



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



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**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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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.¹ 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.² 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"³ 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.

2 World Bank, 2009.

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: vudantochieuso@cema.gov.vn.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

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

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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 National 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.

(General Statistics Office (GSO). “Manual guiding the information collection for Survey on Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minority Groups”, 2015).

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 Ơ 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

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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 Ngái (182.69 males/100 females).¹¹ (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).¹²

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).¹³ 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 cent¹⁴ 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).¹⁵

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 56.34 per cent (male: 61.25 per cent; female:

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

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

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

12 GSO, 2014; GSO, 2015.

13 Marriage and Family Law (2015): article 8, clause 1, item (a).

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

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

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 Bờu 50 per cent. Some groups had child marriage rates of 40-50 per cent including Lự, Cơ Lao, Măng, La Hủ, Khơ Mú, Lô, Hà Nhì, Si La, Gia Rai, Phù Lá, Chút, 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, Đắk Lắk, Cao Bằng, Yên Bái, Nghệ An, Thanh Hoá, Tuyên Quang, Hoà 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);

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.

19 Child Law No. 102/2016/QH13 ngày 5/4/2016, Article 1.

20 Child Law No. 102/2016/QH13 ngày 5/4/2016, Article 6.

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).²² (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); Đắk Lắk, 117 cases (21 boys; 96 girls); Thanh Hoá, 112 cases (31 boys; 81 girls); and Điện Biên, 112 cases (13 boys; 99 girls).²³ (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 Nam²⁴ 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 rate²⁵ 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 groups²⁶ 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).

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

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

24 Marriage and Family Law No. 52/2014/QH13 came into effect 1 January 2015.

25 Percentage of consanguineous married people relative to total married people.

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

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).²⁷ (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, Đắk Nông, Hà Giang, Bình Phước, Nghệ An, Yên Bái, Cao Bằng, Quảng Nam, Thanh Hoá and Lai Châu.²⁸ (Figure 1.6)

Fertility rate. Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that total fertility rate (TFR)²⁹ was 2.38 children per woman, considerably higher than 2.02 children per woman of the Kinh ethnic group.³⁰ Within 12 ethnic minority groups TFR was high (from 3 to under 5 children per woman) including Mảng (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 Vân Kiều (3.50), Mông (3.15), 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), H'rê (2.07), Bô Y (1.89), La Chí (1.71), Pu Péo (1.53) and Hoa (1.45).³¹ (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).³²

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Tày (2,085 cases).³³ (Figure 1.10)

Life expectancy³⁴ 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)

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.

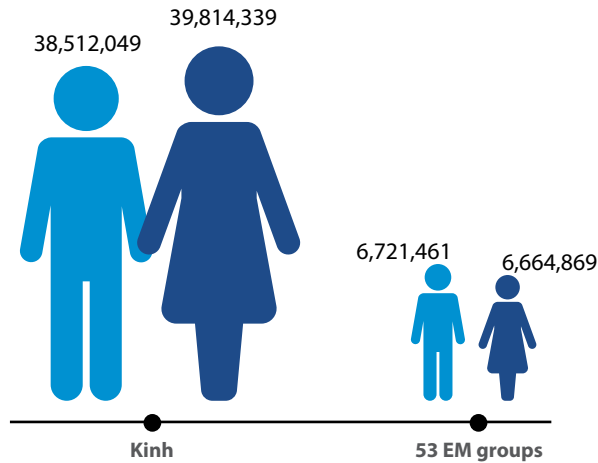
35 Population Reference Bureau, 2014.

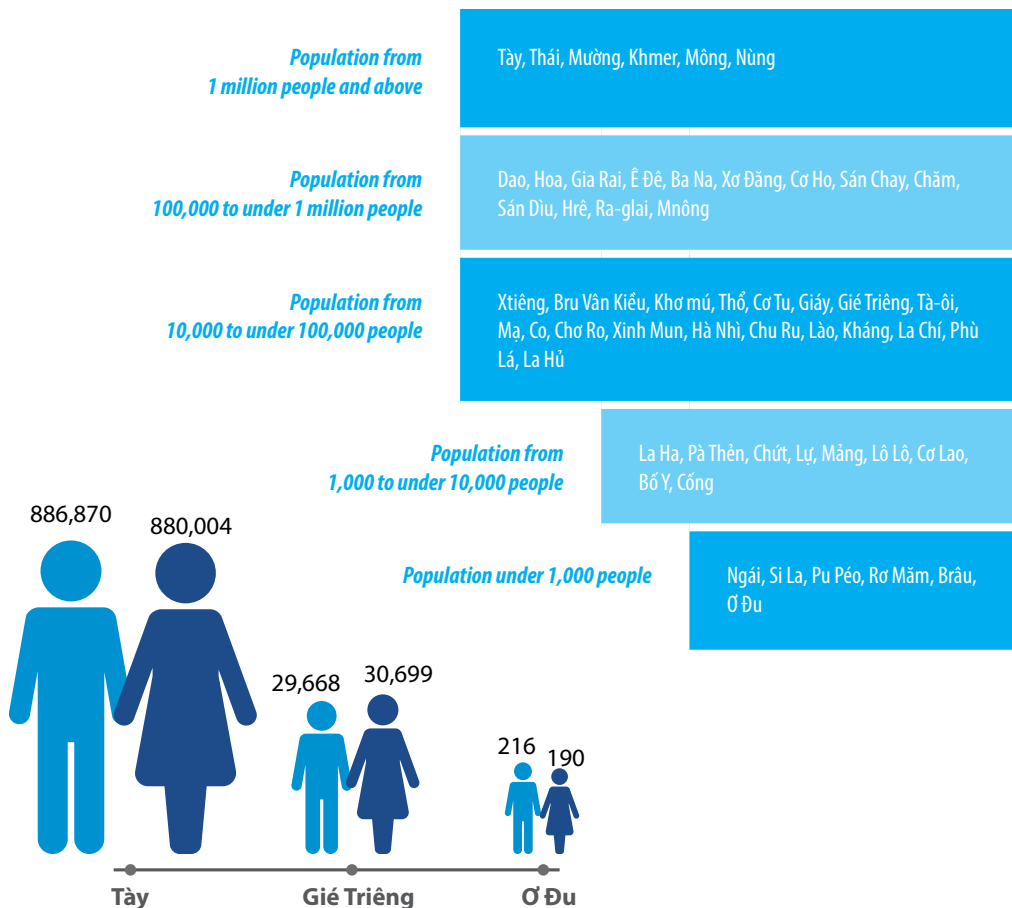
36 GSO, Results from Population change and family planning survey as of 1/4/2014.

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

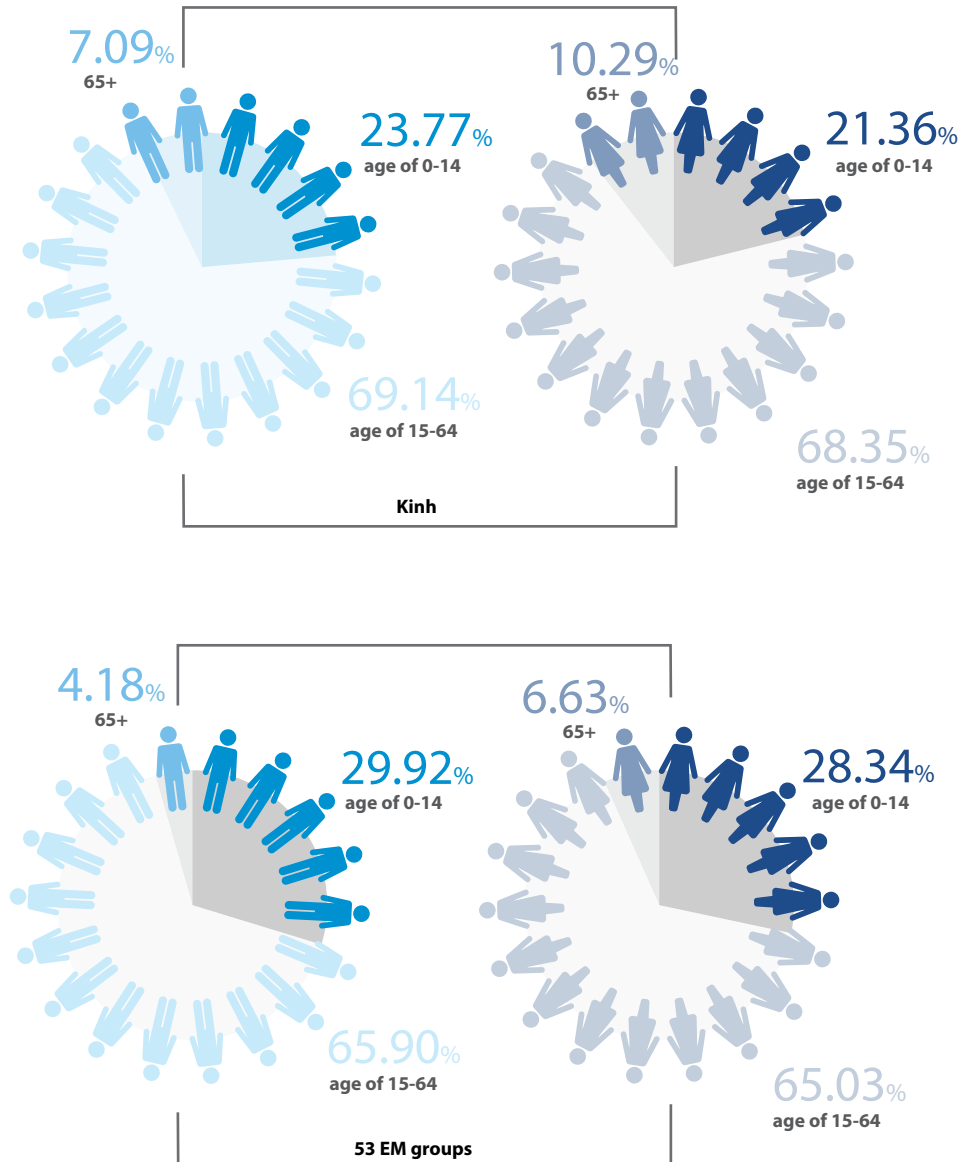


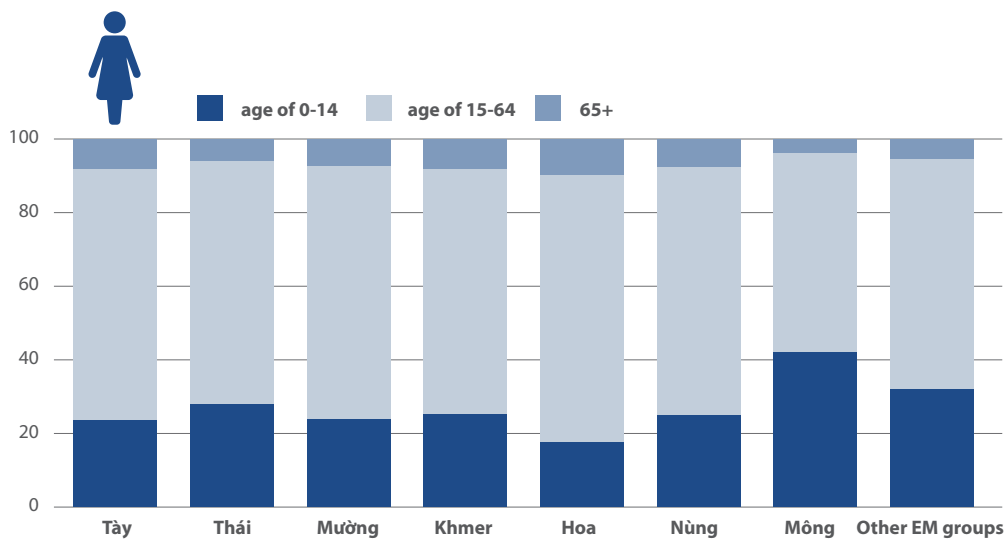
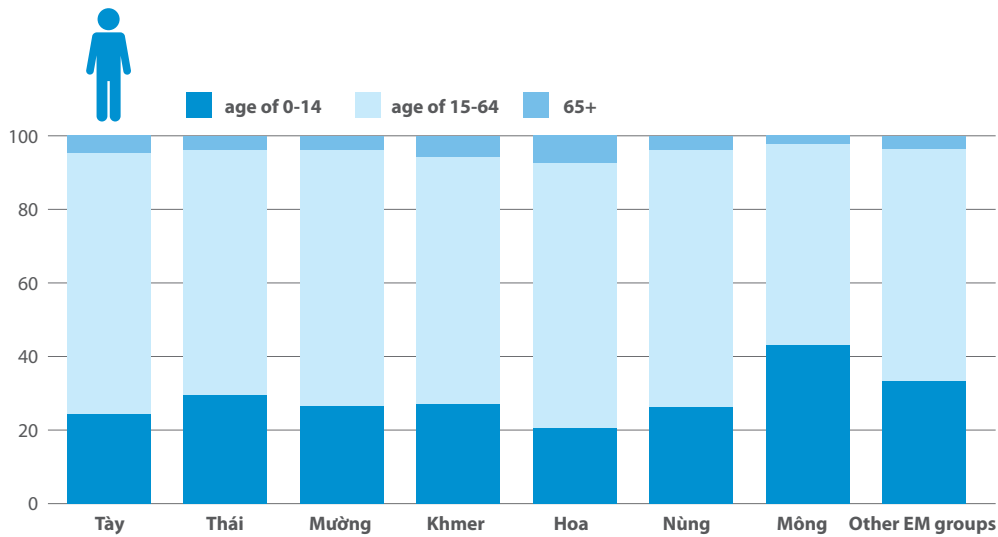


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

Figure 1.2: Population ratio of ethnicities with the populations over 1 million, by 3 main age groups and by sex, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

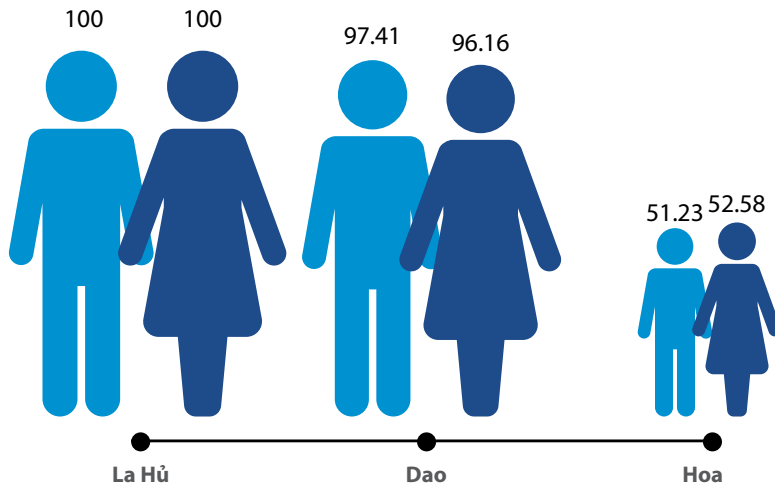




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

Figure 1.3: Percentage of ethnic minority people living in ethnic minority areas by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 July 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)



*Percentage of EM people living in EM areas
from 90% and above*

La Hủ, Lự, Mảng, Cơ Lao, Pu Péo, Mnông, Cống, Hà Nhì, Ở Đu, Si La, La Hà, Lô Lô, Xinh Mun, Ra-glai, Brâu, Mông, Pà Thên, Khơ mú, Kháng, Chu Ru, Bô Y, Lào, Ba Na, Gia Raj, La Chí, Dao, Phù Lá, Hrê, Tà-ôi, Bru Vân Kiều, Xơ Đăng, Ê Đê, Thái, Cơ Ho, Cơ Tu, Gié Triêng, Co, Giáy, Mạ, Mường, Nùng, Xtiêng, Sán Chay

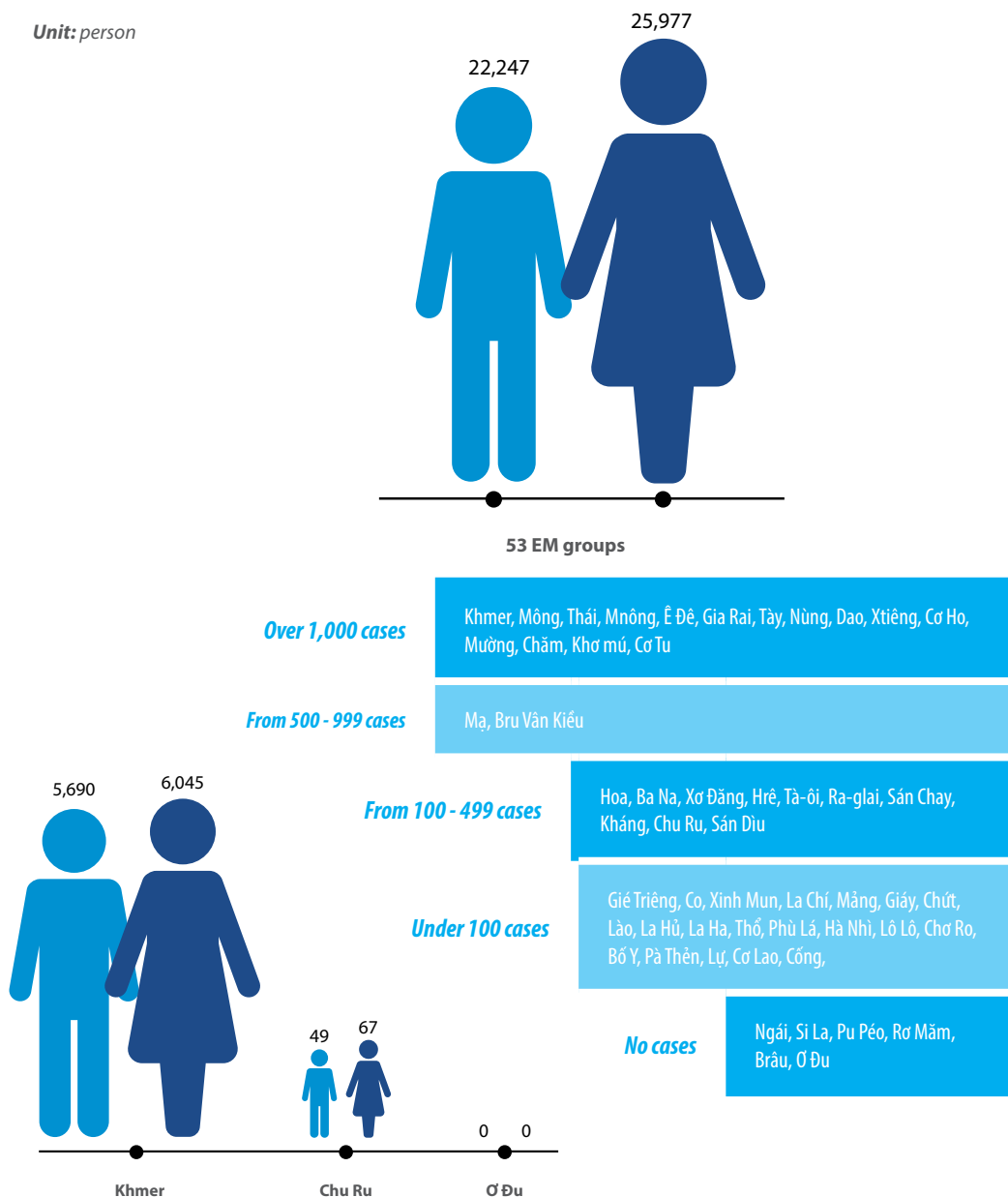
*Percentage of EM people living in EM areas
under 90%*

Rơ Măm, Thổ, Tày, Chăm, Sán Diu, Khmer, Chứt, Ngái, Chơ Ro, Hoa

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

Figure 1.4: Number of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity

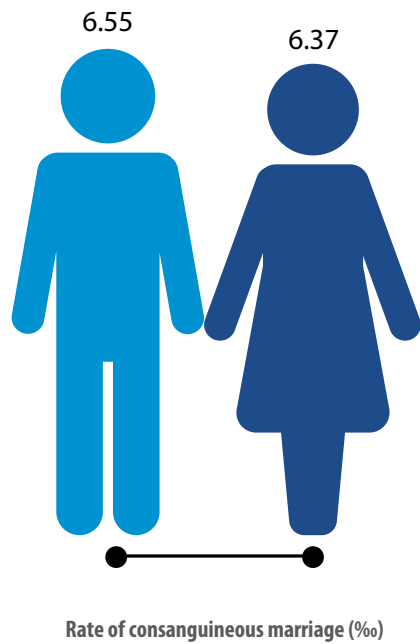
Unit: person

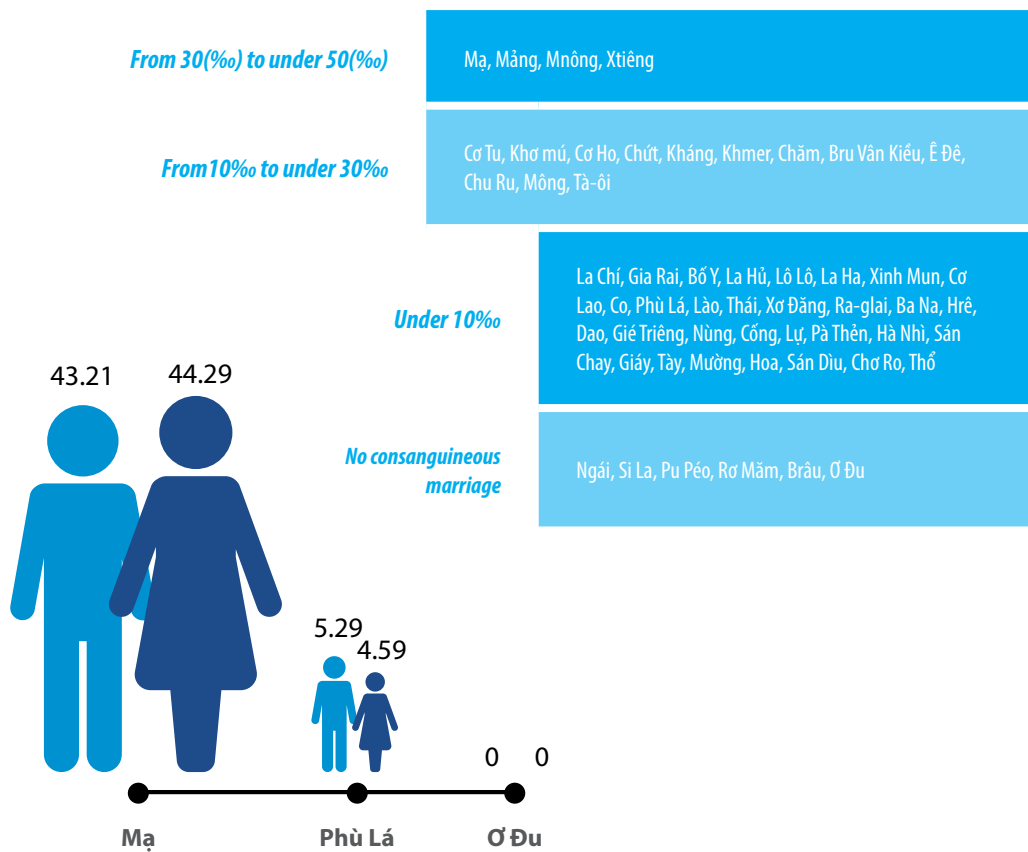


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

Figure 1.5: Percentage of ever-married ethnic minority people in 2014 by consanguineous marriages status, sex and ethnicity

Unit: per thousand (%)

