulnerable, notably the female headed one person households. Given that many of these households include elderly people, more attention should be given to establish public or community-based care for the elderly.

It is primarily through geographical analysis of the educational indicators that sex-disaggregation and gender

inequality are revealed. Even though national progress towards achieving the MDGs has been remarkable, some provinces, especially those in the Northern Midlands and Mountains region, display large differences between men and women in literacy and educational achievement, and indicate that greater efforts should be devoted towards securing young women and children in these provinces access to education and ensuring their retention in education programmes up to higher education levels. Particularly striking is the difference in professional and technical qualification achievement between urban male and rural female, indicating that rural women are strongly disadvantaged in terms of education opportunities. The reduction of such sex differentials will not only contribute to achieving gender equality, but are also crucial for strengthening the economic development of these provinces.

The analysis by sex of the migrant population also exposes interesting findings. Overall, migrants are increasingly female, and are mainly concentrated in the 20–29 year age group. The data shows that women migrate generally over shorter distances than men, which may entail implications for policymaking on social protection for migrant communities but it may also be influenced by Census data that capture only groups identified through longer-term migration. The geographical analysis also demonstrates that proportionally, some provinces receive more men while others receive more women, with sometimes quite significant gender differences. This finding demonstrates that policy response and interventions focusing on migrants at national and sub-national levels should take into account the gender differences of their target population.

Sex differences also exist in the disabled population. Interestingly for younger age groups, including children, males display higher proportions of disability than women. This trend reverses with age, and the proportion of elderly women who are disabled is higher than men. In addition to adapting to an increasingly elderly population, the health sector should therefore also take into account the disability differences by age of the population. For instance, the health care

system should be ready to provide quality services to a disproportionately higher number of disabled elderly women.

In short, this *Profile of key sex-disaggregated indicators from the 2009 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census* has illustrated existing sex and geographical disparities. It thereby demonstrates the value and importance in analysing data by sex for evidence based and effective policy development.

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## 10. DATA TABLES

Please note that all data used in this profile stems from the 1999 and 2009 Population and Housing Censuses. All 2009 data stems from the 15% sample data, except for 1) population pyramid 2009 which stems from the complete (100%) census data set.

### 1) Data Table for Population Pyramids 1999 and 2009

| Age   | 1999          |                 | 2009          |                 |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|       | Male (number) | Female (number) | Male (number) | Female (number) |
| 0     | 647,832       | 615,767         | 756,192       | 689,602         |
| 1-4   | 3,034,911     | 2,873,732       | 2,906,697     | 2,681,653       |
| 5-9   | 4,634,400     | 4,398,762       | 3,458,159     | 3,252,578       |
| 10-14 | 4,654,315     | 4,412,247       | 3,725,369     | 3,523,009       |
| 15-19 | 4,141,058     | 4,081,222       | 4,577,914     | 4,385,988       |
| 20-24 | 3,430,084     | 3,495,303       | 4,253,618     | 4,179,249       |
| 25-29 | 3,281,300     | 3,286,874       | 3,904,730     | 3,885,273       |
| 30-34 | 3,003,421     | 3,030,285       | 3,462,905     | 3,405,253       |
| 35-39 | 2,726,540     | 2,860,080       | 3,298,266     | 3,233,341       |
| 40-44 | 2,180,363     | 2,369,697       | 2,967,934     | 2,998,922       |
| 45-49 | 1,465,289     | 1,671,969       | 2,642,466     | 2,808,462       |
| 50-54 | 964,240       | 1,140,076       | 2,082,098     | 2,329,953       |
| 55-59 | 782,143       | 1,004,864       | 1,364,319     | 1,620,300       |
| 60-64 | 759,708       | 987,600         | 861,897       | 1,076,051       |
| 65-69 | 725,600       | 921,175         | 653,287       | 901,391         |
| 70-74 | 500,522       | 710,582         | 568,312       | 844,226         |
| 75-79 | 307,069       | 514,680         | 480,088       | 718,805         |
| 80-84 | 144,203       | 274,041         | 264,997       | 460,988         |
| 85 +  | 86,119        | 205,100         | 183,895       | 438,810         |

## 2) Child Sex Ratio (CSR) by Province

| Province       | CSR (male births/100 female births) of children 0-4 years old |
|----------------|---|
| Entire country | 110.6   |
| Ha Noi         | 115.0   |
| Ha Giang       | 104.3   |
| Cao Bang       | 105.1   |
| Bac Kan        | 107.2   |
| Tuyen Quang    | 107.8   |
| Lao Cai        | 110.0   |
| Dien Bien      | 105.0   |
| Lai Chau       | 108.5   |
| Son La         | 108.0   |
| Yen Bai        | 108.5   |
| Hoa Binh       | 112.3   |
| Thai Nguyen    | 111.8   |
| Lang Son       | 106.2   |
| Quang Ninh     | 116.8   |
| Bac Giang      | 120.5   |
| Phu Tho        | 112.7   |
| Vinh Phuc      | 118.9   |
| Bac Ninh       | 118.6   |
| Hai Duong      | 118.4   |
| Hai Phong      | 111.7   |
| Hung Yen       | 124.4   |
| Thai Binh      | 112.3   |
| Ha Nam         | 110.8   |
| Nam Dinh       | 112.5   |
| Ninh Binh      | 110.9   |
| Thanh Hoa      | 112.2   |
| Nghe An        | 110.0   |

