

Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021



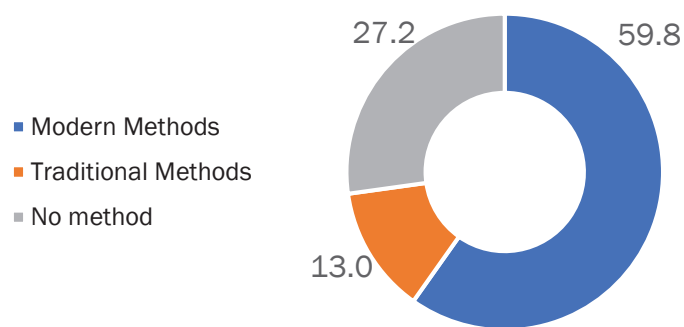
Contraception

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



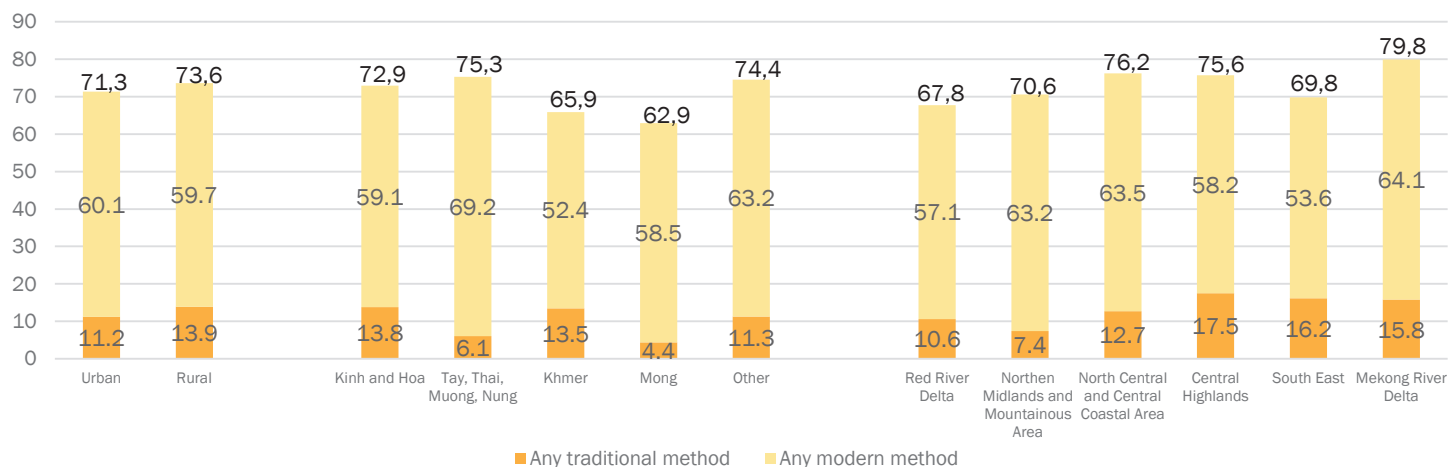
Percentage of contraceptive use among currently married/in union women

Any Contraception Methods



Modern Contraception Methods

Modern methods	Percentage
Female sterilization	1.6
Male sterilization	0.0
IUD	23.7
Injectables	2.0
Implants	0.3
Pill	16.0
Male condom	15.3
Female condom	0.7
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.1
LAM	0.1



Key Messages

- Seventy-three percent of women age 15-49 years, currently married or in union report using any contraceptive method of which 59.8 percent use modern methods and 13 percent traditional methods.
- Of modern contraceptive methods, IUD remains a dominant method (23.7 percent), then pills (16 percent) and male condoms (15.3 percent) while injectables, implants and female condoms are accounted for a small proportion.
- The use of modern contraceptive methods is lower among women who reside in the South East region (53.6 percent) and belong to Khmer ethnic group (52.4 percent).
- The use of traditional contraceptive methods is higher among those who reside in the Central Highland (17.5 percent) and South East regions (16.2 percent) and age 40-49 years (over 16 percent).

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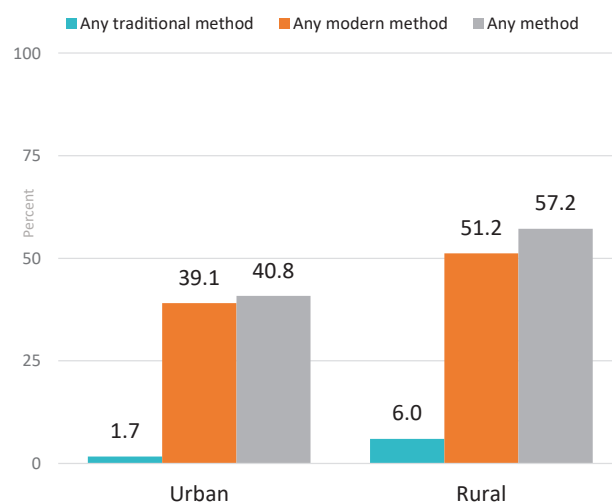
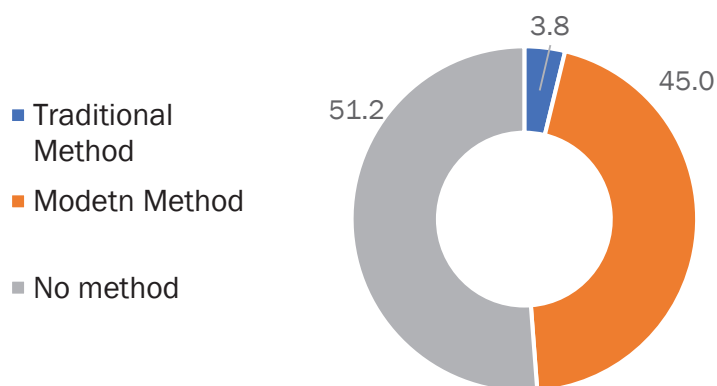
Contraception

