Overall, 73.5 percent of women age 30–49 years have ever heard or read about cervical cancer (85.0 percent in urban and 66.7 percent in rural areas).

Twenty-eight percent are screened for cervical cancer: 13.6 percent have one cervical cancer screening test and 14.6 percent have two or more. This rate is 10.1 percent among the poorest women compared to 46.4 percent in the richest women.

Sixty-two percent of women and adolescent age 15-29 years have ever heard, read or talked about human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination (73.1 percent in urban and 56 percent in rural areas).

The HPV vaccination rate is 12.0 percent (15.6 percent in urban and 9.2 percent in rural areas). This rate among the poorest women is only 2.1 percent compared to 19.8 percent among the richest women.
The mean age at the first and the last HPV vaccination among women age 15–29 years was 19.2 and 20.0 years respectively, far later than that recommended by the WHO.

The average interval between the first and the last injection was 1.1 years.

Midlands and mountains area have heard or read 60% of women age 30-49 in the Northern region. Overall, 62.4 percent of respondents reported ever hearing, reading or talking about HPV vaccination.

Respondents who resided in Ha Noi had a greater awareness of cervical cancer the most at university/college level (86.2 percent) than those residing in central highland (43.4 percent). Awareness was very high among respondents with a tertiary degree (86.8 percent) with no education (14.6 percent) or belonging to the richest wealth index quintile (83.6 percent) compared to women in the lowest quintile (33.3 percent).

The proportion of women aged 30-49 who have had cervical cancer screening tests in Vietnam is far later than that recommended by the WHO. The average interval between the first and the last injection was 1.1 years.

The percent of women age 30-49 who have heard of cervical cancer is very low at the university level (18%). Awareness was very high among university or college educated women (86.2 percent) compared to women with no education (14.6 percent) or belonging to rural areas (60%).

Mean age of HPV vaccination among those women age 15-29 years who had HPV vaccination:

- National: 19.2 years at first vaccination and 20.0 years at last vaccination.
- Urban: 18.7 years at first vaccination and (19.4) years at last vaccination.
- Rural: 19.9 years at first vaccination and (20.7) years at last vaccination.
- Aged 15-19: 14.6 years at first vaccination and 15.1 years at last vaccination.
- Aged 20-24: 19.3 years at first vaccination and 20.0 years at last vaccination.
- Aged 25-29: 22.1 years at first vaccination and 23.0 years at last vaccination.

Mean number of years between first and last vaccination:

- National: 1.1 years.
- Urban: (1.1) years.
- Rural: (1.0) years.
- Aged 15-19: 0.8 years.
- Aged 20-24: 1.1 years.
- Aged 25-29: 1.3 years.

**Key Messages**

- The mean age at the first and the last HPV vaccination among women age 15–29 years was 19.2 and 20.0 years respectively, far later than that recommended by the WHO.
- The average interval between the first and the last injection was 1.1 years.