| Province         | CSR (male births/100 female births) of children 0-4 years old |
|------------------|---|
| Ha Tinh          | 110.1   |
| Quang Binh       | 108.1   |
| Quang Tri        | 106.1   |
| Thua Thien-Hue   | 110.5   |
| Da Nang          | 115.3   |
| Quang Nam        | 112.5   |
| Quang Ngai       | 112.8   |
| Binh Dinh        | 114.0   |
| Phu Yen          | 109.6   |
| Khanh Hoa        | 110.5   |
| Ninh Thuan       | 112.7   |
| Binh Thuan       | 110.4   |
| Kon Tum          | 110.6   |
| Gia Lai          | 107.2   |
| Dak Lak          | 109.1   |
| Dak Nong         | 110.1   |
| Lam Dong         | 112.1   |
| Binh Phuoc       | 114.3   |
| Tay Ninh         | 112.2   |
| Binh Duong       | 105.7   |
| Dong Nai         | 112.5   |
| Ba Ria-Vung Tau  | 112.3   |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 113.9   |
| Long An          | 110.6   |
| Tien Giang       | 110.8   |
| Ben Tre          | 107.8   |
| Tra Vinh         | 107.6   |
| Vinh Long        | 108.6   |
| Dong Thap        | 106.4   |

| Province   | CSR (male births/100 female births) of children 0-4 years old |
|------------|---|
| An Giang   | 109.3   |
| Kien Giang | 108.5   |
| Can Tho    | 109.6   |
| Hau Giang  | 109.2   |
| Soc Trang  | 108.3   |
| Bac Lieu   | 108.6   |
| Ca Mau     | 109.7   |

### 3) Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

| SMAM | Urban       |      | Rural  |      | Total  |      |        |
|------|-------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|      | Province    | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
|      | Ha Noi      | 28.0 | 24.9   | 25.8 | 22.4   | 26.7 | 23.4   |
|      | Ha Giang    | 25.4 | 22.2   | 21.6 | 20.0   | 22.0 | 20.2   |
|      | Cao Bang    | 26.6 | 23.0   | 23.4 | 21.1   | 23.9 | 21.4   |
|      | Bac Kan     | 26.7 | 23.2   | 24.7 | 21.5   | 25.0 | 21.8   |
|      | Tuyen Quang | 26.8 | 22.9   | 24.5 | 21.2   | 24.7 | 21.4   |
|      | Lao Cai     | 26.0 | 22.2   | 22.4 | 20.2   | 23.1 | 20.6   |
|      | Dien Bien   | 26.6 | 22.4   | 21.9 | 20.2   | 22.6 | 20.5   |
|      | Lai Chau    | 25.1 | 21.3   | 21.3 | 19.4   | 21.9 | 19.7   |
|      | Son La      | 25.7 | 22.5   | 21.8 | 19.8   | 22.2 | 20.1   |
|      | Yen Bai     | 26.8 | 22.4   | 23.7 | 20.5   | 24.2 | 20.8   |
|      | Hoa Binh    | 27.0 | 23.3   | 24.7 | 21.9   | 25.0 | 22.0   |
|      | Thai Nguyen | 27.3 | 24.2   | 25.2 | 21.6   | 25.7 | 22.3   |
|      | Lang Son    | 26.9 | 23.4   | 24.5 | 22.1   | 24.9 | 22.3   |
|      | Quang Ninh  | 27.2 | 22.8   | 25.8 | 21.6   | 26.5 | 22.2   |

| SMAM | Urban            |      | Rural  |      | Total  |      |        |
|------|------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|      | Province         | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
|      | Bac Giang        | 25.9 | 22.5   | 24.7 | 21.5   | 24.8 | 21.6   |
|      | Phu Tho          | 26.7 | 23.4   | 25.4 | 21.8   | 25.6 | 22.1   |
|      | Bac Ninh         | 25.4 | 22.6   | 24.5 | 21.5   | 24.7 | 21.8   |
|      | Hai Duong        | 26.5 | 24.0   | 25.7 | 21.7   | 25.9 | 22.3   |
|      | Hai Phong        | 27.4 | 23.7   | 26.0 | 21.8   | 26.6 | 22.7   |
|      | Hung Yen         | 25.7 | 22.6   | 25.2 | 21.7   | 25.3 | 21.8   |
|      | Thai Binh        | 27.3 | 23.3   | 26.4 | 21.2   | 26.5 | 21.4   |
|      | Hà Nam           | 26.9 | 23.2   | 26.1 | 21.7   | 26.2 | 21.8   |
|      | Nam Dinh         | 27.0 | 23.1   | 25.5 | 20.8   | 25.8 | 21.3   |
|      | Ninh Binh        | 27.1 | 22.8   | 26.5 | 22.1   | 26.6 | 22.2   |
|      | Thanh Hoa        | 26.7 | 23.7   | 25.6 | 22.4   | 25.7 | 22.5   |
|      | Nghe An          | 27.9 | 24.9   | 26.0 | 22.8   | 26.3 | 23.1   |
|      | Ha Tinh          | 27.7 | 23.9   | 27.3 | 22.6   | 27.4 | 22.9   |
|      | Quang Binh       | 28.0 | 24.0   | 27.4 | 23.3   | 27.5 | 23.4   |
|      | Quang Tri        | 27.7 | 23.3   | 26.9 | 21.4   | 27.1 | 22.0   |
|      | Thua Thien - Hue | 29.1 | 25.2   | 27.6 | 23.1   | 28.2 | 24.0   |
|      | Da Nang          | 28.6 | 24.8   | 27.6 | 22.0   | 28.4 | 24.5   |
|      | Quang Nam        | 28.0 | 23.4   | 27.4 | 22.5   | 27.5 | 22.7   |
|      | Quang Ngai       | 28.1 | 24.3   | 26.7 | 22.4   | 26.9 | 22.7   |
|      | Binh Dinh        | 27.9 | 24.2   | 26.2 | 21.9   | 26.7 | 22.7   |
|      | Phu Yen          | 27.5 | 23.2   | 26.3 | 22.2   | 26.6 | 22.5   |
|      | Khanh Hoa        | 28.6 | 25.1   | 27.0 | 23.1   | 27.6 | 23.9   |
|      | Ninh Thuan       | 27.2 | 23.8   | 25.9 | 22.3   | 26.4 | 22.8   |
|      | Binh Thuan       | 27.2 | 23.3   | 26.2 | 22.3   | 26.6 | 22.6   |

