FIGURES

ON ETHNIC MINORITY

WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Based on the Results of the Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minority Groups in Viet Nam 2015

COMMITTEE FOR ETHNIC MINORITY AFFAIRS
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) is the United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: Increasing women's leadership and participation; Ending violence against women; Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; Enhancing women's economic empowerment; and Making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015
BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF 53 ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS IN VIET NAM 2015

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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Viet Nam Country Office

304 Kim Ma, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Tel: +84 4 3850 0100

Fax: +84 4 3726 5520

Website: http://vietnam.unwomen.org

The view expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.
Foreword

The idea to develop this report was formed when the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and General Statistics Office published the primary analytical results of the Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minority Groups in Viet Nam 2015. This is the most important, comprehensive and detailed data set on ethnic minority groups which have been collected and analyzed by Viet Nam for the first time in order to help the Government develop, implement and monitor the policies in ethnic minority areas. However, in this first publication, most of the data was not disaggregated by sex.

Ethnic minority and mountainous area accounts for nearly three fourth of the country’s natural area and is the main residing area of 53 ethnic minority groups with 13.38 million people accounting for 14.52% of the country’s population. Ethnic minority and mountainous area has a strategic position which is particularly important in terms of socio-economics, national defence, security and ecological environment with high potential and advantages in agriculture, forestry, hydroelectricity, mineral, tourism and border gate economics. However, ethnic minority and mountainous area remains the most disadvantaged area with craggy, complicated divided terrain, regularly affected by natural disasters, scattered population, low intellectual level, poor socio-economic infrastructure, underdeveloped production and poverty rate is much higher than the country’s average level. In the past year, Viet Nam has had many policies which supported the development of ethnic minority and mountainous area in various fields and areas, however the development trend has not been met and policy implementation showed a lot of constraints and limitation.

Gender gaps among EM groups, between EM groups and Kinh ethnic group remains large and persists in various socio-economic areas. EM groups are disadvantaged compared to the ethnic majority group in education and employment; possibilities of changing house, job; access to financial services, production resources such as land, access to market due to being attached to stereotypes and other cultural barriers. Within EM community, women and girl are often the most disadvantaged in the possibilities of access to opportunity, resource, representation. Gender issues in EM area have not been analysed systematically as the data were neither disaggregated by sex nor completely collected and this hindered the development, implementation, and monitoring of gender-responsive policies, programs for the development of EM and mountainous area. In 2014, the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs promulgated the “Statistical Indicator System on Ethnic Work” including 119 indicators which reflect the situation, results of ethnic work; serve for the leadership and management of state management agencies; and is the basis for the assessment, forecast, strategy, policy making and development of socio-economic plan of the

1 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
3 Circular No. 06/2014/TT-UBDT dated 10 December 2014 of the Minister, Chair of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on the promulgation of Indicator System on Ethnic Work.
country and ethnic work in every period. Most of statistical indicators on Ethnic Work have been disaggregated into
groups by sex. However, in the past time, the collection and use of statistical data on ethnic work in general and
gender statistical data in ethnic area remain a lot of constraints of which many indicators have not been able to
collect data periodically and some others did but without accuracy and timeliness.

In 2014, the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs promulgated the “Statistical Indicator System on Ethnic Work”
with 119 statistical indicators, most of which are disaggregated by sex and were designed to support leadership
and state management agencies in evaluation, forecasting, policy making, and the development of socio-economic
plans. So far, collecting and using statistical indicators on ethnic minorities, especially gender statistics, has been
a challenge. Many constraints remain, and implementation has fallen short of expectations for timeliness and
accuracy in the collection of data on some statistical indicators.

To encourage agencies, organizations and individuals in the society in general, particularly those working on with
ethnic minority affairs, to pay attention and use gender statistics in developing, implementing and monitoring
sustainable socio-economic development policies, with financial support from the Government of Ireland, the
Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and UN Women commissioned this report on “Figures on Ethnic Minority
Women and Men in Viet Nam 2015”. The report presents the latest available data from official sources including
the Statistical Reporting System of the State Management Agencies and the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam.
The report presents statistics on ethnic minority women and men in 2015 by topic: (i) population; (ii) access to
infrastructure and assets; (iii) employment and income; (iv) education and training; (v) social-cultural affairs; (vi)
health and environment sanitation; and (vii) participation in governance and leadership.

Information and data in the report were gathered from: Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority
groups 2015; statistical reporting system of state management agencies and national surveys conducted by
General Statistics Office such as Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 (VHLSS), Labour Force Survey
2015 (LFS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 (MICS) and Population Change and Family Planning Survey as of
1/4/2014. Regrettably, some important contents of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority
groups were not disaggregated by sex including “Social security”, “Poverty reduction” and “Prestigious person in
ethnic minority community”, therefore those topics were not included in this report.

We hope this report will provide readers useful information and data, and also help to evaluate the situation of
gender relations, gain deeper understanding of gender inequality existing in ethnic minority areas and groups.

Comments and feedback on the report are highly appreciated and maybe addressed to: Department of Ethnic
Minorities, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, 80 Phan Dinh Phung, Ba Dinh District, Ha Noi, Tel: 024.373.49892,
Email: vudantocthieuso@cema.gov.vn.
Acknowledgements

This publication was developed within the framework of the project on “Empowering ethnic minority women in Viet Nam through gender responsive ethnic minorities policies and programmes” and was implemented by the Department of Ethnic Minorities - Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) with financial support from the Government of Ireland. The Project Management Unit would like to convey our heartfelt thanks to the drafting and design team including Ms. Nguyễn Thị Bích Thúy (Director of the Research Centre for Female Labourers and Gender, Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs - Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs), Mr. Nguyễn Hữu Minh (Director of the Institute for Family and Gender Studies), Ms. Vũ Phương Ly (Programme Specialist, UN Women Viet Nam Country Office) and Mr. Nguyễn Hoàng Hiệp (graphic designer).

The board of editors would also like to express our sincere thanks to Ms. Nguyễn Thị Tư (Director of the Department of Ethnic Minorities - Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs) and other officials from the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs and Ethnic Minority Board at the provincial and city level for their active participation and contribution through consultation workshops during the development and finalization of this report. On this occasion, we would like to convey our gratitude to the leaders of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs for creating favourable conditions for us to develop and publish this report.

Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and UN Women would like to thank the Government of Ireland for its generous support to gender equality in ethnic minority areas in Viet Nam.
# Table of contents

Foreword ..................................................................................................................................................................................3

Acknowledgements .............................................................................................................................................................5

Acronyms and abbreviations ............................................................................................................................................7

Part 1. Introduction .............................................................................................................................................................11

  1. Concepts .....................................................................................................................................................................12
  2. Statistics on ethnicities and gender in Viet Nam ..................................................................................................14
  3. Sources of information and data ...........................................................................................................................16

Part 2. Figures on Ethnic Minority Women and Men by categories ...........................................................................19

  1. Population .................................................................................................................................................................20
  2. Infrastructure and assets ...........................................................................................................................................52
  3. Employment and income .........................................................................................................................................72
  4. Education and training .............................................................................................................................................92
  5. Cultural and social affairs ........................................................................................................................................112
  6. Health and environment sanitation .......................................................................................................................126
  7. State officials and Party members ..........................................................................................................................148

BIBLIOGRAPHY .................................................................................................................................................................164

ANNEXES .............................................................................................................................................................................166
## Acronyms and abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMA</td>
<td>Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs</td>
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<td>GGI</td>
<td>Gender Gap Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>GII</td>
<td>Gender Inequality Index</td>
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<td>GSO</td>
<td>General Statistics Office of Viet Nam</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFS</td>
<td>Labour Force Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFR</td>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMAM</td>
<td>Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHLSS</td>
<td>Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Population by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 July 2015 ................................................................................................................................. 28
Figure 1.2: Population ratio of ethnicities with the populations over 1 million, by 3 main age groups and by sex, 2015 ........................................... 30
Figure 1.3: Percentage of ethnic minority people living in ethnic minority areas by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 July 2015 ........................................... 32
Figure 1.4: Number of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity ................................ 33
Figure 1.5: Percentage of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity ....................... 34
Figure 1.6: Percentage of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex, and by rural-urban areas, socio-economic region and province/city .......................................................................................................................... 36
Figure 1.7: Number of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by child marriage status, sex, and ethnicity ................................................... 38
Figure 1.8: Percentage of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by early marriage status, sex and ethnicity ......................................................... 40
Figure 1.9a: Number of child married ethnic minority people (under 16) by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015 ............................................................ 42
Figure 1.9b: Number of child married ethnic minority people by sex, rural-urban area, socio-economic region and province/city as of 1 August 2015 ... 44
Figure 1.10: Percentage of ethnic minority women giving birth to a third child or more by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015 .......... 46
Figure 1.11: Estimation of total fertility rate (TFR) of ethnic minority women aged 15-49 by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015 ............ 47
Figure 1.12: Estimation of Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for ethnic minority women aged 15-49 by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015 ........ 48
Figure 1.13: Life expectancy by sex and ethnicity, 2015 ............................................................................................................................................ 49
Figure 1.14: The sex ratio of ethnic groups with populations over 1 million, 2015 ................................................................................................. 50
Figure 2.1: Structure of ethnic minority households by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ................................. 58
Figure 2.2: Percentage of households living in temporary houses by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ...................... 60
Figure 2.3: Percentage of households possessing a telephone (landline or mobile) by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 .. 61
Figure 2.4: Percentage of households possessing a computer by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ....................... 61
Figure 2.5: Percentage of households connected to Internet (wireless, cable or 3G networks) by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ......................................................................................................................... 62
Figure 2.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by sex and ethnicity of head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ....... 62
Figure 2.7a: Average distance (km) from home to primary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ........................................... 63
Figure 2.7b: Average distance (km) from home to lower secondary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ............................ 64
Figure 2.7c: Average distance (km) from home to upper secondary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household .............................. 65
Figure 2.7d: Average distance (km) from home to medical clinics by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ............................................. 66
Figure 2.7e: Average distance (km) from home to hospitals by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ........................................................... 66
Figure 2.7f: Average distance (km) from home to markets, business centres by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ............................... 67
Figure 2.8a: Percentage of ethnic minority households possessing assets by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015 ....... 68
Figure 2.8b: Percentage of households possessing a motorcycles by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ................................................. 69
Figure 2.8c: Percentage of households possessing television set by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household ................................................................. 70
Figure 2.8d: Percentage of ethnic minority households possessing tractors/soil cultivators by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household .......................... 71
Figure 3.1: Employed population at 15 years and above by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015 .................................................................................................. 77
Figure 3.2: Percentage of employment aged 15 and above by economic sector, ethnicity and sex, as of 1 August 2015 ................................................................. 78
Figure 3.3: Employment structure of people aged 15 and above by sex, occupation and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ................................................................. 80
Figure 3.4: Percentage of employment of ethnic minority people by sex, economic sector and education qualification, as of 1 August 2015 ......................... 82
Figure 3.5a: Unemployment by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ................................................................................................................................. 83
Figure 3.5b: Unemployment rate by sex, ethnicity and rural-urban area, as of 1 August 2015 ................................................................................................. 84
Figure 4.1: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read, write and understand any language (Vietnamese, or any ethnic minority language, or foreign language) by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015 .................................................. 96
Figure 4.2: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read, write and understand any language (Vietnamese, or any ethnic minority language, or foreign language) by sex and age groups as of 1 August 2015 .................................................. 98
Figure 4.3: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read and write in Vietnamese by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ........... 100
Figure 4.4: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read and write in Vietnamese by sex and age groups, as of 1 August 2015 ...... 102
Figure 4.5a: Percentage of students attending the right educational level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ................................................. 103
Figure 4.5b: Percentage of students at primary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ...................... 104
Figure 4.5c: Percentage of students at lower secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 .......... 105
Figure 4.5d: Percentage of students at upper secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ...... 106
Figure 4.6: Number of ethnic minority teachers in ethnic minority communes by sex, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, as of 1 August 2015 ........ 107
Figure 4.7: Percentage of trained people aged 15 and above by sex, highest technical qualification and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ........................................ 108
Figure 4.8: Percentage of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above without technical qualifications by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015 ...................... 109
Figure 5.1a: Percentage of ethnic minority people knowing their own ethnic group language by sex ................................................................. 116
Figure 5.1b: Percentage of ethnic minority people knowing their own ethnic group language by sex and age group .......................................................... 117
Figure 5.2a: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing their own traditional dances by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household .................................................................................................................. 118
Figure 5.2b: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing their own traditional dances by sex and age groups of the head of the household .................................................................................................................. 119
Figure 5.3a: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to use their own traditional musical instruments by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household .................................................................................................................. 120
Part 1

INTRODUCTION
1. Concepts

**Gender equality**

Gender equality indicates that men and women have equal positions and roles, are provided conditions and opportunities to develop their capacities for the development of the community, families and equally enjoy the achievements of that development.

(Article 5, Law on Gender Equality adopted by the National Assembly, 10th session of the XI Legislature on 29 November 2006).

**Gender discrimination**

Gender discrimination is the restriction, exclusion, non-recognition or disregard the roles and positions of men and women, causing inequality between men and women in various aspects of social and family life.

(Article 5, Law on Gender Equality adopted by the National Assembly, 10th session of the XI Legislature on 29 November 2006).

**Discrimination against women**

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides the following definition: “Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of gender which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”.

**“Dual” or “alternate” discrimination**

“Dual” or “alternate” discrimination means that a person is discriminated against based on two or more characteristics.

For example, ethnic minority women may encounter discrimination in their communities on the basis of gender, while also encountering discrimination from other communities because of their ethnicity.

(UN Women Viet Nam and the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs, 2016).
**Indirect discrimination**

Indirect discrimination in relation to laws, policies or regulations appears to be non-problematic (neutral) but it bears discriminatory impact on a specific group of people.

For example, the requirement that the schools must use the languages of the ethnic majorities may lead to indirect discrimination against ethnic minority children due to language barriers.

(Report “Strengthening laws and policies in Viet Nam to empower ethnic minority women and girls” by UN Women Viet Nam and the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, 2016).

**Measures to promote gender equality**

Measures to promote gender equality are issued by the State where large differences between men and women exist in positions, roles, conditions, opportunities for capacity development and the enjoyment of the benefits of development, and where the regulations have failed to reduce those inequalities. Measures to promote gender equality are implemented for a certain duration and are discontinued when the objective of gender equality has been achieved.

(Article 5, Law on Gender Equality adopted by the Naional Assembly, 10th session of the XI Legislature on 29 November 2006)

**Temporary special measures**

Temporary special measures are the instruments aiming at achieving true equality for disadvantaged groups. For example, providing conditions for disadvantaged groups to be treated favourably in the issues such as employment, housing, education and culture. These measures may include legislation, budget and management at all administrative levels of the authorities as well as plans, policies and programmes.

(Article 4(1) of CEDAW and CEDAW Committee, Recommendation No.25 on temporary special measures (2004), paragraph 12 and 38).
Terms related to “ethnic minority” under the laws of Viet Nam

*Ethnic minorities* are the ethnicities with the smaller number of population than that of ethnic majority within the territory of Viet Nam.

*Ethnic majority* is the ethnicity with the population accounting for more than 50 per cent of total country population according to the national census.

*Ethnic minority area* is the area where many ethnic minorities live together, forming a stable community in the territory of Viet Nam.

*Ethnic minority with a very small population* is the ethnic group with the population of less than 10,000.

*Ethnic minorities with exceptional difficulties* meet the following three criteria: (i) the percentage of poor households in a village is over 50 per cent of the national rate; (ii) development indicators on education and training, community health and population quality are all below 30 per cent of the national average level; and (iii) essential technical infrastructure is of low quality and only meets minimum needs of the inhabitants.

**Identification of ethnic minorities:** Each ethnic minority has its own name and is identified according to the criteria which are recognized by the law and in line with the expectation of ethnic minority people. Ethnic minorities shall be determined and announced according to legal regulations.

(Article 4, Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP dated 14 January 2011 on ethnic work of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)

*Ethnic minority households* must satisfy at least one of the following three conditions: (i) household head is an ethnic minority; (ii) spouse of household head is an ethnic minority; (iii) households with 50 per cent or more ethnic minority people.

2. Statistics on ethnicities and gender in Viet Nam

Indicator System on Ethnic Work

Article 17 of Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP dated 14 January 2011 on ethnic minority work regulates that “To develop the national statistical indicator system on ethnicities, to communicate and to report periodically and regularly on socio-economic, security, national defence, natural disaster and flood situation in ethnic minority areas”.

Circular No. 06/2014/No-UBDT dated 10 December 2014 of the Minister, Chair of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on the issuance of Indicator System on Ethnic Work includes a set of statistical indicators which reflect the situation and results of ethnic minority work to collect statistical information for directive provision and operation of the state management agencies as well as for the basis of assessment, forecast, strategy and policy making, and developing socio-economic development plan of the country and ethnic work in each period.

The Statistical Indicator System on Ethnic Work includes the following:

A. Statistical indicators related to ethnic minority people

a) Population: eight indicators, disaggregated by sex;
b) Employment and income: seven indicators, disaggregated by sex;
c) Income and expenditure (household level): two indicators;
d) Poverty and social security: seven indicators;
e) Social safety and judicial order: nine indicators, disaggregated by sex;
f) Cultural and social affairs: 11 indicators, disaggregated by sex;
g) Access to education: seven indicators, disaggregated by sex;
h) Access to health care: 15 indicators, disaggregated by sex;
i) Access to social, economic infrastructure: 18 indicators;
j) Membership in political party, role as state officials: five indicators, disaggregated by sex;
k) Religion: three indicators.
B. Statistical indicators related to state management of ethnic work

a) Human resources for ethnic minority workers: five indicators, disaggregated by sex;
b) Finance for ethnic work: five indicators;
c) Inspection of ethnic work: four indicators;
d) International cooperation of ethnic work: seven indicators, disaggregated by sex; and
e) Human resource training: eight indicators, disaggregated by sex.

However, the fact of periodically collecting statistical data according to indicator system of ethnic work still faces many difficulties, some indicators cannot collect data periodically, some others collected data, but accuracy and timeliness are not ensured, not meeting the requirements of policymaking and state management in ethnic minority areas.

Gender statistics in ethnic minority sector

So far, there has not been an official gender statistical indicator system for ethnic minorities for policymaking, state management and scientific study. Although some indicators in the current Statistical Indicator System on Ethnic Work⁴ are designed to be disaggregated by sex, they are incomplete and fragmented and even very important indicators, such as “Poverty and social security”, are not disaggregated by sex. In fact, sex disaggregated data have been overlooked in the process of collecting statistics and reporting in ethnic areas. Those limitations will hinder the development, implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive development policies and programmes in mountainous and ethnic minority areas.

3. Sources of information and data

This report presents data and information in tables or charts, in absolute or relative numbers. Every table and chart has a clear description of the measurement unit and calculation method.

In this report, an indicator is defined as a quantitative or quantitative variable that allows to verify changes produced by development supporting intervention with respect to what was planned. This is the definition introduced by the United Nations in Viet Nam in terminologies used in result-based monitoring, evaluation

⁴ Circular No. 06/2014/TT-UBDT dated 10 December 2014 of the Minister, Chair of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on the promulgation of Indicator System on Ethnic Work.
and management. However, in Vietnamese legal normative documents regarding statistics, the indicator is often called a “statistical indicator.” Therefore, this report uses the term of “statistical indicator” to be consistent with Viet Nam documents.

The data and information in the report were calculated from results of the national surveys conducted by the General Statistics Office (GSO) or surveys of ministries, sectors, agencies and organizations. In addition, the report uses data and information collected from the official statistical reporting system of the state management agencies in Viet Nam. Readers should note the sources the data and information when referring to this report.

Key sources of data and information used in this report:

Survey on the Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minority Groups (GSO)

Facing the constraints of sex-disaggregated statistical figures for ethnic minority groups, the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and GSO have advised and submitted to the Prime Minister for promulgation of the Decision No. 02/QĐ-TTg dated 5 January 2015 approving the Scheme of Survey and collecting information on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups. The survey contributed to the development of information and a statistical data system for state management regarding ethnic work. This was the first time Viet Nam conducted a separate specialized survey on ethnic minority people.

Survey objectives

The sampling survey and it was conducted for the two main objectives:

1. Collecting information on population, income, housing conditions of the households to reflect the situation of 53 ethnic minorities groups to develop statistical indicators under the National Statistical Indicator System and Indicator System for Ethnic Minority Work for developing and making policies for the socio-economic development of ethnic minority areas.

2. The survey shall be the basis for establishing information and statistical data system on ethnic minorities in Viet Nam

Survey time: The time to identify actual household residents for collecting household information was 0 hour on 1 August 2015.
Population Change and Family Planning Survey 2014 (GSO)

This sampling survey is conducted annually on 1 April to collect information on population, population changes (birth, mortality and migration), use of contraceptive methods and women’s reproductive health.

Labour Force Survey 2015 (GSO)

This is one of the surveys under the national survey program conducted annually by GSO to collect information on the quantity and quality of the labour force participating in the labour market of the whole country, regions and cities, provinces under the government management.

Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 (GSO)

This survey aims at systematically monitoring the living standards of all levels of people in Viet Nam; monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Comprehensive Strategy on Growth and Poverty Reduction which contributes to the assessment of implementation results of the Millennium Development Goals and socio-economic development goals of Viet Nam.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 (MICS) (GSO)

This survey is part of the global MICS programme, and was conducted with technical and financial support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The survey collected information on a series of globally comparable indicators reflecting the actual status of women and children. Countries can use MICS data for policymaking and to design national programmes. The data were also used to monitor the implementation of and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments. The latest survey sample size in 2014 consisted of 8,355 households selected from 64 cities/provinces nationwide.

Other sources

Some data are available through periodic reporting systems of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs and other relevant ministries and sectors.
Part 2

FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN
1 POPULATION

This section provides information on population characteristics including scale, structure by sex, age group, marital status, fertility rate and average life expectancy.

Data in this section were calculated from the results of the 2015 Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups, Population change and family planning survey as of 1 April 2014 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 of General Statistics Office.
Population scale of ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam.

Currently there are 54 ethnic groups living together in Viet Nam, including the Kinh ethnic group at 85.50% per cent of the population and 53 other ethnic minority groups making up the remaining 14.50% per cent. The survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed a total population of 13.38 million ethnic minority people, with 6.72 million males (50.21 per cent) and 6.66 million females (49.79 per cent). Six ethnic minority groups have a population over 1 million people: Tày (1.76 million); Thái (1.72 million); Mường (1.39 million); Khmer (1.29 million); Mông (1.25 million); and Nùng (1.02 million). Six ethnic minority groups with the populations under 1,000 people are: Ngái (806); Si La (783); Pu Péo (736); Rơ Măm (483); Brâu (806); and Õ Đu (406).\(^5\) (Figures 1.1)

Ethnic minority people live mostly in hamlets and villages in 5,453 communes in 463 districts within 51 of the 63 cities/provinces nationwide. Nearly 90 per cent of all ethnic minority people live and do business in ethnic minority areas. If they move to another area, they often move to areas with similar social-cultural conditions. 48/53 EM groups live in EM areas.\(^6\) (Figure 1.3)

**Age-sex structure of EM population** is affected by fertility and mortality level. Differences in fertility and mortality as well as changes over time have resulted in different age-sex structures of various ethnic minority groups. The survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that Mông had the highest share of people aged 0-14 years at 42.66 per cent of the total population (male: 43.21 per cent; female: 42.11 per cent). In contrast, the Kinh ethnic group had the lowest percentage of population aged 0-14 at 22.53 per cent (male: 23.27 per cent; female: 21.36 per cent).