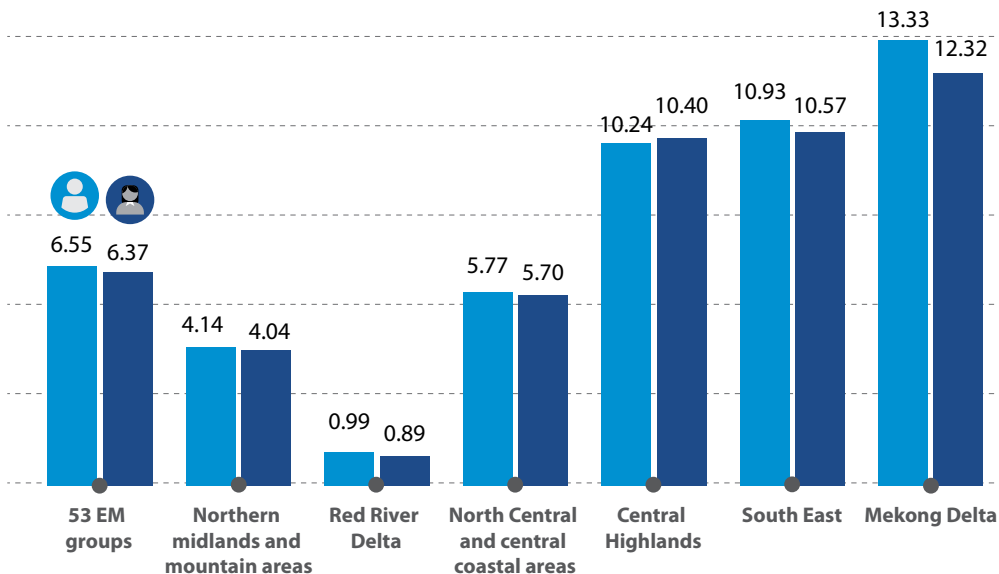
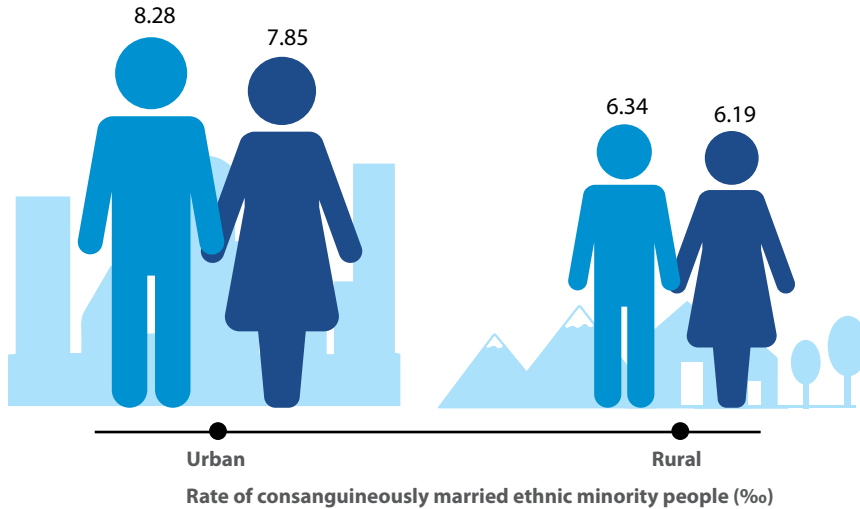


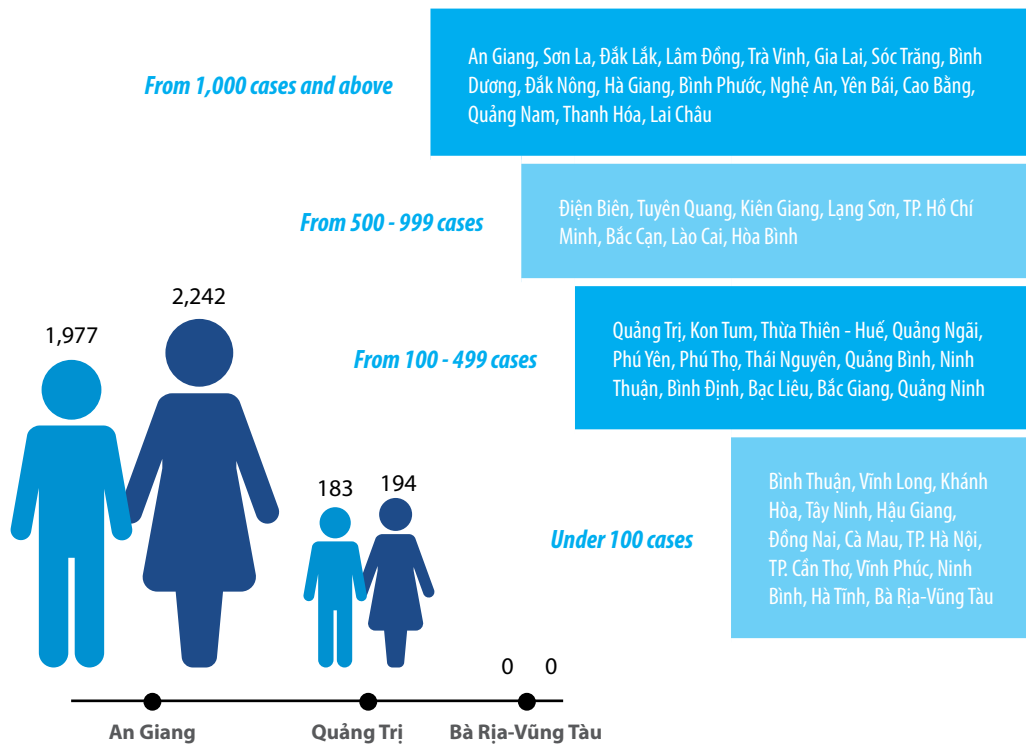


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (‰)

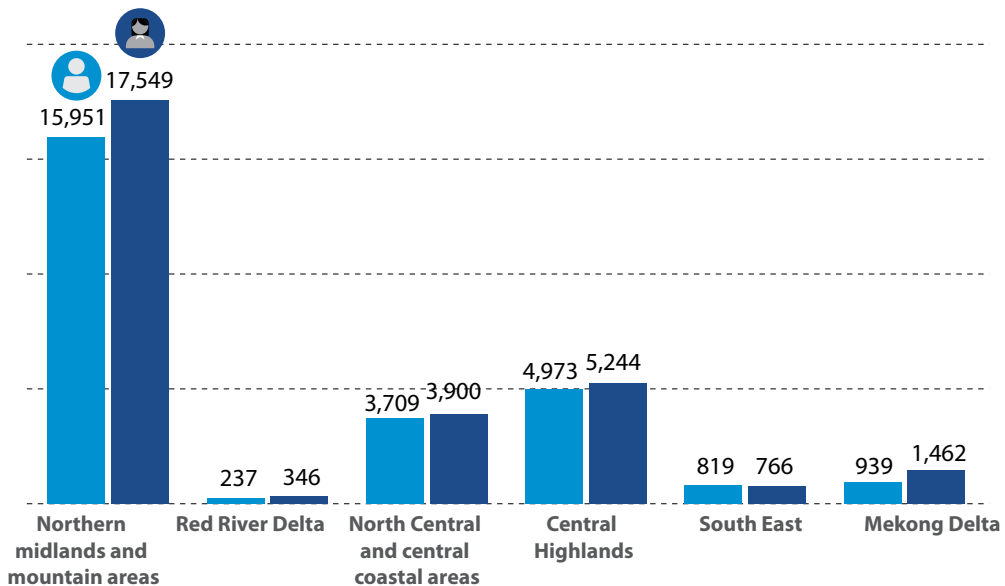
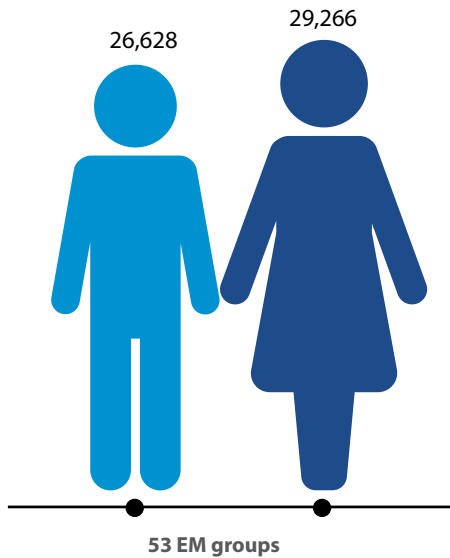


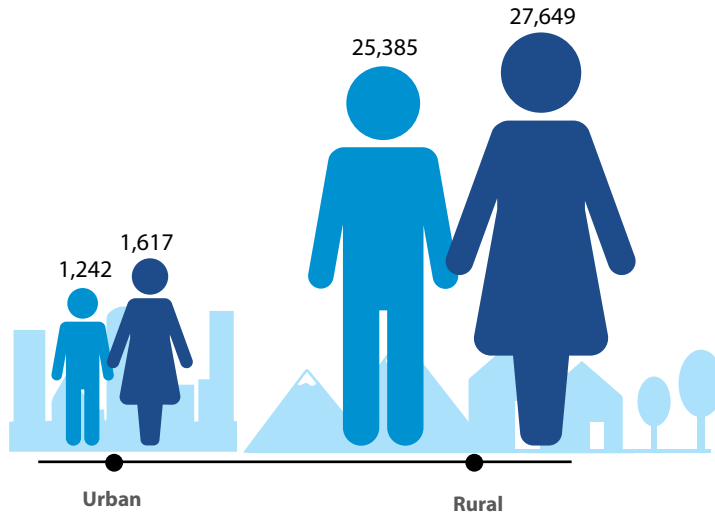


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

Figure 1.7: Number of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by child marriage status, sex, and ethnicity

Unit: person





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, Lạng Sơn, Bình Phước

From 500 to 999 cases

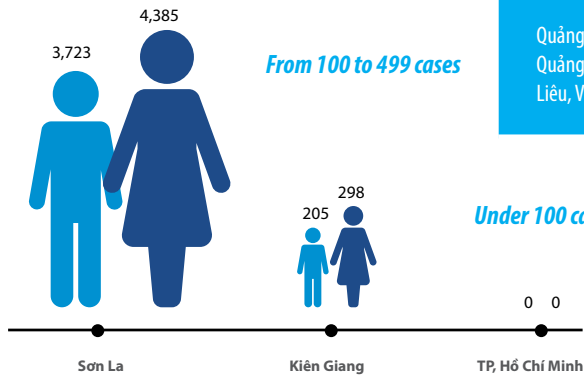
Kon Tum, Sóc Trăng, Bắc Cạn, Đắk Nông, Thái Nguyên, Quảng Ngãi, Quảng Nam, Ninh Thuận, Bắc Giang, Kiên Giang

From 100 to 499 cases

Quảng Trị, Phú Thọ, Trà Vinh, Phú Yên, Khánh Hòa, An Giang, Quảng Ninh, Thừa Thiên - Huế, Bình Dương, Bình Thuận, Bạc Liêu, Vĩnh Phúc, Quảng Bình, Đồng Nai, Bình Định

Under 100 cases

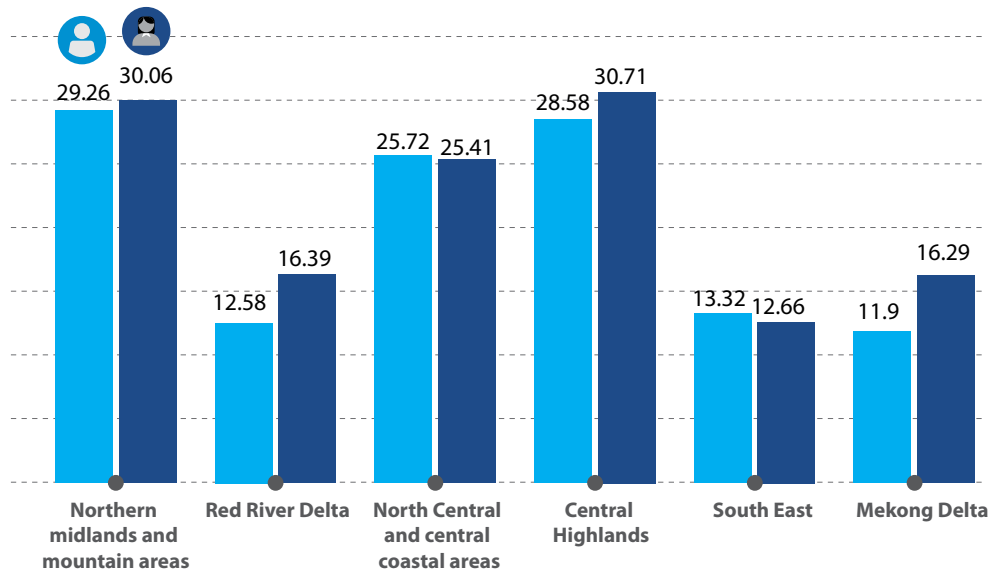
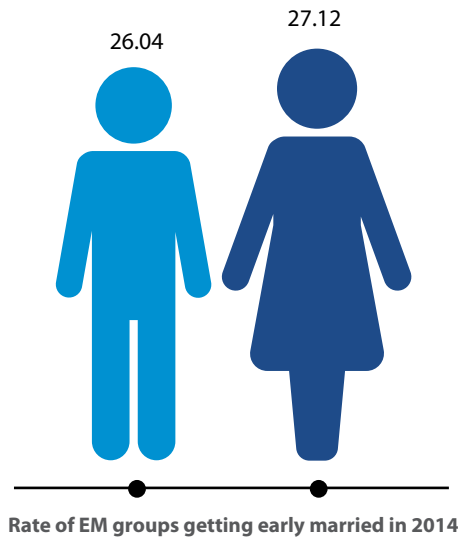
TP. Hà Nội, Tây Ninh, Cà Mau, TP. Cần Thơ, Ninh Bình, Hậu Giang, Vĩnh Long, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu, Hà Tĩnh, TP. Hồ Chí Minh

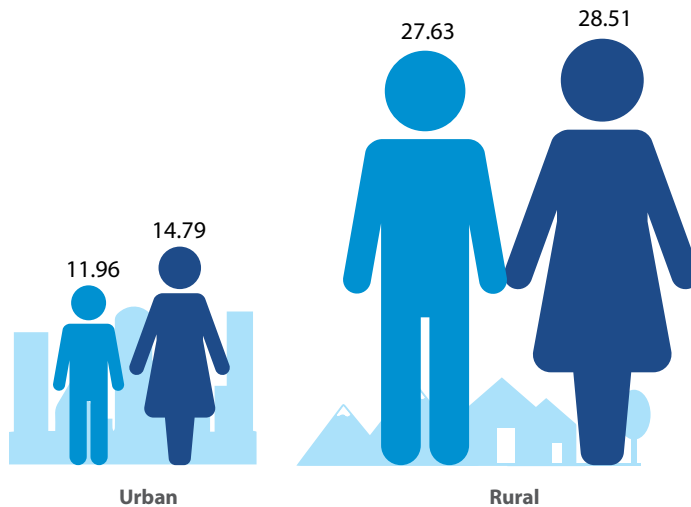


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

Figure 1.8: Percentage of ever married ethnic minority people in 2014 by early marriage status, sex and ethnicity

Unit: Percentage (%)





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, Lạng Sơn, Bình Phước

From 500 to 999 cases

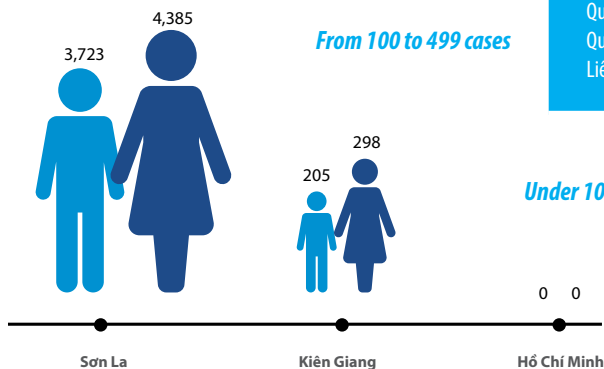
Kon Tum, Sóc Trăng, Bắc Cạn, Đắk Nông, Thái Nguyên, Quảng Ngãi, Quảng Nam, Ninh Thuận, Bắc Giang, Kiên Giang

From 100 to 499 cases

Quảng Trị, Phú Thọ, Trà Vinh, Phú Yên, Khánh Hòa, An Giang, Quảng Ninh, Thừa Thiên - Huế, Bình Dương, Bình Thuận, Bạc Liêu, Vĩnh Phúc, Quảng Bình, Đồng Nai, Bình Định

Under 100 cases

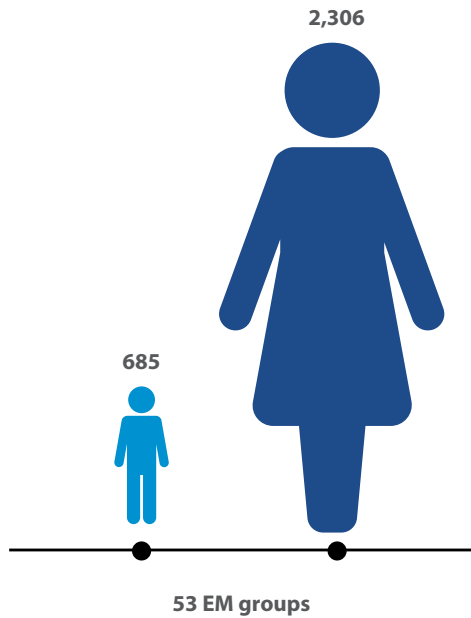
TP. Hà Nội, Tây Ninh, Cà Mau, TP. Cần Thơ, Ninh Bình, Hậu Giang, Vĩnh Long, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu, Hà Tĩnh, TP. Hồ Chí Minh

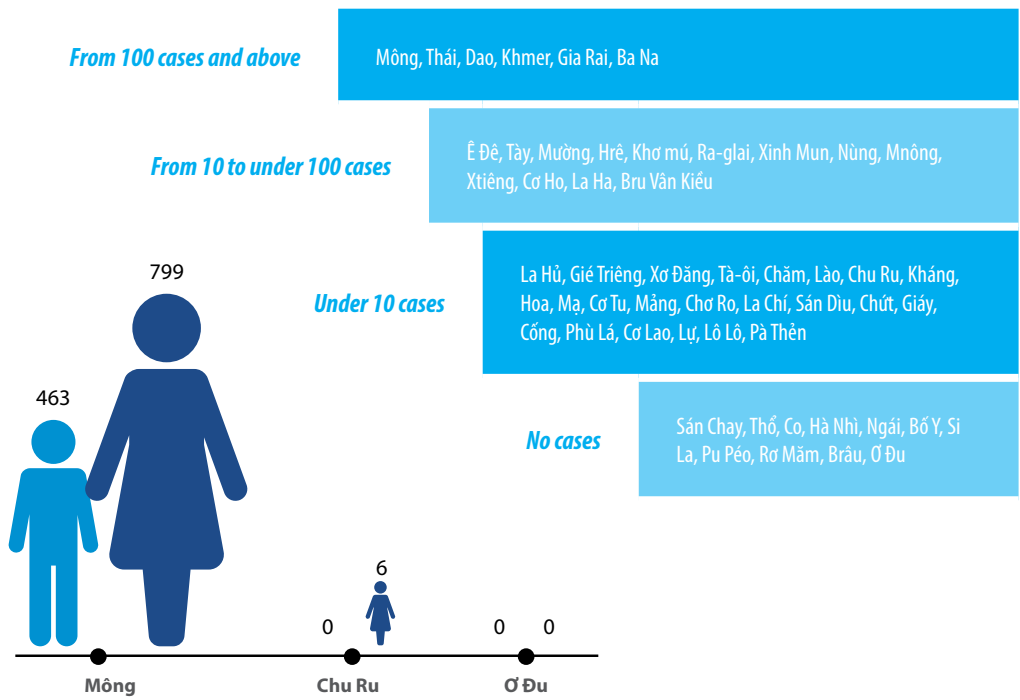


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

Figure 1.9a: Number of child married ethnic minority people (under 16) by sex and ethnicity as of 1 August 2015

Unit: person

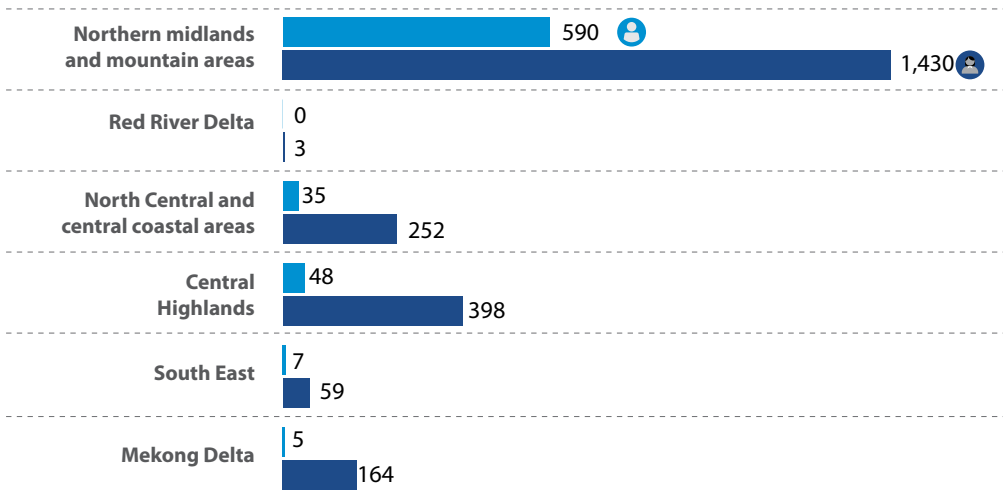
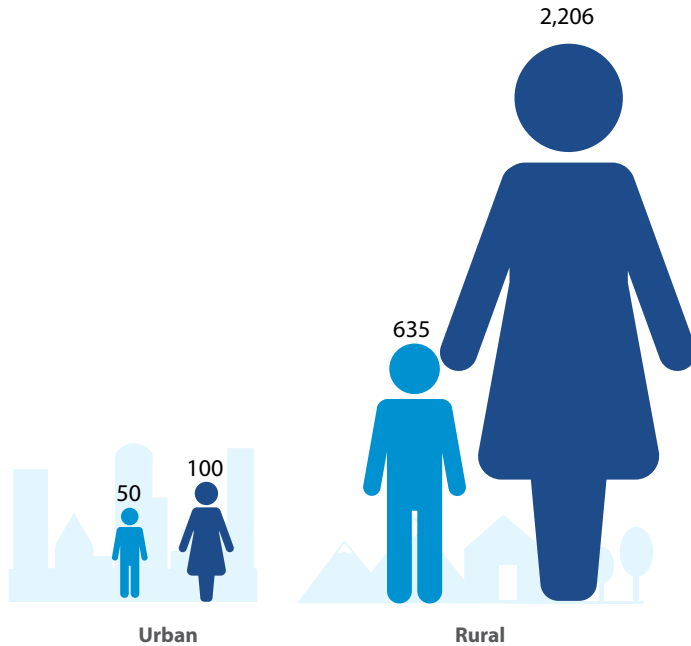


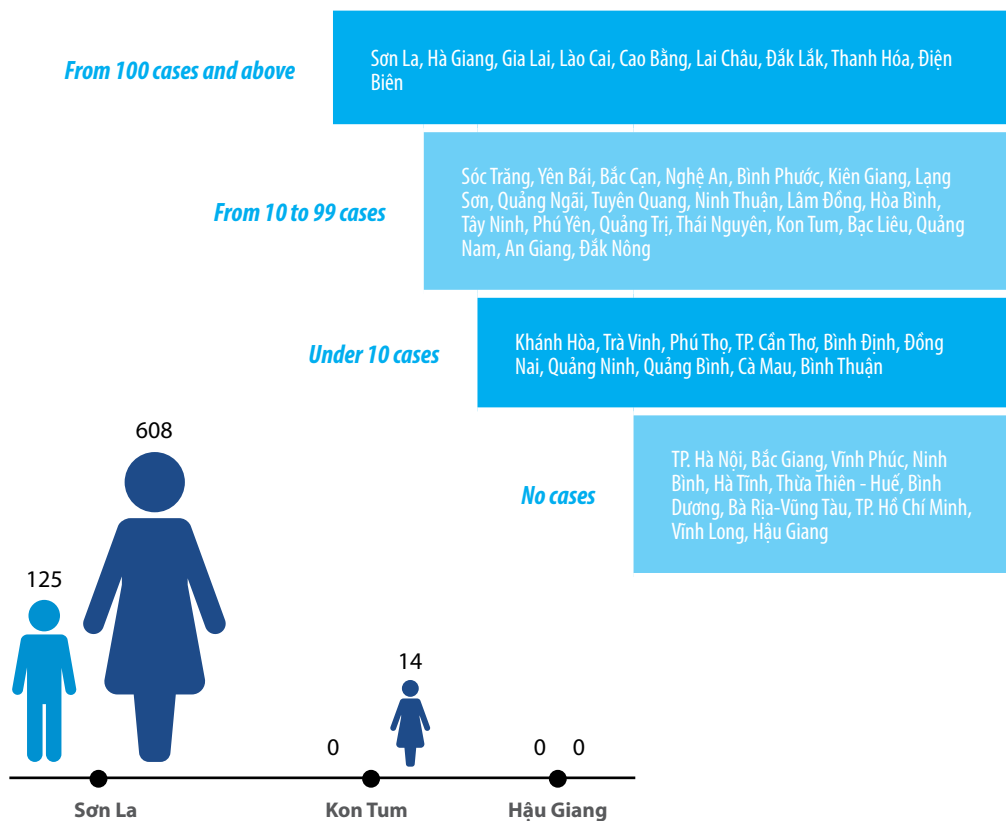


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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