| SMAM       | Urban |        | Rural |        | Total |        |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Province   | Male  | Female | Male  | Female | Male  | Female |
| Kon Tum    | 26.7  | 22.4   | 23.5  | 20.8   | 24.5  | 21.3   |
| Gia Lai    | 26.3  | 22.7   | 23.6  | 20.7   | 24.3  | 21.2   |
| Dak Lak    | 27.4  | 23.6   | 24.9  | 21.6   | 25.5  | 22.1   |
| Dak Nông   | 26.6  | 22.6   | 24.6  | 20.9   | 24.9  | 21.2   |
| Lam Dong   | 27.5  | 23.8   | 25.3  | 21.3   | 26.1  | 22.3   |
| Binh Phuoc | 26.3  | 23.0   | 25.1  | 21.7   | 25.3  | 21.9   |
| Binh Duong | 26.4  | 24.5   | 25.7  | 23.9   | 25.9  | 24.1   |
| Dong Nai   | 27.2  | 24.3   | 27.1  | 23.5   | 27.1  | 23.8   |
| Ba Ria     | 27.6  | 23.8   | 27.2  | 23.0   | 27.4  | 23.4   |
| HCM City   | 28.5  | 25.4   | 26.7  | 23.2   | 28.2  | 25.1   |
| Long An    | 27.3  | 23.3   | 25.7  | 21.9   | 25.9  | 22.1   |
| Tien Giang | 27.7  | 23.0   | 26.0  | 21.8   | 26.2  | 21.9   |
| Ben Tre    | 27.8  | 23.0   | 26.3  | 21.6   | 26.5  | 21.7   |
| Tra Vinh   | 27.0  | 23.8   | 25.8  | 22.7   | 25.9  | 22.9   |
| Vinh Long  | 28.6  | 24.4   | 26.7  | 22.9   | 27.0  | 23.1   |
| Dong Thap  | 26.7  | 23.3   | 25.8  | 22.2   | 25.9  | 22.4   |
| An Giang   | 26.3  | 22.8   | 25.3  | 22.0   | 25.6  | 22.1   |
| Kien Giang | 26.9  | 23.5   | 25.8  | 22.5   | 26.1  | 22.8   |
| Can Tho    | 27.3  | 24.0   | 26.2  | 22.4   | 26.9  | 23.5   |
| Hau Giang  | 26.6  | 22.7   | 25.9  | 22.2   | 26.0  | 22.3   |
| Soc Trang  | 26.8  | 23.4   | 26.0  | 22.9   | 26.1  | 23.0   |
| Bac Lieu   | 27.0  | 24.1   | 26.1  | 23.6   | 26.3  | 23.7   |
| Ca Mau     | 26.3  | 23.6   | 25.3  | 22.6   | 25.5  | 22.8   |

#### 4) Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Ethnicity

| Ethnic group | Male | Female |
|--------------|------|--------|
| Kinh         | 26.6 | 23.1   |
| Tay          | 25   | 22.2   |
| Thai         | 22.8 | 20.8   |
| Muong        | 24.6 | 22.1   |
| Khmer        | 25.8 | 23.1   |
| Hmong        | 19.9 | 18.8   |
| Other        | 23.9 | 21.1   |

#### 5) Population living in one-person households by sex, 2009

| Age   | Male (number) | Female (number) |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| 15-19 | 25,109        | 29,804          |
| 20-24 | 70,625        | 73,415          |
| 25-29 | 66,693        | 45,342          |
| 30-34 | 46,603        | 28,317          |
| 35-39 | 41,509        | 30,102          |
| 40-44 | 40,861        | 45,809          |
| 45-49 | 42,269        | 78,051          |
| 50-54 | 39,857        | 102,198         |
| 55-59 | 28,373        | 96,242          |
| 60-64 | 21,454        | 91,663          |
| 65-69 | 20,834        | 97,199          |
| 70-74 | 24,658        | 112,424         |
| 75-79 | 28,235        | 111,949         |
| 80-84 | 21,609        | 82,218          |
| 85-89 | 13,544        | 53,645          |
| 90+   | 5,812         | 19,687          |



## 6) One-person households by sex and socio-economic quintile, 2009

|              | Single HH Male (%) | Single HH Female (%) | Other HH (%) |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Poorest      | 16.1               | 16.1                 | 14.2         |
| Poor         | 17.8               | 30.8                 | 17.6         |
| Medium       | 22.6               | 22.1                 | 20.4         |
| Rich         | 25.1               | 18.2                 | 22.4         |
| Richest      | 18.4               | 12.8                 | 25.5         |
| Number of HH | 583,258            | 1,132,747            | 21,142,324   |

## 7) Literacy rate of population above 15 years old

| Province    | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Ha Noi      | 99.0     | 96.3       | 1.03        |
| Ha Giang    | 76.0     | 55.1       | 1.38        |
| Cao Bang    | 87.2     | 77.4       | 1.13        |
| Bac Kan     | 92.7     | 86.5       | 1.07        |
| Tuyen Quang | 95.1     | 89.3       | 1.06        |
| Lao Cai     | 84.7     | 70.6       | 1.20        |
| Dien Bien   | 80.7     | 54.8       | 1.47        |
| Lai Chau    | 71.9     | 42.7       | 1.68        |
| Son La      | 86.7     | 63.8       | 1.36        |
| Yen Bai     | 91.4     | 81.9       | 1.11        |
| Hoa Binh    | 96.8     | 93.2       | 1.04        |
| Thai Nguyen | 97.9     | 95.2       | 1.03        |
| Lang Son    | 95.7     | 90.9       | 1.05        |
| Quang Ninh  | 97.2     | 93.3       | 1.04        |
| Bac Giang   | 98.0     | 94.6       | 1.04        |
| Phu Tho     | 98.2     | 95.2       | 1.03        |
| Vinh Phuc   | 98.6     | 95.7       | 1.03        |