**As a share of the total population**, people aged 65 and older in the Kinh ethnic group accounted for 8.73 per cent (male: 7.09 per cent; female: 10.29 per cent), compared to only 3.00 per cent of the Mông (male: 2.22 per cent; female: 3.79 per cent).\(^7\) (Figure 1.2)

**Sex ratio of the population** is an important indicator when reviewing population structure by sex. Sex ration of the population of every EM group depends on sex ratio at birth and the difference in mortality level by sex. The sex ratio of Vietnamese population was 96.9 males/100 females in 2014 which tended to decrease compared to 97.6 males/100 females in 2009.\(^8\)

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\(^5\) GSO, Results from Population change and family planning as of 1/4/2014 and Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

\(^6\) GSO, Results from Population change and family planning as of 1/4/2014 and Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

\(^7\) GSO, Results from Population change and family planning as of 1/4/2014 and Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

\(^8\) GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.
Results from the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups showed the difference of sex ratio of ethnicities with over 1 million population. The Kinh ethnic group had the lowest sex ratio of 94.48 males/100 females. The second lowest was Khmer with 96.46 males/100 females. Thai, Tay, Mon, Muong and Nung EM groups had sex ratio of over 100 males compared to 100 females: 100.61 males/100 females, 100.78 males/100 males, 101.42 males/100 females, 103.09 males/100 females, 104.45 males/100 females respectively.

Among EM groups with population of less than 1 million, the highest sex ratios include Ơ Đu (113.30 males/100 females), Cơ Lao (112.34 males/100 females) and Ngài (182.69 males/100 females). (Figure 1.14)

Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) in Viet Nam tended to increase overall from 24.1 years in 1999 (male: 25.4 years; female: 22.8 years) to 24.9 years in 2014 (male: 26.8 years; female: 22.9 years). SMAM increasing level of males is higher than that of females in this period has widened gender difference from 2.6 years in 1999 and 3.9 years in 2014. SMAM for men and women of 53 EM groups were 22.11 years and 19.94 years respectively. By ethnic minority group, Brâu females had the lowest SMAM at 16.28 years. A few ethnic minority groups had SMAM below 20 years for males: Xinh Mun (19.35 years); Lự (19.46 years); Mông (19.47 years); and Kháng (19.74 years).

Early marriage is any marriage where one or both partners have not reached the minimum age stipulated by the Marriage and Family Law 2014 (20 years for men; 18 years for women). Early marriage may create difficulties for young couples in ensuring livelihood security for themselves and for their children, and early marriages lead to greater risk of maternal and child health complications.

The Population Change and Family Planning Survey 2014 showed 2.61 per cent of all marriage nationwide were early marriage. The Kinh ethnic group had the lowest child marriage rate of 1.48 per cent while child marriage among the 53 ethnic minority groups was 26.59 per cent on average (male: 26.04 per cent; female: 27.12 per cent).

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that some groups had very high early marriage rates (over 50 per cent) such as Ơ Đu 72.73 per cent (male: 72.73 per cent; female: 72.73 per cent), Mông 59.66 per cent (male: 66.19 per cent; female: 53.46 per cent), Xinh Mun 5634 per cent (male: 61.25 per cent; female:
51.35 per cent), La Ha 52.76 per cent (male: 56.43 per cent; female: 49.35 per cent), Rơ Măm 50 per cent and Brâu 50 per cent. Some groups had child marriage rates of 40–50 per cent including Lự, Cơ Lao, Mường, La Hủ, Khơ Mú, Lợ, Hà Nhị, Sì La, Gia Rai, Phù Lá, Chứt, Kháng and Chu Ru. (Figure 1.8)

Early marriage is more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas. Nearly one third of marriages in ethnic minority groups in rural areas were early marriages, at 28.08 per cent (male: 27.63 per cent; female: 28.51 per cent). This is roughly double the corresponding rate of 13.41 per cent (male: 11.96 per cent; female: 14.79 per cent) in urban areas.\(^{16}\)

As of 1 August 2015, among six socio-economic regions, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas and the Central Highlands had equally high child marriage rates of 29.67 per cent (33,499 cases) and 29.64 per cent (10,217 cases) respectively. The South East had the lowest child marriage rate at 12.99 per cent.\(^{17}\)

In all, 16 cities/provinces had over 1,000 people in child marriages, including: Sơn La, Hà Giang, Gia Lai, Điện Biên, Lai Châu, Lào Cai, Đà Lạt, Cao Bằng, Yên Bái, Nghệ An, Thanh Hoá, Tuyên Quang, Hòa Bình, Lâm Đồng, Lạng Sơn and Bình Phước (in descending order). Ten cities/provinces had from 500 to under 1,000 early marriage cases, 15 cities/provinces had from 100 to under 500 early marriage cases and a further 10 cities/provinces had fewer than 100 early marriage cases.\(^{18}\) (Figure 1.9)

**Child marriage in ethnic minority regions:** According to Viet Nam Child Law (2016),\(^ {19}\) Article 1 regulates that “A child is a person under the age of 16”. Child Law, Article 6 strictly prohibits “child sex abuse” as well as “organizing, supporting, inciting and forcing children to get married”.\(^ {20}\) However, the results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that there were 2,991 cases of child marriage involving children under age 16. The number of girls in child marriages was 3.4 times more than boys (685 boys; 2,306 girls). Among the 53 ethnic minority groups, child marriages were found in 42 groups, of which six groups had more than 100 child marriages, 13 groups had between 10 and under 100 child marriages, and 23 groups had up to ten child marriages.\(^ {21}\)

The Mông ethnic group has the highest number of child marriages at 1,262 cases (463 boys; 799 girls), followed by Thái, 459 cases (0 boys; 459 girls); Dao, 264 cases (143 boys; 121 girls); Khmer, 189 cases (4 boys; 85 girls);

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16 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
17 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
18 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
21 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Gia Rai, 174 cases (11 boys; 162 girls); and Ba Na, 120 cases (16 boys; 104 girls).\footnote{GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.} (Figure 1.9a)

Rural areas had 2,841 cases of child marriage (635 boys; 2,206 girls), 19 time higher than urban areas where there were 150 cases (50 boys; 100 girls).

Child marriage took place in 40 cities/provinces nationwide. In nine provinces, there were more than 100 child marriages, in 21 provinces there were 10-99 child marriages and in 10 provinces there were 1-9 child marriages. The provinces with greatest number of child marriages were as follows: Sơn La, 734 cases (125 boys; 608 girls); Hà Giang, 332 cases (163 boys; 169 girls); Gia Lai, 281 cases (27 boys; 254 girls); Lào Cai, 217 cases (111 boys, 106 girls); Cao Bằng, 206 cases (74 boys; 132 girls); Lai Châu, 198 cases (79 boys; 119 girls); Đăk Lắc, 117 cases (21 boys; 96 girls); Thanh Hóa, 112 cases (31 boys; 81 girls); and Điện Biên, 112 cases (13 boys; 99 girls).\footnote{GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.} (Figure 1.9b)

**Consanguineous marriage** is one of the social issues that existed for a long time in ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam. Law on Marriage and Family of Viet Nam\footnote{Marriage and Family Law No. 52/2014/QH13 came into effect 1 January 2015.} regulates cases where marriage is forbidden including “getting married or living as a couple between people of the same direct bloodline”.

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed 47,224 cases of consanguineous marriage, involving 22,247 males (47.11 per cent) and 24,977 females (52.89 per cent). In 15 ethnic minority groups there were over 1,000 people in consanguineous marriages, while 12 groups had 100- under 1,000 people in consanguineous marriages and 19 groups had less than 100 people in consanguineous marriages. Only six groups had no consanguineous marriages: Ngái; Sila; Pu Péo; Rơ Măm; Brâu; and Ơ Đu. The consanguineous marriage rate\footnote{Percentage of consanguineous married people relative to total married people.} was high among some groups: Mạ, 43.78, per cent (male: 43.21 per cent; female: 44.29 per cent); Mảng, 43.00 per cent (male: 32.75 per cent; female: 51.92 per cent); Mnông, 40.02 per cent (male: 40.04 per cent; female: 40.01 per cent); and Xtiêng, 6.58 per cent (male: 35.02 per cent; female: 37.83 per cent). (Figures 1.4 and 1.5)

Consanguineous marriage occurs in both urban and rural areas. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups\footnote{GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.} showed that 40,834 people in rural areas were in consanguineous marriages (19,238 males; 21,596 females), which is 6.4 times higher than that of 6,390 people in urban areas (3,008 males; 3,382 females).
By region, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas had the highest number of consanguineous marriages involving 15,585 people (7,391 males; 8,195 females), followed by the Central Highlands with 10,196 people (4,722 males; 5,474 females). (Figure 1.6)

Consanguineous marriages took place in 50 cities/provinces nationwide, of which 17 cities/provinces had more than 1,000 cases, eight provinces had from 500 to 1,000 cases and 25 provinces had less than 500 cases. An Giang province had the greatest number of consanguineous marriages between 4,218 people (1,977 males; 2,242 females), followed by Sơn La, 4,086 people (1,981 males; 2,104 females); and Đắk Lắk, 2,810 people (1,284 males; 1,526 females). The provinces with more than 1,000 consanguineous marriages include Lâm Đồng, Trà Vinh, Gia Lai, Sóc Trăng, Bình Dương, Bộ Nông, Hà Giang, Bình Phước, Nghệ An, Yên Bái, Cao Bằng, Quảng Nam, Thanh Hóa and Lai Châu. (Figure 1.6)

**Fertility rate.** Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.38 children per woman, considerably higher than 2.02 children per woman of the Kinh ethnic group. Within 12 ethnic minority groups TFR was high (from 3 to under 5 children per woman) including Mường (4.61), Rơ Măm (4.32), Cống (4.13), La Hủ (4.00), Cơ Lao (3.83), Mông (3.57), Xơ Đăng (3.56), Chứt (3.51), Bru Văn Kiều (3.50), Mạ (3.50), Ban Na (3.11) and Mạ (3.01).

Attention should be paid to the contrary trend, as some ethnic minority groups had very low fertility below replacement (under 2.1 children per woman), including: Mường (2.09), Khmer (2.07), Sán Chay (2.07), Hrê (20.07), Bố Y (1.89), La Chí (1.71), Pu Péo (1.53) and Hoa (1.45). (Figure 1.11)

**Women give birth to three children or more.** The percentage of women giving birth to three children or more in Viet Nam has not increased generally over the period of 2004 -2014, but remained at 14-15 per cent. However, this trend varied between ethnic minority groups, rural-urban areas, different regions and cities/provinces. In general, the share of women giving birth to three children or more in Kinh ethnic group (13.58 per cent) was lower than the corresponding average rate of the 53 ethnic minority groups (17.66 per cent).
Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that some groups had very high percentages of women giving birth to third child or more children (over 40 per cent), including: Mảng (58.04 per cent), Chứt (46.29 per cent), La Hủ (43.60 per cent), Xơ Đăng (42.28 per cent) and Cống (40.15 per cent). Eight groups had more than 2,000 women giving birth to third child or more children, including: Mông (12,299 cases), Thái (3,976 cases), Gia Rai (3,090 cases), Khmer (2,656 cases), Mường (2,406 cases), Dao (2,297 cases), Ba Na (2,164 cases) and Tay (2,085 cases).33 (Figure 1.10)

**Life expectancy**34 Together with socio-economic development, life expectancy of Vietnamese people has gradually improved and reached 73.23 years of age, exceeding the common average level of the South-East Asia region (71 years of age) and ranking fifth out of 11 countries.35 The life expectancy of men (70.64 years) is lower than that of women (75.98 years).36

Life expectancy reflects the level of socio-economic development, living standards, access to health care and other factors, and it differs between ethnic groups. Life expectancy of the Kinh ethnic group reached 73.82 years in 2015 (male: 71.29 years; female: 76.51 years), nearly four years greater than the average life expectancy of the 53 ethnic minority groups at 69.88 years (male: 67.07 years; female: 72.86 years).

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that some groups had very low life expectancy: La Hủ 57.57 years (male: 54.45 years; female: 60.89 years); Lự 59.34 years (male: 56.24 years; female: 62.62 years); Mảng at 60.24 years (male: 57.15 years; female: 63.51 years); Si La 61.27 years (male: 58.20 years; female: 64.53 years); Rơ Măm 61.75 years (male: 58.69 years; female: 65.00 years); and Cơ Lao 61.81 years (male: 58.75 years; female: 65.06 years).37 (Figure 1.13)

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33 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
34 Life expectancy at birth or also called expectation of life at birth is a general indicator to assess the probability of dying of the population. This indicator is estimated from the life table presenting in details mortality pattern of a population by age based on mortality level of children under 1 year old.
36 GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.
37 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Figure 1.1: Population by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: person, percentage
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Population from 1 million people and above
Tày, Thái, Muông, Khmer, Mông, Nùng

Population from 100,000 to under 1 million people
Dao, Hoa, Gia Rai, E Đê, Ba Na, Xơ Đạng, Cô Ho, Sán Chay, Chăm, Sán Đin, Hrê, Ra-glai, Mnông

Population from 10,000 to under 100,000 people
Xtiêng, Bru Vân Kiểuu, Khơ mú, Thổ, Cô Tu, Giây, Giê Triêng, Tà-ôí, Ma, Cô, Chơ Ro, Xinh Mun, Hà Nhì, Chu Ru, Lào, Khäng, La Chi, Phủ Lã, La Hủ

Population from 1,000 to under 10,000 people
La Ha, Pà Thên, Chứt, Lự, Mảng, Lô Lô, Cô Lao, Bố Y, Công

Population under 1,000 people
Ngái, Si La, Pu Pêo, Rơ Măm, Brâu, Ò Đư

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
**Figure 1.2:** Population ratio of ethnicities with the populations over 1 million, by 3 main age groups and by sex, 2015

*Unit:* Percentage (%)
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 1.3: Percentage of ethnic minority people living in ethnic minority areas by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
FIGURE 1.4: Number of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity

Unit: person

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 1.5: Percentage of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity

Unit: per thousand (‰)
From 30(‰) to under 50(‰)
- Mạ, Mảng, Mnông, Xtiêng

From 10‰ to under 30‰
- Cơ Tu, Khơ mú, Cơ Ho, Chứt, Kháng, Khmer, Chăm, Bru Vân Kiểu, Đê, Chu Ru, Mông, Tà-ô"

Under 10‰
- La Chí, Gia Rai, Bố Y, La Hủ, Lở Lờ, La Ha, Xinh Mun, Cơ Lao, Cơ Phù Lá, Lào, Thái, Xơ Đăng, Ra-glai, Ba Na, Hrê, Dao, Gié Triêng, Nùng, Công, Lư, Pà Then, Hà Nhi, Sán Chay, Giây, Tây, Mường, Hoa, Sán Diu, Cho Ro, Thô

No consanguineous marriage
- Ngái, Si La, Pu Pêo, Rơ Măm, Brâu, O Đu

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 1.6:** Percentage of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex, and by rural-urban areas, socio-economic region and province/city

*Unit: per thousand (‰)*
From 1,000 cases and above
An Giang, Sơn La, Đắk Lắk, Lâm Đồng, Trà Vinh, Gia Lai, Sóc Trăng, Bình Dương, Đắk Nông, Hà Giang, Bình Phước, Nghệ An, Yên Bái, Cao Bằng, Quảng Nam, Thanh Hóa, Lai Châu

From 500 - 999 cases
Diễn Biên, Tuyên Quang, Kiên Giang, Lang Sơn, TP. Hồ Chí Minh, Bắc Can, Lào Cai, Hòa Bình

From 100 - 499 cases
Quảng Trị, Kon Tum, Thừa Thiên - Huế, Quảng Ngãi, Phú Yên, Phú Thọ, Thái Nguyên, Quảng Bình, Ninh Thuận, Bình Định, Bạc Liêu, Bạc Giang, Quảng Ninh

Under 100 cases
Bình Thuận, Vĩnh Long, Khánh Hòa, Tây Ninh, Hậu Giang, Đồng Nai, Cà Mau, TP. Hà Nội, TP. Cán Thơ, Vĩnh Phúc, Ninh Bình, Hà Tĩnh, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 1.7: Number of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by child marriage status, sex, and ethnicity

*Unit: person*

![Bar chart showing number of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by child marriage status, sex, and ethnicity.](chart.png)
From 1,000 cases and above
Sơn La, Hà Giang, Gia Lai, Điện Biên, Lai Châu, Lào Cai, Đắk Lắk, Cao Bằng, Yên Bái, Nghệ An, Thanh Hóa, Tuyên Quang, Hòa Bình, Lâm Đồng,.Lang Sơn, Bình Phước

From 500 to 999 cases
Kon Tum, Sóc Trăng, Bạc Can, Đắk Nông, Thái Nguyên, Quảng Ngãi, Quảng Nam, Ninh Thuận, Bạc Giang, Kiên Giang

From 100 to 499 cases
Quảng Tri, Phú Thọ, Trà Vinh, Phú Yên, Khánh Hòa, An Giang, Quảng Ninh, Thừa Thiên - Huế, Bình Dương, Bình Thuận, Bắc Liêu, Vĩnh Phúc, Quảng Bình, Đồng Nai, Bình Định

Under 100 cases
TP. Hà Nội, Tây Ninh, Cà Mau, TP. Cần Thơ, Ninh Bình, Hậu Giang, Vĩnh Long, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu, Hà Tĩnh, TP. Hồ Chí Minh

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 1.8: Percentage of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by early marriage status, sex and ethnicity

Unit: Percentage (%)
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 1.9a: Number of child married ethnic minority people (under 16) by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: person*
From 100 cases and above
Mông, Thái, Dao, Khmer, Gia Rai, Ba Na

From 10 to under 100 cases
Ê Đê, Tây, Mường, Hrê, Khơ mú, Ra-glai, Xinh Mun, Nùng, Mông, Xtiêng, Cơ Ho, La Ha, Brư Văn Kiêu

Under 10 cases
La Hủ, Giê Triêng, Xơ Đăng, Tà-ô, Chăm, Lào, Chu Ru, Kháng, Hòa, Mạ, Cơ Tú, Mảng, Chơ Ro, La Chí, Sán Diu, Chứt, Giây, Cống, Phú Lã, Cơ Lao, Lự, Lô Lô, Pà Thèn

No cases
Sán Chay, Thọ, Cơ, Hà Nhị, Ngái, Bố Y, Sĩ La, Pu Péo, Rơ Măm, Brâu, O’Du

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 1.9b: Number of child married ethnic minority people by sex, rural-urban area, socio-economic region and province/city as of 1 August 2015

Unit: person
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 1.10: Percentage of ethnic minority women giving birth to a third child or more by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

13.58%  
17.66%

From 2,000 cases and above  
Mông, Thái, Gia Rai, Khmer, Muông, Dao, Ba Na, Tây

From 1,000 to 1,999 cases  
Xơ Đăng, Ê Đê, Nùng, Cơ Ho

From 500 to 999 cases  
Mnông, Chăm, Ra-glai, Bru Vân Kiều, Khơ mú, Hoa

From 100 to 499 cases  
Xtiêng, Giê Triêng, Sán Chay, Sán Dìu, Cơ Tu, Hrê, Ma, Tà-ôí, Cô, Xinh Mun, Thổ, Hà Nhì, Chơ Ro, Giây, La Hủ

Under 100 cases  
Chu Ru, Chứt, Mảng, Kháng, Lào, La Ha, Phụ Lá, Công, Lụ, La Chí, Cơ Lao, Pà Thén, Lìa Lì, Rơ Măm, Mỹ La, Bố Y, Brâu, Ngái, Pu péo, Ó Đu

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
**Figure 1.11:** Estimation of total fertility rate (TFR) of ethnic minority women aged 15-49 by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015

**Unit:** Number of children/woman

**Notes:** Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born live per woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the age-specific fertility rate throughout her childbearing years as observed during 12 months prior to the survey. TFR is one of the key measures reflecting fertility level.

**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014
Figure 1.12: Estimation of Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for ethnic minority women aged 15-49 by ethnicity, within 12 months prior to 1 August 2015

Unit: Number of live births / 1000 population

Notes: Crude birth rate (CBR) indicates the number of live births during 12 months prior to the survey per 1000 people.

CBR from 30‰ and above
- Ô Đu, Công, Mằng, La Hủ

CBR from 20‰ to under 30‰
- Mông, Xơ Đăng, Ma, Rơ Măm, Giề Triêng, Bru Vân Kiểu, Cơ Lao, Xinh Mun, Mnông, Cơ Tu, Ba Na, Chứt, Kho mú, Cho Ro, Pà Thền, Già Rai, La Ha, Hà Nhi, Cơ, Hrê, Chu Ru, Khách, Lưu, Si La, Tà-ôí, Cơ Ho, Ra-glai, Sán Diu, Brâu, Dao, Xtiêng, Tây, Lợ Lò, Thái, Lào, Chăm

CBR from 10‰ to under 20‰
- Giây, Hrê, Bố Y, Thổ, Pu Pêo, Nùng, Mường, La Chí, Khmer, Sán Sây

CBR under 10‰
- Hoa, Ngài

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014
Figure 1.13: Life expectancy by sex and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Year

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014
Figure 1.14: The sex ratio of ethnic groups with populations over 1 million, 2015

*Unit:* Men /100 women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>94.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tày</td>
<td>100.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thái</td>
<td>100.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mường</td>
<td>103.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>96.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>101.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nùng</td>
<td>104.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EM group</td>
<td>100.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014
This section provides information on ethnic minority households, housing status, assets, access to basic social services such as electricity, schools, medical stations, markets and so on. Data in this section were calculated from the results of the 2015 survey on 53 ethnic minority groups and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey that were gathered in 2014.
Heads of household by sex. In recent years, Viet Nam has progressed towards gender equality and the position of women in society and family has improved, nevertheless women remain disadvantaged relative to men, particularly in family life. The Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 showed that nationwide, one in four household heads are women (26.54 per cent, compared to 73.46 per cent of household headed by men). Of the more than 3 million ethnic minority households surveyed, 2.5 million were headed by men (82.32 per cent of households). Some half million households were headed by women (17.68 per cent of households). On average, ethnic minority women are household heads at a rate nearly 9 percentage points lower than the national average. In 10 ethnic minority groups, the percentage of households headed by women was less than 10 per cent: Lự (2.35 per cent); Cơ Lao (3.59 per cent); Mông (5.84 per cent); Pà Then (6.34 per cent); La Chí (6.56 per cent); O’Đu (7.07 per cent); Dao (8.19 per cent); Rơ Măm (8.26 per cent); Khơ Mú (8.96 per cent); and La hủ (9.32 per cent). (Figure 2.1)

Households residing in temporary houses. The share of ethnic minority households living in temporary shelter (15.27 per cent) is three times higher than that of Kinh households (5.18 per cent). A relatively positive finding among Kinh households was the percentage of households headed by women and living in temporary houses (4.53 per cent) was lower than the percentage headed by men (5.43 per cent). However, among the 53 ethnic minority groups the percentage of households headed by women and living in temporary houses (18.88 per cent) is higher than that of households headed by men (14.48 per cent) and four times higher than that of Kinh households headed by women (4.53 per cent). This reflects the dual impact of two elements of discrimination: ethnic minority status and gender. Some ethnic minority groups have high rate of living in temporary houses, including: Mường 47.57 per cent (male household head: 43.23 per cent; female household head: 71.97 per cent); Xin Mùn 34.84 per cent (male household head: 32.79 per cent; female household head: 52.97 per cent); Khơ Mú 37.34 per cent (male household head: 36.18 per cent; female household head: 49.08 per cent); La Hủ 36.18 per cent (male household head: 33.83 per cent; female household head: 46.79 per cent); and Khmer 38.34 per cent (male household head: 37.20 per cent; female household head: 41.01 per cent). (Figure 2.2)

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38 In the survey, “temporary house” indicated the type of house that does not guarantee the minimum convenient use level, lacking space for minimum living needs such as space for the kitchen, the toilet; house is built with temporary flammable materials with expected durability of less than five years, or does not guarantee the “three hard criteria” (hard floor, hard frame and hard roof) nor provide safety for inhabitants.