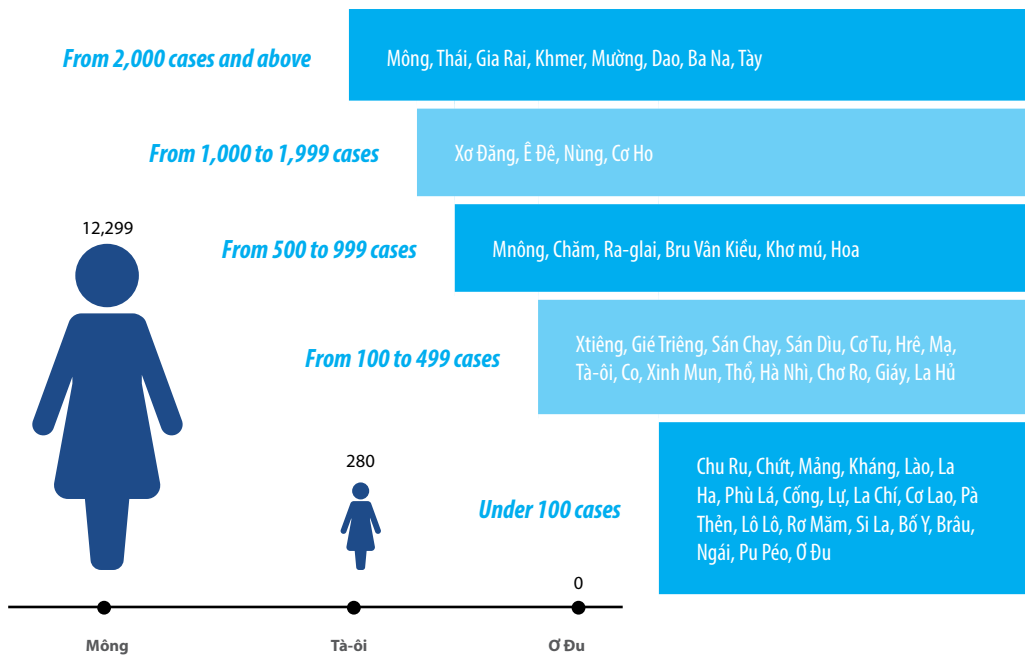
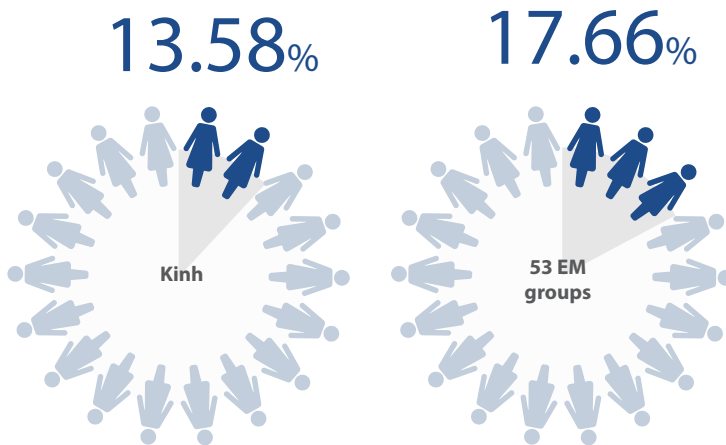




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)

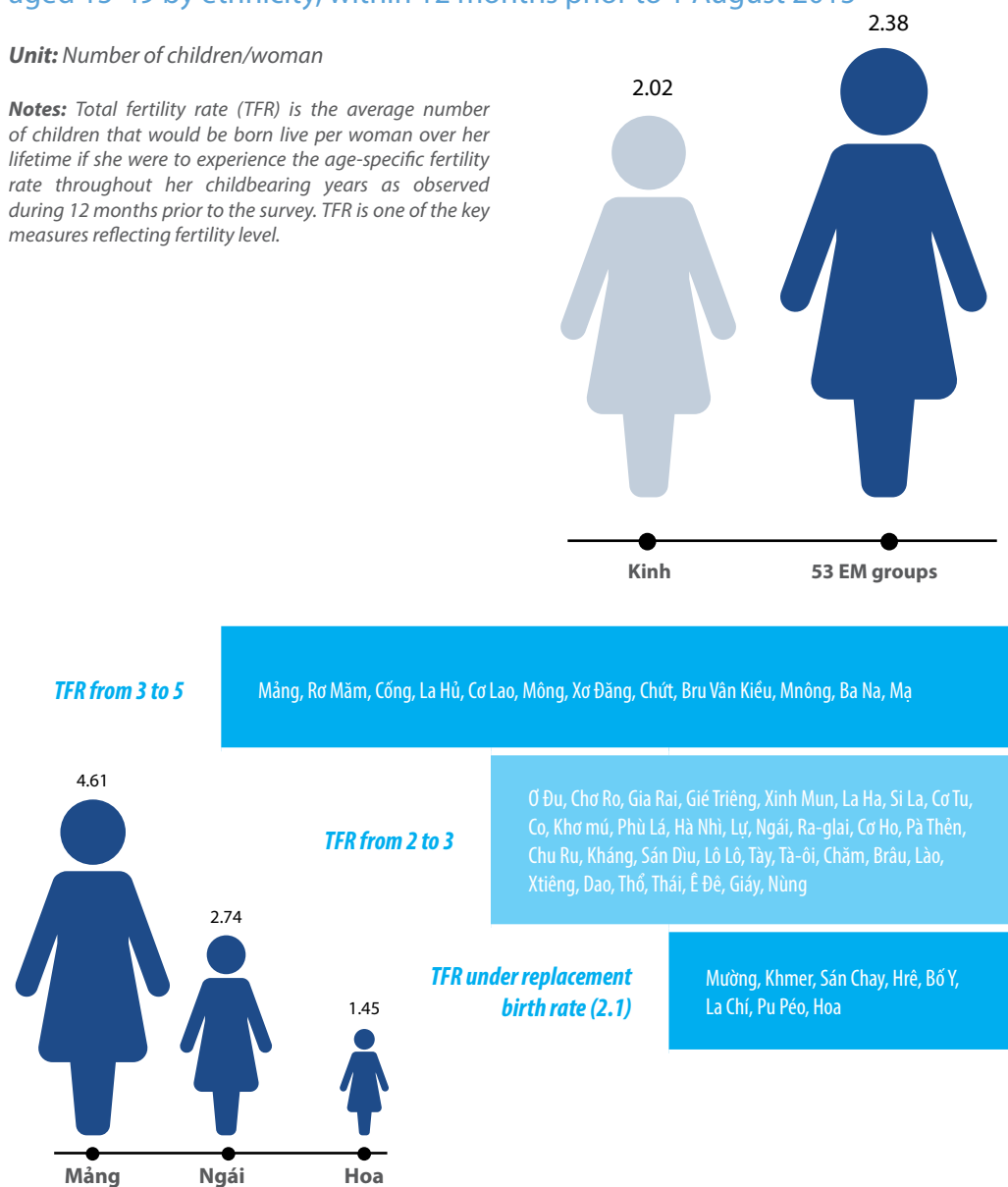


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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.

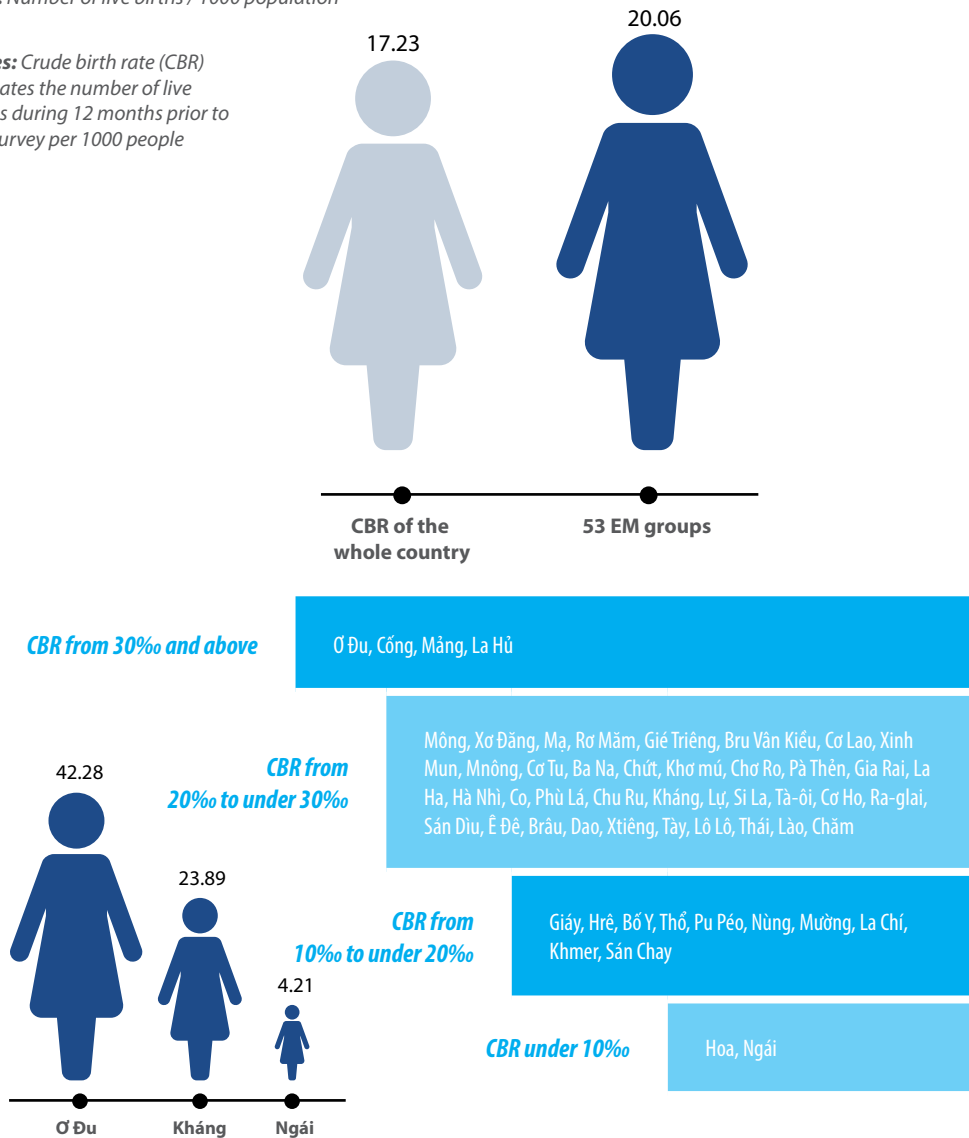


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014

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

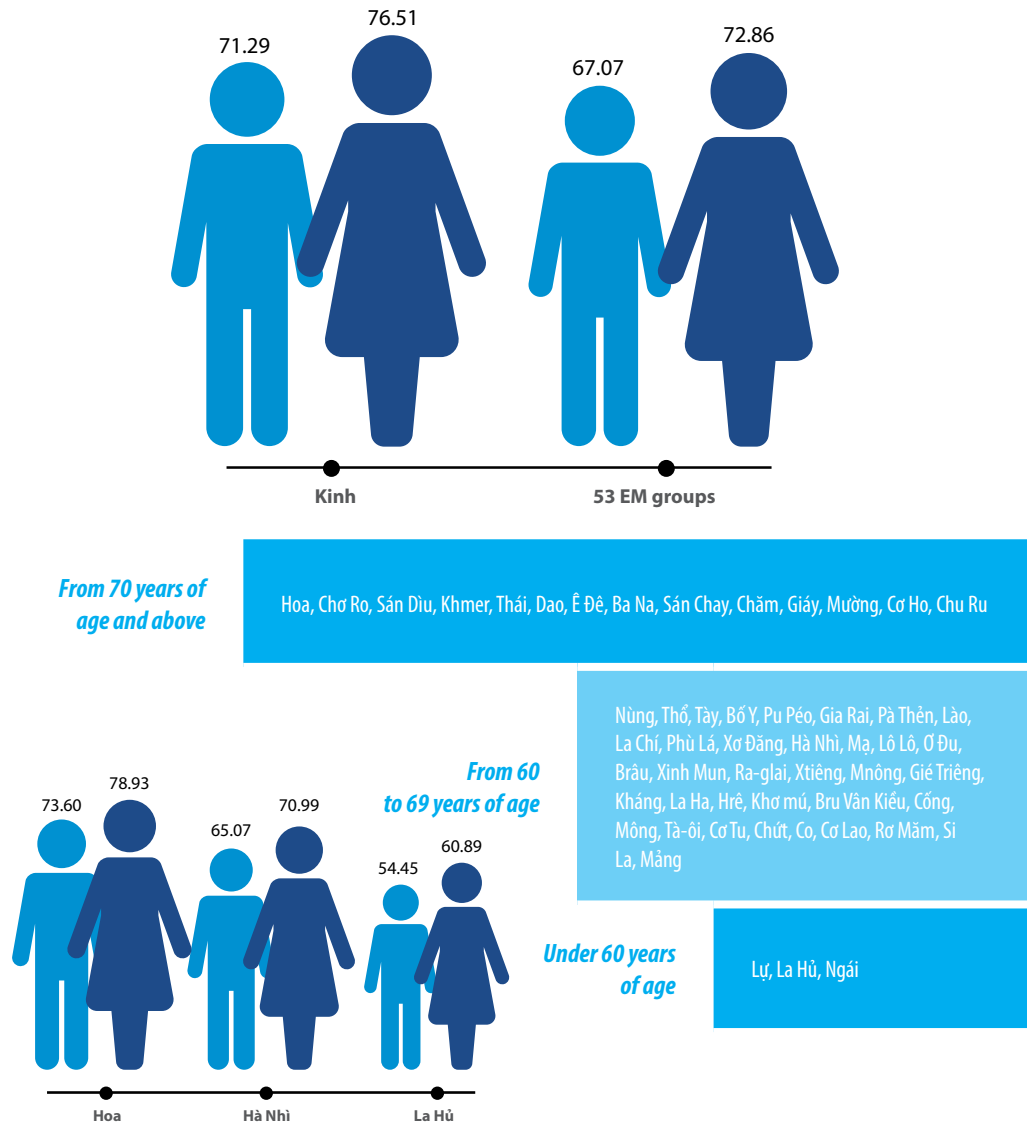
Notes: Crude birth rate (CBR) indicates the number of live births during 12 months prior to the survey per 1000 people



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

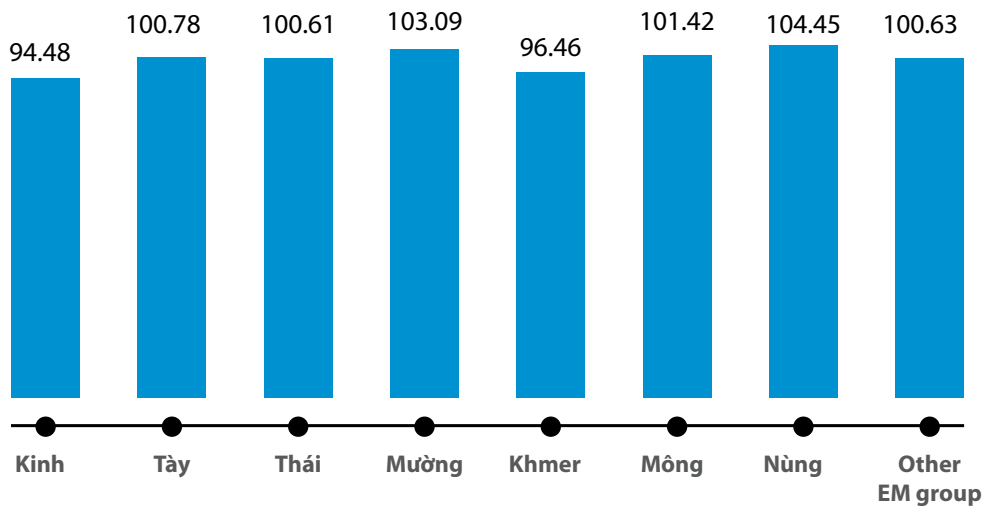
Unit: Year



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



Source: General Statistics Office, Mid-term Population and Housing Census 2014

2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

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 Thẻn (6.34 per cent); La Chí (6.56 per cent); Ở Đu (7.07 per cent); Dao (8.19 per cent); Rơ Măm (8.26 per cent); Khơ Mú (8.96 per cent); and La ha (9.32 per cent). (Figure 2.1)

Households residing in temporary houses.³⁸ 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).³⁹ 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: Mảng 47.57 per cent (male household head: 43.23 per cent; female household head: 71.97 per cent); Xin Mun 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).⁴⁰ (Figure 2.2)

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), Ô Đu (31.51 per cent), Co (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 Ở Đu, Brâu, Rơ Măm, Si La, Mảng, 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 attained a high share of household use of grid electricity, including: Mảng (42.09 per cent), Lô 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 remote 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 Mảng 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 (9.4km), Ha Nhi and La Ha (8.5km), Kho Mu and Mong (7.1km).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, Mảng, Cống, La Hủ and Hà Nhi. Children must travel 20-30 km to upper-secondary schools from the following groups: La Ha, Chút, 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, Ớ Đu (72 km), Rờ 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)

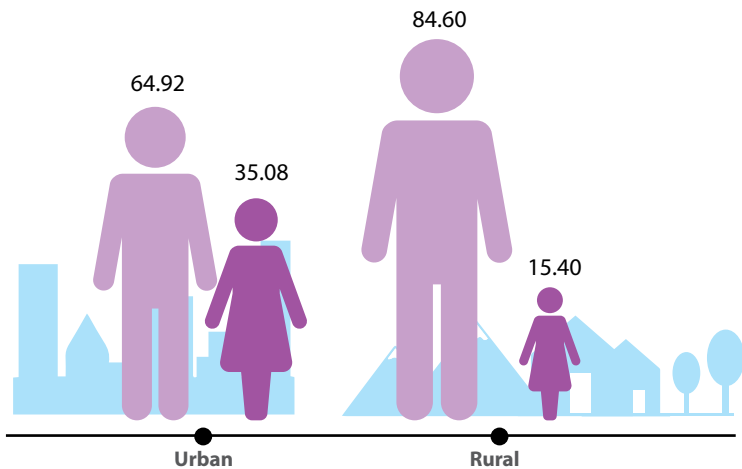
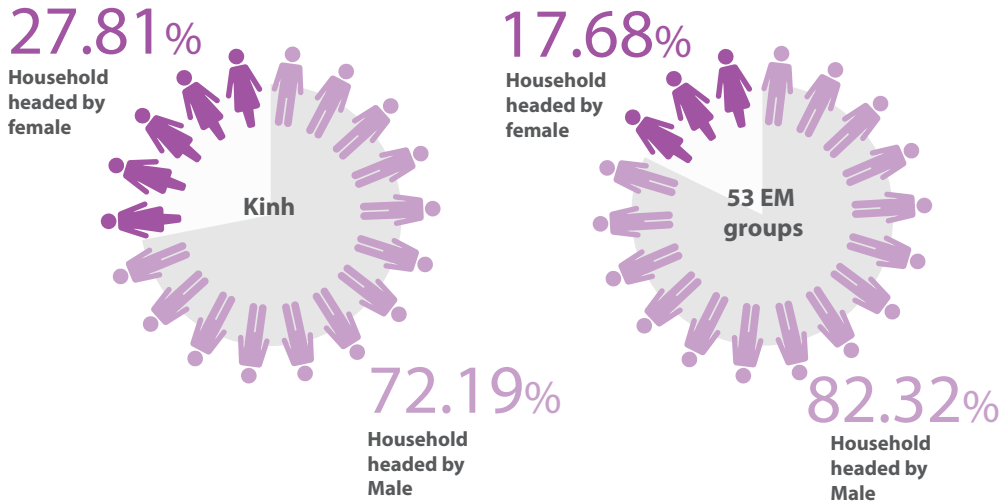
49 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

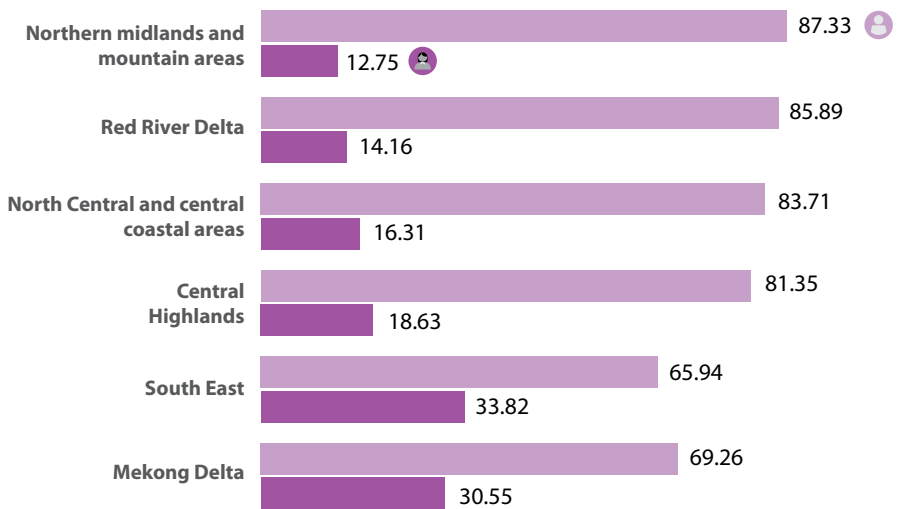
50 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

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

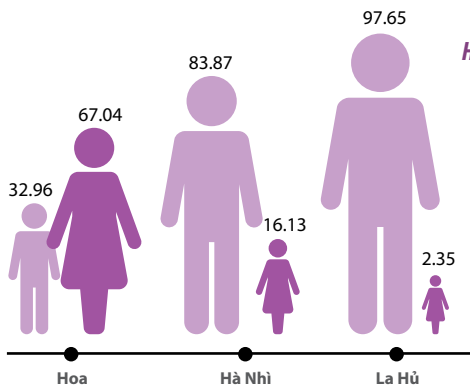
Chư Ru, Chơ Ro, Brâu, Hoa, Ra-glai, Chăm, Khmer, Xtiêng, Cơ Ho, Mạ, Pu Péo, Si La, Gié Triêng, Gia Rai, Cống, Ê Đê

Households headed by females from 10% to under 20%

Chứt, Hrê, Mnông, La Hủ, Ba Na, Xơ Đăng, Tày, Ngái, Co, Thổ, Tà-ôi, Mường, Mảng, Hà Nhi, Nùng, Sán Dìu, Lô Lô, Lào, Bru Vân Kiều, Sán Chay, Cơ Tu, Thái, Giáy, Bô Y, Kháng, Xinh Mun, Phù Lá

Households headed by females under 10%

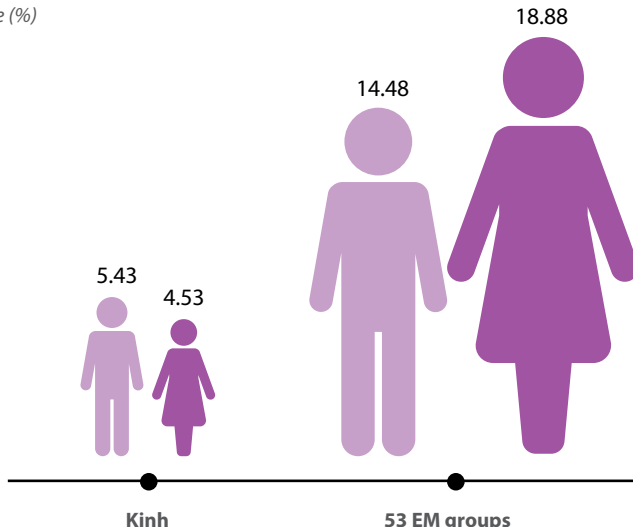
La Ha, Khơ mú, Rơ Măm, Dao, Ở Đu, La Chí, Pà Thèn, Mông, Cơ Lao, Lự