| Province       | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Bac Ninh       | 98.7     | 95.1       | 1.04        |
| Hai Duong      | 98.8     | 95.2       | 1.04        |
| Hai Phong      | 98.9     | 96.4       | 1.03        |
| Hung Yen       | 98.7     | 95.2       | 1.04        |
| Thai Binh      | 98.8     | 95.4       | 1.04        |
| Ha Nam         | 98.6     | 95.3       | 1.04        |
| Nam Dinh       | 98.8     | 95.3       | 1.04        |
| Ninh Binh      | 98.7     | 95.6       | 1.03        |
| Thanh Hoa      | 97.0     | 92.7       | 1.05        |
| Nghe An        | 97.1     | 93.4       | 1.04        |
| Ha Tinh        | 98.3     | 95.2       | 1.03        |
| Quang Binh     | 97.6     | 94.0       | 1.04        |
| Quang Tri      | 95.1     | 86.5       | 1.10        |
| Thua Thien-Hue | 95.1     | 86.2       | 1.10        |
| Da Nang        | 98.7     | 95.7       | 1.03        |
| Quang Nam      | 96.9     | 91.6       | 1.06        |
| Quang Ngai     | 95.1     | 88.8       | 1.07        |
| Binh Dinh      | 97.6     | 92.7       | 1.05        |
| Phu Yen        | 96.1     | 91.0       | 1.06        |
| Khanh Hoa      | 95.2     | 91.5       | 1.04        |
| Ninh Thuan     | 88.8     | 83.3       | 1.07        |
| Binh Thuan     | 92.8     | 89.7       | 1.03        |
| Kon Tum        | 90.1     | 79.0       | 1.14        |
| Gia Lai        | 86.6     | 74.5       | 1.16        |
| Dak Lak        | 93.9     | 88.9       | 1.06        |
| Dak Nong       | 93.5     | 87.9       | 1.06        |
| Lam Dong       | 95.8     | 91.4       | 1.05        |
| Binh Phuoc     | 94.2     | 89.6       | 1.05        |

| Province        | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Tay Ninh        | 93.9     | 90.7       | 1.03        |
| Binh Duong      | 97.4     | 96.1       | 1.01        |
| Dong Nai        | 97.3     | 94.7       | 1.03        |
| Ba Ria-Vung Tau | 96.7     | 94.2       | 1.03        |
| HCMC            | 98.3     | 96.9       | 1.01        |
| Long An         | 96.7     | 93.1       | 1.04        |
| Tien Giang      | 96.2     | 92.1       | 1.04        |
| Ben Tre         | 95.8     | 91.5       | 1.05        |
| Tra Vinh        | 90.5     | 82.6       | 1.10        |
| Vinh Long       | 95.9     | 92.0       | 1.04        |
| Dong Thap       | 93.1     | 88.4       | 1.05        |
| An Giang        | 90.7     | 85.7       | 1.06        |
| Kien Giang      | 93.6     | 89.3       | 1.05        |
| Can Tho         | 95.2     | 91.9       | 1.04        |
| Hau Giang       | 94.3     | 89.5       | 1.05        |
| Soc Trang       | 89.5     | 83.7       | 1.07        |
| Bac Lieu        | 93.9     | 90.8       | 1.03        |
| Ca Mau          | 96.3     | 93.9       | 1.02        |

## 8) Population above 5 years old attending school

| Province    | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Ha Noi      | 28.7     | 26.1       | 1.10        |
| Ha Giang    | 26.8     | 22.7       | 1.18        |
| Cao Bang    | 25.6     | 23.8       | 1.07        |
| Bac Kan     | 23.1     | 23.2       | 1.00        |
| Tuyen Quang | 23.7     | 22.9       | 1.04        |
| Lao Cai     | 28.8     | 25.3       | 1.14        |
| Dien Bien   | 32.1     | 25.0       | 1.29        |
| Lai Chau    | 30.2     | 24.0       | 1.26        |
| Son La      | 29.1     | 23.9       | 1.22        |
| Yen Bai     | 25.1     | 22.4       | 1.12        |
| Hoa Binh    | 23.8     | 22.5       | 1.06        |
| Thai Nguyen | 26.6     | 24.5       | 1.08        |
| Lang Son    | 24.7     | 24.1       | 1.02        |
| Quang Ninh  | 25.2     | 24.0       | 1.05        |
| Bac Giang   | 25.9     | 24.0       | 1.08        |
| Phu Tho     | 24.5     | 21.9       | 1.12        |
| Vinh Phuc   | 27.5     | 24.5       | 1.12        |
| Bac Ninh    | 28.0     | 25.5       | 1.10        |
| Hai Duong   | 25.4     | 22.0       | 1.15        |
| Hai Phong   | 26.2     | 22.7       | 1.16        |
| Hung Yen    | 25.8     | 23.3       | 1.11        |
| Thai Binh   | 24.7     | 21.1       | 1.17        |
| Ha Nam      | 25.1     | 22.7       | 1.11        |
| Nam Dinh    | 26.5     | 23.3       | 1.14        |
| Ninh Binh   | 26.8     | 23.8       | 1.13        |
| Thanh Hoa   | 26.4     | 23.5       | 1.12        |
| Nghe An     | 28.9     | 26.9       | 1.07        |