39 GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.

40 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Household assets.** In the past years, assets of Vietnamese households have increased in value and diversified according to type. Use of essential assets such as television sets and motorcycles in Kinh households and ethnic minority households was a contributing factor.

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that television sets are one of the most popular assets in ethnic minority households, present in 84.86 per cent of households (male household head: 85.4 per cent; female household head: 82.36 per cent), compared to 94.80 per cent of Kinh households (male household head: 94.03 per cent; female household head: 91.95 per cent). The second most popular asset is a motorcycle, owned by 80.59 per cent of ethnic minority households (male household head: 83.45 per cent; female household head: 67.30 per cent), nearly equal to 83.63 per cent of Kinh households (male household head: 87.77 per cent; female household head: 72.88 per cent). Notably, the percentage of households headed by women have motorcycle use over 16 percentage points lower than households headed by men. Ethnic minority groups with low percentages of households headed by women that own or use motorcycles include Mảng (15.90 per cent), La Hủ (17.37 per cent), Khơ Mú (30.12 per cent), Chứt (31.45 per cent), Ơ Đu (31.51 per cent), Ơm (33.06 per cent), Rơ Măm (35.37 per cent).41 (Figures 2.8a)

**Household access to information.** At the household level, telephone, computer and Internet connections can reflect information access. Differences in access to information between ethnic groups can be clearly seen, and differences between households headed by men and women are important to note.

**Households had telephone (landline or/and mobile).** In 2014, nearly 90 per cent of households nationwide possessed a telephone (landline or/and mobile).42 The data show gaps between households headed by men and women, and between Kinh households and ethnic minority households. Kinh households with a telephone account for 91.82 per cent of households (male household head: 94.20 per cent; female household head: 85.65 per cent),43 while in 2015 ethnic minority households with a telephone reached 75.59 per cent (male household head: 76.88 per cent; female household head: 69.70 per cent). (Figure 2.3)

**Households had computer.** In 2015, 21.25 per cent of households nationwide possessed a computer (male household head: 20.37 per cent; female household head: 23.69 per cent). There has been almost no difference between households headed by men or women in owning a computer, however the difference between ethnicities is quite large. While 23.44 per cent of Kinh households use computers, the corresponding rate in

41 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
42 GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.
43 GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.
ethnic minority households is only 7.70 per cent. Similarly, the percentage of the Kinh households headed by women using computer is 24.73 per cent, twice that of ethnic minority households headed by women (12.81 per cent). 36 ethnic minority groups have under 5 per cent of households with computers. 44 (Figure 2.4)

**Households connected to the Internet.** In 2015, households nationwide connected to the Internet (wireless access, cable or 3G) at rate of 15.76 per cent (male household head: 14.50 per cent; female household head: 9.24 per cent). While Kinh households with an Internet connection reached 17.71 per cent, the corresponding rate of ethnic minority households was only 6.50 per cent (male household head: 5.82 per cent; female household head: 11.81 per cent). Kinh households headed by women with Internet connection reached 20.47 per cent, nearly twice the rate of ethnic minority households headed by women (11.81 per cent). Households connected to the Internet were under 5 per cent in 41 ethnic minority groups, and some groups had no households headed by women and with internet connection (0 per cent), including Ò Đu, Brâu, Rơ Măm, Si La, M '<?, Chút, Kháng, Xinh Mun, Khơ Mú and Xtiêng. 45 (Figure 2.5)

**Household access to electricity grid.** Access to and use of electricity for lighting and living in Viet Nam has improved. In 2015, over 98 per cent of households nationwide used grid electricity (male household head: 97.91 per cent; female household head: 99.22 per cent). Some 96.65 per cent of ethnic minority households used grid electricity, a rate a little lower than the general nationwide rate. The gender difference is small in access to grid electricity for living, however, some ethnic minority groups living in high mountainous and remote areas have not received a high share of household use of grid electricity, including: M '<? (42.09 per cent), Lố Lô (46.35 per cent), La Hủ (48.02 per cent) and Khơ Mú (58.32 per cent). 46 (Figure 2.6)

**Long distance from home to school, hospital, market... can be barriers for EM women and girls in accessing to basic social services such as education, health care and participating into social and community activities...** Some reasons were that EM women owned and used personal means of transportation like car, motorcycle, bicycle, horse less than men while public transportation has not been developed in EM areas. In addition to that, traffic in mountainous road curves are dangerous that may be insecure and unsafe for women and children like kidnapping and abuse... These difficulties cause EM women and girl living in remotes areas with limited use of transportation more disadvantaged in accessing to basic social services.

44  GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
45  GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
46  GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Long distance from home to schools.** Viet Nam has invested in the system of primary schools for remote areas to enable all children to go to school. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that ethnic minority children travelled on average 2.5 km to reach primary schools. In some special cases, however, the distance to primary school is greater, specifically 19.9 km for Si La children and 14.5 km for Măng children. (Figure 2.7a)

Similarly, the average distance to lower-secondary schools of children of 53 ethnic minority groups is 3.6 km. However, 19.9km and 15.3km are average distances to lower-secondary schools for Si La and Mang children respectively. Children of other EM groups must travel a relatively far distances including Cong (10.5 km), Lo Lo (9.4 km), Ha Nhi and La Ha (8.5 km), Kho Mu and Mong (7.1 km).47

Efforts to shorten the distance to primary and lower-secondary schools have contributed to increasing the ratio of school-age ethnic minority girls at the right primary education level and equal to boys at lower-secondary education level. However, it is necessary to pay attention to access to school of children of some EM groups, especially girls still have to cross a far distance to school (refer to section 6 of this report). (Figure 2.7b)

On average, ethnic minority children must travel 11.7km to reach upper-secondary school. Some ethnic minority groups are 30-70km away from upper-secondary schools, and children must travel via dangerous mountainous and forest roads with difficult transportation. These groups include Ơ Đu, Rơ Măm, Măng, Công, La Hủ and Hà Nhi. Children must travel 20-30 km to upper-secondary schools from the following groups: La Ha, Chứt, Si La, Khơ Mú, Kháng, Bru Vân Kiều, La Chí, Pu Péo and Mông. The distance to upper-secondary school is 10-20 km for 21 ethnic minority groups. Children of only 17 groups cross an average distance of under 10 km to upper-secondary school.48 Where the distance is great, ethnic minority children attending upper-secondary schools can take lodging or attending boarding school, but this is more difficult for girls than for boys due to discrimination based on both sex and ethnicity. (Figure 2.7c)

Viet Nam has paid high priority on the learning of EM children, many specific education and training policies for EM people were implemented and promoted effectiveness in practice in which attention was paid to disadvantaged group like women and girls. However, the figure of far distance to school of children of some EM groups is not really “worth-while” for policy makers and education and training managers in order to ensure the right to education of all children in Viet Nam.

47 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
48 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Distance to medical settings.** One of the simple measures reflecting people’s access to basic health care is the average distance to the nearest medical settings (medical station, hospital). Long distance from medical settings make it more difficult for people to have basic health care. For “disadvantaged” EM women who encounter alternate discrimination based on sex and ethnicity, the far distance from medical settings will add disadvantageous elements, especially when being pregnant and giving birth.

**Average distance to medical station.** Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups showed that in 2015 EM households only crossed an average distance of 3.8km to the nearest medical station. However, attention should be paid to 13 EM groups with relatively far distances to medical stations including Mang (15.5km), Cong (11.2km), Lo Lo (10km), La Hu (9.1km) etc.⁴⁹ (Figure 2.7d)

**The average distance to the hospital** is 16.7 km for ethnic minority households. The distance to the hospital for 13 ethnic minority groups ranged from 30-80 km, specifically, Ô Đu (72 km), Rơ Măm (60 km), Hà Nhì (53.8 km), Chứt (48 km), La Hủ (39.2 km), Cống (37.6 km), Mảng (33.6 km), Xinh Mun (33.3 km), La Ha (32.6 km), Kháng (31.3 km) and Khơ Mú (31.9 km). Only four groups were within 10 km of the hospital, including Chinese (5.3 km), Khmer (8.6 km), Ngái (9.0 km) and Chăm (9.2 km).⁵⁰ (Figure 2.7e)

**The average distance to the markets and trade centres** for households in 53 ethnic minority groups is 9.1km. However, there are 15 groups with a distance to the markets and trade centres of 20-70 km or more. Conditions of travel include dangerous mountainous and forest roads. Ethnic minority women are less likely to use or own motorcycles, so travelling distances of over 10 km is a challenge for them.⁵¹ (Figure 2.7g)

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⁴⁹ GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
⁵⁰ GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
⁵¹ GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Figure 2.1: Structure of ethnic minority households by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Households headed by females from 20% and above
Chu Ru, Chơ Rơ, Brâu, Hoa, Ra-glai, Chăm, Khmer, Xtiêng, Cơ Ho, Mạ, Pu Péo, Sì La, Gie Triêng, Gia Rai, Công, Ê Đê

Households headed by females from 10% to under 20%
Chứt, Hrê, Mnông, La Hủ, Ba Na, Xơ Đăng, Tay, Ngái, Cơ, Thổ, Tà-ôí, Mường, Mảng, Hà Nhì, Xưng, Sán Dìu, Lô Lô, Lào, Bru Vân Kiều, Sán Chay, Cơ Tú, Thái, Gíay, Bố Y, Kháng, Xinh Mun, Phú Lá

Households headed by females under 10%
La Ha, Khơ mú, Ro Mảm, Dao, Ơ Đu, La Chí, Pà Then, Mông, Cơ Lao, Lư

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
**Figure 2.2:** Percentage of households living in temporary houses by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

- **Households headed by females living in temporary houses from 30% and above**
  - Mảng, Xinh Mun, Khơ mú, La Hủ, Khmer, La Ha, Kháng, Chứt, Bru, Vạn Kiều, Phú Lã

- **Households headed by females living in temporary houses from 20% to under 30%**
  - Brâu, Pà Thẻn, Lào, Rơ Măm, Thái, Sán Chay, Xtiêng, Cơ, Mông, Dao, Mnông, Lô Lô, Ê Đê, Tà-ôí

- **Households headed by females living in temporary houses from 10% to under 20%**
  - Xơ Đăng, Gia Rai, Hà Nhì, Ơ Đu, Hrê, Tày, Ba Na, Cơ Tu, Cơ Lao, Ngái, Mường, Mạ, Cơ Ho, Giế Triềng

- **Households headed by females living in temporary houses under 10%**
  - Ra-glai, Nùng, Thổ, Công, Chu Ru, Chơ, Ro, Chăm, Lữ, La, Chí, Giây, Sán Dìu, Bố Y, Hoa, Sì La, Pu Péo

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014*
**Figure 2.3:** Percentage of households possessing a telephone (landline or mobile) by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>53 EM groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94.20</td>
<td>85.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.88</td>
<td>69.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.4:** Percentage of households possessing a computer by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>53 EM groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.94</td>
<td>24.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>7.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Figure 2.5:** Percentage of households connected to Internet (wireless, cable or 3G networks) by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

![Percentage of households connected to Internet by sex and ethnicity](image)

**Figure 2.6:** Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by sex and ethnicity of head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

![Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by sex and ethnicity](image)

**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
**Figure 2.7a:** Average distance (km) from home to primary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: km*

- **Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools under 5km**
- **Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools from 5km to 10km**
- **Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools over 10km**

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 2.7b: Average distance (km) from home to lower secondary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

Unit: km

Households headed by females have the distance to lower secondary schools from 10km to 20km

Si La, Mảng

Households headed by females have the distance to lower secondary schools under 5km

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 2.7c: Average distance (km) from home to upper secondary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

Unit: km

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 2.7d: Average distance (km) from home to medical clinics by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

_Unit:_ km

Figure 2.7e: Average distance (km) from home to the hospitals by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

_Unit:_ km
**Figure 2.7g:** Average distance (km) from home to the markets, business centres by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: km*

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 2.8a:** Percentage of ethnic minority households possessing assets by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tractor, soil cultivator</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>15.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain milling machine</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>10.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pump</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television set</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric fan</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water dispenser</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>36.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>13.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioner</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.8b:** Percentage of households possessing a motorcycles by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit:* Percentage (%)

**EM Households headed by females possessing motorcycle from 50% and above**

Hoa, Chu Ru, Cơ Ho, Mạ, Chơ Ro, Nùng, Tây, PàThen, Xtiêng, Công, Ê Dè, Pu Pêo, Sán Dìu, Gia Rai, Dao, Ba Na, Bố Y, Chăm, La Chi, Sán Chay, Giáy, Muông, Brâu, Thô, Ngài, Lô Lô, Mnông, Khmer, Thái, Lự, Ra-glai, Giê Triêng, Mông, Lào, Phi Lào, Cơ Lào

**EM Households headed by females possessing motorcycle under 50%**

Hà Nhì, Tà-ổi, Hrê, Cơ Tu, Xơ Đặng, Brư Văn Kiêu, Kháng, Sĩ La, Xinh Mun, La Ha, Ro Măm, Cơ, O’Du, Chût, Khơ mú, La Hủ, Mảng

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 2.8c:** Percentage of households possessing television set by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

**EM Households headed by females possessing TV from 50% and above**

Hoa, Ngoại, Cơ Đu, Pu Pêo, Rơ Măm, Tay, Bố Y, Nùng, Chơ Ro, Mường, Chu Ru, Giấy, Sán Diu, Chăm, Cơ Ho, Thổ, Sán Chay, Ê Đê, Khmer, Mạ, Lự, Lào, Thái, Tà-óí, La Chí, Ra-glai, Gia Rai, Dao, Giê Triêng, Cống, Xtiêng, Ba Na, Phú Láz, Mnông, Cơ Tu, Lô Lô, Sì La, Brâu, Pa Thể, Hrè, Cơ Lào, La Ha, Bru Văn Kiều, Hà Nhi, Xơ Đàng

- Hoa: 97.97%
- Ra-glai: 83.96%
- Măng: 40.83%

**EM Households headed by females possessing TV under 50%**

Kháng, Cơ, Mong, Chứt, Khơ mú, Xinh Mun, La Hủ, Mând

- Hoa: 14.50%
- Ra-glai: 14.50%
- Măng: 14.50%

**Figure 2.8d:** Percentage of ethnic minority households possessing tractors/soil cultivators by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

**EM Households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators from 10% and above**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
<td>49.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bru Vân Kiều</td>
<td>42.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đû</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EM Households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators under 10%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bru Vân Kiều</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Đû</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
This section covers the employment and income situation of ethnic minority people. Data in this section were calculated from the 2015 survey on 53 ethnic minority groups and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 of General Statistics Office.
Ethnic minority people aged 15 and older have jobs. A notable characteristic of ethnic minority people is that they begin working at a very young age. This was reflected in the high percentage of ethnic minority people aged 15 and older who were employed in 2015 at 87.55 per cent (male: 91.81 per cent; female: 83.41 per cent), significantly higher than the corresponding rate of the Kinh ethnic group at 74.92 per cent (male: 79.10 per cent; female: 71.10 per cent).

Three groups with the lowest rate of employment for the population aged 15 and older are as follows: Khmer, 76.31 per cent (male: 86.83 per cent; female: 66.50 per cent); Chăm, 74.34 per cent (male: 84.79 per cent; female: 64.72 per cent); and Chinese, 66.89 per cent (male: 78.63 per cent; female: 55.90 per cent). Those rates are roughly equivalent to the employment rate among the Kinh ethnic group. (Figure 3.1)

Employment by economic sectors. Employment structure of EM people mostly attach to agriculture (cultivation, husbandry) and forestry. In agriculture-forestry production, most of EM people still apply backward production techniques with low productivity and yield. The custom of EM groups is that parents take children from a very young age to the field to make them familiarized with and gradually teach them farming skills. When they reach adolescence and can work independently, they reclaim and expand more natural soil for production. Thanks to such a simple livelihood, rate of employed EM people is very high compared to that of Kinh ethnic group. Percentage of EM people employed in agriculture is very high at 81.41%, twice as high as that of the Kinh ethnic group. Over 90% to 100% of people of 33 out of 53 EM groups are employed in agriculture. 100% of Brau and Xinh Mun people are employed in agriculture. (Figure 3.2)

Women of 53 ethnic minority groups work in agriculture sector more than men (male: 79.16 per cent; female: 83.81 per cent). 46 ethnic minority groups with the percentage of women working in agriculture is more than men with difference level from 1 per cent to 12 per cent. However, in seven ethnic minority groups, the proportion of women working in agriculture is lower than that of men from 2 per cent to 20 per cent consisting of Chơ Ro (male: 69.39 per cent; female: 49.97 per cent), Pu Péo (male: 84.21 per cent; female: 73 per cent), Xtiêng (male: 85.38 per cent; female: 74.97 per cent), Khmer (male: 60.68 per cent; female: 55.53 per cent), Chinese (male: 26.76 per cent; female: 23.39 per cent), and Chăm (male: 17.05 per cent; female: 16.44 per cent).

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52 According to the GSO 2014a: A person is considered to have a job if during the reference duration (the last seven days), that person has done any work (which is not forbidden by the law) to produce goods or provide services in order to make income for him/herself and his/her family. The work includes: (i) The work is paid remuneration/wage; (ii) Participating in production and business activities for making income; (iii) Family work without wage, remuneration.

53 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

54 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

55 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

56 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Among all ethnic minority groups, only Hoa has an employment structure with a share in industry and service sectors like the Kinh ethnic group. For other ethnic minority groups, there are constraints and barriers to transition in the employment structure, including educational level, limited technical expertise and disadvantaged social, economic and geographic conditions.

In 2015, the percentage of ethnic minorities employed in industry reached 8.71 per cent, roughly one third the national average (23.49 per cent) or the percentage of Kinh (26.39 per cent). The share of ethnic minority women employed in industry (6.23 per cent) was roughly half that of ethnic minority men (11.03 per cent) and far below the share of Kinh women employed in industry (21.71 per cent). Some ethnic minority groups had relatively high employment rates in industry, as follows: Cheo Ro, 31.77 per cent (male: 20.79 per cent; female: 43.24 per cent); Hoa, 26.44 per cent (male: 27.97; female: 24.43); Khmer, 24.23 per cent (male: 25.71 per cent; female: 22.43 per cent); and Sán Diu, 22.93 per cent (male: 30.68 per cent; female: 15.04 per cent).57

In 2015, 9.89 per cent of ethnic minorities were employed in service sectors, which was far below the national rate (31.27 per cent) or the percentage of Kinh (35.18 per cent). Some ethnic minority groups had a high rate of employment in service sectors, including the following groups: Hoa, 48.25 per cent; Chám, 23.52 per cent; Ngái, 20.83 per cent; Pu Péo, 17.94 per cent; and Khmer, 17.41 per cent. 58

On average, ethnic minority women are employed in service sectors at roughly a quarter the rate of Kinh women. There are significant differences between ethnic minority groups in the share of women employed in service sectors. The groups with the highest shares of women employed in service sectors include Chinese (52.18 per cent), Chám (25.26 per cent), Pu Péo (24.01 per cent), Khmer (22.04 per cent) and Ngái (18.84 per cent).59 (Figure3.2)

Employment structure

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that in 10 occupational groups, most ethnic minority workers participate in “simple labour” at 67.66 per cent (male: 68.70 per cent; female: 61.64 per cent), followed by “skilled labour in agriculture and forestry” at 17.59 per cent (male: 17.73 per cent; female: 16.78 per cent), “manual labour” at 4.92 per cent (male: 5.16 per cent; female: 3.52 per cent) and “sales and service person” at 4.37 per cent (male: 3.19 per cent; female: 11.25 per cent). Very few ethnic minority workers

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57 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
58 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
59 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
undertake occupations requiring medium and high-level knowledge and skills like “management labour”, “medium- and high-level expert”.

There are occupational differences by sex in sectors and occupations. More EM women than men are working in some occupations, especially “sales and service person”, EM women account for 4 times higher than men (male: 3.19%; female: 11.25%); “high-level expert” (male: 0.82%; female: 2.04%) or “medium-level expert” (male: 1.04%; female: 2.6%).60 (Figure 3.3)

**Educational and technical qualifications of ethnic minority workers.** Educational and technical qualifications of employed EM workers aged 15 and older is remarkably lower that that of the Kinh ethnic group. Results of the survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups showed that in 2015, the overall rate of employed workers aged 15 and older who underwent technical training nationwide was 19.9% which was 3.5 times higher than that of EM workers at 5.73%. The proportion of ethnic minority women undergoing professional technical training (5.72 per cent) is not significantly different from that of ethnic minority men (5.74 per cent),61 but among ethnic minority workers with vocational college qualifications, a higher percentage of women than men are employed (male: 2.14 per cent; female: 2.25 per cent).62 (Figure 3.4)

**Unemployment**

As analysed above, most EM people work and accept hard work, low income due to many factors. Therefore, unemployment of EM workers is very low compared to the national unemployment rate and that of the Kinh ethnic group. In 2015, the unemployment rate for ethnic minority workers was 0.89 per cent (male: 0.83 per cent; female: 0.96 per cent) compared to the national unemployment rate of 1.87 per cent (male: 1.94 per cent; female: 1.79 per cent). The higher the rate of employment in agriculture is among ethnic minority groups, the lower the unemployment rate, and some groups have no unemployment (0 per cent), including O, Đu, Rơ Măm, Pu Péo, Si La, Cơ Lao, Xinh Mun and La Chí.63 (Figures 3.5a and 3.5b)

**Income**

Income analysis from the results of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015 showed that “income gap” persists between EM and Kinh households, female and male household heads, households in

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60 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
61 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
62 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
63 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
rural and urban areas and in socio-economic regions.