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



Percentage of contraceptive use among unmarried/not in union sexually active women

Any Contraception Methods



Key Messages

- Among sexually active women who were currently not married or not in union age 15-49 years, 48.8 percent report using any method of contraception of which 45.0 percent modern methods and 3.8 percent traditional methods.

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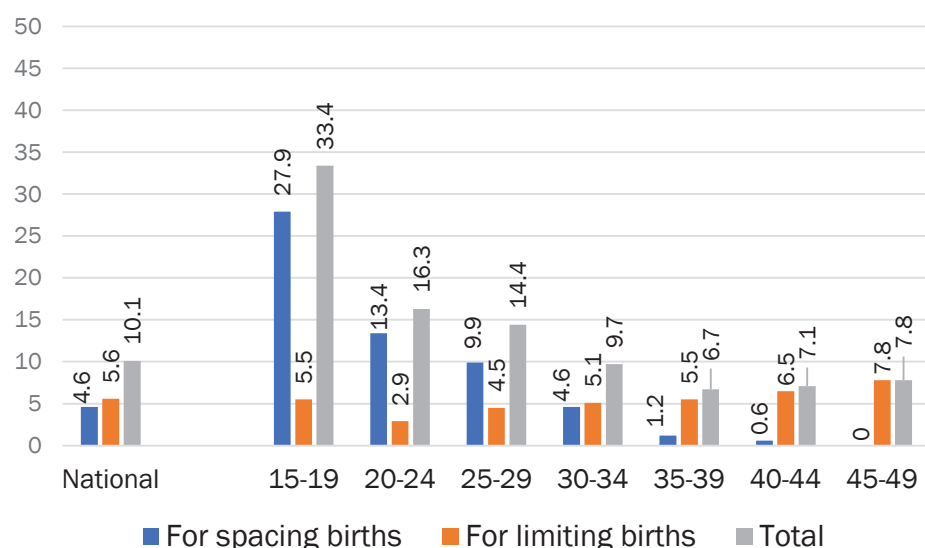


Unmet need for family planning

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



Unmet need for family planning (for currently married/in union women)



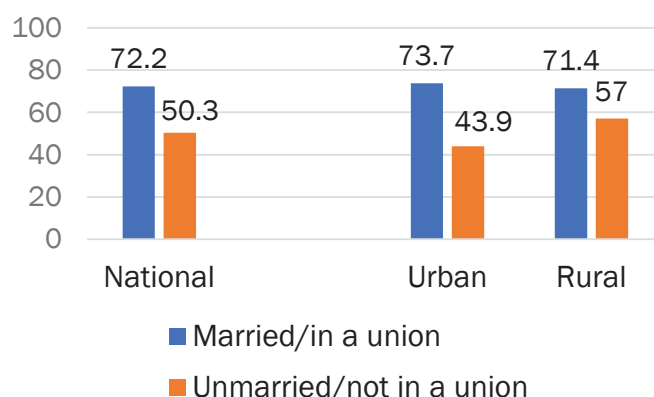
Key Messages

- The total unmet need for family planning for women who are currently married or in union is 10.1 percent (4.6 percent for spacing births and 5.6 percent for limiting births).
- For sexually active women who are currently unmarried or not in union, the total unmet need for family planning was much higher, 40.7 percent (20.4 percent for spacing births and 20.3 percent for limiting births).

Unmet need for family planning
(for currently sexually active unmarried/not in
union women)

	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total
National	20.4	20.3	40.7
Urban	25.7	22.6	48.3
Rural	14.8	17.9	32.7

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with
modern methods



- The demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods for women who are married/in a union is accounted for 72.2 percent, much higher than that of those who are sexually active but unmarried/not in a union, 50.3 percent.