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

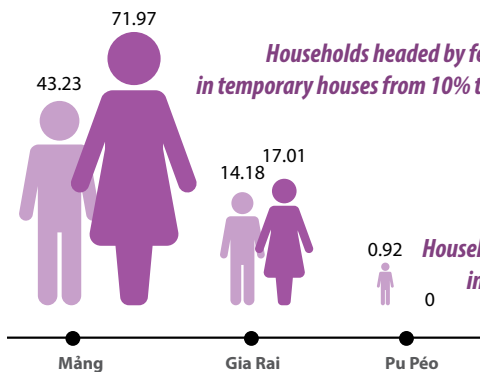
Mảng, Xinh Mun, Khơ mú, La Hủ, Khmer, La Ha, Kháng, Chứt, Bru Vân Kiều, Phù Lá

Households headed by females living in temporary houses from 20% to under 30%

Brâu, Pà Thẻn, Lào, Rơ Măm, Thái, Sán Chay, Xtiêng, Co, Mông, Dao, Mnông, Lô Lô, Ê Đê, Tà-ôi

Households headed by females living in temporary houses from 10% to under 20%

Xơ Đăng, Gia Rai, Hà Nhì, Ở Đu, Hrê, Tày, Ba Na, Cơ Tu, Cơ Lao, Ngái, Mường, Mạ, Cơ Ho, Gié Triêng



Ra-glai, Nùng, Thổ, Cống, Chu Ru, Chơ Rơ, Chăm, Lự, La Chí, Giáy, Sán Diu, Bó Y, Hoa, Si La, Pu Páo

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 (%)

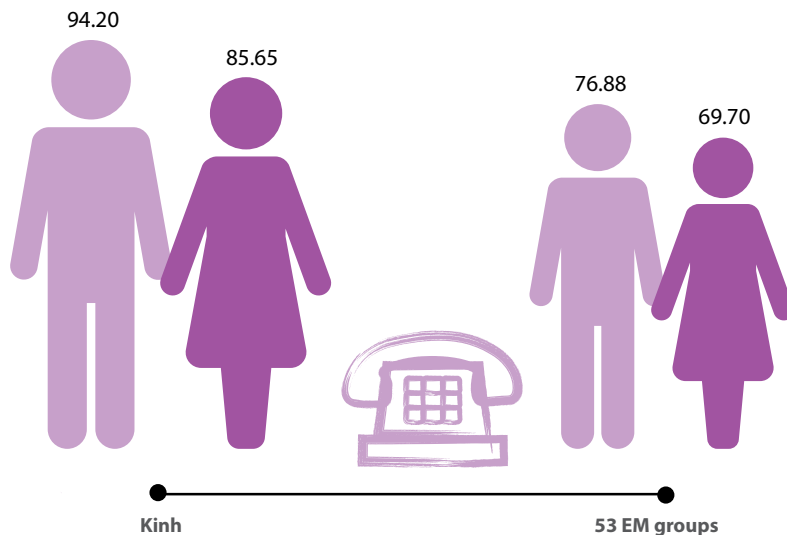


Figure 2.4: Percentage of households possessing a computer by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

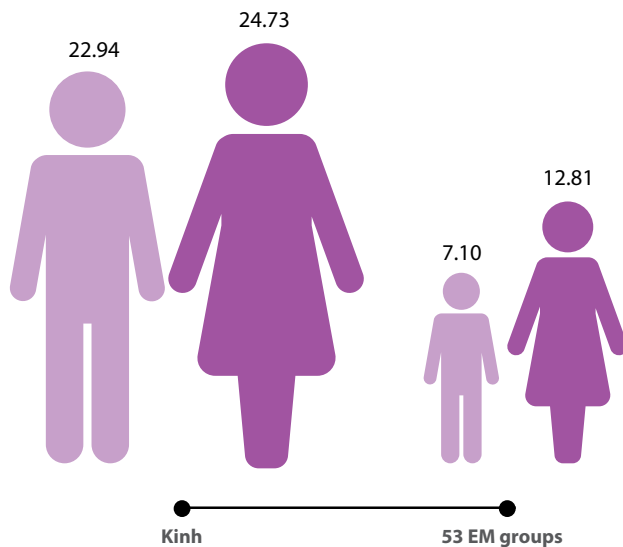


Figure 2.5: Percentage of households connected to Internet (wireless, cable or 3G networks) by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

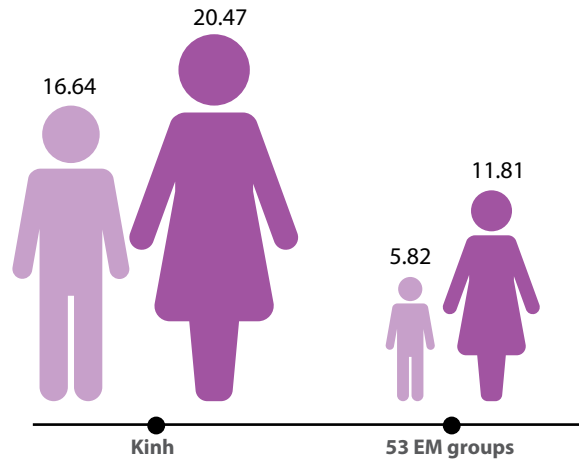
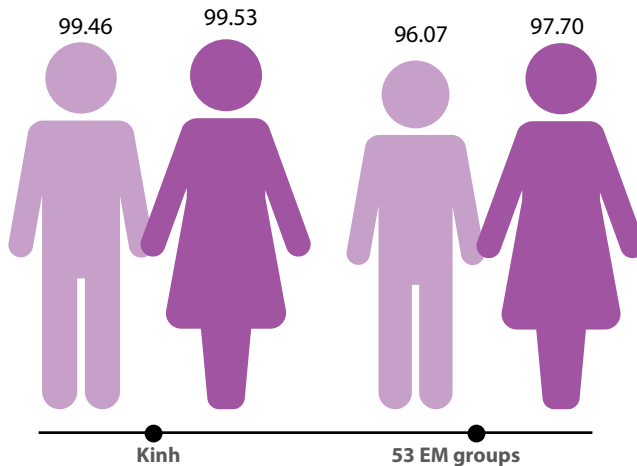


Figure 2.6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by sex and ethnicity of head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

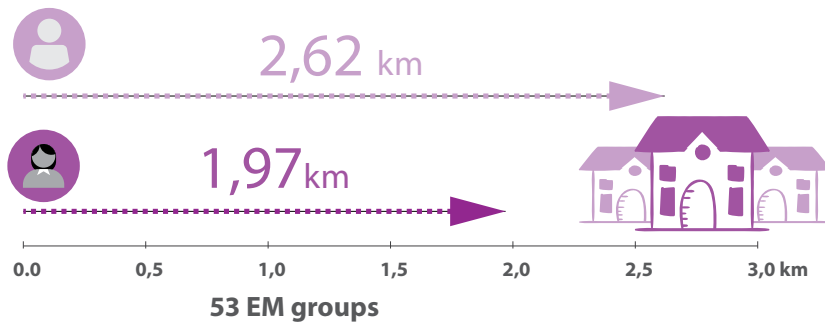
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

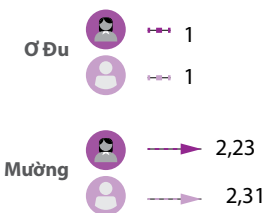


Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools under 5km

Cơ, Lô Lô, Pà Thẻn, Xtiêng, Kháng, Phù Lá, Lào, Ngái, Cơ Tu, Pu Péo, Xơ Đăng, Bru Vân Kiều, Chu Ru, Cơ Lao, Hre, Thái, Thổ, Mạ, La Chí, Gié Triêng, Mnông, Ba Na, Sán Chay, Bô Y, Tà-ôi, Nùng, Ra-glai, Rơ Măm, Chơ Rơ, Mường, Giáy, Gia Rai, Sán Diu, Khmer, Lự, Ê Đê, Tày, Chăm, Cơ Ho, Ơ Đu, Hoa, Brâu

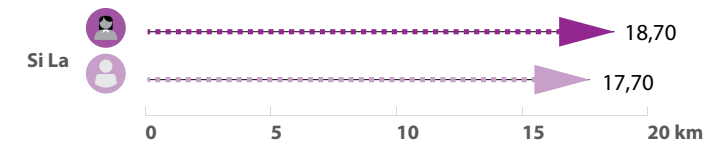
Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools from 5km to 10km

Cống, Hà Nhì



Households headed by females have the distance to primary schools over 10km

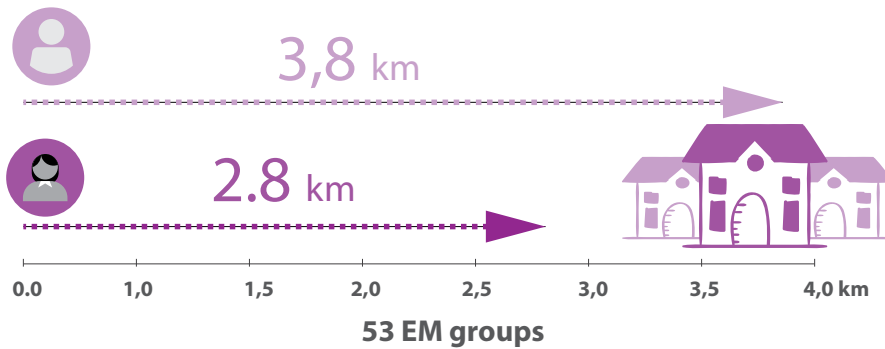
Si La, Mảng



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

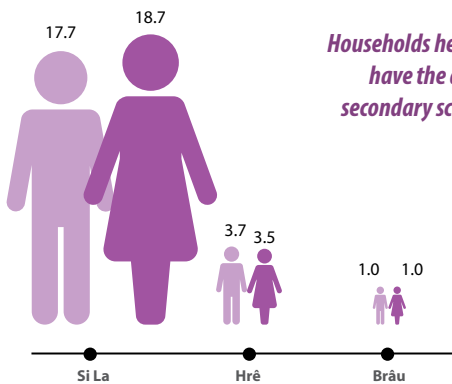
Figure 2.7b: Average distance (km) from home to lower secondary schools by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household

Unit: km



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

Sí La, Mảng



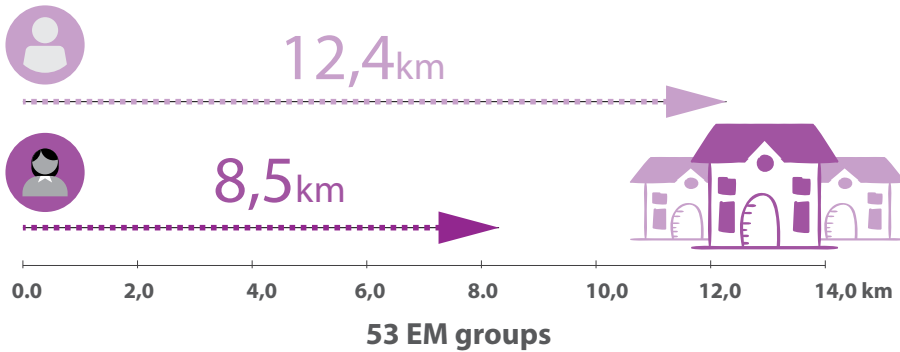
Households headed by females have the distance to lower secondary schools under 5km

Co, Lô Lô, Pà Thẻn, Xtiêng, Kháng, Phù Lã, Lào, Ngái, Cơ Tu, Pu Péo, Xơ Đăng, Bru Vân Kiều, Chu Ru, Cơ Lao, Hrê, Thái, Thổ, Mạ, La Chí, Gié Triêng, Mnông, Ba Na, Sán Chay, Bô Y, Tà-ôi, Nùng, Raglai, Rơ Măm, Chơ Rơ, Mường, Giáy, Gia Rai, Sán Dìu, Khmer, Lự, Ê Đê, Tày, Chăm, Cơ Ho, Ô Đu, Hoa, Brâu

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



Households headed by females have the distance to upper secondary schools over 30km

Ơ Đu, Rơ Măm, Măng, Cống, La Hủ, Hà Nhi

Households headed by females have the distance to upper secondary schools from 20km to under 30km

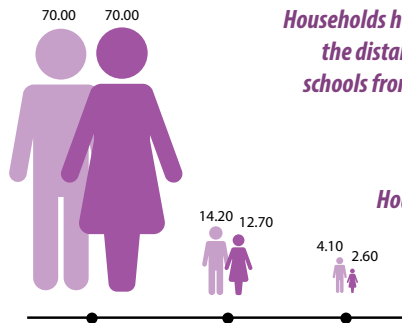
La Ha, Chứt, Si La, Khơ mú, Kháng, Bru Vân Kiều, La Chí, Pu Péc, Mông

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

Xinh Mun, Xơ Đăng, Phù Lá, Lào, Cơ Lao, Cơ, Dao, Gié Triêng, Pà Thên, Thái, Cơ Tu, Ba Na, Ra-glai, Brâu, Lô Lô, Chu Ru, Mnông, Xtiêng, Giáy, Hrê, Sán Chay

Households headed by females have the distance to upper secondary schools under 10km

Cơ Ho, Mạ, Thổ, Lự, Nùng, Mường, Tây, Gia Rai, Ê Đê, Bô Y, Sán Dìu, Tà-ôi, Chơ Rơ, Chăm, Ngái, Khmer, Hoa



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

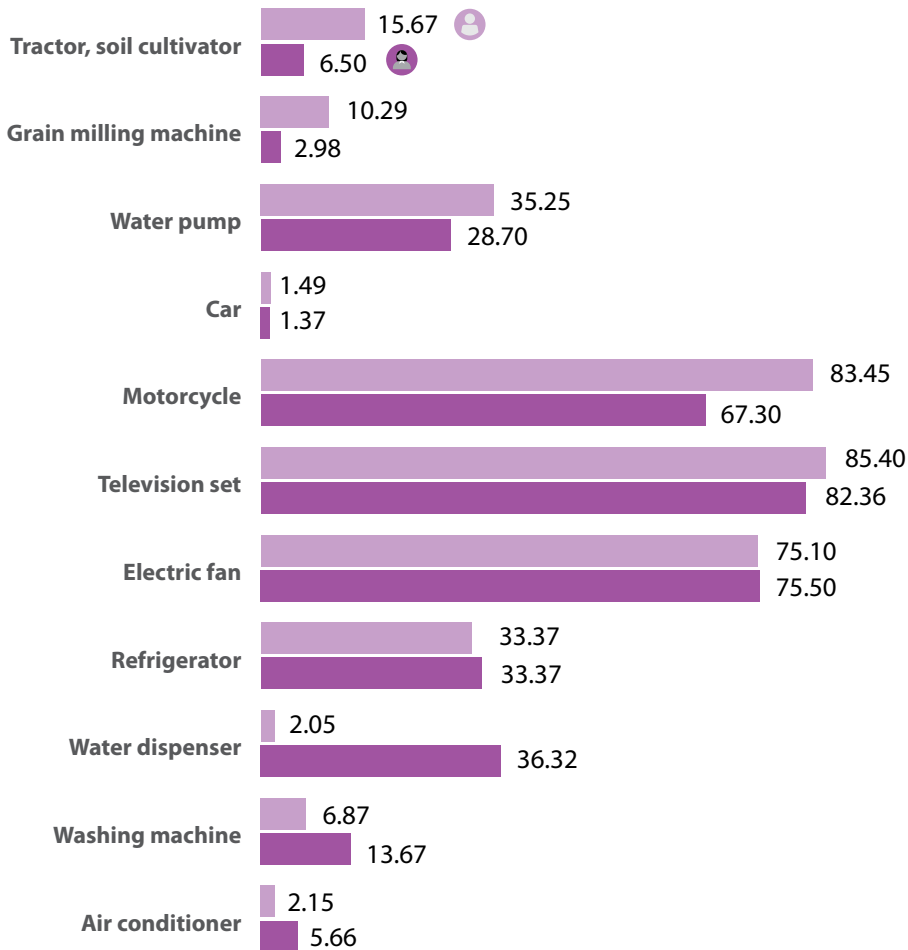
Unit: km



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

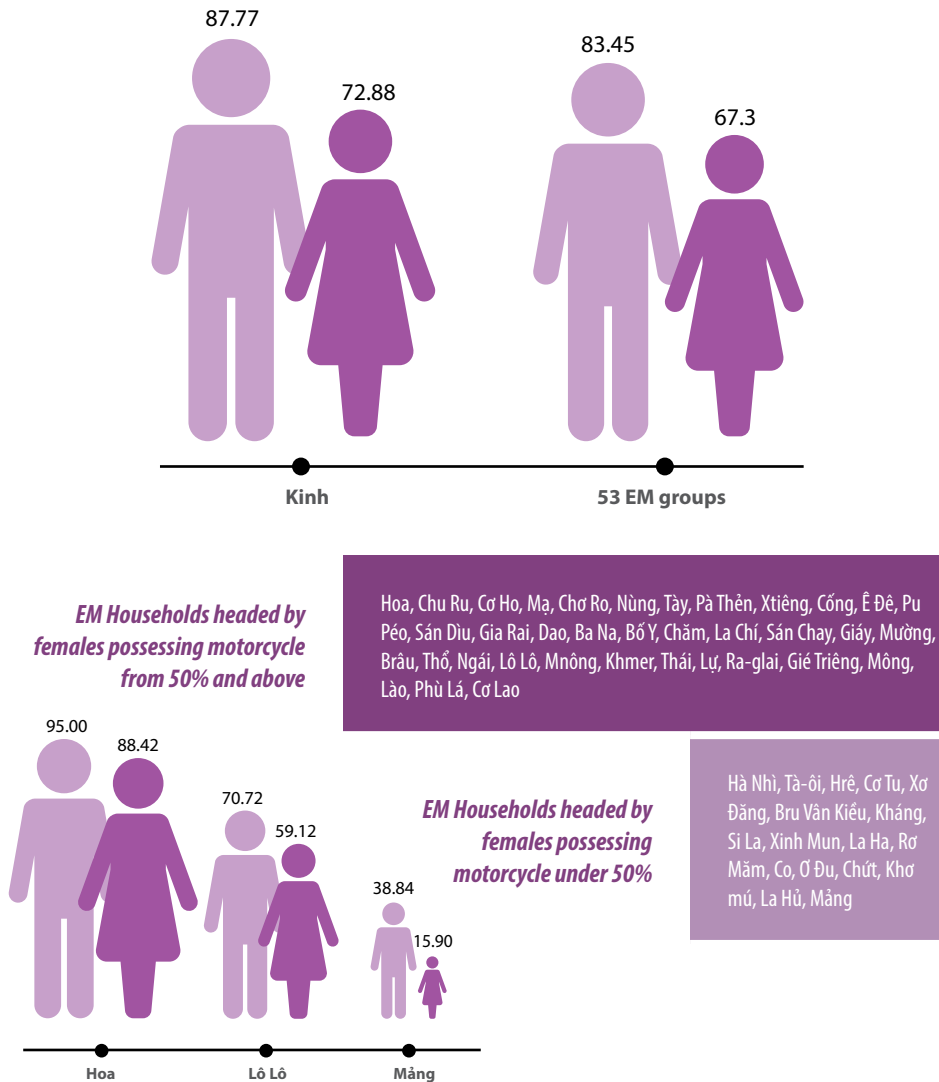
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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

Unit: Percentage (%)



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

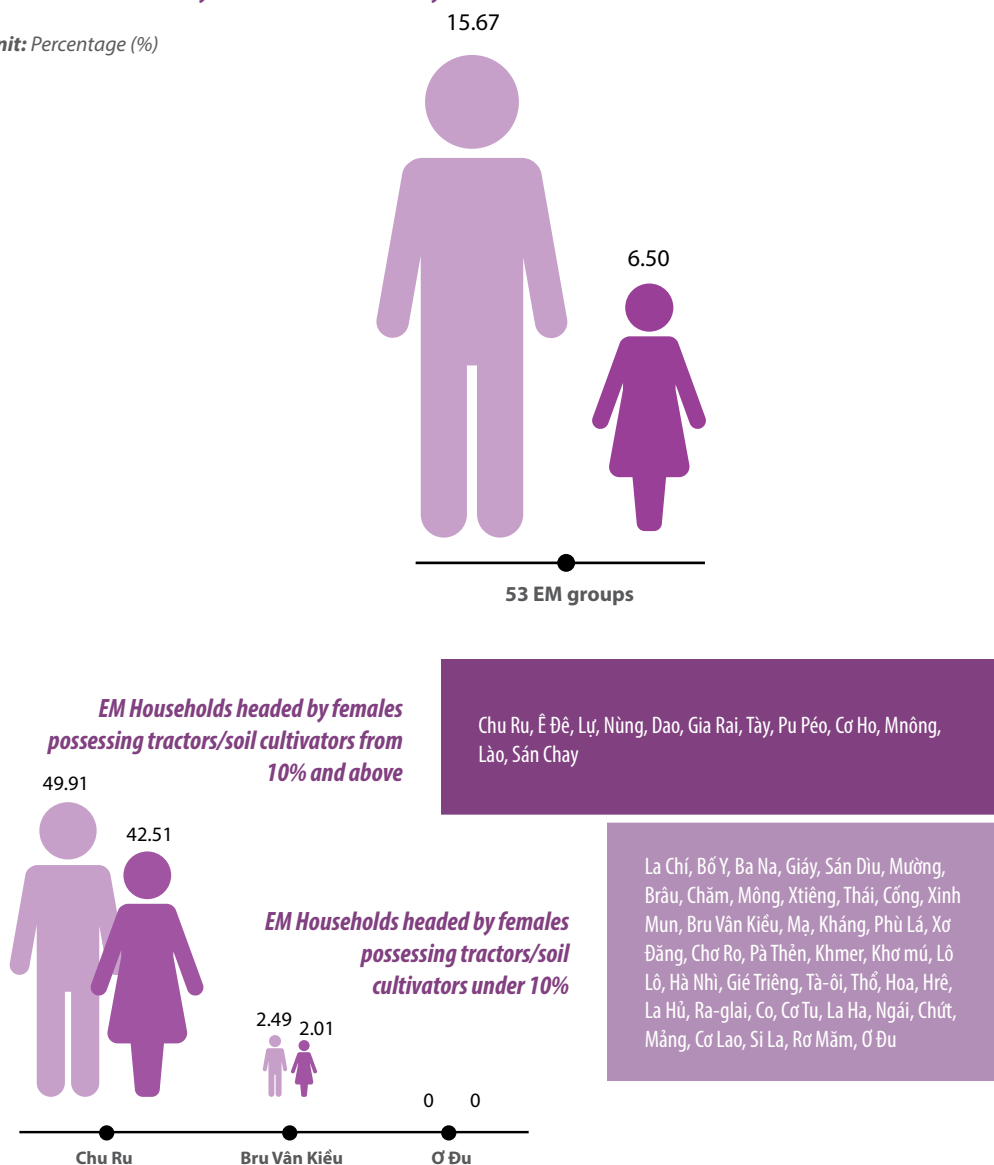
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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

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

3 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

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.⁵² 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),⁵³ 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).⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ (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.⁵⁶ (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).

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: Chơ 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 Dìu, 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; Chăm, 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), Chăm (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

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 than 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 Ông Đu, Rờ Măm, Pù Péo, Sĩ Lả, Cờ Lao, Xinh Mun and Lả 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

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 head 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.