Average income per month of ethnic minority households in 2015 was 1.161 million dong, equivalent to 45 per cent of the national average rate (2.605 million dong) and equal to 41 per cent of the average rate of the Kinh ethnic group (2,888 million dong).64

Income varied between rural and urban areas. In 2015, average income per month of ethnic minority households in rural areas was 1,028 million dong, equivalent to 45 per cent of the average income in urban areas of 2,287 million dong.65

Difference exists among socio-economic regions. Average income per capita per month of EM households in the North Central and Central coastal areas was lowest at only 873,000 dong/person/month which was equal to one third of that in the South East at 2,657,000 dong/person/month. Regional differences were also observed in income of ethnic minority households. Income was lowest in the North Central and Central Coastal Areas at only 873,000 dong, roughly one third of income in the South East (2,675 million dong).66

The Ngái group had the highest average income at 1,717 million dong and the Mảng group had the lowest income at 436,000 dong (male household head: 458,000 dong; female household head: 325,000 dong). Of the 53 ethnic minority groups, 34 groups had average income below 1 million dong including Khơ Mú 512,000 dong; (male household head: 393,000 dong; female household head: 785,000 dong), Lô Lô 523,000 dong; (male household head: 549,000 dong; female household head: 389,000 dong), Chứt 533,000 dong; (male household head: 560,000 dong; female household head: 397,000 dong).67

Overall, average income per capita per month of households headed by females are always higher than that of households headed by males in most of EM groups. Average income per month of ethnic minority households headed by women in 2015 was 1.463 million dong per month, 1.32 times higher than that of male household heads (1.110 million dong per month). The difference in average income is large in comparison to the corresponding difference between Kinh households which is only 1.08 times.68 (Figures 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8)

64 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
65 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
66 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
67 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
68 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Figure 3.1:** Employed population at 15 years and above by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

- **Employment rate from 90% and above**
  - Mông, Cơ Lao, Xinh Mun, La Ha, Lô Lô, Ba Na, Khơ mú, La Chi, Phụ Lả, Lự, Kháng, Pa Thén, La Hủ, Công, Xơ Đăng, Dao, Lào, Gia Rai, Mnông, Giay, Rơ Măm, Chu Rù, Pù Pêo, Thái, Hà Nhi, Mường, Giê Triêng, Sì La, Mằng, Bru Vân Kiều

- **Employment rate from 80 to under 90%**
  - Sán Chay, Ê Đê, Chứt, Ó Đu, Ra-glai, Nùng, Brâu, Thổ, Ma, Bố Y, Cơ Ho, Hrê, Cơ Tu, Sán Diu, Tay, Tà-ôì, Cơ Trư, Ngái, Xiêng

- **Employment rate under 80%**
  - Khmer, Chăm, Hoa

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015*
Figure 3.2: Percentage of employment aged 15 and above by economic sector, ethnicity and sex, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
53 EM groups

**Figure 3.3:** Employment structure of people aged 15 and above by sex, occupation and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers in sectors, levels and units</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level experts</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-level experts</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>4.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office staff, assistants</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service and sales staff</td>
<td>11.49</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>8.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicraftsmen and other relevant occupations</td>
<td>20.52</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine and equipment operators and assemblers</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled workers</td>
<td>36.67</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed force</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Category</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers in sectors, levels and units</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level experts</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-level experts</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office staff, assistants</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service and sales staff</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries</td>
<td>17.73</td>
<td>16.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicraftsmen and other relevant occupations</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine and equipment operators and assemblers</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled workers</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>61.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed force</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**53 EM groups**

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**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015
Figure 3.4: Percentage of employment of ethnic minority people by sex, economic sector and education qualification, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Qualification</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ungraduation from primary education</td>
<td>29.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>25.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary education graduation</td>
<td>25.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary education graduation</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary vocational training</td>
<td>9.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>8.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational college</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.5a: Unemployment by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 3.5b: Unemployment rate by sex, ethnicity and rural-urban area, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 3.6: Average income per capita per month by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Thousand dong / person / month
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIETNAM 2015

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 3.7: Average income per capita per month by sex of the head of the household, 2015

*Unit: percent*

**Average income per capita from 2-3 million dong/person/month**
- Hoa

**Average income per capita from 1-2 million dong/person/month**
- Ngái, Chơ Ro, Khmer, Sán Điu, Chàm, Brâu, Tày, Xtiêng, Mạ, Nùng, Muông, Pu Péo, Giây, Chu Ru, Ă Đê, Si La, Cơ Ho, Sán Chay

**Average income per capita under 1 million/person/month**
- Thổ, Bố Y, Gia Rai, Tà-ōi, Cơ Tu, Thái, Công, Ba Na, Dao, Hà Nhì, Mnông, Rơ Măm, Giẻ Trieng, Hre, Pà Thèn, Ra-giai, Lào, Xơ Đăng, Cơ, Khàng, Lự, La Ha, Phú Lá, Xinh Mun, Cơ Lao, Brư Vân Kiều, La Chí, Môn, ơ Đu, La Hữu, Chút, Lờ Lờ, Khơ mú, Mảng

Figure 3.8: Ratio of source of income of ethnic minority households by sex of the head of the household, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 3.9: Average income per capita per month of ethnic minority households in 2014 by sex and education qualification of the head of the household

*Unit:* Thousand VND/sector/month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Qualification</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under primary education</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>1,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary education</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary education</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>2,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary vocational training</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>2,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary vocational training</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>2,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional secondary vocational training</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>3,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational college</td>
<td>1,982</td>
<td>3,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>3,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>3,523</td>
<td>3,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master degree</td>
<td>3,883</td>
<td>4,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
This section provides information on educational and technical qualifications of ethnic minority people; attendance in primary, lower and upper secondary schools of ethnic minority children by ethnicities and sex, rural-urban areas and economic regions. Data in this section were calculated from the results of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.
Most ethnic minority communities in Viet Nam use their own languages. EM children learn to speak their ethnic language in early years in the families and communities. When they begin school, EM children start to familiarise with general language - Vietnamese which has been used consistently in the national education and training system of Viet Nam. All textbooks at all education levels are written in Vietnamese and teachers conduct classes also in Vietnamese. In the current general education curriculum (primary, lower and upper secondary education curricula), “ethnic minority language” is considered as a self-select subject in EM areas.

**Literacy: Being able to read, write and understand a simple sentence in any kind of language (including the national script, scripts of EM groups or foreign scripts)**

The survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 79.60 per cent (male: 86.08 per cent; female: 73.18 per cent) of surveyed people had the ability to understand a simple sentence in either Vietnamese, scripts of ethnic minority groups or foreign scripts. Ethnic minority groups with low literacy rates in any language (below 50 per cent) were as follows: La Hủ, 34.47 per cent (male: 43.71 per cent; female: 25.22 per cent); Lự, 42.76 per cent (male: 61.82 per cent; female: 23.31 per cent); Mường, 43.74 per cent (male: 55.53 per cent; female 32.27 per cent); Brâu, 48.16 per cent (male: 61.38 per cent; female: 35.71 per cent); Mông, 48.40 per cent (male: 63.82 per cent; female: 33.06 per cent); and Cơ Lao 49.41 per cent (male: 62.07 per cent; female: 33.91 per cent).69

Older ethnic minority people have lower rates of literacy and less ability to understand a simple sentence in any language. The literacy rate for the group aged 65 and older is only 54.34 per cent (male: 68.56 per cent; female: 40.56 per cent), while literacy among people under age 18 is high at 94.80 per cent (male: 95.45 per cent; female: 94.10 per cent).

In general, ethnic minority women read and write at lower rates than ethnic minority men in all regions, in all ethnic groups and age groups, and the difference is especially great among older people.70 (Figures 4.1 and 4.2)

**Ability to read and write in Vietnamese** is an important skill for economic empowerment of ethnic minority people. The survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 79.09 per cent (male: 85.53 per cent; female: 72.70 per cent) can read and write in Vietnamese. Some ethnic minority groups that live in close proximity to the Kinh ethnic group have rates of literacy in Vietnamese nearly as high as the Kinh ethnic group at 96.10 per cent (male: 97.81 per cent; female: 94.69 per cent). Those groups include Mường, Sán Dìu, Tây and Thổ.

Generally, older people in ethnic minority groups have less ability to read and write in Vietnamese. Among people age 65 and older, only 49.40 per cent (male: 65.87 per cent; female: 39.08 per cent) could read and write in Vietnamese. By contrast, youth age 15-18 have literacy rates in Vietnamese approximately as high as the Kinh ethnic group. The high level of skill in Vietnamese among younger people seems to predict that their outcomes will exceed the

69 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
70 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
achievements of previous generations.

Fewer ethnic minority women and girls can read and write in Vietnamese than ethnic minority men and boys and Kinh women. The literacy rate of women and girls is particularly low in some groups, including Lự (23.22 per cent), La Hủ (25.10 per cent), Mông (30.80 per cent), Mảng (32.8 per cent), Cơ Lao (33.91 per cent) and Brâu (35.71 per cent).71 (Figures 4.3 and 4.4)

**Education universalization for ethnic minorities groups**

Viet Nam began to set the objective of lower secondary education universalization since the 2000s.72 The State has further placed priorities in investment and facilitating educational institutions under the national education system to implement education universalization, the State enacted policies that entitled students to tuition fee reduction and exemption, and also support learning expenses for students to participate in education universalization programmes. The budget sources for education universalization are included in the annual state budget. By 2010, Viet Nam had nearly achieved the objective of universal lower secondary education in all cities/provinces nationwide. The State has clearly regulated the criteria to be accredited education universalization standard to each level (province, district, commune) by different levels and depending on the percentage of adolescents age 15-18 graduating from lower secondary education.73

The government has identified ethnic minority children of school age as apriority group to receive investment and support in the implementation of education universalization. Specifically, the programme for primary education universalization was designed for children age 6-14 who have not completed primary education curriculum. The programme for lower secondary education universalization was designed for adolescents age 11-18 who completed primary education curriculum but have not graduated from lower secondary education.74

The education universalization policy showed initial results, and the percentage of ethnic minority students among all students increased from 12.35 per cent in 2000-2001 school year to 16.32 per cent in 2012-2013 school year.75

**Students at school age attending the right educational level**

Although some initial results have been achieved through educational investment in ethnic minority groups and areas, gaps remain between ethnic minority children and Kinh children. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that the average percentage of ethnic minority children attending the right educational level is significantly lower than the overall national rate and the rate of Kinh children. In 2015, 70.22 per cent of school-age

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71 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
73 Decree No. 20/2014/NĐ-CP dated 24 March 2014 on education universalization and illiteracy eradication, article 14.
74 Decree No. 20/2014/NĐ-CP of the Government dated 24 March 2014 on education universalization and illiteracy eradication, articles 7 and 12.
ethnic minority children (boys: 69.80 per cent; girls: 70.67 per cent) were attending the right educational level for their age compared 81.30 per cent of school-age Kinh children (boys: 79.12 per cent; girls: 83.55 per cent).76

It is important to note the trend that EM girls attend the right educational level more than EM boys. 34 out of 53 EM groups that had a higher percentage of school-age girls attending the right educational level than boys. The different level is quite high in some EM groups including Brâu (boys: 45.76 per cent; girls: 64.41 per cent; difference: 18.65 per cent); Ra-glai (boys: 50.33 per cent; girls: 61.78 per cent; difference: 11.45 per cent); Ơ Đu (boys: 73.68 per cent; girls: 85.19 per cent; difference: 11.51 per cent); Cơ Ho (boys: 58.40 per cent; girls: 69.00 per cent; difference: 10.60 per cent); and Giè Triêng (boys: 68.01 per cent; girls: 78.40 per cent; difference: 10.39 per cent).77 (Figure 4.5)

**Students at school age attend the right primary, lower and upper education levels**

In 2015, primary school-age children attended the right educational levels at similar rates for ethnic minority groups (89.21 per cent)78 and for Kinh people (88.83 per cent)79 with a difference of 0.38 per cent. However, the difference increased to 11.12 per cent (Kinh: 83.73 per cent; ethnic minority groups: 72.60 per cent) at the lower secondary education level; and 32.69 per cent at the upper secondary education level (Kinh: 65.02 per cent; ethnic minorities: 32.33 per cent).80

The percentage of youth attending lower secondary school at the right age in some ethnic minority groups lagged far behind the average. Those groups include: Xtiêng, 46.66 per cent (male: 41.82 per cent; female: 51.70 per cent); Brâu, 51.25 per cent (male: 46.15 per cent; female: 64.29 per cent) and Gia Rai, 51.60 per cent (male: 46.32 per cent; female: 57.12 per cent).81 (Figures 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8)

**Technical training for ethnic minority people aged 15 and older.**

The results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed a very low rate of 6.11 per cent (male: 6.53 per cent; female: 5.69 per cent) of people aged 15 and older undergoing professional or technical training,82 equal to only one third the rate of the Kinh ethnic group.83

Among 12 ethnic minority groups, below 2 per cent of the population aged 15 and older are undergoing technical training, including: Xtiêng, 0.81 per cent (male: 0.83 per cent; female: 0.78 per cent); Mâng, 0.89 per cent (male: 1.35 per cent; female: 0.45 per cent); and Brâu, 1.06 per cent (male: 2.03 per cent; female: 0.16 per cent).84 (Figures 4.10)

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76 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
77 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
78 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
80 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
82 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
84 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Figure 4.1: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read, write and understand any language (Vietnamese, or any ethnic minority language, or foreign language) by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
From 90% and above
- Mường, Sán Dìu, Tay, Thổ, Ngái, Hoa, Ó Đu

From 80 to under 90%
- Sán Chay, Nùng, Thái

From 70% to under 80%
- Chăm, Giá Triêng, Giáy, Pu Péo, Cô Tu, Khmer, Chơ Ro, Rơ Măm, Tà-ói, Co, Mnông, Xơ Đăng, E Đê, Cô Ho, Pà Then, Chu Ru, Phú Lá, Bố Y, Dao

From 60% to under 70%
- Ma, Cống, Hrê, Xinh Mun, Ba Na, Lào, Sí La, Bru Vân Kiêu, Chút, Kháng, Kho mú, Xtiêng

From 50% to under 60%
- Gia Rai, La Ha, La Chi, Ra-glai, Lô Lô, Hà Nhi

Under 50%
- Cơ Lao, Mông, Brâu, Mảng, Lự, La Hủ

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 4.2: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read, write and understand any language (Vietnamese, or any ethnic minority language, or foreign language) by sex and age groups as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%) 

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 4.3: Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read and write in Vietnamese by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 4.4:** Literacy rate of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above who can read and write in Vietnamese by sex and age groups, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

- **Under 18 years of age:**
  - Female: 95.45%
  - Male: 93.99%

- **From 19 to 24 years of age:**
  - Female: 94.20%
  - Male: 90.07%

- **From 25 to 34 years of age:**
  - Female: 90.30%
  - Male: 80.50%

- **From 35 to 44 years of age:**
  - Female: 79.36%
  - Male: 67.46%

- **From 45 to 54 years of age:**
  - Female: 80.84%
  - Male: 69.54%

- **From 55 to 64 years of age:**
  - Female: 79.69%
  - Male: 62.97%

- **From 65 years of age and above:**
  - Female: 65.87%
  - Male: 39.08%

Figure 4.5a: Percentage of students attending the right educational level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 4.5b: Percentage of students at primary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

From 90% and above
- Si La, O’Du, Lào, Hà Nhì, Lự, Xinh Mun, Kháng, Tà-ôí, Cơ Tu, Phú Lá, Thái, La Ha, Giầy, Ê Đê, Bru Vân Kiều, Chứt, Tây, Gíê Triêng, Xơ Đăng, Gong, Dao, Pu Péo, Thö, Cơ Ho, Chăm

From 70% to under 80%
- Sán Chay, Nùng, Hoa, Mảng, Mnông, Khơ mú, Ma, Sán Diu, Muông, Ba Na, Chơ Ro, Bố Y, Chữ Ru, La Hủ, Mông, Xtiêng, Cơ Lao, Cơ, Ngái, Gia Rai, La Chí, HRESULT, Rơ Mắm, Khmer, Ra-glai, Pà Thèn

From 60% to under 70%
- Brâu, Lô Lô

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
**Figure 4.5c:** Percentage of students at lower secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

- **From 90% and above**
  - Si La

- **From 70 to under 80%**
  - Lào, Lự, Ơ Đu, Ro Măm, Tay, Sán Dìu, Giáy, Bố Y, Cơ Tu, Nùng, Sán Chay, Thái, Mường, Ngái

- **From 60% to under 70%**
  - Thổ, Giế Triêng, Hoa, Hà Nhì, Phú Lá, Tà-ô, Pu Péo, Cơ, Kháng, Hrê, Chăm, Dao, La Chi, Xơ Đăng, Khơ mú, Pà Thêm, Cống

- **From 40% to under 60%**
  - Ba Na, La Hủ, Ra-glai, Mnông, Gia Rai, Brâu, Xtiêng

Figure 4.5d: Percentage of students at upper secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

From 50% and above: Hoa, Si La, Tây, Sán Dìu

From 40% to under 50%: Ngái, Cơ Tu, Giây, Nùng, Mường, Chăm

From 30% to under 40%: Sán Chay, Cơ, Ó Dư, Hà Nhì, Tà-oí, Giề Triêng, Thổ, Thái, Bố Ý, Pu Péo

From 20% to under 30%: Lự, Cống, Hree, Ê Đê, Lào, Rơ măm, Cơ Ho, Xu Đăng, Khmer, Па Thẻn, Dao, Mạ, Cơ Lao, La Chí

From 10% to under 20%: Chu Ru, Chơ Ro, Kháng, Mnông, Bru

Under 10%: Xtiêng, Chứt, Mảng

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 4.6: Number of ethnic minority teachers in ethnic minority communes by sex, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: person

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 4.7: Percentage of trained people aged 15 and above by sex, highest technical qualification and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Figure 4.8: Percentage of ethnic minority people aged 15 and above without technical qualifications by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
5 CULTURE

This section provides information on culture of ethnic minority people like passing specific cultural features of each ethnicity by tradition from one generation to another (song, dances) and access to the national common cultural channels (national and provincial radio, television). Data in this section were calculated from the results of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
The elements that formed the identity of each ethnic minority in Viet Nam include voice, songs and dances where the traditional cultural features that have been cultivated through many generations were kept. In modern society, in addition to integration into the common community, each ethnic minority group should preserve its own cultural identity as an invaluable intangible asset of the group and of humankind. Some ethnic minority groups have preserved their own ethnic features such as Thái, Mường, Mông, Dao, Chăm, Khmer, Gia Rai and Ba Na, while other ethnic minority groups have not achieved the same result, including Thổ, Ô Đu, Ngái, Sán Diu and Sán Chay.

**Ethnic minority languages**

Initially, EM groups maintain bilingual status, it means using general language - Vietnamese or language of the ethnic majority in the region a the language for external socialization. The mother tongue is only used in family living activities and even being used less.

According to results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups, 96 per cent of ethnic minority people aged 5 and older living in ethnic minority areas know an ethnic minority language. The lowest rate of knowing an ethnic minority language was found among the following groups: Ô Đu, 25.11 per cent (male: 29.26 per cent; female: 20.96 per cent); Cơ Lao, 49.69 per cent (male: 45.51 per cent; female: 54.09 per cent); Ngái, 58.23 per cent (male: 52.69 per cent; female: 67.09 per cent); La Chí, 64.05 per cent (male: 63.13 per cent; female: 64.94 per cent); and La Ha, 68.78 per cent (male: 66.72 per cent; female: 70.77 per cent).

Ethnic minority women speak the group language at a higher rate than men. Most ethnic minority women work within the family and with family members, especially young children. Therefore, ethnic minority women have an important role in preserving and handing down the group language to the next generations. (Figure 5.1)

By the time, the number of EM people who can speak their own EM language has been decreasing. In the age group under 18 years, only 64.54 per cent (male: 64.40 per cent; female: 64.70 per cent) know the group language, whereas the rate for people aged 65 and older is 98.53 per cent (male: 98.71 per cent; female: 98.42 per cent). (Figure 5.2)

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85 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Ethnic minority traditional dance**

The Rơ Măm group had up to 86.36 per cent of households (male household head: 86.85 per cent; female household head: 71.27 per cent) with members who know their ethnic traditional dance and the ethnicity is known for preserving its cultural identity and traditions. However, not many groups have preserved their traditions and identity. Among 27 ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam, the percentage of households with members who know their ethnic traditional dance was below 10 per cent. Some other ethnic minority groups have no households with members knowing their ethnic traditional dance, including Ngái, Sán Diu, Hoa, Nùng, Sán Chay, Si La, Chứt, La Chí.\(^{86}\)

Ethnic minority households headed by men had a higher percentage of members knowing their ethnic traditional dance (16.18 per cent) than households with female heads (14.67 per cent). One cause of the gap between households headed by men and women was that women of some ethnic minority groups participated less than men in cultural-social activities in the community.\(^{87}\) (Figures 5.3)

**Ethnic traditional song**

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 16.22 per cent of ethnic minority households had a member who knows their ethnic traditional song (male household head: 16.65 per cent, female household head: 14.20 per cent). The rate was roughly equivalent to the rate of households with a member who know their ethnic traditional dance. Rơ Măm, Ba Na and Hà Nhì are the leading ethnicities in handing down traditional songs.

Fewer than 10 per cent of households in 23 ethnic minority groups had members who know ethnic traditional songs. The percentage was very low for some ethnic minority groups, including Xinh Mun, Ngái, Chứt, La Ha and Chu Ru groups.\(^{88}\) (Figure 5.4)

**Using traditional musical instruments**

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that fewer people play traditional musical instruments than know traditional songs and dances. Only 6.42 per cent of ethnic minority households (male household head: 7.11 per cent, female household head: 3.21 per cent) had members who could play their

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86 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
87 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
88 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
ethnic traditional musical instruments. In the Rơ Măm group, known for preserving its ethnic cultural identity, 56.06 per cent of households (male household head: 59.44 per cent, female household head: 11.91 per cent) had members who could play ethnic musical instruments. The Ba Na group also had 31.75 per cent of its members who could play ethnic musical instruments (male household head: 34.85 per cent, female household head: 17.64 per cent).

Some 37 ethnic minority groups had below 10 per cent of households with members who could play their ethnic traditional musical instruments and some ethnic minority groups had almost no members who could play ethnic traditional musical instruments such as Si La and Ngái (0 per cent), Sán Diu (0.38 per cent), Hoa (0.52 per cent), La Ha (0.77 per cent), Nùng (0.93 per cent). 89

Ethnic minority households headed by women with members who could play ethnic traditional musical instruments were only as half as prevalent as households led by men. Even in some ethnic minority groups, most households headed by women had no members who could play ethnic musical instruments, including Lự, Ơ Lao, Bố Y, Pu Péo, La Ha, Ơ Đu, Cống, Ngái and Si La. 90 (Figures 5.7 and 5.8)

EM households that have access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radio broadcast, and the national television are shown in Figures 5.9 and 5.10.