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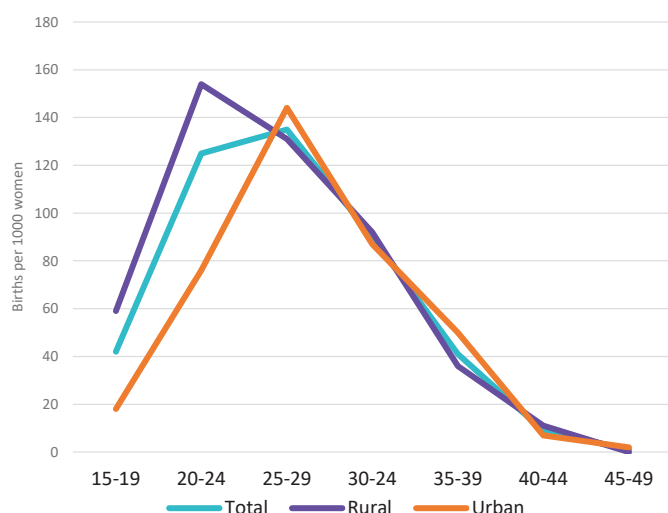


Childbearing

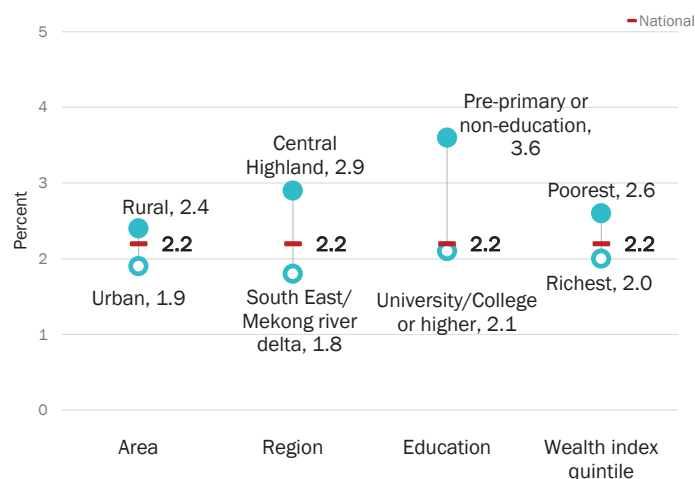
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



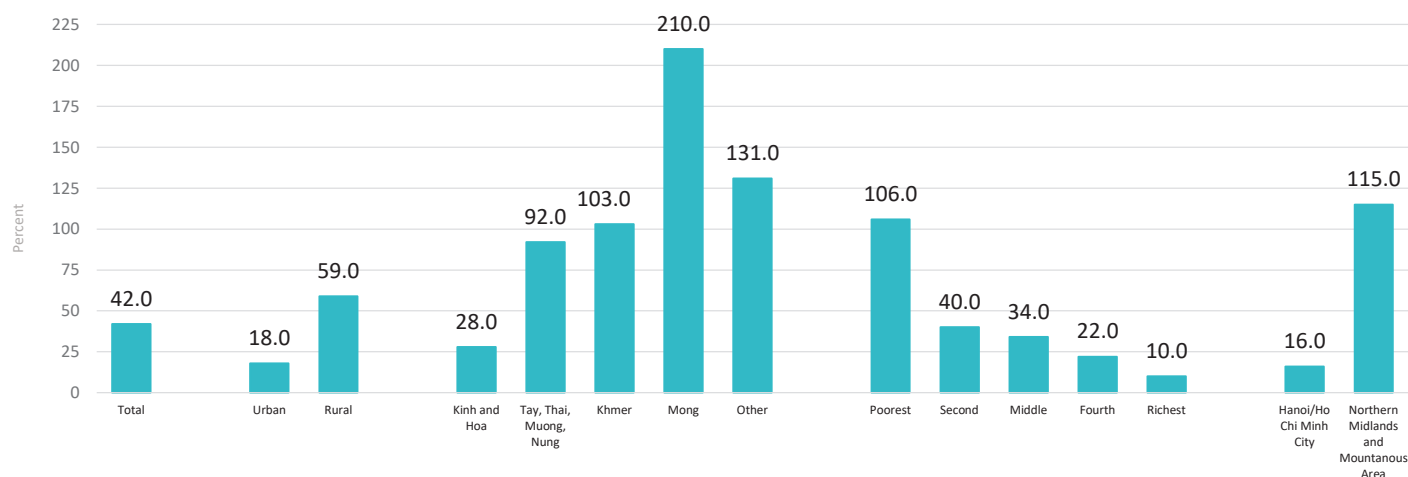
Age Specific Fertility Rates



Total Fertility Rate



Adolescent birth rate



- The age specific fertility rate (ASFR) peaks among women age 25 - 29, with an average of 135 live births for every 1,000 women, followed by women age 20 - 24, 125 live births per 1,000 women, and women age 30 - 34 years, 90 live births per 1,000 women.
- Nationally, the adolescent birth rate is 42 live births per 1,000 women. This rate in the Kinh/Hoa ethnic group is 28 live births per 1,000 women while it reaches 210 live births per 1,000 women in Mong ethnic group, i.e. 7.5 times higher than that of the Kinh per Hoa group.
- The adolescent birth rate is higher among those living in the Northern Midland and Mountain region (115 live births per 1,000 women) and among the poorest women (106 live births per 1,000 women).
- Nationally, the total fertility rate (TFR) is estimated at 2.2 children per woman.