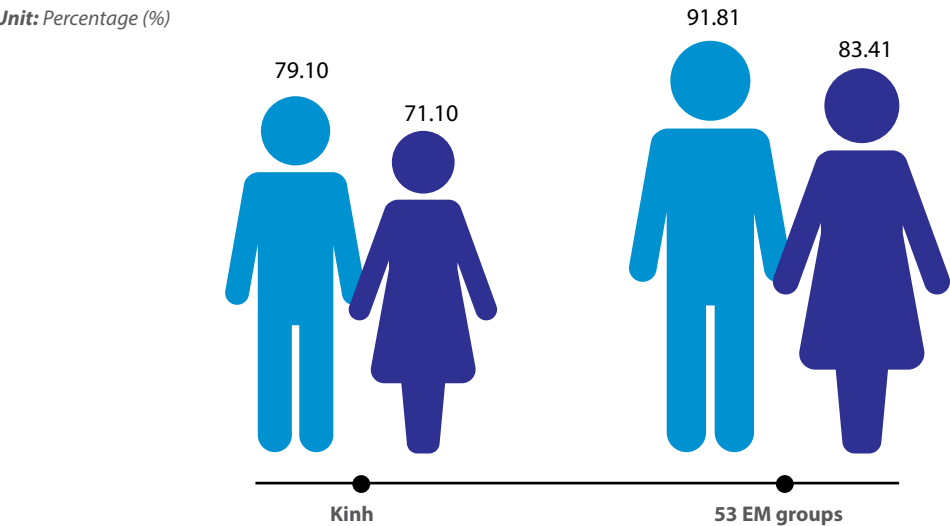
66 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

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

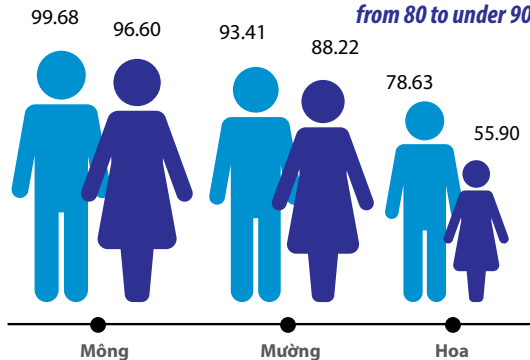
Mông, Cơ Lao, Xinh Mun, La Ha, Lô Lô, Ba Na, Khơ mú, La Chí, Phù Lá, Lự, Kháng, Pà Thẻn, La Hủ, Cống, Xơ Đăng, Dao, Lào, Gia Rai, Mnông, Giáy, Rơ Măm, Chu Ru, Pu Péo, Thái, Hà Nhì, Mường, Gié Triêng, Si La, Mảng, Bru Vân Kiều

Employment rate from 80 to under 90%

Sán Chay, Ê Đê, Chứt, Ở Đu, Ra-glai, Nùng, Brâu, Thổ, Mạ, Bô Y, Cơ Ho, Hrê, Cơ Tu, Sán Diu, Tày, Tà-ôi, Co, Chơ Ro, Ngái, Xtiêng

Employment rate under 80%

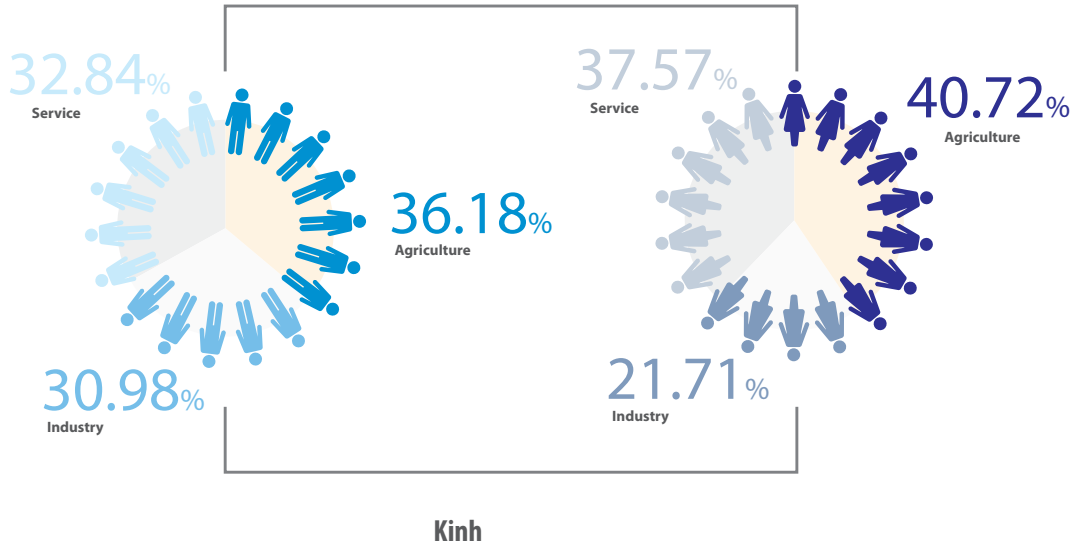
Khmer, Chăm, Hoa

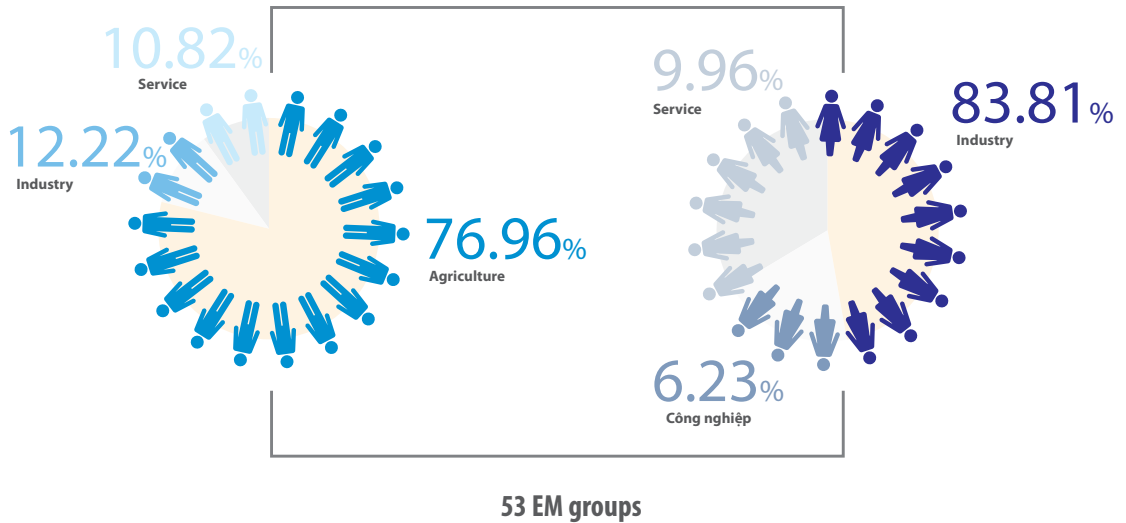


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015

Figure 3.2: Percentage of employment aged 15 and above by economic sector, ethnicity and sex, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

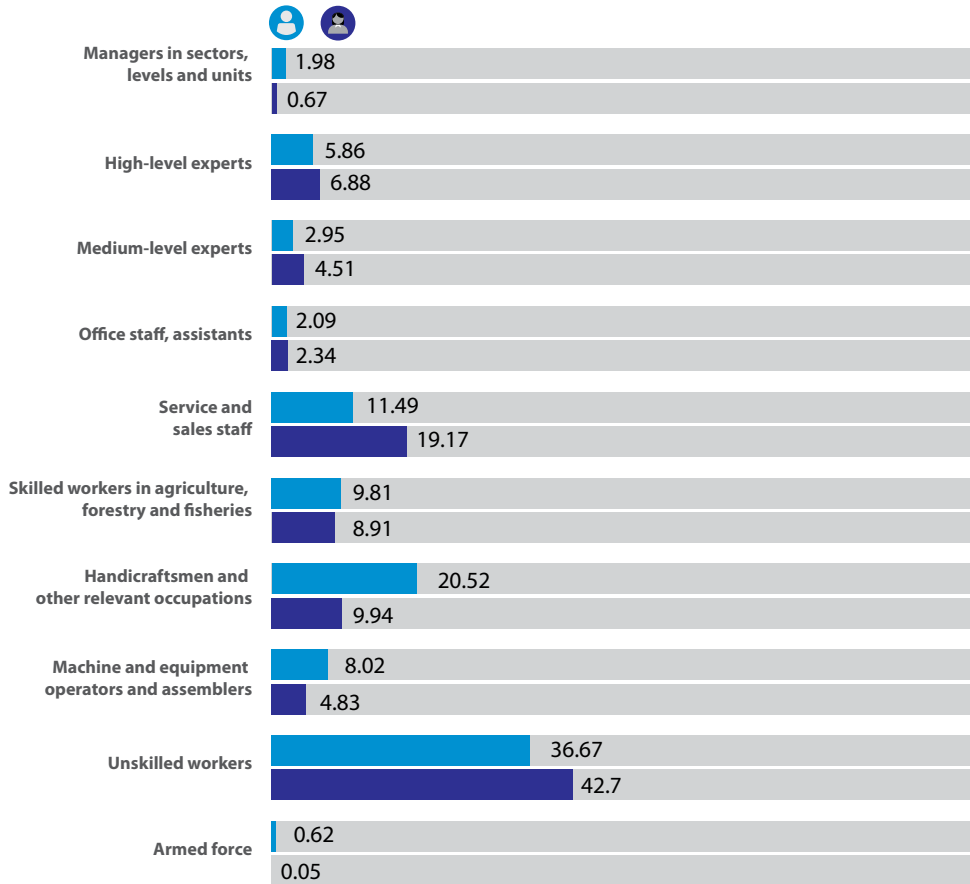




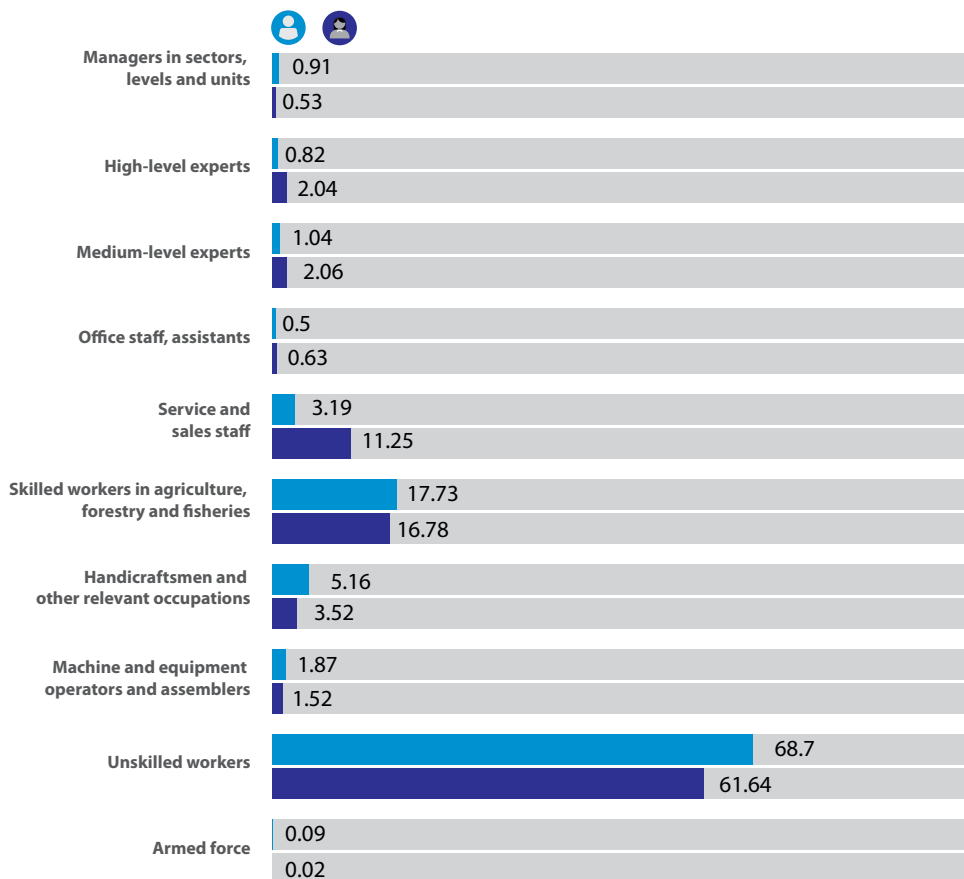
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015

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

Unit: Percentage (%)



Kinh



53 EM groups

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 (%)

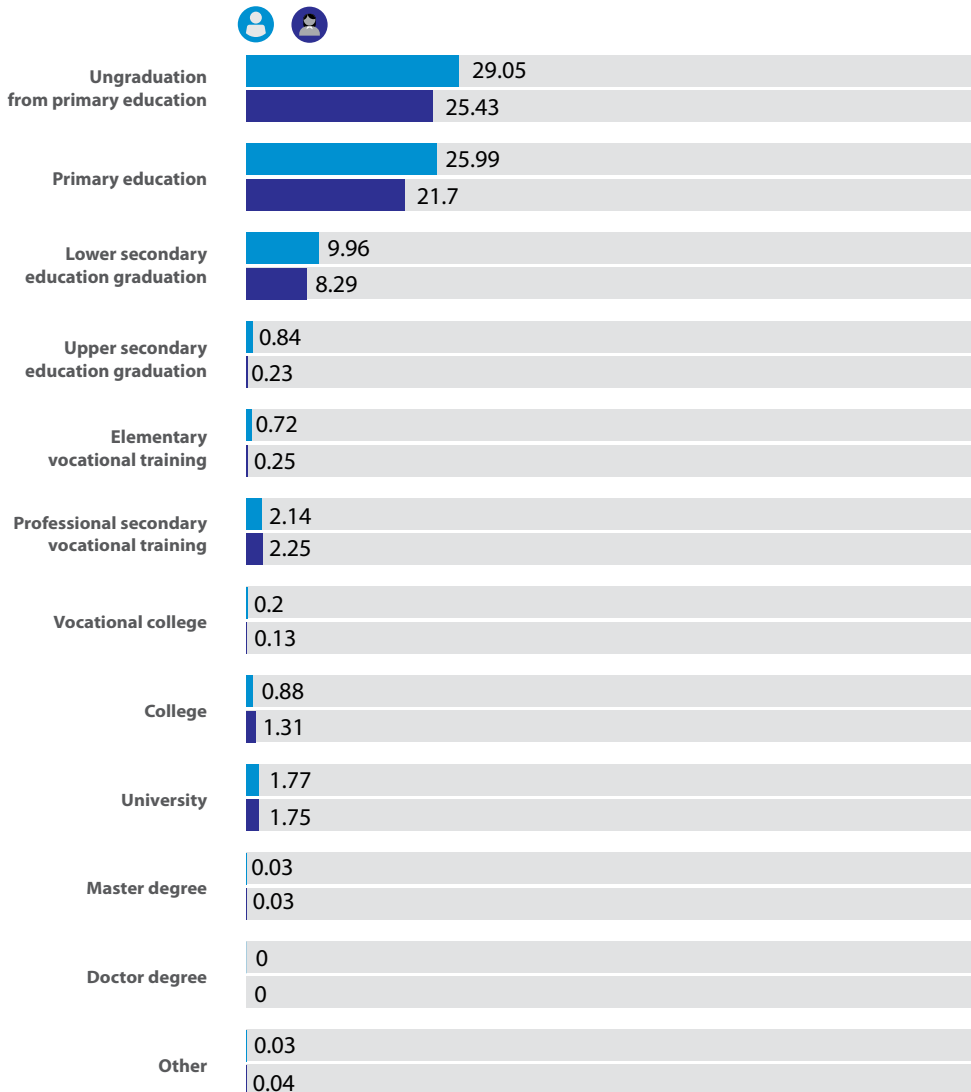
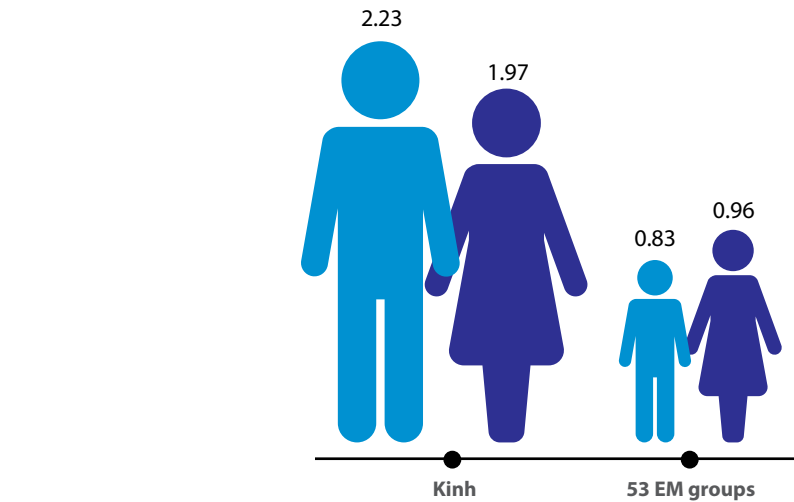


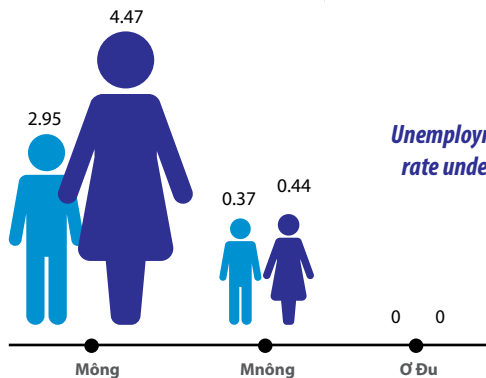
Figure 3.5a: Unemployment by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)



Unemployment rate from 2% and above

Chăm, Bô Y, Hoa, Xtiêng, Khmer



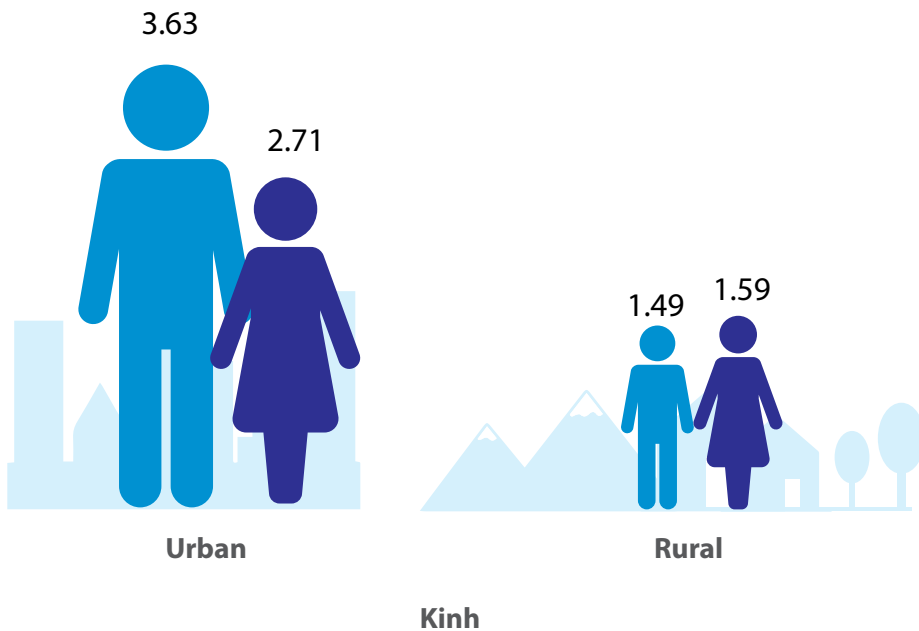
Unemployment rate under 2%

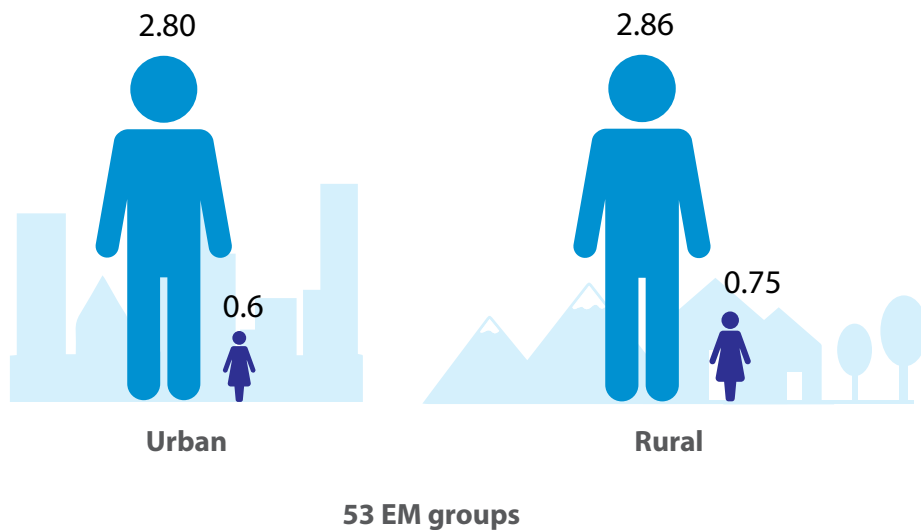
Chơ Ro, Cơ Tu, Ra-glai, Co, Chứt, Tày, Ê Đê, Sán Diu, Brâu, Tà-ôi, Gié Triêng, H'rê, Gia Rai, Nùng, Thổ, Thái, Bru Vân Kiều, Mường, Sán Chay, Hà Nhì, Mnông, Giáy, Cơ Ho, Mạ, Cống, Ngái, Xơ Đăng, Chu Ru, Mảng, Ba Na, Dao, Lào, Lự, Pà Thên, La Hủ, Mông, Phù Lá, Khơ mú, Kháng, La Ha, Lô Lô, La Chí, Xinh Mun, Cơ Lao, Si La, Pu Páo, Rơ Măm, Ơ Đu