| Province        | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Ha Tinh         | 30.8     | 27.8       | 1.11        |
| Quang Binh      | 29.1     | 27.9       | 1.04        |
| Quang Tri       | 31.8     | 29.2       | 1.09        |
| Thua Thien-Hue  | 32.0     | 30.2       | 1.06        |
| Da Nang         | 33.4     | 30.2       | 1.11        |
| Quang Nam       | 28.9     | 25.8       | 1.12        |
| Quang Ngai      | 28.4     | 25.8       | 1.10        |
| Binh Dinh       | 29.8     | 26.5       | 1.12        |
| Phu Yen         | 27.4     | 25.5       | 1.07        |
| Khanh Hoa       | 26.8     | 26.0       | 1.03        |
| Ninh Thuan      | 26.5     | 25.9       | 1.03        |
| Binh Thuan      | 26.0     | 26.2       | 0.99        |
| Kon Tum         | 30.7     | 30.4       | 1.01        |
| Gia Lai         | 28.1     | 27.4       | 1.02        |
| Dak Lak         | 31.4     | 31.1       | 1.01        |
| Dak Nong        | 30.3     | 30.1       | 1.01        |
| Lam Dong        | 29.3     | 29.4       | 1.00        |
| Binh Phuoc      | 26.2     | 25.5       | 1.03        |
| Tay Ninh        | 20.5     | 19.2       | 1.07        |
| Binh Duong      | 18.1     | 16.0       | 1.13        |
| Dong Nai        | 25.9     | 24.2       | 1.07        |
| Ba Ria-Vung Tau | 25.9     | 25.0       | 1.04        |
| HCMC            | 24.8     | 21.6       | 1.15        |
| Long An         | 22.6     | 21.5       | 1.05        |
| Tien Giang      | 21.7     | 20.3       | 1.07        |
| Ben Tre         | 21.6     | 20.6       | 1.05        |
| Tra Vinh        | 21.2     | 19.2       | 1.10        |
| Vinh Long       | 22.8     | 21.0       | 1.09        |

| Province   | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Dong Thap  | 21.5     | 20.5       | 1.05        |
| An Giang   | 19.5     | 18.5       | 1.05        |
| Kien Giang | 21.7     | 20.5       | 1.06        |
| Can Tho    | 22.9     | 21.5       | 1.07        |
| Hau Giang  | 21.0     | 19.9       | 1.05        |
| Soc Trang  | 20.3     | 19.1       | 1.06        |
| Bac Lieu   | 20.8     | 19.0       | 1.10        |
| Ca Mau     | 21.4     | 19.4       | 1.10        |

### 9) School Enrolment Rates

|                               | Male (%) | Female (%) | All (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|
| Primary net enrolment         | 95.5     | 95.4       | 95.4    |
| Lower secondary net enrolment | 81.4     | 83.9       | 82.7    |
| Upper secondary net enrolment | 53.1     | 60.6       | 56.7    |
| Vocational net enrolment      | 4.7      | 4.9        | 4.8     |
| College net enrolment         | 6.0      | 7.4        | 6.7     |
| University net enrolment      | 9.1      | 10.1       | 9.6     |

## 10) Percentage of population who has completed primary education

| Province    | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Ha Noi      | 18.0     | 18.7       | 0.96        |
| Ha Giang    | 23.1     | 17.4       | 1.33        |
| Cao Bang    | 26.3     | 21.8       | 1.21        |
| Bac Kan     | 29.6     | 27.1       | 1.09        |
| Tuyen Quang | 28.2     | 26.9       | 1.05        |
| Lao Cai     | 24.6     | 21.6       | 1.14        |
| Dien Bien   | 25.6     | 17.1       | 1.50        |
| Lai Chau    | 21.8     | 13.3       | 1.64        |
| Son La      | 27.5     | 20.2       | 1.36        |
| Yen Bai     | 26.5     | 24.7       | 1.07        |
| Hoa Binh    | 29.1     | 30.1       | 0.96        |
| Thai Nguyen | 26.4     | 27.2       | 0.97        |
| Lang Son    | 31.8     | 30.0       | 1.06        |
| Quang Ninh  | 20.3     | 21.4       | 0.95        |
| Bac Giang   | 28.7     | 30.0       | 0.96        |
| Phu Tho     | 22.2     | 22.5       | 0.99        |
| Vinh Phuc   | 23.7     | 25.8       | 0.92        |
| Bac Ninh    | 23.8     | 26.1       | 0.91        |
| Hai Duong   | 15.0     | 14.6       | 1.03        |
| Hai Phong   | 17.9     | 18.4       | 0.97        |
| Hung Yen    | 18.5     | 18.0       | 1.03        |
| Thai Binh   | 15.3     | 15.7       | 0.98        |
| Ha Nam      | 19.2     | 19.3       | 0.99        |
| Nam Dinh    | 20.4     | 21.2       | 0.96        |
| Ninh Binh   | 19.0     | 19.2       | 0.99        |
| Thanh Hoa   | 25.5     | 25.2       | 1.01        |
| Nghe An     | 23.6     | 23.4       | 1.01        |
| Ha Tinh     | 22.0     | 22.5       | 0.98        |

| Province        | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Quang Binh      | 26.2     | 26.3       | 1.00        |
| Quang Tri       | 27.8     | 27.8       | 1.00        |
| Thua Thien-Hue  | 33.1     | 30.4       | 1.09        |
| Da Nang         | 21.7     | 22.7       | 0.96        |
| Quang Nam       | 33.0     | 31.5       | 1.05        |
| Quang Ngai      | 33.4     | 32.0       | 1.04        |
| Binh Dinh       | 35.3     | 35.1       | 1.00        |
| Phu Yen         | 35.0     | 33.6       | 1.04        |
| Khanh Hoa       | 32.4     | 31.6       | 1.03        |
| Ninh Thuan      | 31.9     | 30.6       | 1.04        |
| Binh Thuan      | 37.1     | 35.5       | 1.04        |
| Kon Tum         | 30.1     | 27.7       | 1.08        |
| Gia Lai         | 29.5     | 27.1       | 1.09        |
| Dak Lak         | 31.7     | 31.6       | 1.00        |
| Dak Nong        | 32.4     | 32.8       | 0.99        |
| Lam Dong        | 33.2     | 32.3       | 1.03        |
| Binh Phuoc      | 33.9     | 34.0       | 1.00        |
| Tay Ninh        | 37.3     | 36.3       | 1.03        |
| Binh Duong      | 30.1     | 30.8       | 0.98        |
| Dong Nai        | 30.7     | 31.4       | 0.98        |
| Ba Ria-Vung Tau | 31.9     | 33.2       | 0.96        |
| HCMC            | 24.6     | 27.3       | 0.90        |
| Long An         | 39.2     | 36.3       | 1.08        |
| Tien Giang      | 37.8     | 35.9       | 1.05        |
| Ben Tre         | 37.5     | 34.6       | 1.09        |
| Tra Vinh        | 34.7     | 32.6       | 1.06        |
| Vinh Long       | 35.9     | 35.4       | 1.01        |
| Dong Thap       | 37.5     | 35.4       | 1.06        |
| An Giang        | 33.4     | 31.0       | 1.07        |