89 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
90 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
**Figure 5.1a:** Percentage of ethnic minority people knowing their own ethnic group language by sex

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si La, Ba Na, Lự, Brâu, Chăm, Xơ Đăng, Bru Văn Kiêu, Cơ Tu, La Hủ, Cơ Ho, Gia Rai, Her, Mông, Ê Đê, Xtiêng, Chu Ru, Tả-ôí, Công, Mảng, Ro Măm, Ra-glai, Thái, Ma, Cơ, Hà Nhi, Giê Triêng, M不良信息, Lô Lô, Khơ mú, Dao, Kháng, Khmer, Pà Thèn, Chứt, Mường, Lào, Nùng, Thổ, Sán Chay, Tày, Giầy, Bố Y</td>
<td>95.91, 96.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 80% to under 90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu Péo, Chơ Ro, Xinh Mun, Sán Diu, Phú Lá, Hoa</td>
<td>99.69, 100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 70% and above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xtiêng, Xinh Mun</td>
<td>85.68, 86.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Ha, La Chí, Ngài, Cơ Lao, Ơ Đu</td>
<td>29.26, 20.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015*
**Figure 5.1b:** Percentage of ethnic minority people knowing their own ethnic group language by sex and age group

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage (Male)</th>
<th>Percentage (Female)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years of age</td>
<td>64.40</td>
<td>64.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 19 to 24 years of age</td>
<td>95.83</td>
<td>96.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 25 to 34 years of age</td>
<td>96.39</td>
<td>96.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 35 to 44 years of age</td>
<td>97.19</td>
<td>97.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 45 to 54 years of age</td>
<td>97.63</td>
<td>97.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 55 to 64 years of age</td>
<td>98.03</td>
<td>97.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 65 years of age and above</td>
<td>98.71</td>
<td>98.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015*
Figure 5.2a: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing their own traditional dances by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 5.2b: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing their own traditional dances by sex and age groups of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage of Men</th>
<th>Percentage of Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years of age</td>
<td>11.22</td>
<td>14.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 19 to 24 years of age</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 25 to 34 years of age</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>16.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 35 to 44 years of age</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>15.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 45 to 54 years of age</td>
<td>16.62</td>
<td>13.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 55 to 64 years of age</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>14.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 65 years of age and above</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>12.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015*
**Figure 5.3a:** Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to use their own traditional musical instruments by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit:* Percentage (%)

*From 10% and above*
- Rơ Măm, Ba Na, Cơ Tu, Gia Rai, Lô Lô, Bráu, Xơ Đăng, Mông, Tà-ối, Hà Nhì, Co, Giẻ Triêng, Thảo, Xinh Mun, Mnông, Hrê

*Under 10%*
- Mạ, Lự, Thái, Khơ mú, Mường, Lào, Phú Lá, Xtiêng, Ra-glai, Ê Đê, Chăm, Bru Văn Kíeu, Kháng, Cho Ro, La Chí, Dao, Cơ Lao, Chu Ru, Cơ Ho, Bố Y, Khmer, Giây, Chứt, Tây, Pà Thên, Công, Ơ Dü, Máng, San Chay, La Hủ, Pu Péo, Nùng, La Ha, Hoa, Sán Diu, Ngài, Sì La

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 5.3b:** Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to use their own traditional musical instruments by sex and age group of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years of age</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 19 to 24 years of age</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 25 to 34 years of age</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 35 to 44 years of age</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 45 to 54 years of age</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 55 to 64 years of age</td>
<td>9.57</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 65 years of age and above</td>
<td>11.62</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 5.4a:** Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to sing their own traditional songs by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

![Diagram showing percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to sing their own traditional songs by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household.]

- **From 10% and above:** Rơ Măm, Ba Na, Hà Nhi, Lò Lò, Cơ Tu, Khmer, Chăm, Mông, Gia Rai, Cống, Tà-ôí, Pu Péo, Xơ Đăng, Lào, Thái, Lư, Mường, Bố Y, Giây, Thổ, Phú Lá, Khơ mú, Giê Triêng, Pà Thèn, Ma, Cơ Lao, Măng, Cơ, Dao, Hrê

- **Under 10%:** Sán Dìu, La Chí, Brâu, La Hủ, Tay, Mnông, Bru Văn Kiêu, Sán Chay, Kháng, Nùng, Hoa, Ẹ Đê, Sí La, Cơ Đu, Cơ Ho, Chơ Ro, Ra-glai, Xtiêng, Chu Ru, La Ha, Chứt, Ngái, Xinh Mun

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015*
Figure 5.4b: Percentage of ethnic minority households with members knowing how to sing their own traditional songs by age group and sex of the household head

Unit: Percentage (%)

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 5.5: Percentage of ethnic minority households being able to listen to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radio broadcasts by ethnicity and sex of the household head

Unit: Percentage (%)
**Figure 5.6:** Percentage of ethnic minority households being able to watch national/provincial television channels by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

**From 90% and above**
- Pu Péo, Rơ Măm, Sán Dìu, Ngài, Lự, Tay, Muong, Hoa, Sán Chay, Chăm, Đè, Nùng, Giè Triêng, Bộ Y, Cơ Tu, Thổ, Giay, Cơ Ho, Mạ, Thái, Cơ Đu, Chơ Ro

**Under 90%**
- Mnông, Lào, Ra-glai, Tà-ô, Khmer, Chu Ru, Ba Na, Gia Rai, Phú Lã, Xtiêng, Cơ, Dao, La Ha, Xo Dang, Sì La, Pà Thên, Hrê, Bru Vân Kiều, La Chi, Cống, Kháng, Hà Nhi, Chứt, Cơ Lao, Xinh Mun, Brâu, Mông, Kho mú, Lọ Lọ, La Hù, Măng

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015*
This section provides information on primary health care and environment sanitation in ethnic minority areas. Data in this section were calculated from the results of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 (MICS).
In Viet Nam, grassroots medical networks at the village, commune, ward, district and town level have been strengthened to provide primary health care. The Government issued many financial policies for health care including policy on increasing investment in state budget for health care, budget allocation through the national target programmes as well as the promulgation of the Law on Social Insurance. Some articles of the law were revised to ensure that the people have access to medical services where they are needed. Primary health care services have been delivered to all people including people living in mountainous, remote areas, areas with ethnic minorities of very small number of population, and border and island areas. Viet Nam was highly praised by the United Nations on its efforts to implement the Millennium Development Goals in the health sector, building on the important roles of grassroots and primary health care.

**Reproductive health care**

*Use of contraceptive methods.* Nationwide, 75.7 per cent of women aged 15-49 who are currently married or partnered revealed that they use contraceptive methods. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 76.89 per cent of ethnic minority women aged 12-49 who were married or partnered were using a contraceptive method. Among 40 ethnic minority groups the percentage of women using contraceptive methods was equal to the national rate, but contraceptive use among some groups was quite low, including: Mường (47.86 per cent), Ngái (50.00 per cent), La Hủ (62.39 per cent), Cống (64.80 per cent), Chứt (65.48 per cent), Xơ Đăng (65.54 per cent), Gia Rai (67.63 per cent), Mông (68.02 per cent) and Rơ Măm (68.69 per cent).

Ethnic minority women aged 12-49 who were married but did not use contraceptive methods gave reasons including “being pregnant” (14.57 per cent) and “desiring for having children” (45.57 per cent). In addition, 14.03 per cent of women believed it would be difficult to become pregnant, so contraceptive methods were not necessary and 9.29 per cent felt the use of contraceptive methods was inappropriate or would have other health impacts.

*Health care during pregnancy*  

Health care during pregnancy is one of the important conditions to ensure health for pregnant mother as well as the infants. One of the evaluation indicators for health care during pregnancy is the percentage of pregnant women being examined and giving birth at medical settings.

*Health care during pregnancy at the medical settings at community:* The Government has invested in the grassroots medical network at the commune level. In medical settings, skilled professionals, including doctors, nurses,
obstetric-pediatric physicians, midwives, provide care for pregnant woman.

Nationwide, 95.80 per cent of pregnant women were examined in medical settings. The average among Kinh women was 99.30 per cent. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that the percentage of ethnic minority pregnant women aged 12–49 going to medical settings for fetus examination was only 70.90 per cent, significantly lower than the national overall rate and that of the Kinh ethnic group. Some ethnic minority groups had very low rates of pregnant women going to medical settings for examination such as La Hủ (9.10 per cent), Hà Nhì (25.40 per cent), Si La (25.50 per cent), La Ha (31.90 per cent), Mường (34.90 per cent), Mông (36.50 per cent), Cống (38.30 per cent), Cơ Lào (39.20 per cent), Lự (39.50 per cent), Kháng (45.10 per cent) and Khơ Mú (47.40 per cent). By economic region, ethnic minority women in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas had the lowest rate of fetus examination at 66.57 per cent, followed by the Central Highlands at 70.48 per cent.

Women giving birth in medical settings attended by capable medical staff with midwifery skill can reduce risks for maternal and newborn health. Nationwide, some 93.6 per cent of live births to women aged 15-49 took place in medical settings, and among the Kinh ethnic group the figure reached 99.1 per cent. Ethnic minority women are less likely to give birth in medical settings. The average for the 53 ethnic minority groups was only 63.60 per cent, and in 25 ethnic minority groups below 50 per cent of births took place in medical settings. For some groups, under 20 per cent of births take place in medical settings, including La Hủ, Si La, La Ha, Lự, Mường, Hà Nhì, Cống.

Several factors may hinder ethnic minority women or reduce their rate of accessing medical settings when giving birth. They may live far away from medical services or may have difficulty travelling there, or experience other household deprivations that reduce their access to care. Differences between urban and rural areas and between regions have a strong impact on the percentage of ethnic minority women giving birth in medical settings. In urban areas, 89.15 per cent of ethnic minority women giving birth do so in medical settings, remarkably higher than 61.85 per cent in rural areas. In disadvantaged regions the share of ethnic minority women giving birth in medical settings was low at 58.78 per cent in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, 58.38 per cent in the North Central and Central Coastal Areas and 59.23 per cent in the Central Highlands. In developing regions this rate is significantly higher at 91.54 per cent in the Mekong River Delta and 91.26 per cent in the Red River Delta.

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94 GSO, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 (MICS)
95 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
96 GSO, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 (MICS)
97 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
98 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Medical examination and treatment using health insurance card.

As of 2015, there were 70.2 million people nationwide participating in medical insurance schemes accounting for more than 77 per cent of the population. According to statistical data reported by the Ministry of Health in 2015, about 78.8 per cent of commune medical settings provided medical examinations and treatment covered by health insurance. Access to health insurance for medical examinations and treatment has increased the use of medical services at the grassroots level. Some 41 per cent of the population has registered for health insurance cards for primary medical examinations and treatment at commune medical stations. Registration at district hospitals accounted for 45 per cent of total insurance card registration for primary medical examinations and treatment.

Nationwide in 2014, 31.46 per cent of the population used health insurance for medical examinations and treatment (male: 27.85 per cent; female: 34.80 per cent), compared to 32.49 per cent for the Kinh ethnic group (male: 29.11 per cent; female: 35.56 per cent). Ethnic minorities using a health insurance card when having medical examinations reached 44.70 per cent (male: 40.81 per cent; female: 48.75 per cent). Use of health insurance cards for medical examinations and treatment was more than 90 per cent among some ethnic groups, specifically Si La and Ông. By contrast, the rate of using health insurance was quite low among the La Ha (23.40 per cent), Xtiêng (29.12 per cent), Ngái (29.92 per cent) and Xinh Mun (31.41 per cent).

The percentage of ethnic minority women using health insurance card for medical examinations and treatment was higher than that of ethnic minority men in both urban and rural areas, in different regions and among most ethnic minority groups. Small differences were observed between urban and rural areas (47.41 per cent; 44.56 per cent) and between different regions (in a range of 3-5 per cent).

Ethnic minority women used health insurance cards when having medical examination and treatment more than men in most ethnic minority groups, urban-rural areas and different regions. Among ethnic minority groups, the Lự group had the highest difference (nearly 20 percentage points) between men and women in the percentage using health insurance cards (male: 50.50 per cent; female: 70.29 per cent). Similarly, the difference in the rate of using health insurance card between women and men in rural areas was 5.43 percentage points (males: 44.56 per cent; female: 40.49 per cent); in urban area was 8.15 percentage points (male: 40.49 per cent; female: 48.64 per cent). The largest gap in the use of health insurance cards between women and men was the Red River Delta at 9.73 percentage points (male: 39.44 per cent; female: 49.17 per cent).
cent) and the Mekong River Delta at 9.33 percentage points (male: 43.28 per cent; female: 52.61 per cent).\textsuperscript{104} (Figures 6.4a and 6.4b)

**Household access to clean water**

In ethnic minority areas, constraints on living conditions affect the people’s health. Although the State and international and in-country organizations have worked to improve access to clean water supply throughout the country, the results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 30.70 per cent of ethnic minority households (male household head: 31.91 per cent; female household head: 25.13 per cent) had poor access to clean water. More than 50 per cent of households of 14 ethnic minority groups had had poor access to clean water, including: Ơ Đu, 86.52 per cent (male household head: 85.54 per cent; female household head: 100 per cent); Chút, 77.88 per cent (male household head: 78.52 per cent; female household head: 75.11 per cent); Bru Vân Kiều, 74 per cent (male household head: 73.72 per cent; female household head: 75.94 per cent); Kho Mú, 72.94 per cent (male household head: 73.22 per cent; female household head: 70.11 per cent); and Lô Lô, 72.24 per cent (male household head: 74.29 per cent; female household head: 58.24 per cent).\textsuperscript{105} (Figures 6.5a)

Poor access to clean water in rural areas was worse than in urban areas. Ethnic minority households in rural area were three times more likely to lack access to clean water than those in urban areas (34.16 per cent compared to 11.92 per cent). Ethnic minority households in the North Central and Central Coastal Areas, the Central Highlands, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas had the highest percentages of poor access to clean water at 45.53 per cent, 34.83 per cent and 34.39 per cent respectively. Access to clean water was beNoer for ethnic minority households in the Red River Delta at 17.68 per cent and the South East at 9.19 per cent.\textsuperscript{106}

On average, households headed by males faced difficulties in living water more than that of female household heads (male household heads, 31.91 per cent; female household heads, 25.13 per cent), in both rural and urban areas (urban: male household heads 13.41 per cent; female household heads, 9.24 per cent); (rural: male household heads, 34.68 per cent; female household heads, 31.22 per cent) (Figure 6.5b).

**Toilet (latrine)**

Using hygienic latrines is closely related to disease prevention including diarrhea, poliomyelitis and other dangerous infectious diseases. A hygienic latrine is the latrine that can hygienically separate feces from human contact. The survey on 53 ethnic minority groups and MICS gathered data on the use of hygienic latrines,
including pour-flush pit latrine to the drainage system; septic tank or pit; latrine with vent pipe; pit latrine with squatting pan; and composting latrine.

In 2014, 64.72 per cent of Vietnamese households (male household head: 63.30 per cent; female household head: 68.38 per cent) were using hygienic latrines.\textsuperscript{107} The use of hygienic latrines in ethnic minority households was much lower than in Kinh households. In 2015, only 27.75 per cent of ethnic minority household (male household head: 26.00; female household head: 35.90 per cent) used hygienic latrines. The share of households using hygienic latrines was below 20 per cent in 31 ethnic minority groups. In the O’Đu group, no households used hygienic latrines; the share using hygienic latrines was very low among groups including: Xinh Mun, 2.3 per cent (male household head: 2.42 per cent; female household head: 1.24 per cent); La Hủ, 2.65 per cent (male household head: 2.81 per cent; female household head: 1.91 per cent); Chứt, 3.29 per cent (male household head: 3.46 per cent; female household head: 2.55 per cent); and Khơ Mú, 4.32 per cent (male household head: 4.45 per cent; female household head: 3.03 per cent).\textsuperscript{108} (Figure 6.6)

\textit{Raising or keeping livestock and poultry under the house floor}

Some ethnic minority groups like Thái, Mường, Tày, Nùng, Giáy, Dao and Cao La live in traditional stilt houses with livestock and poultry beneath the house floor. The design of the living space provided for convenient management and care of the animals, but did not provide sufficient protection against the diseases that animals can introduce into human living environments. Viet Nam has had many programmes advocating the removal of livestock, poultry stalls, cages from this space to a place further from the home, and providing support to ethnic minority households to enact those changes. The program on developing new cultural life and the national target program on new rural development are examples of those programmes.

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 30.50 per cent of ethnic minority households (male household head: 32.49 per cent, female household head: 21.36 per cent) continued to raise and keep livestock and poultry under the house floor. A high percentage of households in some groups continued this practice, including the Kháng 69.84 per cent (male household head: 70.90 per cent; female household head: 60.51 per cent), Lự 64.06 per cent (male household head: 63.97 per cent; female household head: 67.80 per cent), Lô Lô 63.59 per cent (male household head: 67.22 per cent; female household head: 38.78 per cent), La Chí 59.57 per cent (male household head: 32.49 per cent; female household head: 21.36 per cent), Hà Nhì 55.59 per cent (male household head: 56.90 per cent; female household head: 47.38 per cent).etc (Figure 6.7)

\textsuperscript{107} GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.
\textsuperscript{108} GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Figure 6.1a: Percentage of pregnant ethnic minority women aged 12-49 examined in medical stations by ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY
WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Over 80%
Tà-ô, Hoa, Cơ Ho, Chu Ru, Chăm, Khmer, Chơ Ro, Mường, Tày, Ngài, Mạ

From 70 to under 80%
Sán Diu, Giê Triêng, Ê Đê, Thó, Cơ Tu, Brâu, Nùng, Mnông, Brư Văn Kiêu, Sán Chay, Ra-glai, Pu Péo

From 60% to under 70%
Xtiêng,.hrê, Xơ Đăng, Thái, Ba Na, Rơ Măm, Pà Thênh, Cơ, Chứt, Giáy, Xinh Mun

From 50% to under 60%
Dao, Lô Lô, Gia Rai, Bô Y, Lào, Phú Lá, Õ Ðu, La Chí

Under 50%
Khơ mú, Khăm, Lụ, Cơ Lao, Công, Mông, Mảng, La Ha, Sí La, Hà Nhi, La Hủ

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
**Figure 6.1b:** Percentage of pregnant ethnic minority women aged 12-49 examined in medical stations by rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 6.2a: Percentage of women giving birth in medical stations by ethnicity, 2015**

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical station from 80% and above**
- Ngái, Hoa, Khmer, Chơ Ro, Sán Dìu, Chăm, Chu Ru, Tay, Cơ Ho, Tà-ôí

**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical station from 60% to under 80%**
- Mường, Mạ, Sán Chay, Thổ, Ê Đê, Nùng, Pù Péo, Ra-glai, Pà Thén, Giẻ Triêng,布鲁Pà, Xtiêng

**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical station from 40% to under 60%**
- Giày, Bố Y, Brâu, Dao, Mnông, Gia Rai, Phụ Lá, Rơ Măm, Ba Na, Thái

**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical station from 20% to under 40%**
- Chứt, Co, Lô Lô, Hrê, La Chí, Xơ Đăng, Ó Đu, Cơ Lao, Khơ mú, Lào, Xinh Mun, Mông, Kháng

**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical station under 20%**
- Cống, Hà Nhi, Máng, Lư, La Ha, Sĩ La, La Hủ

*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014*
Figure 6.2b: Percentage of women giving birth at home by ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 6.2c: Percentage of ethnic minority women aged 12-49 giving birth in medical stations by rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 6.3a: Percentage of married women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by ethnicity, 2015

**Unit:** Percentage (%)

- **Percentage of EM women using contraceptive methods from 80% and above**
  - Pà Thẻn, Phù Lá, Lự, Muông, Giày, La Ha, Thổ, Lọ Lọ, Ta-óí, Brâu, Sán Chay, Dao, Cơ Tu, Bố Y, Hrê, Thái
  - Percentage: 76.6

- **Percentage of EM women using contraceptive methods from 70% to under 80%**
  - Pu Péo, Nùng, La Chí, Chăm, Cho Ro, Tây, Cơ Lao, Khàng, Khơ mú, Sán Diu, Hà Nhi, Ra-glai, Ê Đê, Mạ, Co, Lào, Khmer, Xinh Mun, Chu Ru, Cơ Ho, O Đu, Bru Vǎn Kiệu, Xtiêng, Si La, Giê Triêng, Hoa
  - Percentage: 76.89

- **Percentage of EM women using contraceptive methods from 60% to under 70%**
  - Mnông, Ba Na, Rơ Măm, Mông, Gia Rai, Xơ Đăng, Chút, Công, La Hủ
  - Percentage: 86.22

- **Percentage of EM women using contraceptive methods under 60%**
  - Ngái, Mảng
  - Percentage: 47.86

**Source:** General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Figure 6.3b: Percentage of married women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Figure 6.4a: Percentage of ethnic minority people using health insurance card by sex and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
**Figure 6.4b:** Percentage of ethnic minority people using health insurance card by sex, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Rural</th>
<th>Mekong Delta</th>
<th>South East</th>
<th>Central Highlands</th>
<th>North Central and central coastal areas</th>
<th>Red River Delta</th>
<th>Northern midlands and mountain areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>39.18</td>
<td>50.03</td>
<td>53.68</td>
<td>41.35</td>
<td>39.44</td>
<td>39.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>48.64</td>
<td>48.48</td>
<td>42.61</td>
<td>49.17</td>
<td>47.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Figure 6.5a: Percentage of households experiencing water shortage by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Figure 6.5b: Percentage of ethnic minority households experiencing water shortage by sex of the head of the household, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Figure 6.6: Percentage of households using sanitary latrine by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

Figure 6.7: Percentage of ethnic minority households raising and keeping poultry under the floor of the house by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
This section presents information on the situation of women and men participating in management and leadership in all levels of the authorities, the party and administrative organizations. Data in this section were calculated from the results of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Households Living Standards Survey 2014.
Participating in agencies, authorities, organization at commune/ward/town levels

Most ethnic minority people live in remote and border areas with large protected natural forest, upstream of big rivers; however with a small number of populations such as Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Lao Cai... These areas are important for the national security and defense, exploitation of resources, and ecological environment protection. The Party and the State have decided that the development of human resource, especially the development of the state officials/civil servants and employees at all levels, particularly managers, is essential to improve management efficiency and develop a strong and comprehensive grassroots political system in ethnic minority areas. It is also the core condition for implementing ethnic minority policies. Provinces have enacted many solutions for source creation, training, management and use of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants.

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that the total number of state officials/civil servants who are ethnic minority people in communes in ethnic minority areas was 57,268 people, accounting for 41.48 per cent of state officials/civil servants. Lower socio-economic conditions in areas/regions/provinces have higher percentage of EM people as well as higher rate of EM state officials/civil servants and vice versa. Specifically, 15.85 per cent state officials/civil servants in urban area were ethnic minorities, remarkably lower than the share of 45.75 per cent in rural areas. The Northern Midlands and Mountain Area had the most disadvantaged socio-economic conditions and the highest proportion of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants at 66.40 per cent; followed by the North Central and Central Coastal Areas with 35.67 per cent. The proportion of ethnic minority state officials in the most disadvantaged and densely populated provinces in the country, including Cao Bằng, Bắc Kạn, Lạng Sơn, Sơn La, Hoà Bình, Điện Biên, Hà Giang, Lai Châu ranged between 80 per cent and 90 per cent. Although conditions in the Central Highlands are similar to the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, the proportion of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants ranged from only 30 per cent to 50 per cent. 109 (Figures 7.1 and 7.2)

Female ethnic minority state officials/civil servants accounted for 23.79 per cent in total state officials in ethnic minority communes. Where the socio-economic level was lower and the share of ethnic minority people living in a commune was larger, the percentage of women state officials/civil servants was also lower. Specifically,

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109 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
the share of women ethnic minority officials and employees in rural areas was only 22.89 per cent compared to nearly 40 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas had the highest share of ethnic minority officials and employees nationwide, but only 23.33 per cent were female. By contrast, the South East region had the lowest percentage of ethnic minority officials and employees nationwide, but 42.67 per cent were female.110

Female ethnic minority officials and employees are few in number, and appointments to agencies/organizations are heavily impacted by gender prejudice. Nearly 30 per cent of female ethnic minority officials and employees are found in social-political organizations, such as the Women's Union (all officials are female). Only 14.58 per cent of female ethnic minority officials and employees work in the offices of the Party, and 13.25 per cent work in the People's Council. Some 25 per cent of all female ethnic minority officials and employees work at the commune administrative agency, mainly in administration and finance.111 (Figures 7.3a, 7.3b and 7.4)

Educational and professional qualifications of EM state officials/civil servants who are working at agencies/organisations in EM communes/wards/towns. According to the Government regulations on the criteria for officials working at commune, ward, town levels112 that he/she must complete upper secondary school in terms of educational qualifications, and professional vocational secondary school and higher in the relevant training sector for his/her work in terms of professional qualifications. He or she must have an official information technology certificate from level A and higher. In areas where ethnic minority languages are used in work-related activities, officials must be proficient in those languages. For communes in areas recognized as mountain, border, island, remote, ethnic minority, disadvantaged and particularly disadvantaged, the educational and professional qualification shall be reduced one level; and at the same time, the plan for training on standardization of official should be developed and implemented.

Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that officials and employees in ethnic minority areas have not met the established norms. 6.87 per cent of commune officials and employees in ethnic minority areas did not graduate from upper secondary schools, means that the officials do not meet the standard of educational qualifications. Regarding professional qualifications, there remained 13.64 per cent of commune

110 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
111 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
112 Decree No. 112/2011/ND-CP dated 5 December 2011 on regulations for civil servants of communes, wards and townships.
officials and employees in ethnic minority areas which have not been trained. Over half of commune officials 
and employees in ethnic minority areas reached the minimum professional qualification of “Professional 
Vocational Secondary” education whereas the rate of graduation from college and university were 5.26 per 
cent and 23.99 per cent respectively. Commune officials with a master’s degree or higher accounted for only 
0.14 per cent.113

Education and professional qualification of female ethnic minority officials and employees are better than 
that of men. The percentage of female officials and employees who have not undergone training was 4.82 per 
cent compared to male’s corresponding rate of 7.38 per cent. The proportion of female graduates from college, 
university and master’s degree are all higher than that of male.114 (Figure 7.5)

**Party members are ethnic minority people.** Currently, there are 425,999 party members who are ethnic 
minorities in communes in ethnic minority areas nationwide, accounting for 36.91 per cent of total party 
members of those province. The percentage of party members who are ethnic minorities in urban area is 
significantly lower than that in the rural area of 16.97 per cent and 43.24 per cent respectively. In different 
regions and areas with large populations of ethnic minorities, the percentage of party members who are 
ethnic minorities is often higher: Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, 54.82 per cent; North Central and 
Central Coastal Areas, 32.21 per cent; and the Central Highlands, 23.48 per cent.115

Female ethnic minority party members in ethnic minority communes were only 30.04 per cent, and this rate 
in the rural areas was even lower at 28.19 per cent. By region, female ethnic minority party membership 
was lowest at 25.57 per cent in the North Central and Central Coastal Areas and 25.97 per cent in the Central 
Highlands. 116 (Figure 7.6)

113 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
114 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
115 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
116 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.
Figure 7.1a: Number and percentage of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex and rural-urban area, as of 1 July 2015

*Unit: person, percentage (%)*
Number of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants
(commune/ward/town levels) (person)

Urban: 3,123
Rural: 54,145

Rate of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants
(commune/ward/town levels) (%)

Urban: 15.85%
Rural: 41.48%

EM communes: 45.75%

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 7.1b: Number and percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex and socio-economic regions, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: person, percentage (%)
Rate of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants (commune/ward/town levels) (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate of Ethnic Minority Government Officials/Civil Servants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern midlands and mountain areas</td>
<td>66.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red River Delta</td>
<td>22.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>35.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Highlands</td>
<td>25.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekong Delta</td>
<td>10.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 7.2a: Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by agency and sex, as of 1 July 2015

*Unit: Percentage (%)*
| Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (%)</td>
<td>77.11</td>
<td>70.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>22.89</td>
<td>13.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Council</td>
<td>87.44</td>
<td>86.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commune administrative units</td>
<td>76.00</td>
<td>76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-politic organisations</td>
<td>29.17</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 7.2b: Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex, agency and rural-urban areas, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 7.3a: Ratio of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by agency and sex, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)
FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
**Figure 7.3b:** Ratio of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by educational qualification and sex, as of 1 July 2015

*Unit:* Percentage (%)

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Figure 7.4: Number and percentage of EM Party members by sex

*Unit: person, percentage (%)*

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
BIBLIOGRAPHY


ANNEXES
**PART 1: POPULATION**

Table 1.1: Number of EM people by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of EM people (person)</th>
<th>Population structure by sex (percentage)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Whole country</td>
<td>91,713,379</td>
<td>45,234,171</td>
<td>46,479,208</td>
<td>97.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>78,327,049</td>
<td>38,512,710</td>
<td>39,814,339</td>
<td>96.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>53 EM groups</td>
<td>13,386,330</td>
<td>6,721,461</td>
<td>6,664,869</td>
<td>100.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Population from 1 million and above*

1. Tày 1,766,913 886,870 880,044 50.19 49.81 100.78
2. Thái 1,724,377 864,801 859,576 50.15 49.85 100.61
3. Mường 1,391,113 706,138 684,975 50.76 49.24 103.09
4. Khmer 1,289,702 633,242 656,460 49.10 50.90 96.46
5. Mông 1,256,516 632,679 623,837 50.35 49.65 101.42
6. Nùng 1,018,276 520,209 498,066 51.09 48.91 104.45

*Population from 100,000 to under 1 million persons*

7. Dao 837,101 421,813 415,289 50.39 49.61 101.57
8. Hoa 792,745 405,378 387,367 51.14 48.86 104.65
9. Giá Rai 472,727 231,717 241,010 49.02 50.98 96.14
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of EM people (person)</th>
<th>Population structure by sex (percentage)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ê Đê</td>
<td>369,358</td>
<td>179,910</td>
<td>189,448</td>
<td>48.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>268,331</td>
<td>133,436</td>
<td>134,895</td>
<td>49.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
<td>196,811</td>
<td>98,500</td>
<td>98,311</td>
<td>50.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cơ Ho</td>
<td>189,291</td>
<td>93,719</td>
<td>95,572</td>
<td>49.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sán Chay</td>
<td>188,556</td>
<td>98,420</td>
<td>90,137</td>
<td>52.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chăm</td>
<td>167,076</td>
<td>82,200</td>
<td>84,876</td>
<td>49.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sán Dìu</td>
<td>164,949</td>
<td>86,238</td>
<td>78,711</td>
<td>52.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>143,419</td>
<td>70,789</td>
<td>72,630</td>
<td>49.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ra-glai</td>
<td>134,510</td>
<td>66,280</td>
<td>68,230</td>
<td>49.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mnông</td>
<td>119,656</td>
<td>58,638</td>
<td>61,018</td>
<td>49.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Xtiêng</td>
<td>91,699</td>
<td>44,948</td>
<td>46,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bru Vân Kiều</td>
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<td>44,527</td>
<td>44,171</td>
<td>50.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
<td>84,928</td>
<td>42,672</td>
<td>42,255</td>
<td>50.25</td>
</tr>
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*Population from 10.000 to under 100.000 persons*
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<th>Sex ratio</th>
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*Population from 1.000 to under 10.000 persons*

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*Population under 1,000*

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Table 1.2: EM population people by age group, sex and ethnicity as of 1/7/2015

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<th>From 15 to 64 years of age</th>
<th>From 65 years of age and above</th>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 1.3: Percentage of EM people living in EM areas by sex and ethnicities as of 1/7/2015

Unit: Percentage

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Percentage of population live in EM areas from 90% and above

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<td>100.00</td>
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*Percentage of population living in EM areas under 90%*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 1.4: Number of married EM people in 2014 by consanguineous marital status, sex and ethnicities

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 1.5: Percentage of married EM people by consanguineous status, sex and ethnicities

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 1.6: Number and percentage of married EM people in 2014 by consanguineous marriage status, sex, rural-urban areas and socio-economic region

*Unit: Person, per mille*

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*From 100 to under 500 cases*

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**Under 100 cases**

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 1.7: Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014 by sex and ethnicity

Unit: Person

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From 100 to under 500 cases

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| 19 | Mnông                  | 470        | 239      | 231      |
| 20 | Sán Chay               | 462        | 105      | 357      |
| 21 | Sán Dìu                | 369        | 136      | 233      |
| 22 | Chăm                    | 356        | 143      | 213      |
| 23 | Giê Triêng             | 320        | 203      | 117      |
| 24 | Xinh Mun               | 302        | 166      | 136      |
| 25 | Tà-öi                  | 289        | 148      | 141      |
| 26 | Giấy                    | 274        | 109      | 165      |
| 27 | Hoa                    | 195        | 76       | 119      |
| 28 | Mạ                      | 185        | 67       | 118      |</p>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 1.8 Percentage of early marriage cases in 2014 by sex and ethnicity

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*From 50% and above*

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*From 40% to under 50%*

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From 30% to under 40%

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From 20% to under 30%

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*From 10% to under 20%*

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*Under 10%*

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Table 1.9: Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014 by sex, rural-urban areas, socio-economic areas and province/city

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<td>V1 Northen Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>V3 North Central and central coastal areas</td>
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<tr>
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*From 500 to under 1.000 cases*

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*From 100 to under 500 cases*

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_Under 100 cases_

| 42 | TP. Hà Nội      | 94     | 24   | 69     | 10.69   | 5.45 | 16.21  |
| 43 | Tây Ninh        | 78     | 19   | 59     | 11.14   | 3.25 | 54.60  |
| 44 | Cà Mau           | 75     | 47   | 28     | 12.36   | 13.98| 10.34  |
| 45 | TP. Cần Thơ      | 64     | 43   | 21     | 16.87   | 22.61| 11.19  |
| 46 | Ninh Bình        | 55     | 28   | 28     | 17.47   | 17.80| 17.16  |
| 47 | Hậu Giang       | 26     | 13   | 13     | 12.30   | 12.60| 12.02  |
| 48 | Vĩnh Long        | 19     | -    | 19     | 7.60    | 0.00 | 16.00  |
| 49 | Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu | 16     | 6    | 10     | 8.14    | 6.12 | 10.44  |
| 50 | Hà Tĩnh          | 3      | 2    | 1      | 19.45   | 24.49| 13.78  |
| 51 | TP. Hồ Chí Minh  | -      | -    | -      | 0.00    | 0.00 | 0.00   |

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Figure 1.9a: Number and percentage of EM people get married at child age (under 16) divided by sex and ethnicity as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Person, percentage

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*Not anybody gets marriage at child age*

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014.
Hình 1.10: Number and percentage of EM people get married at child age by sex, rural-urban areas, socio-economic area and province/city as of 1/8/2015

**Unit: Person, percentage**

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*No cases of EM people get married at child age*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014
Table 1.11: Number and percentage of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015 by ethnicities

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*From 100 to under 500 cases*

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*Under 100 cases*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014
Table 1.12: Estimation of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015 applied to EM women aged from 15-49 by ethnicities

*Unit: Number of children/woman*

**Notes:** Total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born live per woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the age-specific fertility rate throughout her childbearing years as observed during 12 months prior to the survey. TFR is one of the key measures reflecting fertility level.

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**TFR below replacement level**

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*Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014*
Table 1.13: Estimation of crude birth rate (CBR) within 12 months prior to 1/8/2015 applied to EM women aged from 15-49 by ethnicities

Unit: Number of live births/1000 population

Note: Crude birth rate indicates the number of children who would be born live during 12 months prior to the survey per 1000 population.

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**CBR from 10% to under 20%**

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**CBR under 10%**

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014
Table 1.14: Average life expectancy of EM people by sex and ethnicities 2015

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**From 70 years of age and above**

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**From 60 to under 70 years of age**

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<td>Ra-glai</td>
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<td>67.06</td>
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<td>Mnông</td>
<td>67.01</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Cơ</td>
<td>65.98</td>
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<td>Cơ Lào</td>
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<td>Rơ Măm</td>
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**Under 60 years of age**

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<td>52</td>
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<td>53</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014
## Table 2.1: Structure of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads

### Unit: %

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Female household heads</th>
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### Percentage of female household heads from 20% and above

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**Percentage of female household heads from 10% to under 20%**

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<td>Mnông</td>
<td>81.72</td>
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<td>La Hủ</td>
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**Percentage of female household heads under 10%**

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<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
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<td>Central Highlands</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 2.2: Percentage of EM households living in temporary houses by sex and ethnicities of households heads, as of 1/8/2015

*Unit: Percentage*

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**Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 30% and above**

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<td>32.79</td>
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<td>La Hủ</td>
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<td>33.83</td>
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**Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 20% to under 30%**

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**Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 10% to under 20%**

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<td>11.74</td>
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<td>10.85</td>
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<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>10.73</td>
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Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house under 10%

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Giáy</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 2.3a: Percentage of EM households possessing telephone (landline or mobile) by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 70% and above**

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<td>Tày</td>
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<td>88.6</td>
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<td>92.0</td>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 60% to under 70%**

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<td>Thái</td>
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<td>78.1</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>54.7</td>
<td>63.5</td>
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<td>Chăm</td>
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<td>76.1</td>
<td>62.8</td>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 50% to under 60%**

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<td>70.6</td>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 40% to under 50%**

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<td>Gia Rai</td>
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<td>60.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>57.7</td>
<td>44.1</td>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 30% to under 40%**

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</tr>
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<td>Chứt</td>
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<td>33.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
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**Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone under 30%**

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<tr>
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<td>15.2</td>
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<td>Brâu</td>
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<td>20.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
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Table 2.4: Percentage of EM households possessing computers by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of female-headed households possessing computers from 10% and above

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Percentage of female-headed households possessing computers from 15% to under 10%

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Table 2.5: Percentage of EM households connected to internet (wifi, cable or 3G network) by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet from 10% to 20%

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Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet from 5% to under 10%

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Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet under 5%

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*Percentage of female-headed households without internet connection 0%*

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Table 2.6: Percentage of EM households use grid electricity for lighting by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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**Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting 100%**

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**Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting from 90% to under 100%**

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*Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting from 80% to under 90%*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 2.7a: Mean distance (km) from home to primary school of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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**Household headed by female having distance to primary school of over 10km**

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Female-headed households with distance of 5km-10km away from primary schools

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**Household headed by female having distance to primary school from 5km to under 10km**

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Table 2.7b: Mean distance (km) from home to lower secondary school of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Table 2.7c: Mean distance (km) from home to upper secondary school of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Household headed by female having distance to upper secondary school under 10km

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 2.7d: Mean distance (km) from home to medical stations of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015  
*Unit: Km*

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Table 2.7e: Mean distance (km) from home to the hospitals of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Km

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**Household headed by female having distance to the hospital of 30km and above**

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**Household headed by female having distance to the hospital from 20km to under 30km**

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Household headed by female having distance to the hospital from 10km to under 20km

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**Household headed by female having distance to the hospital under 10km**

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Table 2.7g: Mean distance (km) from home to the markets, business centres of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
## PART 3: ASSETS

### Table 3.1: Percentage of EM households possessing assets by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

<table>
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<th>Kinh households (VHLSS 2014)</th>
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<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
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Table 3.2: Percentage of EM households possessing television sets by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage

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Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing television sets from 50% and above

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**Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing television sets under 50%**

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Table 3.3: Percentage of EM households possessing motorcycles by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing motorcycles from 50% and above

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### Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing motorcycles under 50%

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Table 3.4: Percentage of EM households possessing tractors/soil cultivators by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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*Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators from 10% and above*

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*Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators under 10%*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 3.5: Percentage of EM households possessing grain milling machines by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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**Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing grain milling machines from 10% and above**

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**Percentage of EM household headed by females possessing grain milling machines under 10%**

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 3.6: Percentage of EM households possessing water pumps by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing water pumps from 10% and above

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*Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing water pumps under 10%*
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## PART 4: EMPLOYMENT

Table 4.1 Percentage of employed ethnic minority workers aged from 15 and above by sex, as of 1/8/2015

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Table 4.2: Percentage of employed ethnic minority workers aged from 15 and above by economic sectors, sex and ethnicity, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of employed workers in agriculture from 90% and above

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**Percentage of employed workers in agriculture from 80% to under 90%**

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**Percentage of employed workers in agriculture under 70%**

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Table 4.3: Structure of employed workers aged from 15 and above by sex, ethnicity and occupation, as of 1/8/2015  

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Table 4.4: Percentage of employed ethnic minority by sex, economic sectors and educational qualifications, as of 1/8/2015

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 4.5a: Unemployment rate of ethnic minority workers by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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**Unemployment rate from 2% and above**

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**Unemployment rate under 2%**

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<td>Ơ Đu</td>
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Table 4.5b: Unemployment rate of ethnic minority workers by sex, ethnicity and urban-rural areas, as of 1/8/2015

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<th>Female</th>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
### PART 5: INCOME

Table 5.1: Average income per capita/month in 2015 by sex and ethnicities of household heads, rural-urban areas and socio-economic areas

Unit: Thousand dong/person/month

<table>
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<th>No</th>
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<th>Average income per capita per month (thousand dong)</th>
<th>Difference (female-male) (1000đ)</th>
<th>Gender gap (femal/male)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>Dividing by regions</td>
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<td></td>
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Table 5.2: Average income per capita/month in 2015 by sex and ethnicities of household heads

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<th>No</th>
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<th>Difference (female-male) (1000đ)</th>
<th>Gender gap (femal/male)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>2,851</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kinh</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,742</td>
<td>2,951</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>53 EM groups</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>1,463</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Income from 2-3 million dong/person/month**

| 1  | Hoa       | 2,933 | 2,896 | 3,196 | 300 | 1.10 |

**Income from 1 to under 2 million dong/person/month**

<p>| 2  | Ngái      | 1,717 | 1,802 | 1,278 | -525 | 0.71 |
| 3  | Cho Ro    | 1,685 | 1,739 | 957   | -782 | 0.55 |
| 4  | Khmer     | 1,529 | 1,443 | 1,718 | 275  | 1.19 |
| 5  | Sán Diu   | 1,504 | 1,342 | 1,820 | 479  | 1.36 |
| 6  | Chăm      | 1,329 | 1,135 | 1,975 | 840  | 1.74 |
| 7  | Brâu      | 1,311 | 1,376 | 976   | -401 | 0.71 |
| 8  | Tày       | 1,306 | 1,160 | 1,961 | 801  | 1.69 |</p>
<table>
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<th>Income Difference</th>
<th>Percentage Difference</th>
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*Income under 1 million dong/person/month*

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<td>Average</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>La Chí</td>
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<td>Chứt</td>
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<td>Lô Lô</td>
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<td>785</td>
<td>392</td>
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<td>Mỏng</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>458</td>
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### Table 5.3: Rate of income sources of ethnic minority households in 2015 by income sources, sex of household heads, rural-urban areas and socio-economic areas

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<td>Non-agriculture, non-forestry and non-fisheries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>Female household heads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>37.47</td>
<td>48.92</td>
<td>42.10</td>
<td>45.68</td>
<td>26.42</td>
<td>9.90</td>
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<td>8.45</td>
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<tr>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Dividing by regions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red River Delta</td>
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<td>32.50</td>
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<td>5.49</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
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<td>50.47</td>
<td>48.10</td>
<td>50.19</td>
<td>34.50</td>
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<td>8.46</td>
<td>16.91</td>
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<td>55.90</td>
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<tr>
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<td>South East</td>
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<td>6.06</td>
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<td>30.62</td>
<td>23.75</td>
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<td>14.22</td>
<td>29.59</td>
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</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 5.4: Average income per capita/month of ethnic minority households in 2015 by sex and educational qualifications of household heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
<th>Difference (female-male) (1,000d)</th>
<th>Gender gap (female/male)</th>
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<td>2851</td>
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<td>1463</td>
<td>353.56</td>
<td>1.32</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Table 5.5: Rate of income sources in 2015 of ethnic minority households by sex and educational qualifications of household heads

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<th>Male household heads</th>
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<th>Male household heads</th>
<th>Female household heads</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wage, remuneration</td>
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<td>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-agriculture, non-forestry and non-fisheries</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
</tr>
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<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
<td>Male household heads</td>
<td>Female household heads</td>
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<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Primary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lower secondary</td>
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<td>50.4</td>
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<td>26.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
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<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<td>Elementary vocational training</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Intermediate vocational training</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Professional vocational school</td>
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<td>64.9</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
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<td>degree</td>
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</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
PART 6: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 6.1: Percentage of EM people aged 15 years and above can read, write and understand a simple sentence in any language (national, ethnic minority or foreign languages) by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>5.82</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>7.92</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>96.18</td>
<td>97.81</td>
<td>94.69</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>5.31</td>
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From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)

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<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<td>93.27</td>
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<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.33</td>
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<td>Sán Dìu</td>
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<td>97.21</td>
<td>92.03</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tày</td>
<td>94.72</td>
<td>96.47</td>
<td>92.97</td>
<td>4.99</td>
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<td>Thổ</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Hoa</td>
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<td>94.82</td>
<td>89.03</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ó Đu</td>
<td>91.54</td>
<td>93.92</td>
<td>88.71</td>
<td>8.09</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>10.48</td>
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</table>

From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)

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<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)

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From 50% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)

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Under 50% (sort by overall rate)

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* Rate of literate population aged from 15 and above is the percentage of the people aged 15 years and above who are to read, write and understand a simple sentence of the national, ethnic or foreign scripts.