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

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

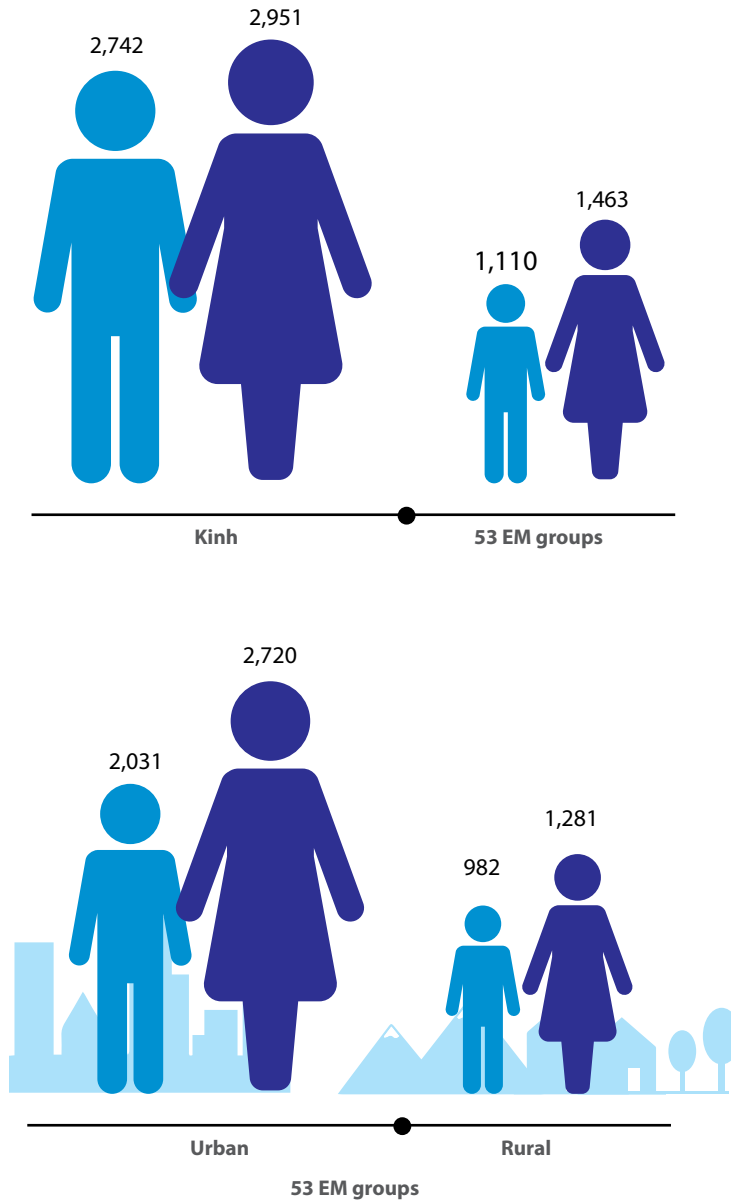


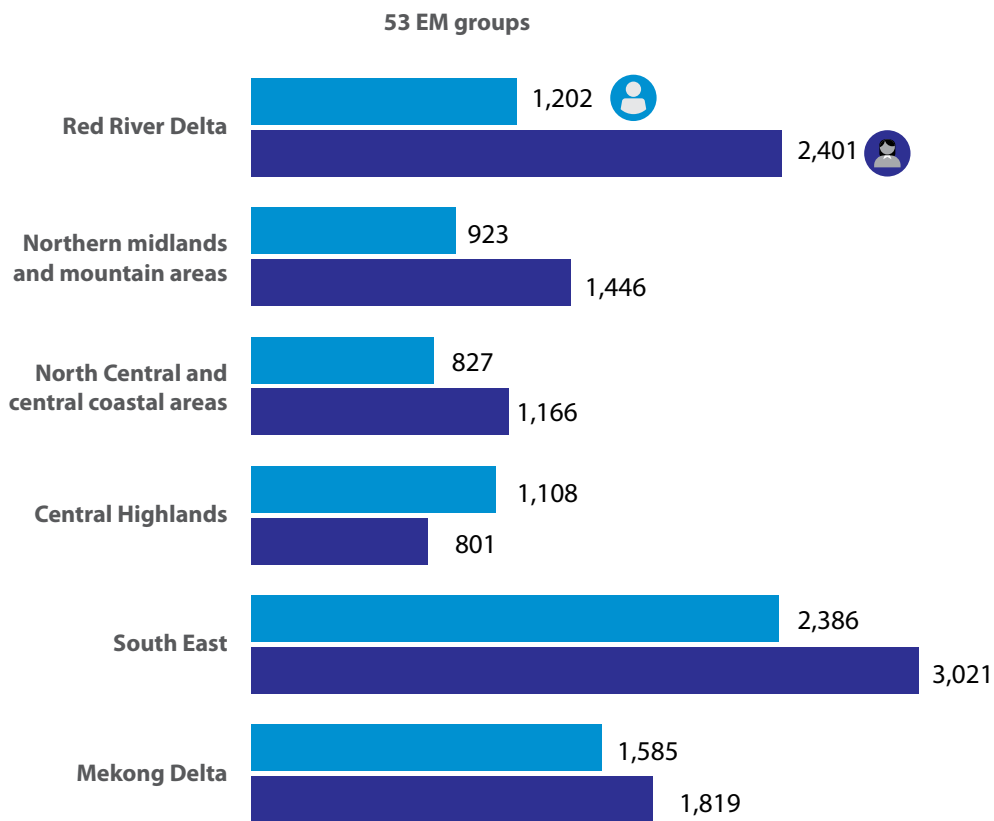


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Labour Force Survey 2015

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

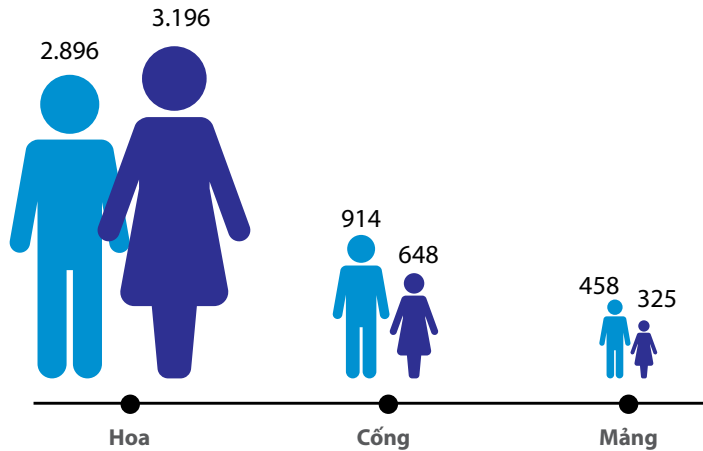




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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 Diu, Chăm, Brâu, Tày, Xtiêng, Mạ, Nùng, Mường, Pu Péo, Giáy, Chu Ru, Ê Đê, Si La, Cơ Ho, Sán Chay

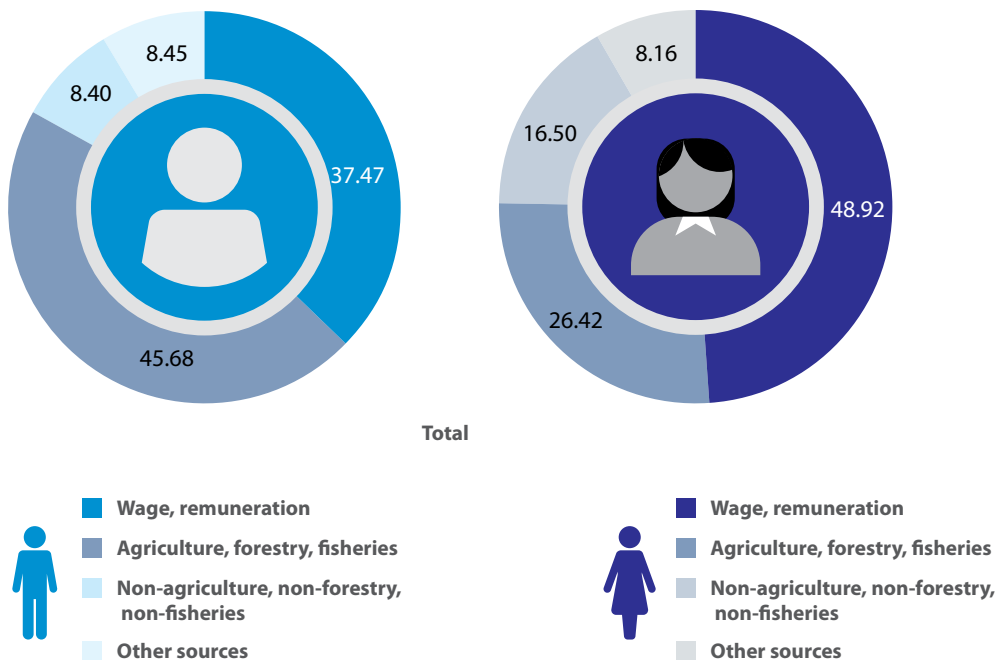
Average income per capita under 1 million/person/month

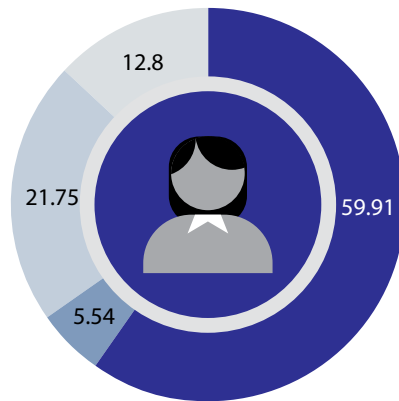
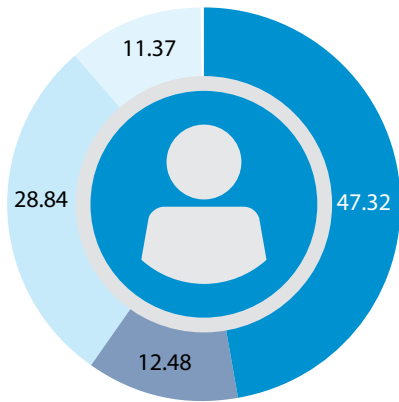
Thổ, Bô Y, Gia Rai, Tà-ôi, Cơ Tu, Thái, Cống, Ba Na, Dao, Hà Nhì, Mnông, Rơ Măm, Gié Triêng, Hrê, Pà Thèn, Ra-glai, Lào, Xơ Đăng, Co, Kháng, Lự, La Ha, Phù Lá, Xinh Mun, Cơ Lao, Bru Vân Kiều, La Chí, Mông, Ô Đu, La Hủ, Chứt, Lô Lô, Kơ mú, Mảng

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

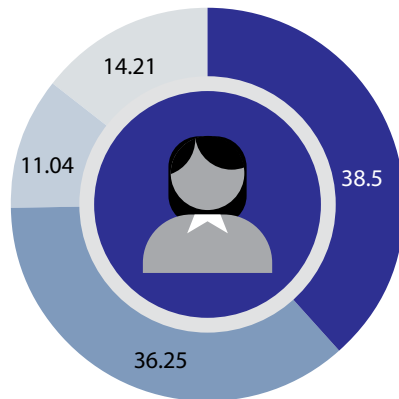
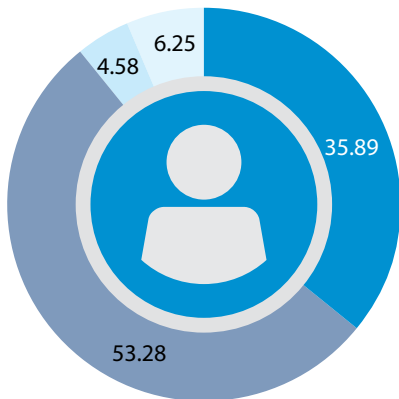
Figure 3.8: Ratio of source of income of ethnic minority households by sex of the head of the household, rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)





Urban

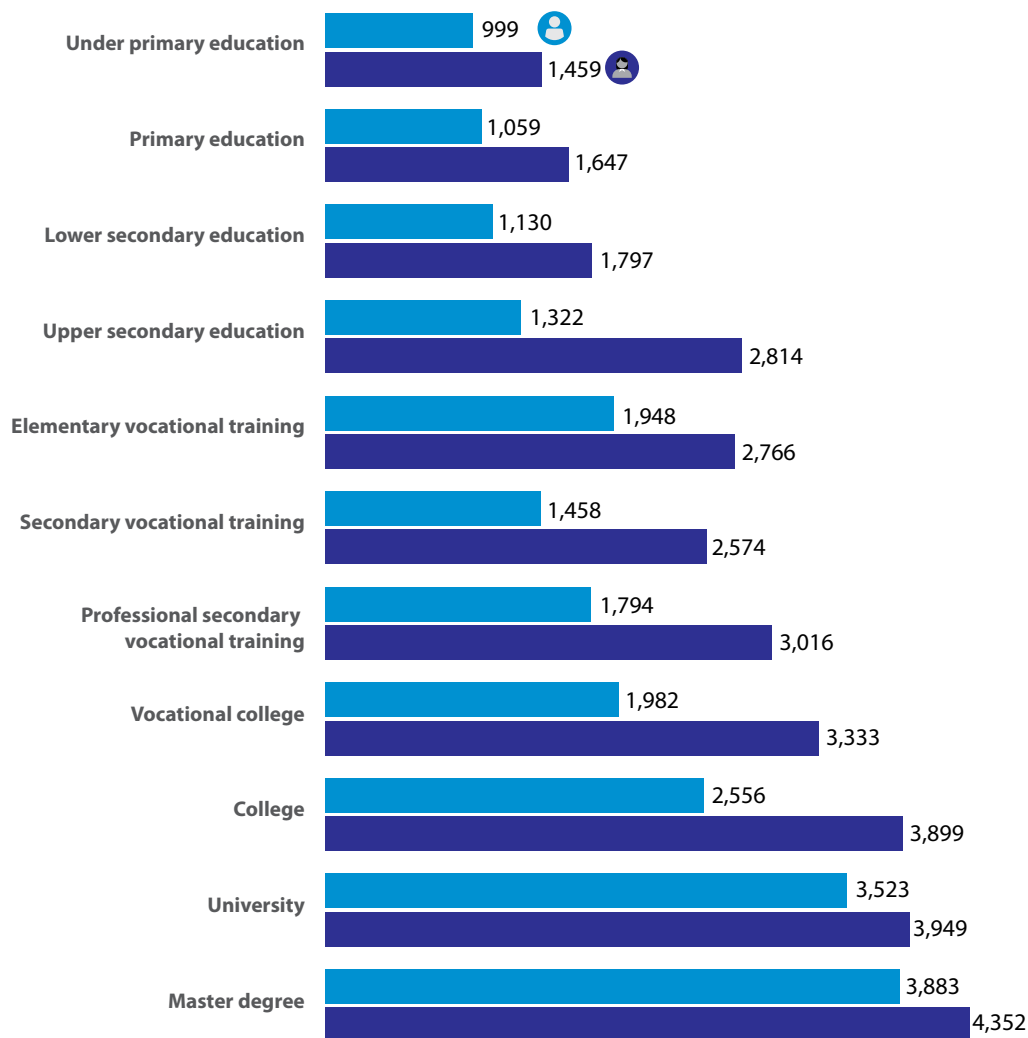


Rural

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



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

4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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); Mông, 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 Diu, Tày 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 a priority 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

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

72 Decree No. 88/2001/ND-CP dated 22 November 2001 on the implementation of lower secondary education universalization during 2001-2010.

73 Decree No. 20/2014/ND-CP dated 24 March 2014 on education universalization and illiteracy eradication, article 14.

74 Decree No. 20/2014/ND-CP of the Government dated 24 March 2014 on education universalization and illiteracy eradication, articles 7 and 12.

75 Ministry of Education and Training, 2014.

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 difference 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); Ở 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 Gié 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); Mảng, 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)

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.

79 GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey 2015.

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

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

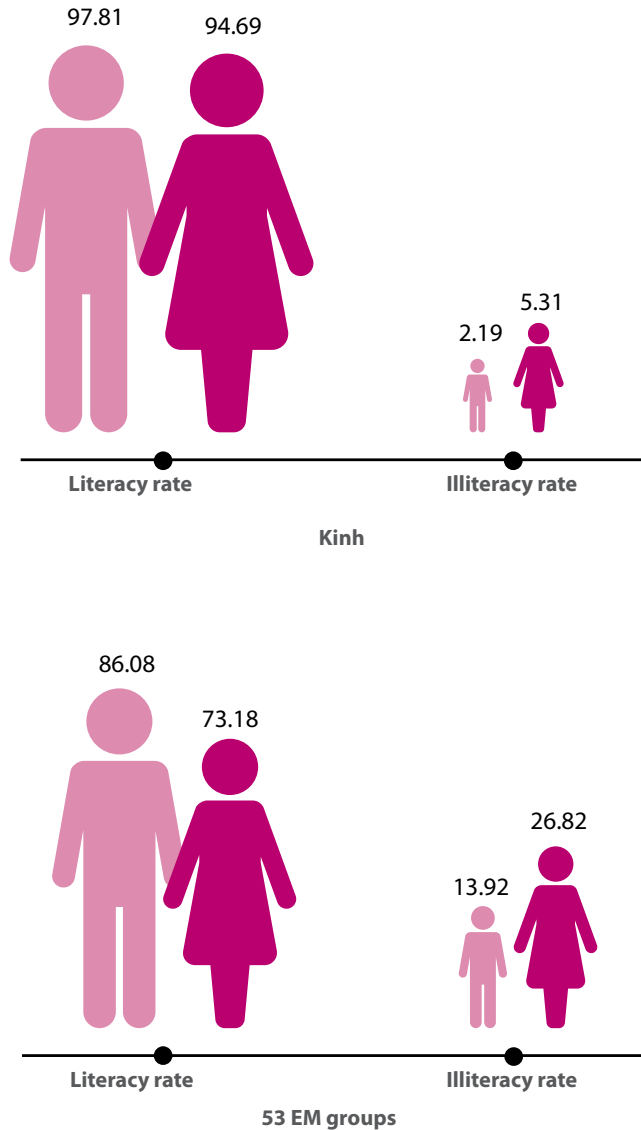
82 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

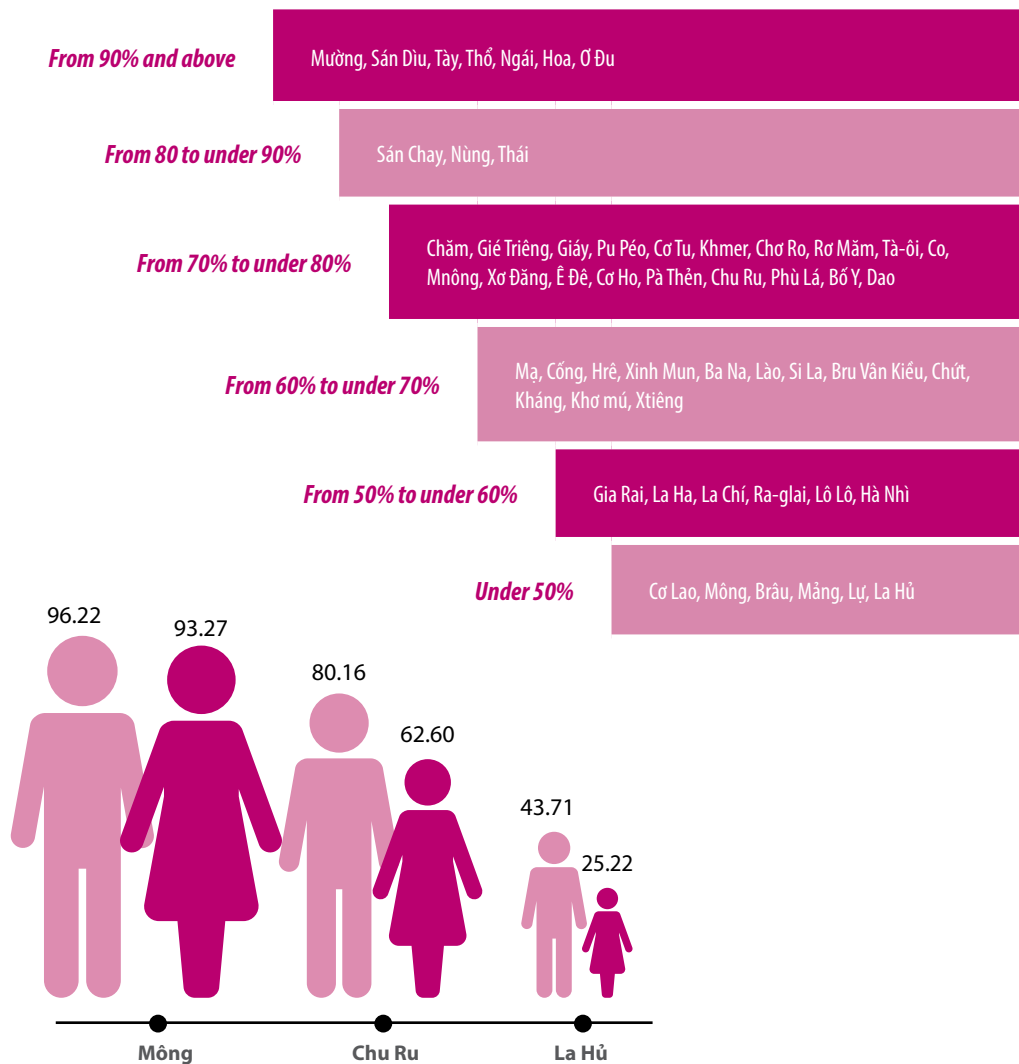
83 GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey 2015.

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 (%)

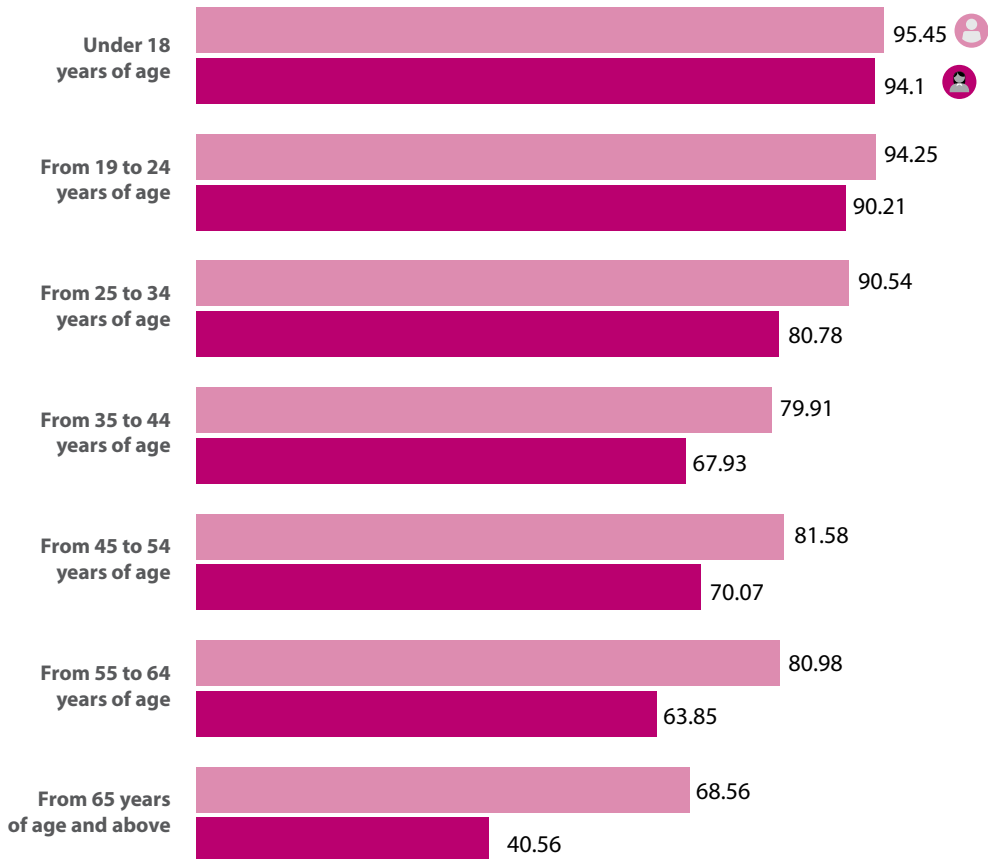




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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

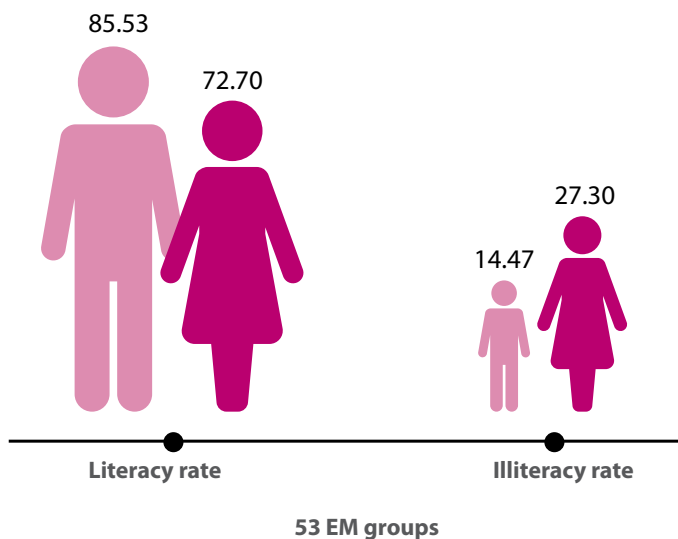
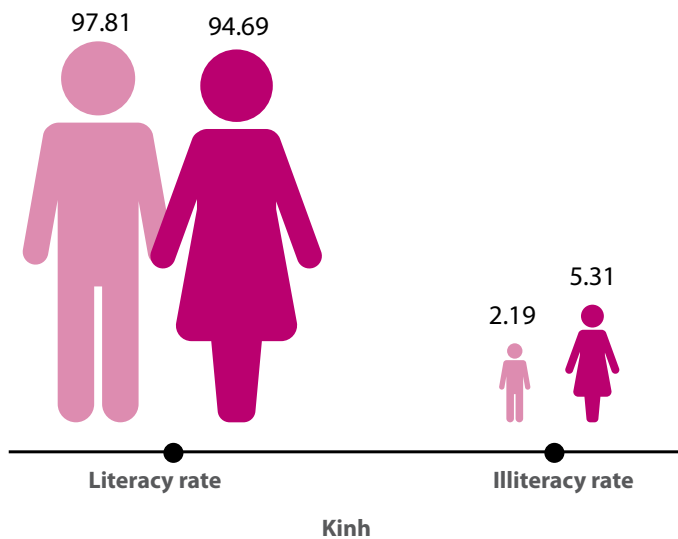
Unit: Percentage (%)