| Province   | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Kien Giang | 35.6     | 34.9       | 1.02        |
| Can Tho    | 32.7     | 32.8       | 1.00        |
| Hau Giang  | 38.4     | 37.6       | 1.02        |
| Soc Trang  | 34.8     | 33.5       | 1.04        |
| Bac Lieu   | 37.1     | 37.8       | 0.98        |
| Ca Mau     | 38.5     | 39.9       | 0.96        |

### 11) Percentage of population above 5 who has completed lower secondary education

| Province    | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Ha Noi      | 23.5     | 24.0       | 0.98        |
| Ha Giang    | 15.2     | 11.4       | 1.33        |
| Cao Bang    | 18.3     | 16.7       | 1.10        |
| Bac Kan     | 22.8     | 22.4       | 1.02        |
| Tuyen Quang | 24.5     | 23.0       | 1.07        |
| Lao Cai     | 20.0     | 16.9       | 1.19        |
| Dien Bien   | 16.6     | 10.2       | 1.63        |
| Lai Chau    | 11.5     | 7.0        | 1.65        |
| Son La      | 17.8     | 11.5       | 1.55        |
| Yen Bai     | 24.9     | 22.5       | 1.11        |
| Hoa Binh    | 26.7     | 24.1       | 1.11        |
| Thai Nguyen | 26.9     | 27.3       | 0.99        |
| Lang Son    | 21.5     | 21.1       | 1.02        |
| Quang Ninh  | 21.3     | 24.4       | 0.87        |
| Bac Giang   | 31.2     | 29.7       | 1.05        |
| Phu Tho     | 33.1     | 34.4       | 0.96        |
| Vinh Phuc   | 31.7     | 32.4       | 0.98        |
| Bac Ninh    | 31.4     | 32.0       | 0.98        |
| Hai Duong   | 41.7     | 44.7       | 0.93        |

| Province        | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Hai Phong       | 31.4     | 33.7       | 0.93        |
| Hung Yen        | 38.2     | 38.8       | 0.99        |
| Thai Binh       | 45.8     | 45.8       | 1.00        |
| Ha Nam          | 42.5     | 42.4       | 1.00        |
| Nam Dinh        | 41.7     | 40.6       | 1.03        |
| Ninh Binh       | 38.0     | 39.5       | 0.96        |
| Thanh Hoa       | 32.4     | 30.9       | 1.05        |
| Nghe An         | 32.4     | 32.6       | 0.99        |
| Ha Tinh         | 35.5     | 36.1       | 0.98        |
| Quang Binh      | 30.4     | 30.8       | 0.99        |
| Quang Tri       | 27.1     | 22.1       | 1.22        |
| Thua Thien-Hue  | 19.1     | 14.2       | 1.35        |
| Da Nang         | 21.5     | 21.2       | 1.02        |
| Quang Nam       | 26.2     | 21.5       | 1.22        |
| Quang Ngai      | 25.5     | 21.6       | 1.18        |
| Binh Dinh       | 24.2     | 20.5       | 1.18        |
| Phu Yen         | 22.1     | 18.4       | 1.20        |
| Khanh Hoa       | 21.1     | 19.1       | 1.11        |
| Ninh Thuan      | 14.8     | 13.4       | 1.11        |
| Binh Thuan      | 17.4     | 15.2       | 1.14        |
| Kon Tum         | 18.6     | 16.2       | 1.15        |
| Gia Lai         | 17.8     | 16.1       | 1.11        |
| Dak Lak         | 23.2     | 22.1       | 1.05        |
| Dak Nong        | 22.9     | 20.5       | 1.12        |
| Lam Dong        | 23.6     | 22.1       | 1.07        |
| Binh Phuoc      | 19.6     | 18.5       | 1.06        |
| Tay Ninh        | 17.2     | 15.5       | 1.11        |
| Binh Duong      | 23.3     | 25.7       | 0.91        |
| Dong Nai        | 22.5     | 22.6       | 0.99        |
| Ba Ria-Vung Tau | 19.8     | 18.6       | 1.07        |
| HCMC            | 20.5     | 21.2       | 0.96        |

| Province   | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male/Female |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Long An    | 17.6     | 15.5       | 1.13        |
| Tien Giang | 18.2     | 14.6       | 1.25        |
| Ben Tre    | 17.5     | 13.7       | 1.28        |
| Tra Vinh   | 16.0     | 11.6       | 1.38        |
| Vinh Long  | 18.5     | 15.0       | 1.23        |
| Dong Thap  | 15.6     | 12.7       | 1.22        |
| An Giang   | 12.8     | 10.7       | 1.20        |
| Kien Giang | 15.6     | 12.0       | 1.30        |
| Can Tho    | 15.4     | 14.4       | 1.07        |
| Hau Giang  | 16.1     | 11.8       | 1.36        |
| Soc Trang  | 13.9     | 10.5       | 1.32        |
| Bac Lieu   | 15.1     | 11.3       | 1.34        |
| Ca Mau     | 16.8     | 11.7       | 1.44        |