Table 6.2: Percentage of EM people aged 15 years and above can read, write and understand a simple sentence in any language (national, ethnic minority or foreign languages) by sex and age groups, as of 1/8/2015

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Table 6.3: Percentage of EM people aged 15 years and above can read and write general language by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: %

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From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)

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From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)

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From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)

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**From 60% to under 70%**

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* Rate of the population aged from 15 and above who are able to read and write general script is the % of the people aged from 15 and above who are able

Table 6.4: Percentage of EM people aged 15 years and above can read and write general language by sex and age groups, as of 1/8/2015  

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Table 6.5: % of ethnic minority students at school age attending school at the right educational levels by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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*From 60% to under 70% (sort by overall rate)*

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*From 50% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)*

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Table 6.6: Percentage of EM students at primary school age attending school at the right educational levels by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)

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*From 60% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)*

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 6.7: % of students at lower secondary school age attending school at the right educational levels by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: %

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Table 6.8: % of upper secondary school age attending school at the right educational levels divide and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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*From 40% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)*

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*From 30% to under 40% (sort by overall rate)*

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*From 10% to under 20% (sort by overall rate)*

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**Under 10% (sort by overall rate)**

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### Table 6.9: Number of EM teachers in EM communes by sex, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, as of 1/8/2015

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<td>Central Highlands</td>
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<td>Mekong Delta</td>
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Unit: Person

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 6.10a: Percentage of trained EM people aged 15 years and older by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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*From 10% to under 16% (sort by overall rate)*

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*From 5% to under 10% (sort by overall rate)*

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Table 6.10b: Percentage of trained employed EM people aged 15 years and older by sex and age groups, as of 1/8/2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Total number of trained employed people aged from 15 and above</th>
<th>of which</th>
<th>Primary vocational training</th>
<th>Vocational School</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>University and above</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>20-24 years of age</td>
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<td>43,273</td>
<td>54,792</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>4,582</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25-29 years of age</td>
<td>130,671</td>
<td>69,745</td>
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<td>30-34 years of age</td>
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<tr>
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<td>55-59 years of age</td>
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<td>10,400</td>
<td>2,621</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>60-64 years of age</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>65 years of age and older</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 6.11: Percentage of EM people aged 15 years and older without technical qualifications by sex and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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*From 95% and above (sort by overall rate)*

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*From 90% to under 95% (sort by overall rate)*

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*Under 90% (sort by overall rate)*

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
Table 6.12: Trained EM people aged 15 years and older by sex, highest technical qualifications and ethnicities, as of 1/8/2015

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<td>Female</td>
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<td>(VHLSS 2014)</td>
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Under 5% (sort by overall rate)

<p>| 18 | Hà Nhì    | 4.98    | 6.98 | 3.00   | 0.57    | 0.72 | 0.43   | 3.01    | 4.17 | 1.85   | 0.72    | 1.13 | 0.31   | 0.69    | 0.96 | 0.42   |
| 19 | Co        | 4.53    | 5.05 | 4.00   | 0.32    | 0.36 | 0.27   | 2.98    | 3.37 | 2.58   | 0.45    | 0.41 | 0.49   | 0.79    | 0.91 | 0.66   |
| 20 | Thổ       | 4.35    | 4.29 | 4.42   | 0.83    | 1.15 | 0.47   | 1.39    | 1.26 | 1.55   | 0.95    | 0.67 | 1.26   | 1.18    | 1.22 | 1.13   |
| 21 | Lự        | 4.19    | 3.60 | 4.80   | 0.59    | 1.01 | 0.16   | 2.69    | 1.54 | 3.87   | 0.38    | 0.48 | 0.28   | 0.54    | 0.57 | 0.50   |
| 22 | Giê Triêng | 4.01    | 4.02 | 4.00   | 0.67    | 0.84 | 0.50   | 1.88    | 1.83 | 1.92   | 0.55    | 0.38 | 0.72   | 0.91    | 0.97 | 0.86   |
| 23 | Ơ Đu       | 3.69    | 3.73 | 3.63   | 0.00    | 0.00 | 0.00   | 1.46    | 0.75 | 2.31   | 1.11    | 1.49 | 0.66   | 1.11    | 1.49 | 0.66   |
| 24 | ChBrit     | 3.61    | 3.86 | 3.33   | 1.46    | 1.38 | 1.56   | 1.19    | 1.40 | 0.95   | 0.29    | 0.34 | 0.24   | 0.67    | 0.75 | 0.58   |
| 25 | Sán Chay   | 3.57    | 3.90 | 3.21   | 0.99    | 1.53 | 0.40   | 1.11    | 1.22 | 0.98   | 0.79    | 0.43 | 1.18   | 0.69    | 0.72 | 0.65   |
| 26 | Ê Đê       | 3.49    | 3.03 | 3.93   | 0.73    | 0.74 | 0.73   | 1.39    | 0.88 | 1.88   | 0.52    | 0.43 | 0.60   | 0.85    | 0.98 | 0.72   |
| 27 | Pà Thẻn   | 3.32    | 3.66 | 2.98   | 0.52    | 0.74 | 0.29   | 1.13    | 1.11 | 1.15   | 0.52    | 0.54 | 0.49   | 1.16    | 1.26 | 1.05   |
| 28 | Bru Vân Kiều | 3.32  | 3.89 | 2.74   | 0.55    | 0.79 | 0.31   | 1.36    | 1.55 | 1.18   | 0.42    | 0.47 | 0.38   | 0.98    | 1.09 | 0.87   |
| 29 | Khương     | 3.27    | 4.81 | 1.79   | 0.53    | 0.96 | 0.12   | 1.81    | 2.73 | 0.92   | 0.62    | 0.63 | 0.60   | 0.31    | 0.49 | 0.14   |
| 30 | Khmer      | 3.20    | 3.69 | 2.73   | 0.56    | 0.86 | 0.27   | 0.69    | 0.78 | 0.62   | 0.60    | 0.53 | 0.66   | 1.35    | 1.53 | 1.18   |
| 31 | Cơ Ho      | 3.16    | 2.96 | 3.35   | 0.58    | 0.70 | 0.47   | 0.73    | 0.69 | 0.78   | 0.96    | 0.57 | 1.33   | 0.89    | 1.00 | 0.78   |
| 32 | Hrê        | 2.89    | 3.69 | 2.12   | 0.43    | 0.67 | 0.21   | 1.53    | 1.79 | 1.29   | 0.32    | 0.41 | 0.23   | 0.61    | 0.82 | 0.40   |
| 33 | La Ha      | 2.73    | 3.71 | 1.78   | 0.42    | 0.71 | 0.13   | 1.28    | 1.50 | 1.07   | 0.54    | 0.70 | 0.39   | 0.50    | 0.81 | 0.20   |
| 34 | Mạ         | 2.64    | 2.78 | 2.51   | 0.38    | 0.48 | 0.29   | 1.23    | 1.43 | 1.04   | 0.34    | 0.25 | 0.42   | 0.69    | 0.62 | 0.76   |
| 35 | La Chí      | 2.61    | 3.57 | 1.63   | 0.53    | 0.92 | 0.13   | 1.16    | 1.45 | 0.85   | 0.32    | 0.35 | 0.30   | 0.60    | 0.85 | 0.34   |
| 36 | Cơ Lào     | 2.42    | 2.60 | 2.20   | 0.59    | 0.86 | 0.26   | 0.99    | 1.29 | 0.63   | 0.48    | 0.11 | 0.93   | 0.36    | 0.34 | 0.38   |</p>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014
### Table 6.13 Number of ethnic minority people aged from 15 years and above divided by sex, highest technical qualifications attainment and administrative units, as of 01/8/2017

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<td>Female</td>
<td>Overall</td>
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<td>Female</td>
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## PART 7: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

### Table 7.1: Percentage of EM people knowing EM languages by sex

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**From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)**

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From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)

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</tr>
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<td>Sán Diu</td>
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<td>86,72</td>
</tr>
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<td>Phù Lá</td>
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<td>84,19</td>
<td>84,91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hoa</td>
<td>84,43</td>
<td>83,78</td>
<td>85,06</td>
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</table>

Under 79% (sort by overall rate)

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<td>66,72</td>
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</tr>
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<td>63,13</td>
<td>64,94</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ngải</td>
<td>58,23</td>
<td>51,69</td>
<td>67,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Cơ Lao</td>
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<td>Ó Đu</td>
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<td>29,26</td>
<td>20,97</td>
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</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 7.2: Percentage of EM people knowing EM language by sex and age groups

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>19-24 years of age</td>
<td>96.18</td>
</tr>
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<td>96.56</td>
</tr>
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<td>25-34 years of age</td>
<td>96.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96.56</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>97.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>97.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>65 years of age and older</td>
<td>98.53</td>
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<tr>
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<td>98.71</td>
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<tr>
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Source: Tổng cục Thống kê, Điều tra thực trạng kinh tế - xã hội của 53 Ethnicities thiểu số năm 2015.
Table 7.3: Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances by sex and ethnicities of household heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>15,91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10% and above</strong></td>
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<td>Ba Na</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lào</td>
<td>47,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gia Rai</td>
<td>42,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lự</td>
<td>34,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thái</td>
<td>34,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chăm</td>
<td>33,97</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Cống</td>
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</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
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<td>Lô Lô</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hà Nhì</td>
<td>29,47</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tà-ôí</td>
<td>24,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
<td>23,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
<td>22,49</td>
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</table>

Unit: Percentage (%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Giê Triêng</td>
<td>18,29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ơ Đu</td>
<td>17,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cô</td>
<td>17,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Xinh Mun</td>
<td>16,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>La Ha</td>
<td>16,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>15,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Phù Lá</td>
<td>12,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kháng</td>
<td>12,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mường</td>
<td>11,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Thổ</td>
<td>11,52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under 10%**

<p>|    | Mạ           | 9,80    | 9,81               | 9,77                  |
|    | La Hủ        | 9,21    | 8,48               | 12,50                 |
|    | Chu Ru       | 8,27    | 8,44               | 8,18                  |
|    | Pà Thẻn      | 7,32    | 7,27               | 8,00                  |
|    | Mnông        | 7,27    | 7,46               | 6,41                  |
|    | Ê Đê         | 7,07    | 7,13               | 6,83                  |
|    | Dao          | 5,74    | 5,88               | 4,11                  |
|    | Pu Péo       | 5,68    | 6,03               | 4,43                  |
|    | Xtiêng       | 5,49    | 5,95               | 4,39                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>5,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bru Vân Kiều</td>
<td>4,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bố Y</td>
<td>4,44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cơ Ho</td>
<td>4,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
<td>4,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chơ Ro</td>
<td>4,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Giây</td>
<td>3,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ra-glai</td>
<td>3,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cơ Lao</td>
<td>3,40</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>3,39</td>
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<td>Chứt</td>
<td>1,74</td>
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<td>Nùng</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hoa</td>
<td>0,60</td>
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<td>Sán Điu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ngái</td>
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</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 7.4: Percentage of EM households with members knowing their own traditional dance by sex and age groups of household heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age groups</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
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<td>15-74 years of age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>19-24 years of age</td>
<td>14,44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>25-34 years of age</td>
<td>14,92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>35-44 years of age</td>
<td>15,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>45-54 years of age</td>
<td>16,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>55-64 years of age</td>
<td>17,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>65 years of age and older</td>
<td>15,10</td>
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</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 7.5: Percentage of EM households with members who can play EM traditional musical instruments by sex and ethnicities of household heads

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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households can play EM traditional musical instruments</th>
<th>Overall</th>
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<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>11,91</td>
</tr>
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<td>28,01</td>
<td>6,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gia Rai</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,88</td>
<td>22,97</td>
<td>12,64</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lô Lô</td>
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<td>18,15</td>
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<td>Brâu</td>
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<td>26,60</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Female household head</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3.49</td>
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<td>Female household head</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2.81</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 7.6: Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances by sex and age groups of household heads

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<th>No</th>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 7.7: Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional songs by sex and ethnicities of household heads

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**Under 10% and above (sort by overall rate)**

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 7.8: Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional songs by sex and age groups of household heads

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<th>No</th>
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<th>Female household head</th>
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</tr>
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<td>25-34 years of age</td>
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<td>12,49</td>
<td>11,95</td>
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<td>35-44 years of age</td>
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<td>15,19</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 7.9: Percentage of EM households having access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radios by sex and ethnicities of household heads

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*Under 50% (sort by overall rate)*

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FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 710: Percentage of EM households having access to the national/provincial television channels by sex and ethnicities of household heads

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<th>No</th>
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**Under 90% (sort by overall rate)**

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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
### Table 8.1: Percentage of EM pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings by ethnicities, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

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<td><strong>70% to under 80%</strong></td>
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*60% to under 70%*
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Table 8.2: Percentage of EM pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings by rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

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<td>V3</td>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
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Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014
Table 8.3: Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings by ethnicities, 2015

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*Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 80% and above*

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<td>Chơ Ro</td>
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<td>Sán Diu</td>
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*Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 60% to under 80%*

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**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 40% to under 60%**

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<td>26</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
<td>55,10</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>54,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mnông</td>
<td>50,60</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Gia Rai</td>
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<td>Phụ Lá</td>
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<tr>
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**Can day dong nay xuong trang sau: Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 20% to under 40%**

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**Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings under 20%**

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<td>49</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lữ</td>
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<td>La Ha</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Si La</td>
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Table 8.4: Percentage of EM women giving birth at home by ethnicities, 2015

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**Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 80% and above**

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<td>Sì La</td>
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<td>La Ha</td>
<td>88,20</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Lự</td>
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<td>Mảng</td>
<td>86,30</td>
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<td>Hà Nhì</td>
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**Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 60% to under 80%**

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<td>Xinh Mun</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mỏng</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lào</td>
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<td>Khơ mú</td>
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<td>Cơ Lao</td>
<td>73,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ơ Đu</td>
<td>71,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Xơ Đäng</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of women giving birth at home</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>La Chí</td>
<td>66,00</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>65,20</td>
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<td>Lô Lô</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Co</td>
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<td>20</td>
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*Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 40% to under 60%*

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<td>Ba Na</td>
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<td>Rơ Măm</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Gia Rai</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Mnông</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Dao</td>
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<td>Brâu</td>
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<td>Giây</td>
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*Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 20% to under 40%*

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<td>Cơ Tu</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Bru Vân Kiểu</td>
<td>37,00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gié Triêng</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Pà Thền</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of women giving birth at home</td>
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<td>----</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Ra-glai</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Pu Péo</td>
<td>30,80</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Ê Đê</td>
<td>27,80</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nùng</td>
<td>27,80</td>
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<td>Sán Chay</td>
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**Percentage of EM women giving birth at home under 20%**

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<td>Tày</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Chăm</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Sán Diu</td>
<td>15,40</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chơ Ro</td>
<td>10,80</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
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<td>Hoa</td>
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Table 8.5: Percentage of EM women aged 12-49 years giving birth in medical settings by rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

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<td>10,48</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
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<td>V1</td>
<td>Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
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<td>40,7</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Red River Delta</td>
<td>91,26</td>
<td>8,36</td>
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<td>V3</td>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>58,38</td>
<td>40,95</td>
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<td>V4</td>
<td>Central Highlands</td>
<td>59,23</td>
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<td>V5</td>
<td>South East</td>
<td>88,61</td>
<td>10,97</td>
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<td>V6</td>
<td>Mekong Delta</td>
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Table 8.6: Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by ethnicity, 2015

<table>
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<th>Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods</th>
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**Percentage of using contraceptive methods at 80% and above**

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<tr>
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<td>Mường</td>
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<td>Giày</td>
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<td>Thó</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
<td>81,48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sán Chay</td>
<td>81,40</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dao</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Khmer</td>
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### Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods

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### Percentage of using contraceptive methods at 60% to under 70%

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### Percentage of using contraceptive methods under 60%

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Table 8.7: Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

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### Table 8.8: Percentage of married EM women not using contraceptive methods by causes and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

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<th>Difficult to get pregnant</th>
<th>Weak health</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ơ Đu</td>
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<td>8,69</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
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Table 8.9: Percentage of married EM women not using contraceptive methods by causes, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Being pregnant</th>
<th>Desiring for a child</th>
<th>Difficult to get pregnant</th>
<th>Weak health</th>
<th>High cost</th>
<th>Objection by family members</th>
<th>Uninformed</th>
<th>Other reasons</th>
<th>Undetermined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>All EM communes</td>
<td>14,47</td>
<td>45,65</td>
<td>13,99</td>
<td>9,24</td>
<td>0,09</td>
<td>1,89</td>
<td>3,6</td>
<td>10,73</td>
<td>0,32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>11,08</td>
<td>44,31</td>
<td>16,66</td>
<td>8,74</td>
<td>0,12</td>
<td>8,36</td>
<td>1,95</td>
<td>8,32</td>
<td>0,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>15,01</td>
<td>45,73</td>
<td>13,69</td>
<td>9,36</td>
<td>0,09</td>
<td>0,81</td>
<td>3,91</td>
<td>11,09</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
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<td>II</td>
<td>Dividing by socio-economic regions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
<td>15,95</td>
<td>46,10</td>
<td>14,69</td>
<td>8,32</td>
<td>0,05</td>
<td>0,63</td>
<td>2,91</td>
<td>11,20</td>
<td>0,14</td>
</tr>
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<td>Red River Delta</td>
<td>10,50</td>
<td>54,83</td>
<td>8,64</td>
<td>3,52</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,59</td>
<td>0,94</td>
<td>20,88</td>
<td>0,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3</td>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>15,36</td>
<td>47,07</td>
<td>13,04</td>
<td>10,36</td>
<td>0,08</td>
<td>0,69</td>
<td>3,90</td>
<td>9,05</td>
<td>0,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4</td>
<td>Central Highlands</td>
<td>13,40</td>
<td>42,33</td>
<td>10,60</td>
<td>11,91</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>2,87</td>
<td>6,71</td>
<td>11,49</td>
<td>0,54</td>
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<td>South East</td>
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<td>0,20</td>
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<td>3,43</td>
<td>4,42</td>
<td>0,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Mekong Delta</td>
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<td>19,16</td>
<td>9,61</td>
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<td>3,47</td>
<td>10,33</td>
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</table>

### Table 8.10: Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination and treatment by sex and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td>31,46</td>
<td>27,85</td>
<td>34,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>32,49</td>
<td>29,11</td>
<td>35,56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>53 EM groups (2015)</td>
<td>44,79</td>
<td>40,81</td>
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**Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 80% and above**

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<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>92,65</td>
<td>91,76</td>
<td>93,57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ơ Đu</td>
<td>90,20</td>
<td>87,17</td>
<td>93,27</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cống</td>
<td>81,09</td>
<td>76,13</td>
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**Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 60% to under 80%**

<table>
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<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>75,99</td>
<td>71,89</td>
<td>80,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
<td>70,85</td>
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<td>75,14</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rơ Măm</td>
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<td>70,37</td>
<td>70,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hà Nhì</td>
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<td>67,01</td>
<td>73,27</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tà-ôî</td>
<td>68,24</td>
<td>64,44</td>
<td>72,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>La Hủ</td>
<td>67,68</td>
<td>66,63</td>
<td>68,78</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Giê Triêng</td>
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<td>62,65</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Chăm</td>
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<td>Phù Lá</td>
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<td>Cơ Ho</td>
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**Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 40% to under 60%**

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<td>55,94</td>
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<td>Tay</td>
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<td>48,70</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50,33</td>
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<td>49,38</td>
<td>56,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Giầy</td>
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<td>48,48</td>
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<td>45,65</td>
<td>57,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
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<td>46,55</td>
<td>55,04</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Lào</td>
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<td>54,02</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
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<td>H'rê</td>
<td>47,64</td>
<td>44,06</td>
<td>51,14</td>
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<td>Nùng</td>
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<td>41,93</td>
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<td>40,46</td>
<td>46,92</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thái</td>
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<td>47,85</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>42,54</td>
<td>39,60</td>
<td>45,44</td>
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<td>Hoa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mnông</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Sán Chay</td>
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<td>35,66</td>
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**Tỷ lệ sử dụng thẻ BHYT khám chữa bệnh dưới 40%**

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Ch'rût</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Overall</td>
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</table>

Bảng 8.11: Percentage of EM people using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment by sex, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

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<th>Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td>31.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kinh</td>
<td>32.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>All EM communes</td>
<td>44.75</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rural</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Dividing by socio-economic regions</td>
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<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
<td>43.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Red River Delta</td>
<td>44.52</td>
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<td>V3</td>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
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<td>Central Highlands</td>
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Table 8.12: Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets by sex and ethnicity of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

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Percentage of households sleeping in the mosquito net at 95% and above (sort by overall rate)

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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Lự</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Xinh Mun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sán Dìu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bố Y</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Tày</td>
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<td>Mường</td>
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<td>Sán Chay</td>
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<td>Nùng</td>
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<td>Phú Lá</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: Percentage (%)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ông Đu</td>
<td>98,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Si La</td>
<td>98,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>La Ha</td>
<td>98,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mạ</td>
<td>98,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mnông</td>
<td>98,74</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pà Thellen</td>
<td>98,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ê Đê</td>
<td>98,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Lào</td>
<td>98,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>La Chí</td>
<td>98,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Giấy</td>
<td>98,54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>98,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
<td>98,42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cống</td>
<td>98,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Xtiêng</td>
<td>98,37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Chơ Ro</td>
<td>98,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Giê Triêng</td>
<td>98,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Pu Péo</td>
<td>98,29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gia Rai</td>
<td>98,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cơ Ho</td>
<td>98,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
<td>98,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rơ Măm</td>
<td>98,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Tà-ôí</td>
<td>98,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Cơ</td>
<td>97,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Lọ Lọ</td>
<td>97,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Cơ Tu</td>
<td>97,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
<td>97,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>97,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Hà Nhi</td>
<td>97,22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>96,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>96,35</td>
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</table>

*Percentage of households sleeping in the mosquito net under 95% (sort by overall rate)*

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Ra-glai</td>
<td>94,70</td>
<td>94,57</td>
<td>94,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Chứt</td>
<td>94,23</td>
<td>93,67</td>
<td>96,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Bru Văn Kiểu</td>
<td>94,05</td>
<td>94,14</td>
<td>93,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>94,00</td>
<td>93,92</td>
<td>95,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Cơ Lao</td>
<td>92,73</td>
<td>92,65</td>
<td>95,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chăm</td>
<td>92,25</td>
<td>93,58</td>
<td>89,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>La Hủ</td>
<td>90,26</td>
<td>89,77</td>
<td>92,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
<td>73,56</td>
<td>75,06</td>
<td>65,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Hoa</td>
<td>60,15</td>
<td>64,18</td>
<td>52,88</td>
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Table 8.13: Percentage of EM households facing difficulties in water by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of households facing difficulties in water</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td>7.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>4.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>53 EM groups (2015)</td>
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*Percentage of households facing difficulties in water at 70% and above (sort by overall rate)*

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ơ Đu</td>
<td>86.52</td>
<td>85.54</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chứt</td>
<td>77.88</td>
<td>78.52</td>
<td>75.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bru Văn Kiểu</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>73.72</td>
<td>75.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
<td>72.94</td>
<td>73.22</td>
<td>70.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lô Lô</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>74.29</td>
<td>58.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentage of households facing difficulties in water at 50% to under 70% (sort by overall rate)*

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>6</td>
<td>La Hủ</td>
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<td>69.23</td>
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</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>La Ha</td>
<td>67.82</td>
<td>67.49</td>
<td>70.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Xinh Mun</td>
<td>62.43</td>
<td>62.29</td>
<td>63.70</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Lào</td>
<td>59.17</td>
<td>58.70</td>
<td>62.45</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Co</td>
<td>55.15</td>
<td>54.41</td>
<td>58.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>54.44</td>
<td>54.46</td>
<td>54.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cơ Tu</td>
<td>51.22</td>
<td>51.35</td>
<td>50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mnông</td>
<td>50.69</td>
<td>50.54</td>
<td>51.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tà-ôî</td>
<td>50.34</td>
<td>51.26</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household head</td>
<td>Female household head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
<td>49.91</td>
<td>49.56</td>
<td>51.89</td>
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<tr>
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<td>La Chí</td>
<td>49.25</td>
<td>49.19</td>
<td>50.04</td>
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<td>48.91</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kháng</td>
<td>48.18</td>
<td>47.08</td>
<td>57.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Phú Lá</td>
<td>47.38</td>
<td>47.49</td>
<td>46.39</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lý</td>
<td>46.97</td>
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<td>Cơ Lao</td>
<td>46.18</td>
<td>46.62</td>
<td>34.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thái</td>
<td>46.08</td>
<td>45.94</td>
<td>47.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ra-glai</td>
<td>45.45</td>
<td>47.48</td>
<td>40.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Hà Nhì</td>
<td>45.13</td>
<td>43.63</td>
<td>54.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
<td>41.77</td>
<td>38.67</td>
<td>43.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
<td>40.42</td>
<td>41.16</td>
<td>37.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Thổ</td>
<td>39.36</td>
<td>39.61</td>
<td>38.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ê Đê</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>37.34</td>
<td>40.31</td>
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<td>Cơ Ho</td>
<td>37.65</td>
<td>38.23</td>
<td>36.18</td>
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<td>Gié Triềng</td>
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<td>36.72</td>
<td>37.78</td>
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<td>Cống</td>
<td>36.58</td>
<td>39.77</td>
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<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>34.34</td>
<td>33.62</td>
<td>37.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>33.69</td>
<td>33.58</td>
<td>34.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Muong</td>
<td>33.46</td>
<td>33.66</td>
<td>32.40</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Percentage of households facing difficulties in water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household head</td>
<td>Female household head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td>33.09</td>
<td>34.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Pu Péo</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td>35.45</td>
<td>25.98</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pà Thèn</td>
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<td>31.09</td>
<td>39.08</td>
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<td>Giày</td>
<td>31.47</td>
<td>32.03</td>
<td>27.02</td>
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<td>Gia Rai</td>
<td>30.79</td>
<td>30.60</td>
<td>31.51</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mà</td>
<td>30.60</td>
<td>29.94</td>
<td>32.83</td>
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</table>