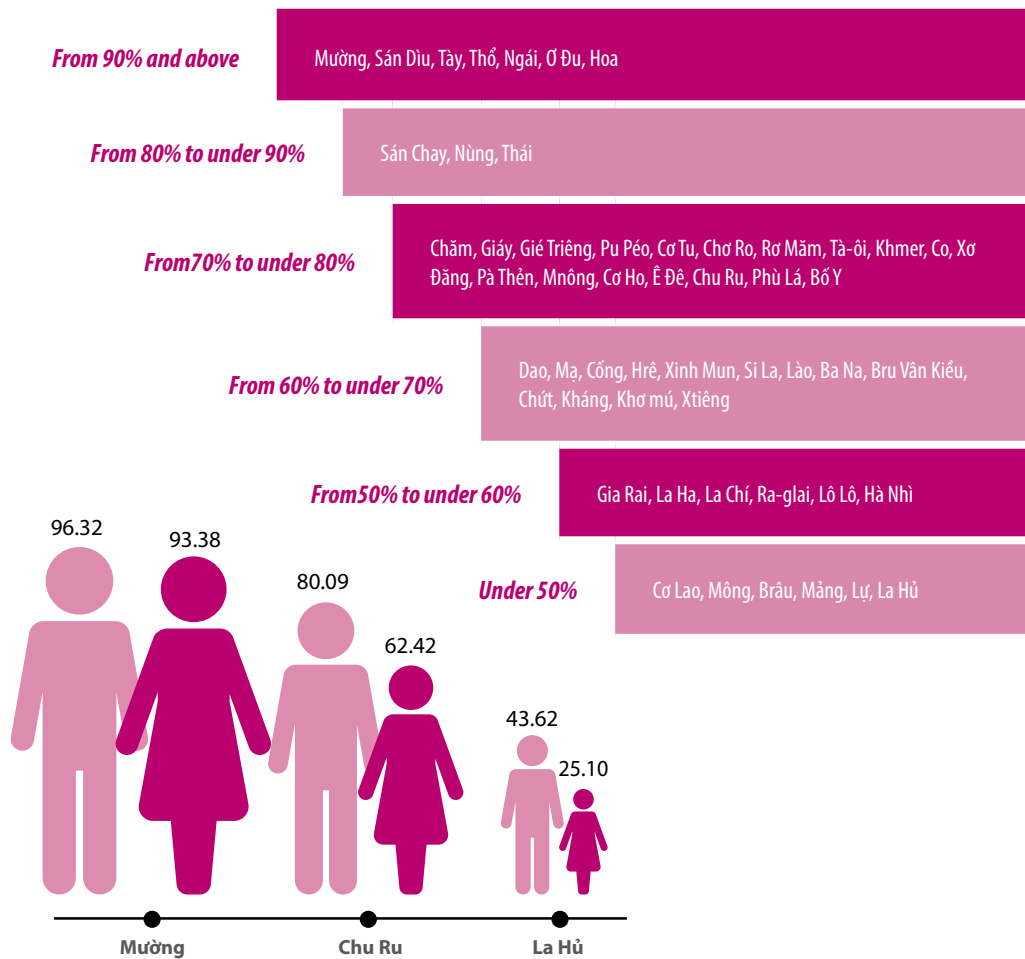


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)

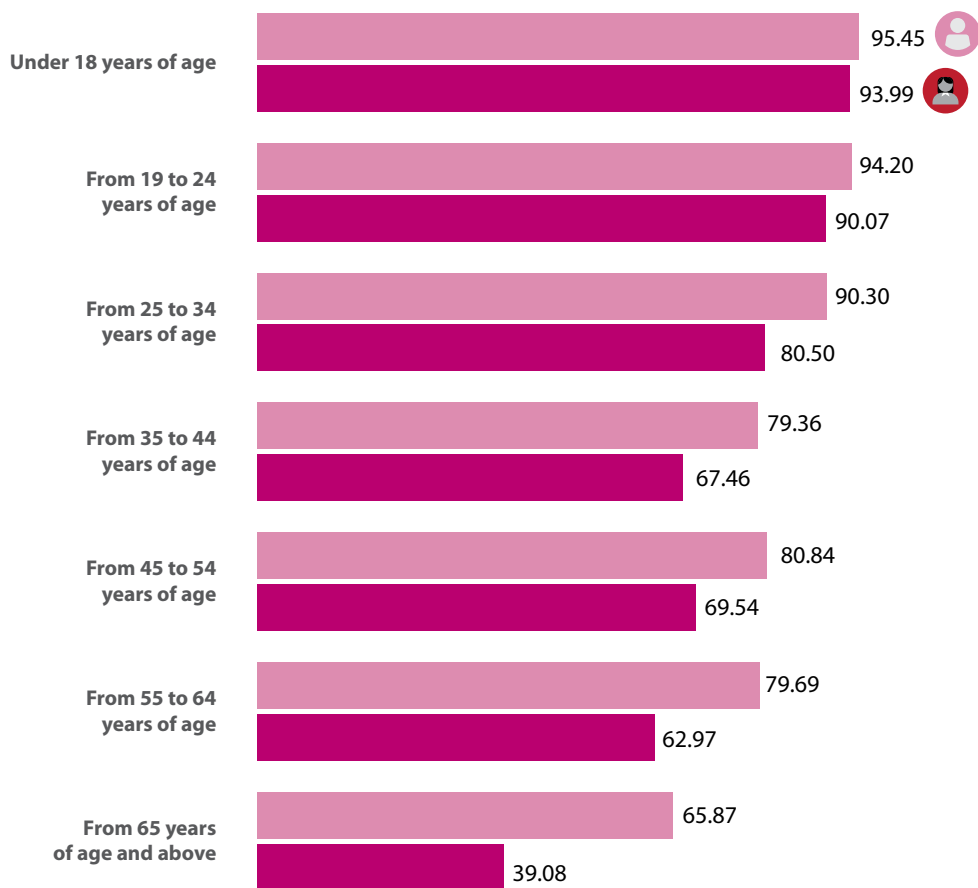




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)



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

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

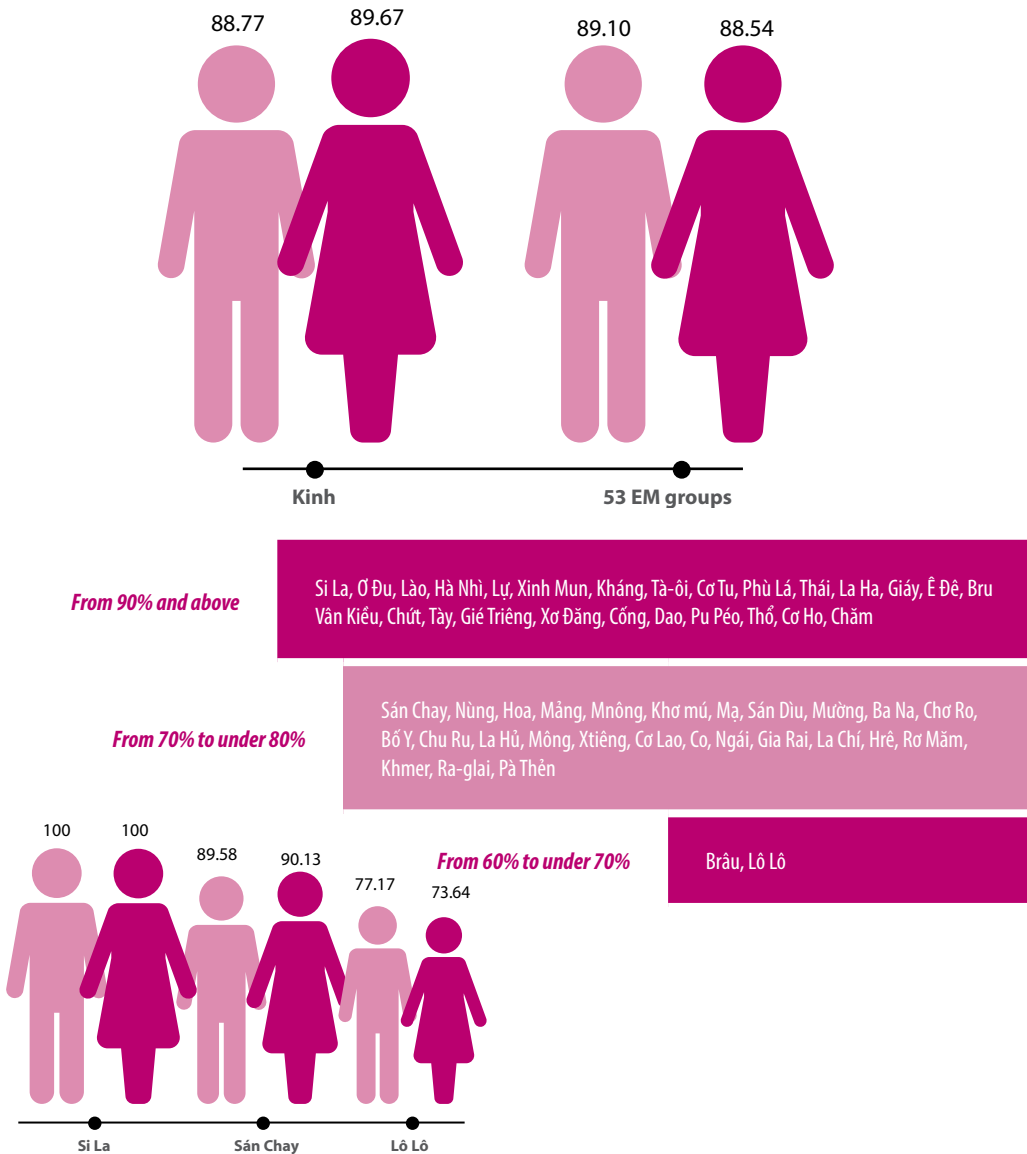
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

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 (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

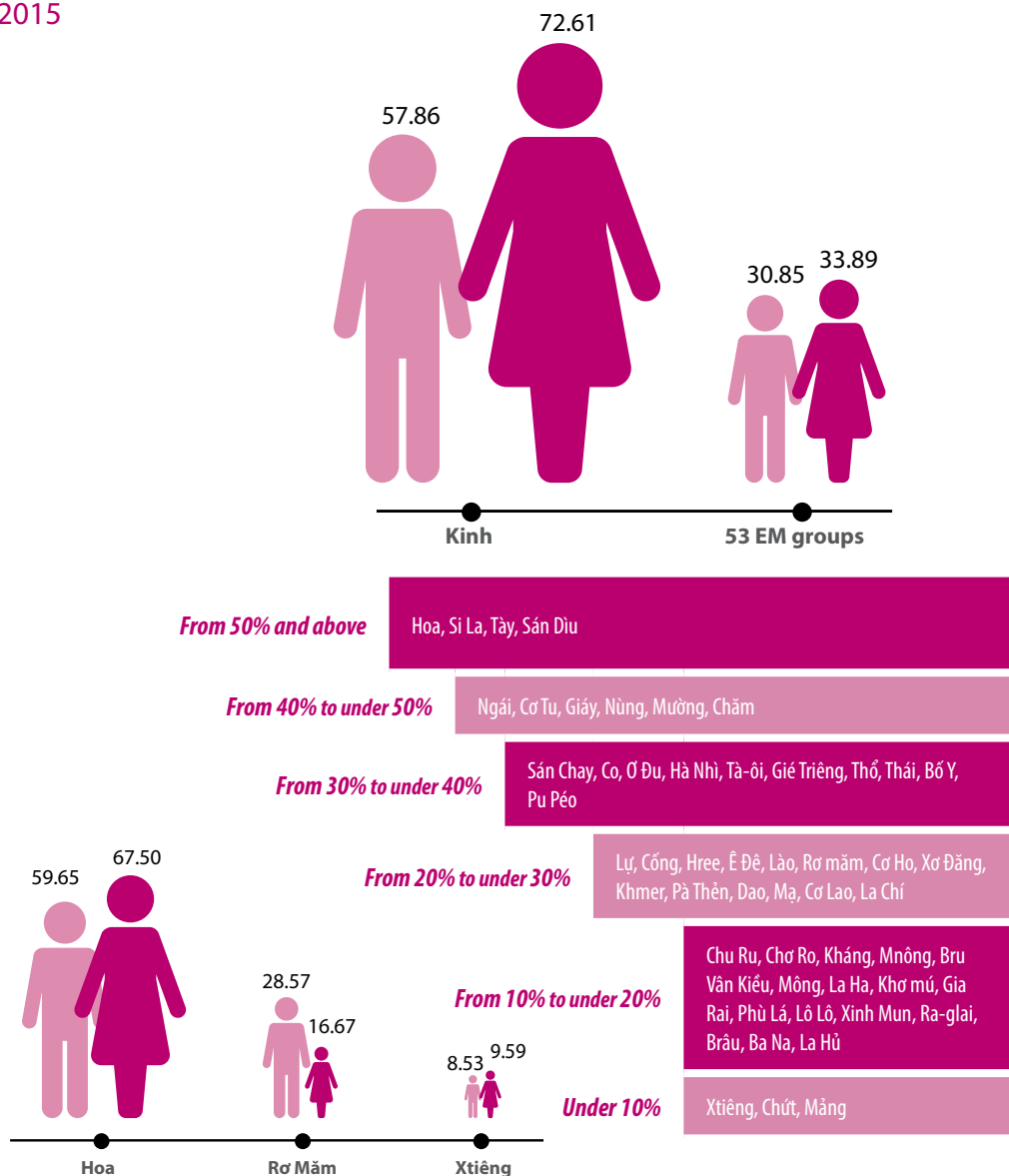
Figure 4.5c: Percentage of students at lower secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

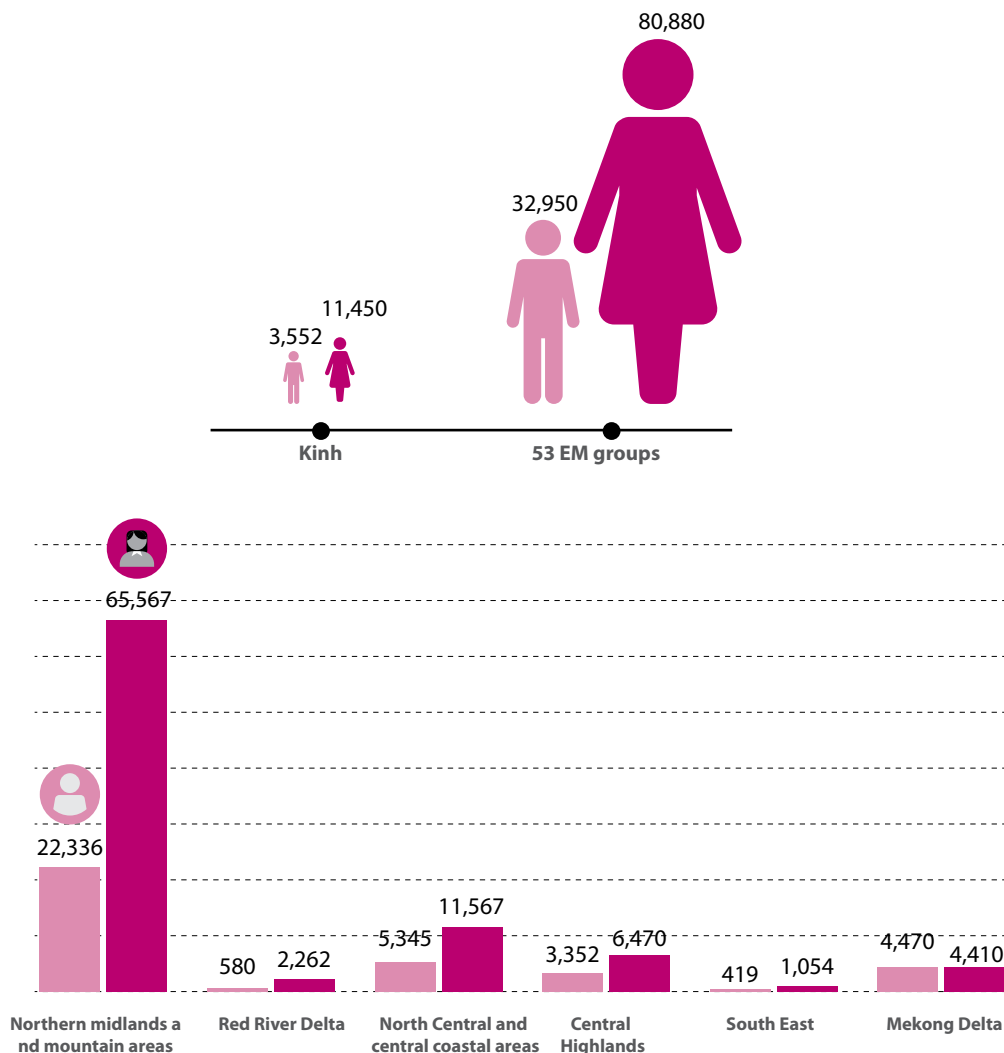
Figure 4.5d: Percentage of students at upper secondary educational level attending the right level of their age by sex and ethnicity, as of 1 August 2015



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

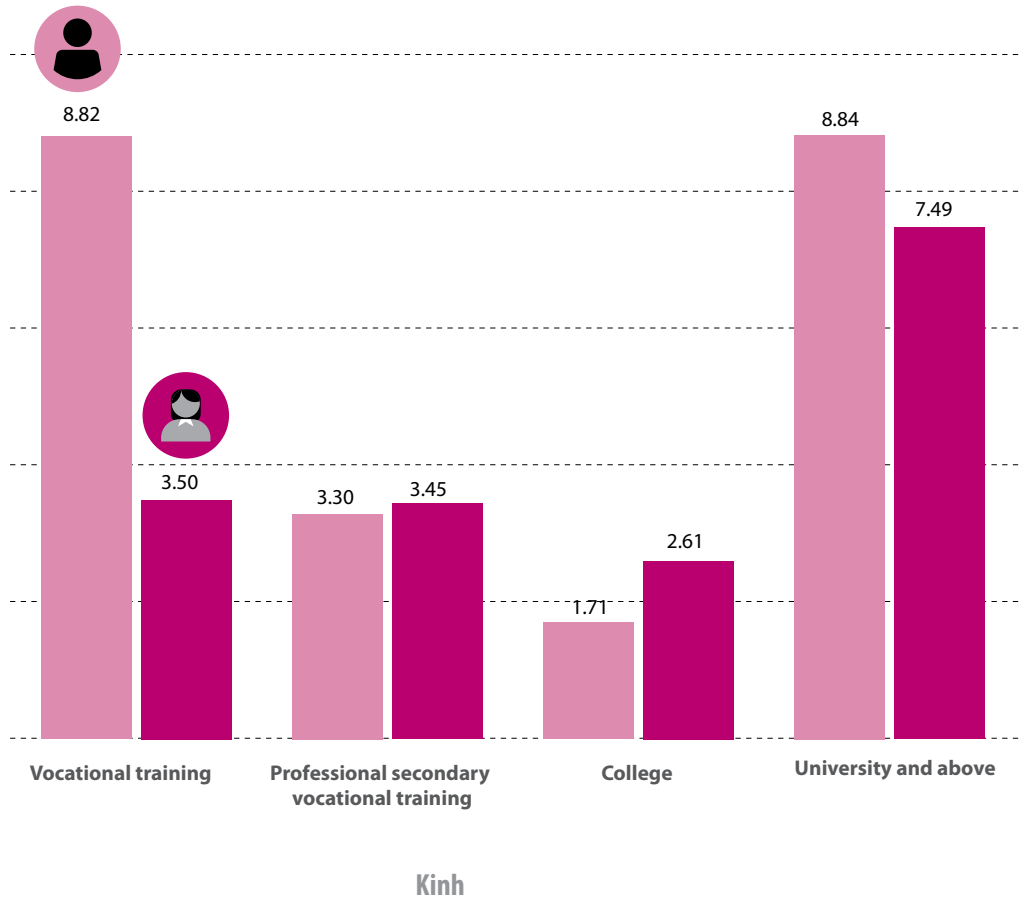
Unit: person

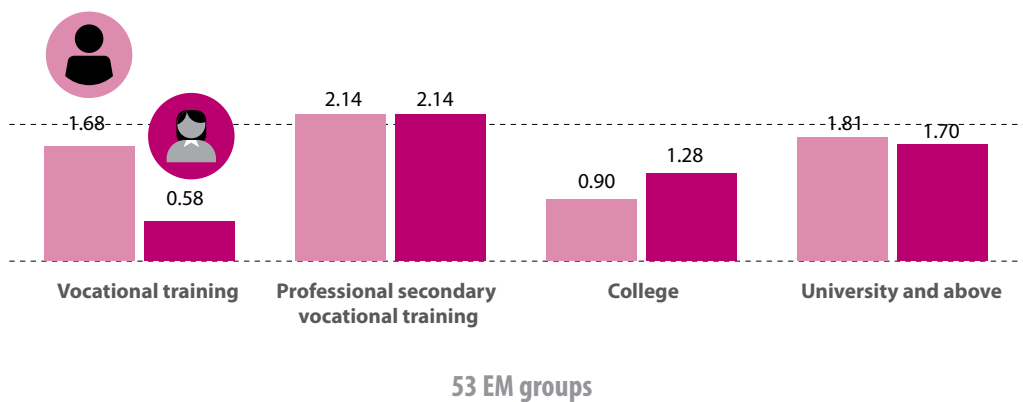


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)

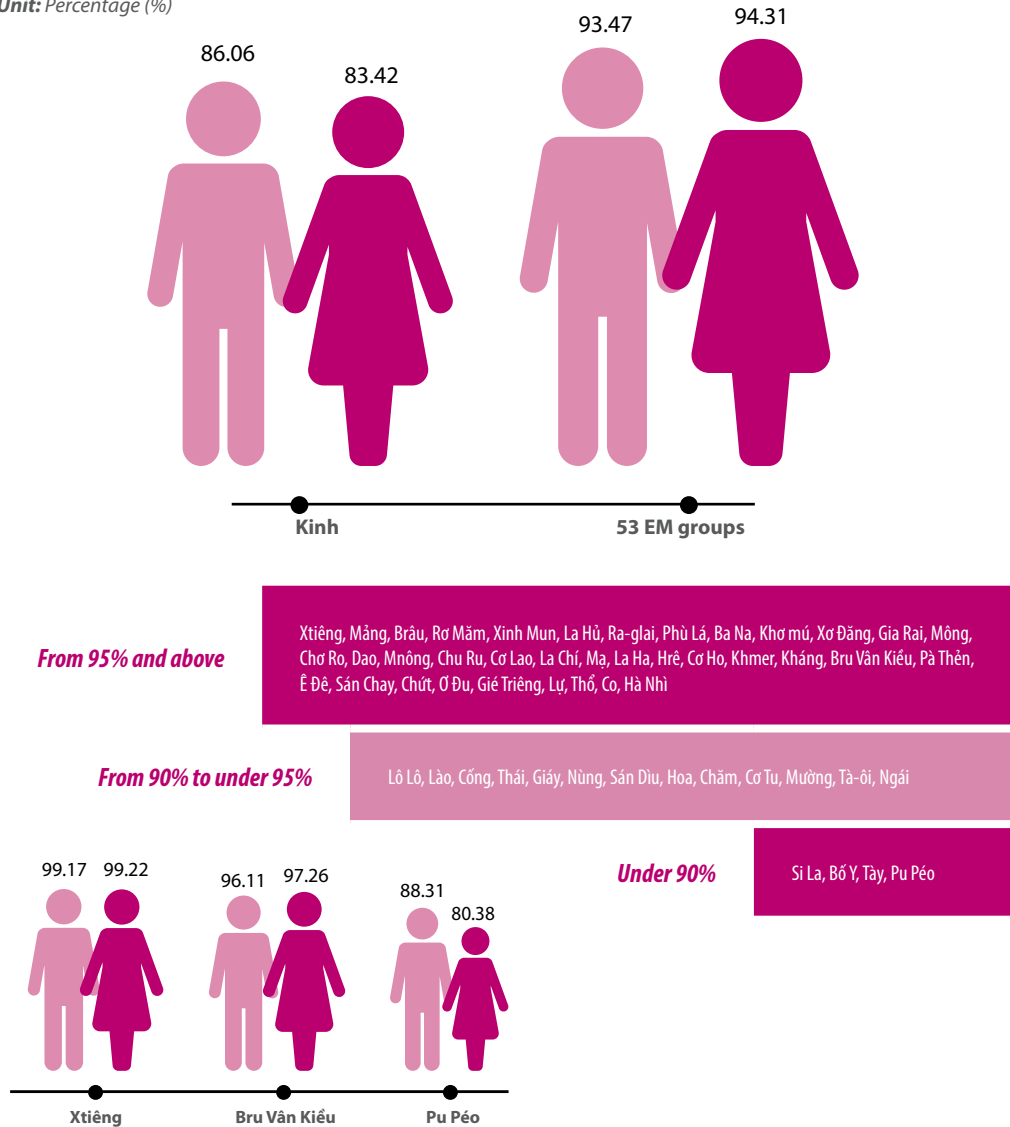




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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 (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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, Ơ Đu, Ngái, Sán Dìu 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 as 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: Ơ 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).⁸⁵ (Figure 5.2)