### 12) Highest professional and technical qualification attained, by sex and urban/rural setting, 2009

|                  | High school degree | Vocational degree | Junior college degree | Bachelor degree | Post-graduate degree |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Urban male (%)   | 6.5                | 8.1               | 2.2                   | 11.8            | 0.8                  |
| Urban female (%) | 2.5                | 7.1               | 2.8                   | 8.7             | 0.4                  |
| Rural male (%)   | 2.5                | 4.3               | 1.1                   | 1.8             | 0.04                 |
| Rural female (%) | 1.0                | 2.6               | 1.4                   | 1.2             | 0.02                 |

### 13) Migrants by sex and age group in 2009

| Age   | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|-------|----------|------------|
| 5-9   | 2.3      | 2.1        |
| 10-14 | 1.9      | 1.7        |
| 15-19 | 5.7      | 8.5        |
| 20-24 | 10.0     | 17.0       |
| 25-29 | 8.2      | 11.6       |
| 30-34 | 5.4      | 5.2        |
| 35-39 | 3.5      | 3.1        |
| 40-44 | 2.2      | 2.1        |
| 45-49 | 1.7      | 1.6        |
| 50-54 | 1.2      | 1.3        |
| 55-59 | 0.7      | 0.9        |
| 60-64 | 0.4      | 0.5        |
| 65-69 | 0.3      | 0.4        |
| 70-74 | 0.2      | 0.3        |
| 75-79 | 0.1      | 0.3        |
| 80+   | 0.1      | 0.3        |

### 14) Migrant groups by sex from 1989 to 2009

|                              | 2009     |            | 1999     |            | 1989     |            |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                              | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) |
| Intra-district migration     | 36.4     | 63.6       | 41.8     | 58.2       | -        | -          |
| Non intra-district migration | 49.8     | 50.2       | 49       | 51         | -        | -          |
| Inter district migration     | 43.4     | 56.6       | 45.2     | 54.8       | 48.2     | 51.9       |
| Non district migration       | 49.5     | 50.5       | 48.9     | 51.1       | 47.2     | 52.9       |
| Inter provincial migration   | 47       | 53.1       | 50       | 50         | 57.3     | 42.7       |
| Non provincial migration     | 49.3     | 50.7       | 48.8     | 51.2       | 47.2     | 52.8       |

### 15) Percentage of Inter-district and Inter-provincial migrants by province, 2009

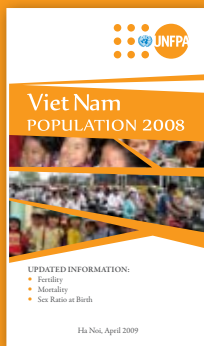
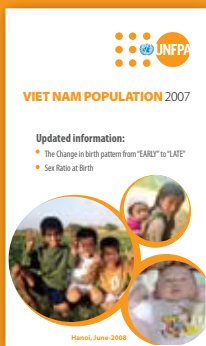
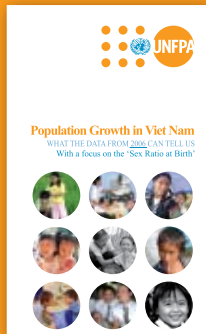
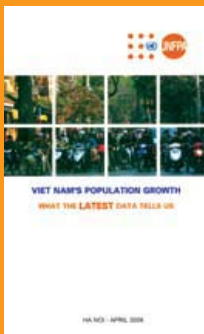
| Province    | Inter - district migration |                 |             | Inter - provincial migration |                 |             |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|             | Male (Number)              | Female (Number) | Male/Female | Male (Number)                | Female (Number) | Male/Female |
| Ha Noi      | 97,897                     | 125,188         | 0.78        | 179,133                      | 203,697         | 0.88        |
| Ha Giang    | 2,787                      | 4,688           | 0.59        | 3,454                        | 3,698           | 0.93        |
| Cao Bang    | 3,353                      | 5,206           | 0.64        | 5,349                        | 3,377           | 1.58        |
| Bac Kan     | 1,237                      | 2,831           | 0.44        | 3,250                        | 3,081           | 1.05        |
| Tuyen Quang | 3,799                      | 5,553           | 0.68        | 3,304                        | 4,619           | 0.72        |
| Lao Cai     | 3,395                      | 4,561           | 0.74        | 5,378                        | 5,286           | 1.02        |
| Dien Bien   | 3,656                      | 4,107           | 0.89        | 3,598                        | 3,301           | 1.09        |
| Lai Chau    | 1,285                      | 1,562           | 0.82        | 8,702                        | 6,748           | 1.29        |
| Son La      | 11,798                     | 12,388          | 0.95        | 7,256                        | 5,932           | 1.22        |
| Yen Bai     | 2,327                      | 4,002           | 0.58        | 3,467                        | 3,729           | 0.93        |
| Hoa Binh    | 1,981                      | 4,179           | 0.47        | 4,889                        | 5,854           | 0.84        |
| Thai Nguyen | 5,303                      | 10,093          | 0.53        | 15,483                       | 15,729          | 0.98        |
| Lang Son    | 2,270                      | 4,462           | 0.51        | 4,598                        | 4,182           | 1.1         |
| Quang Ninh  | 3,860                      | 5,877           | 0.66        | 16,011                       | 13,834          | 1.16        |
| Bac Giang   | 4,448                      | 8,271           | 0.54        | 4,634                        | 6,960           | 0.67        |