**Percentage of households facing difficulties in water under 30% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>28.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nùng</td>
<td>24.55</td>
<td>24.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bố Y</td>
<td>23.81</td>
<td>24.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>22.36</td>
<td>22.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Chăm</td>
<td>18.65</td>
<td>19.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Sán Chay</td>
<td>18.52</td>
<td>18.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Bräu</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>15.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Chơ Ro</td>
<td>16.05</td>
<td>16.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ngài</td>
<td>12.83</td>
<td>13.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>12.73</td>
<td>12.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Sán Diu</td>
<td>11.29</td>
<td>11.30</td>
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<td>Si La</td>
<td>4.80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hoa</td>
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Table 8.14: Percentage of EM households facing difficulties in water divided by sex of household heads, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>30,7</td>
<td>31,91</td>
<td>25,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female household head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>11,92</td>
<td>13,41</td>
<td>9,24</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
<td>34,16</td>
<td>34,68</td>
<td>31,22</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>Dividing by socio-economic regions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>V1 Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
<td>34,83</td>
<td>35,36</td>
<td>31,05</td>
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<td>V2 Red River Delta</td>
<td>17,68</td>
<td>17,32</td>
<td>19,81</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3 North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>45,53</td>
<td>45,92</td>
<td>43,52</td>
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<tr>
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<td>V4 Central Highlands</td>
<td>34,39</td>
<td>34,12</td>
<td>35,62</td>
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<tr>
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<td>V5 South East</td>
<td>9,19</td>
<td>10,50</td>
<td>6,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 Mekong Delta</td>
<td>11,98</td>
<td>12,11</td>
<td>11,75</td>
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</table>

### Table 8.15: Percentage of EM households using hygienic water source by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of households using hygienic water source</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td>81.04</td>
<td>79.64</td>
<td>84.93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>82.28</td>
<td>81.01</td>
<td>85.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>53 EM groups (2015)</td>
<td>73.82</td>
<td>72.40</td>
<td>80.31</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of households using hygienic source at 80% and above (sort by overall rate)**

1. Rơ Măm 99.02 99.94 100.00
2. Hoa 97.23 96.67 98.23
3. Chăm 94.77 94.24 95.99
4. Khmer 93.91 94.15 93.34
5. Ngái 92.31 92.02 93.74
6. Chơ Ro 91.14 91.61 90.45
7. Ó Đu 91.01 91.57 83.33
8. Si La 91.00 90.53 92.71
9. Sán Diu 90.79 90.76 90.96
10. Cơ Ho 86.72 87.30 85.25
11. Lự 86.14 85.97 93.53
12. Mạ 85.52 85.65 85.10
13. Bố Y 85.16 85.48 82.38
14. Ê Đê 81.22 81.60 79.73
15. Thổ 80.14 80.45 78.51
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of households using hygienic water source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sán Chay</td>
<td>78,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nùng</td>
<td>77,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Xtiêng</td>
<td>76,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>75,93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>75,63</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Hrê</td>
<td>72,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mường</td>
<td>72,86</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Cơ Tu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chu Ru</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ra-glai</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Mnông</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Cơ Lao</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Thài</td>
<td>62,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
<td>61,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Giày</td>
<td>60,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of households using hygienic water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Tà-ôì</td>
<td>60.64</td>
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</table>

**Percentage of households using hygienic water source at 40% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)**

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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dao</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Mông</td>
<td>53.09</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>51.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
<td>51.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Co</td>
<td>50.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Xinh Mun</td>
<td>48.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Kháng</td>
<td>47.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Lò Lò</td>
<td>46.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Hà Nhì</td>
<td>43.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Bru Vân Kiêu</td>
<td>42.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Pu Péo</td>
<td>41.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Lào</td>
<td>40.17</td>
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</table>

**Percentage of households using hygienic water source under 40% (sort by overall rate)**

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<th>Percentage of households using hygienic water source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>La Chí</td>
<td>39.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>La Ha</td>
<td>37.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Chứt</td>
<td>35.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 8.16: Percentage of EM households using hygienic water source by sex of household heads, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of EM households using hygienic water source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>All EM communes</td>
<td>73,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>94,45</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>73,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Dividing by socio-economic regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V1 Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
<td>68,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V2 Red River Delta</td>
<td>75,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3 North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>69,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V4 Central Highlands</td>
<td>79,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V5 South East</td>
<td>98,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 Mekong Delta</td>
<td>96,77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.17: Percentage of EM households using sanitary latrines by sex and ethnicity of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of using sanitary latrines</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Whole country (VHLSS 2014)</td>
<td></td>
<td>64,72</td>
<td>63,4</td>
<td>68,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>71,11</td>
<td>70,99</td>
<td>71,42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>53 EM groups (2015)</td>
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<td>27,75</td>
<td>26,00</td>
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**Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 60% and above (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hoa</td>
<td>89,54</td>
<td>86,92</td>
<td>94,25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chơ Ro</td>
<td>62,84</td>
<td>59,85</td>
<td>67,25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 40% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ngái</td>
<td>55,95</td>
<td>53,10</td>
<td>69,93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chăm</td>
<td>54,16</td>
<td>54,10</td>
<td>54,29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Giáy</td>
<td>45,23</td>
<td>44,62</td>
<td>50,10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lự</td>
<td>40,48</td>
<td>40,67</td>
<td>32,33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bố Y</td>
<td>39,47</td>
<td>38,01</td>
<td>52,29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
<td>36,55</td>
<td>36,46</td>
<td>36,77</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tày</td>
<td>36,06</td>
<td>34,57</td>
<td>43,02</td>
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**Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 20% to under 40% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sán Diu</td>
<td>29,52</td>
<td>29,97</td>
<td>26,51</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mã</td>
<td>28,71</td>
<td>28,87</td>
<td>28,18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pà Thền</td>
<td>28,63</td>
<td>28,74</td>
<td>27,02</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mường</td>
<td>27,78</td>
<td>28,02</td>
<td>26,48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Percentage of using sanitary latrines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household head</td>
<td>Female household head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pu Péo</td>
<td>26,70</td>
<td>20,36</td>
<td>49,32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chu Ru</td>
<td>26,18</td>
<td>25,22</td>
<td>26,66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cơ Tu</td>
<td>26,16</td>
<td>26,40</td>
<td>24,48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Phụ Lá</td>
<td>25,57</td>
<td>25,57</td>
<td>25,64</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cơ Ho</td>
<td>24,94</td>
<td>25,99</td>
<td>22,27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Si La</td>
<td>23,59</td>
<td>24,57</td>
<td>19,53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nùng</td>
<td>22,20</td>
<td>20,94</td>
<td>30,13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lào</td>
<td>21,17</td>
<td>21,23</td>
<td>20,77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thái</td>
<td>20,80</td>
<td>20,49</td>
<td>23,13</td>
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</table>

*Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 10% to under 20% (sort by overall rate)*

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<th>Female household head</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>20,33</td>
<td>17,95</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rơ Măm</td>
<td>19,70</td>
<td>20,19</td>
<td>11,93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hà Nhì</td>
<td>19,43</td>
<td>20,05</td>
<td>15,54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dao</td>
<td>18,48</td>
<td>18,64</td>
<td>16,63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cống</td>
<td>18,34</td>
<td>16,05</td>
<td>27,57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Lô Lô</td>
<td>18,03</td>
<td>14,41</td>
<td>42,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ê Đê</td>
<td>18,02</td>
<td>18,11</td>
<td>17,66</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tà-óni</td>
<td>17,48</td>
<td>17,24</td>
<td>18,74</td>
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<td>Cơ Lao</td>
<td>16,85</td>
<td>16,73</td>
<td>20,68</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ra-glai</td>
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<td>La Ha</td>
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<td>9,16</td>
</tr>
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<td>Percentage of using sanitary latrines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male household head</td>
<td>Female household head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>La Chí</td>
<td>14,79</td>
<td>14,63</td>
<td>17,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Xtiêng</td>
<td>14,07</td>
<td>15,41</td>
<td>10,90</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Co</td>
<td>13,68</td>
<td>14,28</td>
<td>10,65</td>
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<td>Hrê</td>
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<td>13,95</td>
<td>10,69</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Sán Chay</td>
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<td>12,72</td>
<td>9,27</td>
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<td>Mnông</td>
<td>12,26</td>
<td>12,23</td>
<td>12,37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ba Na</td>
<td>11,49</td>
<td>11,73</td>
<td>10,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Xơ Đăng</td>
<td>10,28</td>
<td>10,78</td>
<td>7,97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of households using sanitary latrines under 10% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Thổ</td>
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<td>10,01</td>
<td>8,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Kháng</td>
<td>9,73</td>
<td>9,70</td>
<td>9,93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Gia Rai</td>
<td>8,47</td>
<td>8,59</td>
<td>7,99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Brâu</td>
<td>7,97</td>
<td>10,22</td>
<td>4,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>6,96</td>
<td>6,95</td>
<td>7,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Mảng</td>
<td>6,58</td>
<td>6,74</td>
<td>5,63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Brư Văn Kiểu</td>
<td>6,51</td>
<td>6,35</td>
<td>7,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Khơ mú</td>
<td>4,32</td>
<td>4,45</td>
<td>3,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chứt</td>
<td>3,29</td>
<td>3,46</td>
<td>2,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>La Hủ</td>
<td>2,65</td>
<td>2,81</td>
<td>1,91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Xinh Mun</td>
<td>2,30</td>
<td>2,42</td>
<td>1,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Ơ Đu</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.18: Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floors by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage of households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>30,50</td>
<td>32,49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor at 50% and above (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kháng</td>
<td>69,84</td>
<td>70,90</td>
<td>60,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lự</td>
<td>64,06</td>
<td>63,97</td>
<td>67,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lô Lô</td>
<td>63,59</td>
<td>67,22</td>
<td>38,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>La Chí</td>
<td>59,57</td>
<td>59,75</td>
<td>57,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hà Nhì</td>
<td>55,59</td>
<td>56,90</td>
<td>47,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>La Ha</td>
<td>55,48</td>
<td>56,81</td>
<td>42,57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lào</td>
<td>54,76</td>
<td>55,61</td>
<td>48,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cống</td>
<td>53,75</td>
<td>54,75</td>
<td>49,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mông</td>
<td>50,90</td>
<td>50,80</td>
<td>52,40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male household head</th>
<th>Female household head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Si La</td>
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**Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floors (%) at 20% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)**

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<td>Mnông</td>
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<td>Chứt</td>
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**Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor under 20%**

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<td>Cơ Tu</td>
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<td>19,42</td>
<td>17,42</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ê Đê</td>
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<td>Chăm</td>
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<td>Hoa</td>
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Table 8.19: Percentage of EM medical officials, staff in EM medical stations by sex, rural-urban areas, socio-economic regions and provincial administrative unit, as of 1/7/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

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<td>5.73</td>
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<td>31.65</td>
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<td>21.04</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Central and central coastal areas</td>
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<td>27.72</td>
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<td>Mekong Delta</td>
<td>21.63</td>
<td>8.44</td>
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### Table 9.1: Number and percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<th>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)</th>
<th>Structure by sex (%)</th>
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<td></td>
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**Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at 80% and above**

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<th>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)</th>
<th>Structure by sex (%)</th>
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<td>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)</td>
<td>Structure by sex (%)</td>
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<td>Female</td>
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<td>81,47</td>
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**Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at commune/ward/town levels at 50% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)**

| 9  | Lào Cao    | 2,444                                                                           | 63,51                                                                           | 80,81              |
| 10 | Thanh Hóa  | 3,106                                                                           | 58,48                                                                           | 79,43              |
| 11 | Tuyên Quang | 1,795                                                                           | 55,62                                                                           | 72,98              |
| 12 | TP Hà Nội  | 1,183                                                                           | 53,43                                                                           | 82,68              |
| 13 | Yên Bái    | 2,180                                                                           | 52,95                                                                           | 83,81              |
| 14 | Quảng Ngãi  | 939                                                                              | 51,91                                                                           | 83,60              |

**Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at commune/ward/town levels at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)**

| 15 | Quảng Trị  | 559                                                                              | 49,21                                                                           | 84,08              |
| 16 | Thừa Thiên-Huế | 603                                                                             | 48,67                                                                           | 78,44              |
| 17 | Kon Tum    | 1,183                                                                           | 45,38                                                                           | 72,44              |
| 18 | Quảng Nam   | 1,340                                                                           | 44,30                                                                           | 78,81              |
| 19 | Thái Nguyên | 1,322                                                                           | 41,77                                                                           | 71,86              |

FIGURES ON ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2015
<table>
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<th>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)</th>
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*Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at commune/ward/town levels at 10% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)*

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<td>Number of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (person)</td>
<td>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)</td>
<td>Structure by sex (%)</td>
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<td>70,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>TP. Hồ Chí Minh</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>53,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Ninh Bình</td>
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<td>6,13</td>
<td>64,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Vĩnh Long</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5,63</td>
<td>58,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bắc Liêu</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5,58</td>
<td>64,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Đồng Nai</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3,96</td>
<td>55,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3,37</td>
<td>66,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>TP. Cần Thơ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,15</td>
<td>66,67</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Hậu Giang</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,52</td>
<td>84,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Bình Dương</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,51</td>
<td>33,33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Cà Mau</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,34</td>
<td>54,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Tây Ninh</td>
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<td>0,86</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Tĩnh Hà Tĩnh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0,16</td>
<td>75,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9.2: Number and structure of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex and agencies, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agencies/Organisations</th>
<th>All EM communes</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Overall Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Total number (person)</td>
<td>57,268</td>
<td>43,645</td>
<td>13,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>6,481</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People's Council</td>
<td>5,873</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administration at commune level</td>
<td>31,173</td>
<td>23,384</td>
<td>7,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socio-political organisations</td>
<td>13,741</td>
<td>9,630</td>
<td>4,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II Percentage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Percentages (%)</th>
<th>Overall Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,21</td>
<td>23,79</td>
<td>60,61</td>
<td>39,39</td>
<td>77,11</td>
<td>22,89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>85,42</td>
<td>14,58</td>
<td>70,68</td>
<td>29,32</td>
<td>86,19</td>
<td>13,81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People's Council</td>
<td>86,75</td>
<td>13,25</td>
<td>71,92</td>
<td>28,08</td>
<td>87,44</td>
<td>12,56</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administration at commune level</td>
<td>75,01</td>
<td>24,99</td>
<td>58,25</td>
<td>41,75</td>
<td>76,00</td>
<td>24,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socio-political organisations</td>
<td>70,08</td>
<td>29,92</td>
<td>58,01</td>
<td>41,99</td>
<td>70,83</td>
<td>29,17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 9.3: Number and structure of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town level) by sex and the agencies, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agencies/Organisations</th>
<th>All EM communes</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total number (person)</td>
<td>57,268</td>
<td>43,645</td>
<td>13,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>6,481</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People’s Council</td>
<td>5,873</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administration at commune level</td>
<td>31,173</td>
<td>23,384</td>
<td>7,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socio-political organisations</td>
<td>13,741</td>
<td>9,630</td>
<td>4,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>11,32</td>
<td>12,68</td>
<td>6,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People’s Council</td>
<td>10,26</td>
<td>11,67</td>
<td>5,71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administration at commune level</td>
<td>54,43</td>
<td>53,58</td>
<td>57,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socio-political organisations</td>
<td>23,99</td>
<td>22,06</td>
<td>30,18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 9.4: Structure of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by agencies and sex, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Agencies/Organisations</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tổng số</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Party agencies</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>85.42</td>
<td>14.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People’s Council</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>86.75</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administration at commune level</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>75.01</td>
<td>24.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Socio-political organisations</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>70.08</td>
<td>29.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: Percentage (%)

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015.
Table 9.5: Structure of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by educational qualifications, rural-urban areas and sex, as of 1/7/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Educational qualifications</th>
<th>All EM communes</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upper secondary education</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>4.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary vocational training</td>
<td>54.90</td>
<td>56.10</td>
<td>51.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>College</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>25.42</td>
<td>23.39</td>
<td>31.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Master degree and above</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other qualifications</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>4.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015
Table 9.6: Number and percentage of EM Party members by sex, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, as of 1/7/2015

Unit: Person, percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number of EM Party members (person)</th>
<th>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>All EM communes</td>
<td>425.999</td>
<td>298.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>47.145</td>
<td>25.975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>378.854</td>
<td>272.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Dividing by socio-economic regions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V1 Northern Midlands and mountainous areas</td>
<td>297.047</td>
<td>203.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V2 Red River Delta</td>
<td>8.273</td>
<td>5.632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3 North Central and central coastal areas</td>
<td>73.893</td>
<td>55.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V4 Central Highlands</td>
<td>28.460</td>
<td>21.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V5 South East</td>
<td>2.969</td>
<td>2.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 Mekong Delta</td>
<td>15.357</td>
<td>10.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Administrative Units</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of EM Party members at 80% and above (sort by overall rate)

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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cao Bằng</td>
<td>33.725</td>
<td>20.941</td>
<td>12.784</td>
<td>94.12</td>
<td>62.09</td>
<td>37.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bắc Kạn</td>
<td>18.807</td>
<td>11.671</td>
<td>7.136</td>
<td>88.76</td>
<td>62.06</td>
<td>37.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Number of EM Party members (person)</td>
<td>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lạng Sơn</td>
<td>38.455</td>
<td>23.535</td>
<td>14.920</td>
<td>82.53</td>
<td>61.20</td>
<td>38.80</td>
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</table>

**Percentage of EM Party members at 50% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<th>Number of EM Party members (person)</th>
<th>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hà Giang</td>
<td>34.708</td>
<td>23.224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sơn La</td>
<td>41.227</td>
<td>32.204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hòa Bình</td>
<td>32.296</td>
<td>21.623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lai Châu</td>
<td>10.298</td>
<td>8.134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Điện Biên</td>
<td>12.708</td>
<td>10.214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thanh Hóa</td>
<td>26.139</td>
<td>19.236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quảng Ngãi</td>
<td>5.707</td>
<td>4.593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thừa Thiên-Huế</td>
<td>3.962</td>
<td>2.654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of EM Party members at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<th></th>
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<th>Number of EM Party members (person)</th>
<th>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TP Hà Nội</td>
<td>2.007</td>
<td>1.297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Yên Bái</td>
<td>16.035</td>
<td>12.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tuyên Quang</td>
<td>18.227</td>
<td>12.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kon Tum</td>
<td>5.813</td>
<td>4.081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Number of EM Party members (person)</td>
<td>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ninh Thuận</td>
<td>1.700</td>
<td>1.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Quảng Trị</td>
<td>2.498</td>
<td>2.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lào Cao</td>
<td>13.209</td>
<td>9.946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tinh Quảng Nam</td>
<td>6.439</td>
<td>4.973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Thái Nguyên</td>
<td>13.932</td>
<td>8.813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nghệ An</td>
<td>19.981</td>
<td>14.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tinh Gia Lai</td>
<td>9.370</td>
<td>7.337</td>
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**Percentage of EM Party members from 10% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)**

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tinh Bình Định</td>
<td>2.660</td>
<td>1.967</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>28,04</td>
<td>73,95</td>
<td>26,05</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Trà Vinh</td>
<td>5.391</td>
<td>3.647</td>
<td>1.744</td>
<td>27,66</td>
<td>67,65</td>
<td>32,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>881</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>24,50</td>
<td>79,16</td>
<td>20,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Phú Yên</td>
<td>1.729</td>
<td>1.385</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>23,48</td>
<td>80,10</td>
<td>19,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sóc Trăng</td>
<td>5.324</td>
<td>3.783</td>
<td>1.541</td>
<td>21,37</td>
<td>71,06</td>
<td>28,94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Đắk Lắk</td>
<td>8.245</td>
<td>5.953</td>
<td>2.292</td>
<td>18,82</td>
<td>72,20</td>
<td>27,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Đắk Nông</td>
<td>2.053</td>
<td>1.476</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>18,35</td>
<td>71,89</td>
<td>28,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Number of EM Party members (person)</td>
<td>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Quảng Ninh</td>
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<td>18,22</td>
<td>70,43</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Phú Thọ</td>
<td>8.834</td>
<td>5.777</td>
<td>3.057</td>
<td>16,90</td>
<td>65,40</td>
<td>34,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Lâm Đồng</td>
<td>2.979</td>
<td>2.222</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>13,04</td>
<td>74,59</td>
<td>25,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kiên Giang</td>
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</table>

**Percentage of EM Party members under 10% (sort by overall rate)**

<p>|    | An Giang       | 844        | 623     | 221     | 9,94    | 73,82 | 26,18  |
|    | Vinh Long      | 285        | 184     | 101     | 7,22    | 64,56 | 35,44  |
|    | Bình Phước     | 1.465      | 1.086   | 379     | 6,59    | 74,13 | 25,87  |
|    | Quảng Bình      | 896        | 670     | 226     | 6,34    | 74,78 | 25,22  |
|    | TP. Cấn Thọ    | 221        | 155     | 66      | 5,72    | 70,14 | 29,86  |
|    | Bạc Liêu       | 453        | 318     | 135     | 4,46    | 70,20 | 29,80  |
|    | Đồng Nai       | 695        | 481     | 214     | 3,41    | 69,21 | 30,79  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number of EM Party members (person)</th>
<th>Percentage of EM Party member (%)</th>
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<td>Overall</td>
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</table>
Vụ Dân tộc thiểu số
Ủy ban Dân tộc

Địa chỉ: Số 80 Phan Đình Phùng
Quận Ba Đình, thành phố Hà Nội
Diễn thoại: 024 3734 9892
Email: vudantocthieuso@cema.gov.vn

Cơ quan Liên Hợp Quốc về Bình đẳng giới
và Trao quyền cho Phụ nữ (UN Women)

Địa chỉ: 304 Kim Mã, Hà Nội, Việt Nam
Diễn thoại: +84 24 38500100
Fax: +84 24 3726 5520
Website: http://vietnam.unwomen.org