| Province       | Inter - district migration |                 |             | Inter - provincial migration |                 |             |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                | Male (Number)              | Female (Number) | Male/Female | Male (Number)                | Female (Number) | Male/Female |
| Phu Tho        | 3,782                      | 8,802           | 0.43        | 5,259                        | 8,615           | 0.61        |
| Vinh Phuc      | 5,439                      | 8,892           | 0.61        | 9,691                        | 10,687          | 0.91        |
| Bac Ninh       | 2,813                      | 5,718           | 0.49        | 13,095                       | 16,613          | 0.79        |
| Hai Duong      | 11,714                     | 21,091          | 0.56        | 14,049                       | 19,429          | 0.72        |
| Hai Phong      | 24,555                     | 34,272          | 0.72        | 23,664                       | 23,873          | 0.99        |
| Hung Yen       | 2,946                      | 6,481           | 0.45        | 12,463                       | 15,695          | 0.79        |
| Thai Binh      | 3,527                      | 7,891           | 0.45        | 4,848                        | 8,459           | 0.57        |
| Ha Nam         | 975                        | 2,534           | 0.38        | 3,282                        | 5,489           | 0.6         |
| Nam Dinh       | 5,786                      | 9,507           | 0.61        | 7,991                        | 10,932          | 0.73        |
| Ninh Binh      | 4,156                      | 4,633           | 0.9         | 8,174                        | 6,479           | 1.26        |
| Thanh Hoa      | 16,795                     | 25,097          | 0.67        | 9,873                        | 10,121          | 0.98        |
| Nghè An        | 26,148                     | 34,091          | 0.77        | 13,866                       | 14,486          | 0.96        |
| Ha Tinh        | 5,298                      | 8,001           | 0.66        | 6,687                        | 6,423           | 1.04        |
| Quang Binh     | 3,997                      | 5,247           | 0.76        | 3,771                        | 3,776           | 1           |
| Quang Tri      | 3,079                      | 4,981           | 0.62        | 2,982                        | 3,465           | 0.86        |
| Thua Thien-Hue | 7,187                      | 9,946           | 0.72        | 12,393                       | 14,581          | 0.85        |

| Province   | Inter - district migration |                 |             | Inter - provincial migration |                 |             |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|            | Male (Number)              | Female (Number) | Male/Female | Male (Number)                | Female (Number) | Male/Female |
| Da Nang    | 24,595                     | 26,761          | 0.92        | 36,357                       | 44,967          | 0.81        |
| Quang Nam  | 6,153                      | 11,872          | 0.52        | 7,126                        | 8,377           | 0.85        |
| Quang Ngai | 2,871                      | 5,647           | 0.51        | 3,566                        | 4,777           | 0.75        |
| Binh Dinh  | 8,181                      | 13,546          | 0.6         | 8,901                        | 9,627           | 0.92        |
| Phu Yen    | 4,458                      | 6,121           | 0.73        | 4,490                        | 3,490           | 1.29        |
| Khanh Hoa  | 5,710                      | 9,592           | 0.6         | 9,168                        | 12,735          | 0.72        |
| Ninh Thuan | 2,720                      | 3,416           | 0.8         | 2,923                        | 2,760           | 1.06        |
| Binh Thuan | 3,228                      | 4,233           | 0.76        | 8,165                        | 7,661           | 1.07        |
| Kon Tum    | 3,212                      | 3,277           | 0.98        | 9,645                        | 7,782           | 1.24        |
| Gia Lai    | 4,141                      | 5,472           | 0.76        | 19,633                       | 19,447          | 1.01        |
| Dak Lak    | 9,781                      | 12,473          | 0.78        | 24,865                       | 23,202          | 1.07        |
| Dak Nong   | 3,676                      | 3,075           | 1.2         | 21,931                       | 18,929          | 1.16        |
| Lam Dong   | 9,076                      | 11,273          | 0.81        | 25,391                       | 27,198          | 0.93        |
| Binh Phuoc | 3,260                      | 4,024           | 0.81        | 17,353                       | 18,692          | 0.93        |
| Tay Ninh   | 7,273                      | 9,870           | 0.74        | 7,711                        | 9,459           | 0.82        |
| Binh Duong | 9,578                      | 11,261          | 0.85        | 231,213                      | 268,568         | 0.86        |

| Province   | Inter - district migration |                 |             | Inter - provincial migration |                 |             |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|            | Male (Number)              | Female (Number) | Male/Female | Male (Number)                | Female (Number) | Male/Female |
| Dong Nai   | 18,172                     | 25,505          | 0.71        | 111,441                      | 123,608         | 0.9         |
| BR-VT      | 4,404                      | 5,380           | 0.82        | 28,825                       | 27,948          | 1.03        |
| HCMC       | 247,922                    | 264,793         | 0.94        | 483,688                      | 549,103         | 0.88        |
| Long An    | 6,519                      | 12,026          | 0.54        | 17,875                       | 21,419          | 0.83        |
| Tien Giang | 7,899                      | 12,162          | 0.65        | 9,352                        | 14,770          | 0.63        |
| Ben Tre    | 4,809                      | 7,833           | 0.61        | 5,250                        | 8,070           | 0.65        |
| Tra Vinh   | 6,341                      | 9,553           | 0.66        | 4,736                        | 6,055           | 0.78        |
| Vinh Long  | 5,419                      | 8,745           | 0.62        | 9,811                        | 11,743          | 0.84        |
| Dong Thap  | 8,808                      | 13,552          | 0.65        | 7,676                        | 11,093          | 0.69        |
| An Giang   | 12,368                     | 18,300          | 0.68        | 7,537                        | 10,579          | 0.71        |
| Kien Giang | 7,580                      | 10,679          | 0.71        | 9,747                        | 9,887           | 0.99        |
| Can Tho    | 8,309                      | 10,941          | 0.76        | 25,225                       | 30,363          | 0.83        |
| Hau Giang  | 2,072                      | 3,385           | 0.61        | 4,178                        | 7,218           | 0.58        |
| Soc Trang  | 5,218                      | 7,368           | 0.71        | 4,838                        | 6,308           | 0.77        |
| Bac Lieu   | 2,389                      | 3,466           | 0.69        | 2,510                        | 3,528           | 0.71        |
| Ca Mau     | 8,337                      | 11,080          | 0.75        | 3,533                        | 4,144           | 0.85        |





*These publications can be accessed via webpage:  
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**UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND IN VIET NAM**

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