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, Chút, 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, Chút, 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

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, Ở Lao, Bố Y, Pu Péo, La Ha, Ở Đu, Cống, Ngái and Si La.⁹⁰ (Figures 5.7 and 5.8)

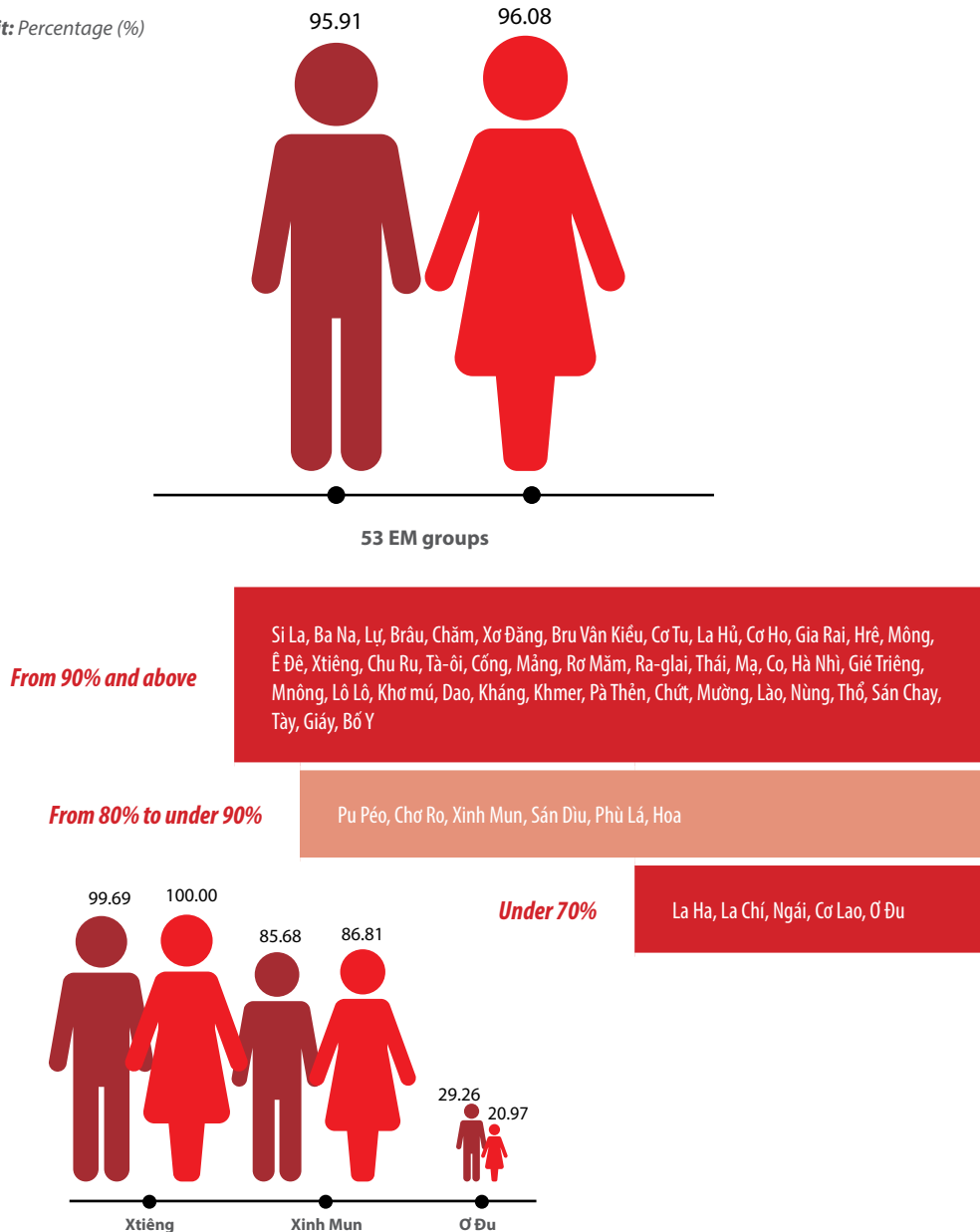
EM households that have access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radio broadcast, and the national television are shown in Figures 5.9 and 5.10.

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

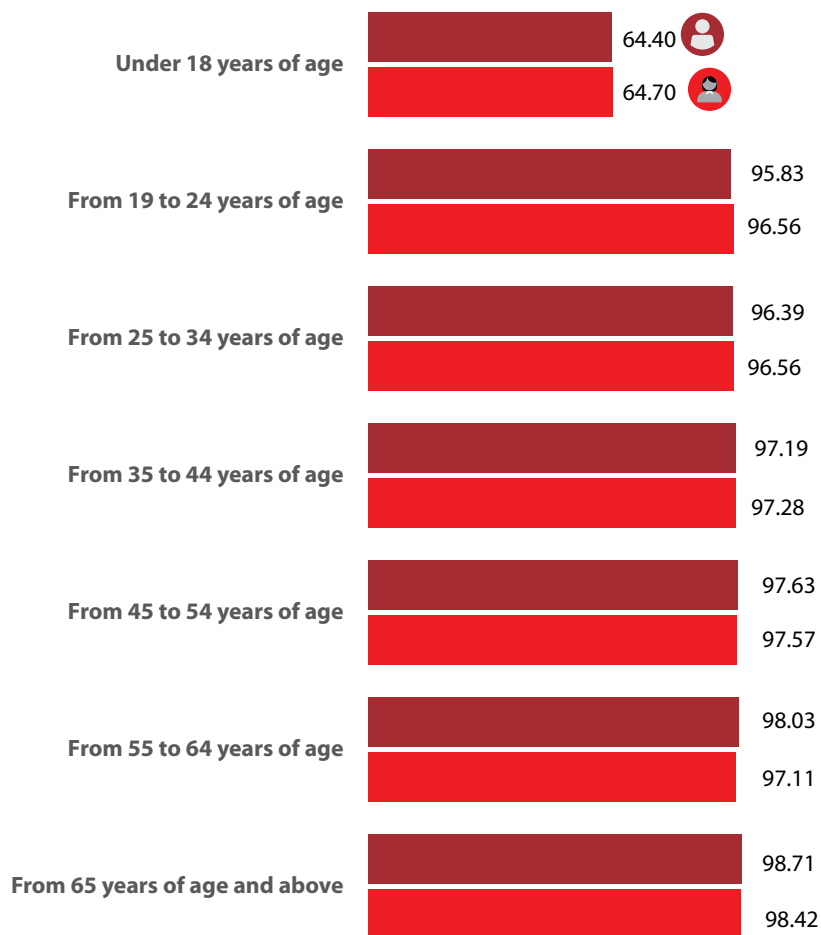
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

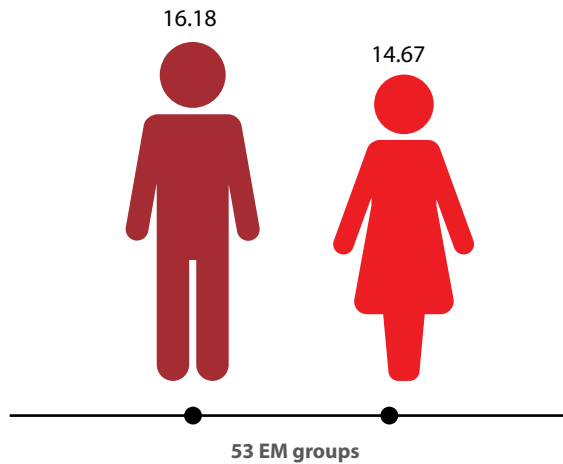
Unit: Percentage (%)



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 (%)

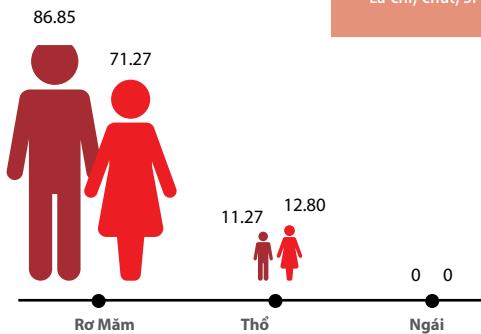


From 10% and above

Rơ Măm, Cơ Tu, Ba Na, Lào, Gia Rai, Lự, Thái, Chăm, Cống, Khmer, Lô Lô, Xơ Đăng, Hà Nhì, Tà-ôi, Brâu, Khơ mú, Gié Triêng, Ơ Đu, Co, Xinh Mun, La Ha, Mông, Phù Lá, Kháng, Mường, Thổ

Under 10%

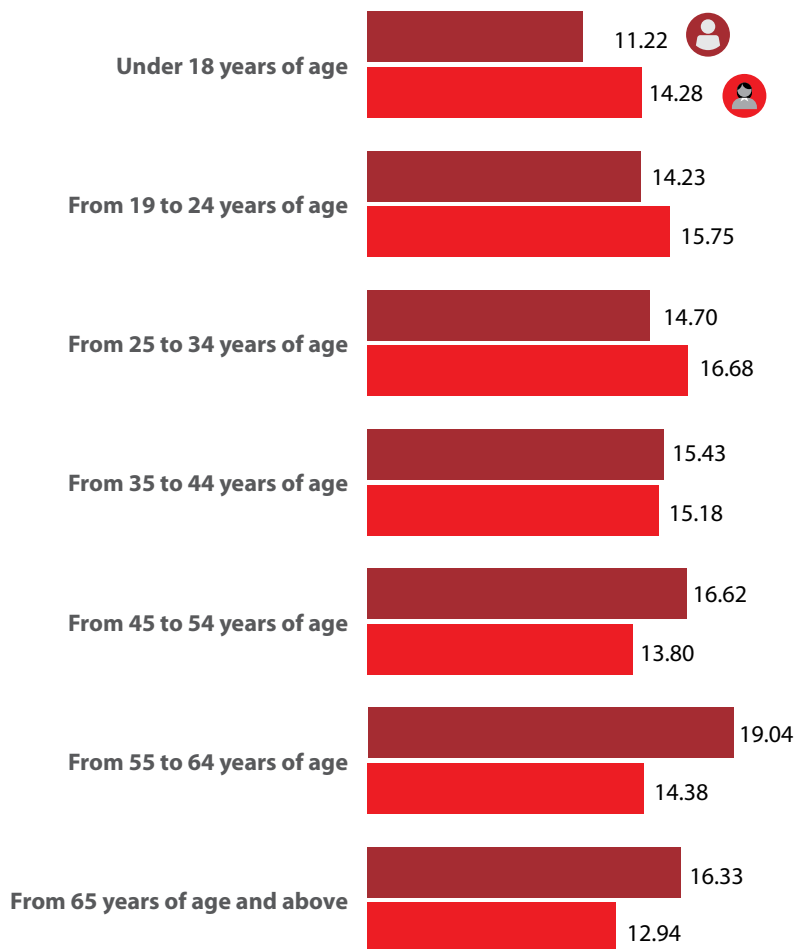
Ma, La Hủ, Chu Ru, Pà Thên, Mnông, Ê Đê, Dao, Pu Péo, Xtiêng, Hrê, Bru Vân Kiều, Bô Y, Cơ Ho, Mảng, Chơ Ro, Giáy, Ra-glai, Cơ Lao, Tày, La Chí, Chứt, Si La, Sán Chay, Nùng, Hoa, Sán Diu, Ngái



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

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

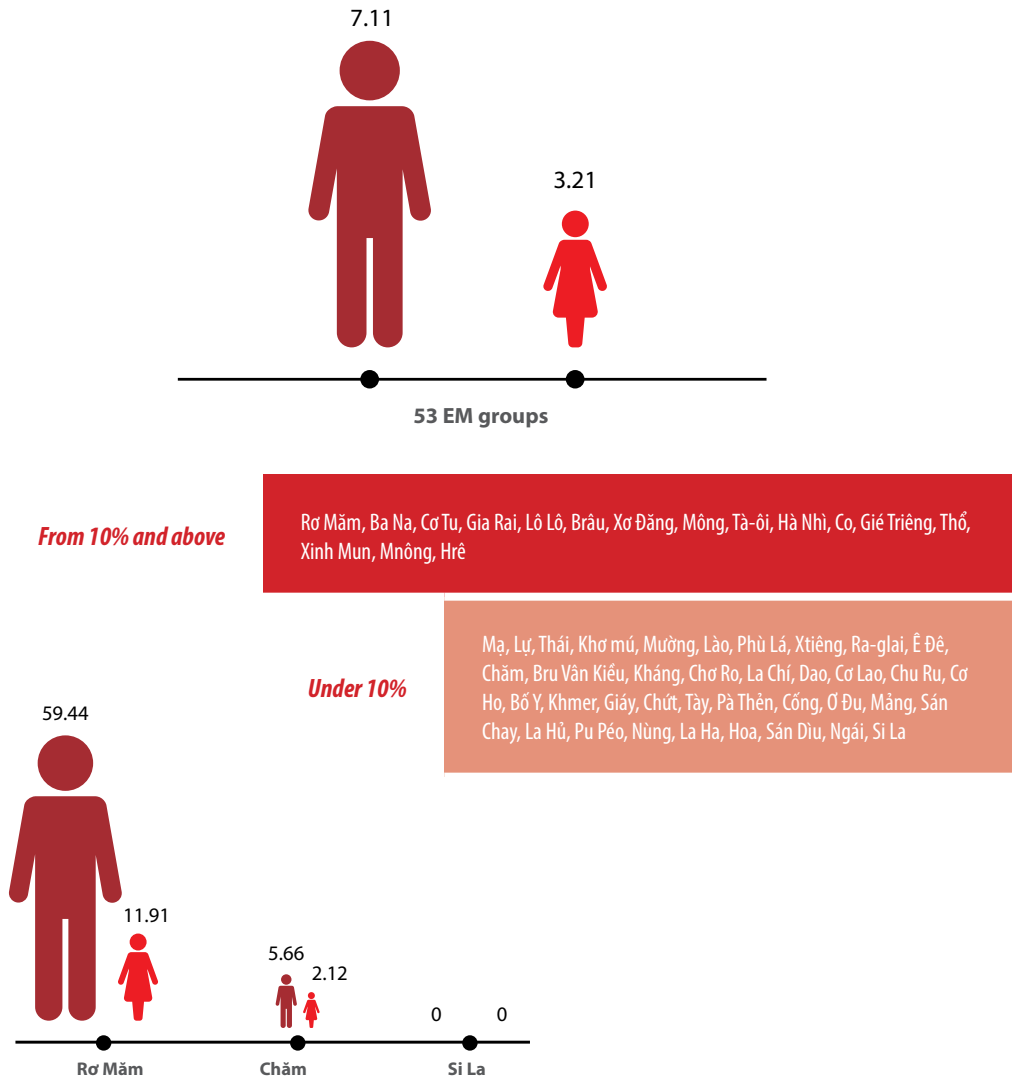
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

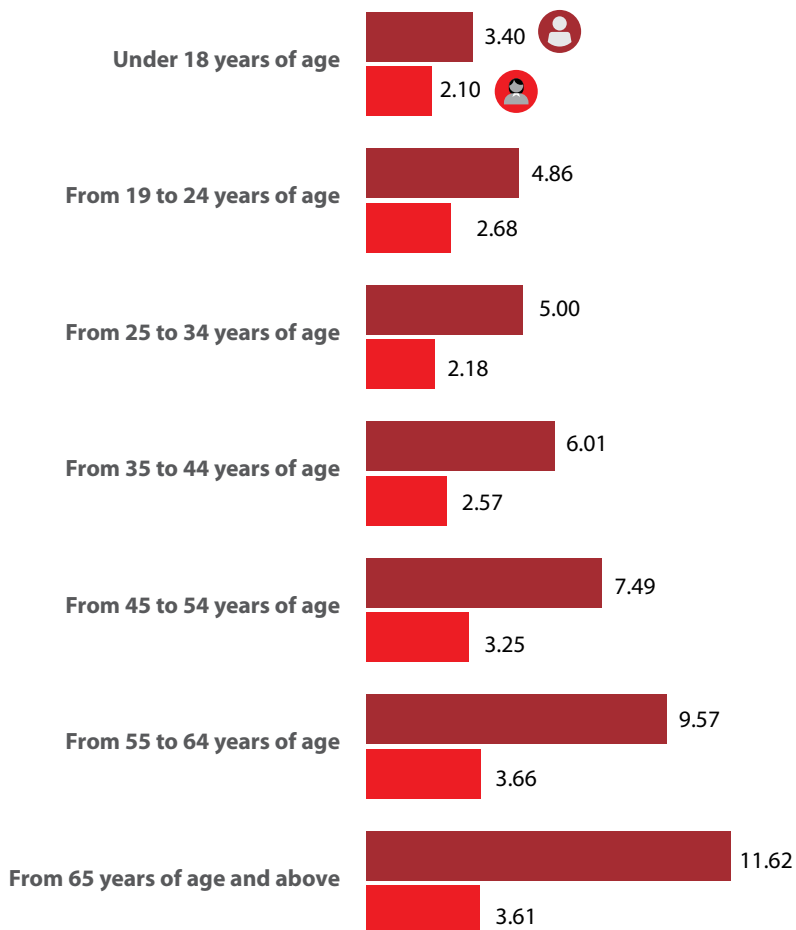
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

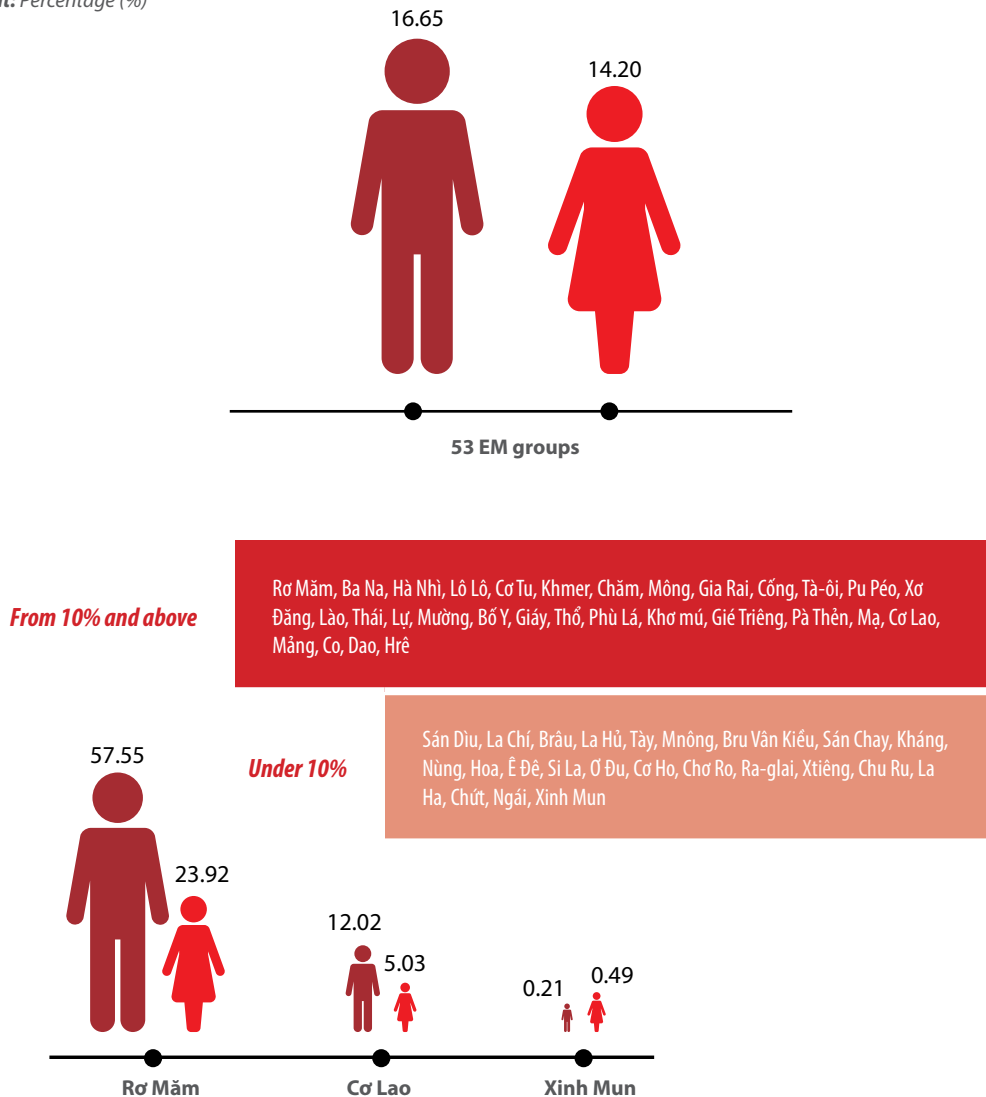
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

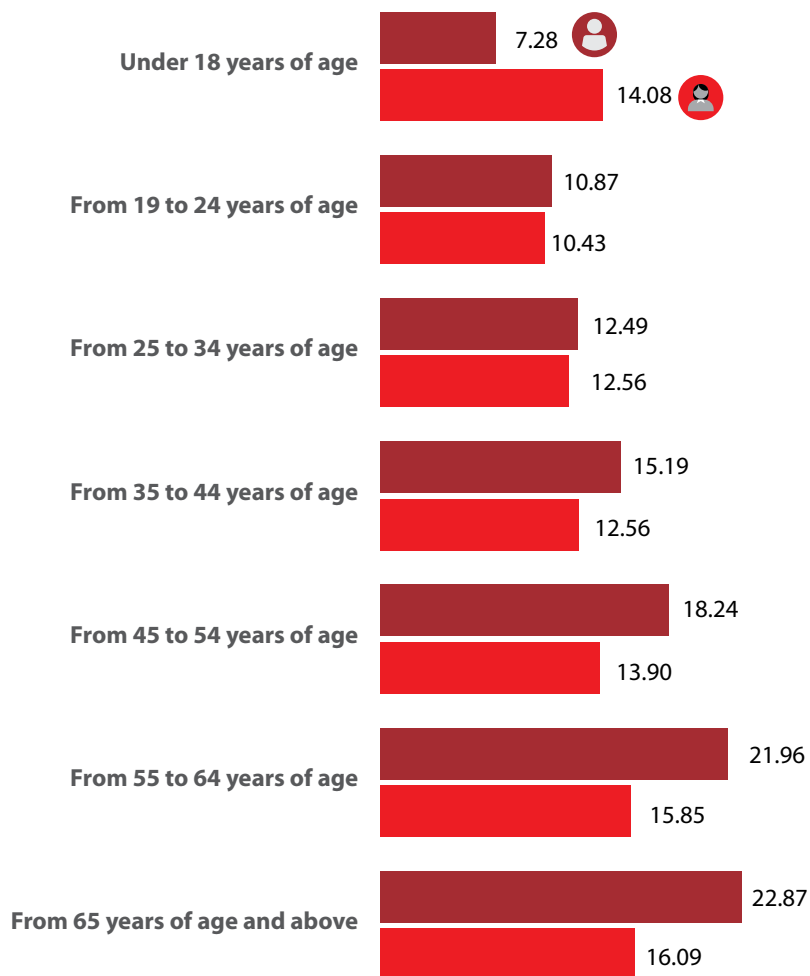
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

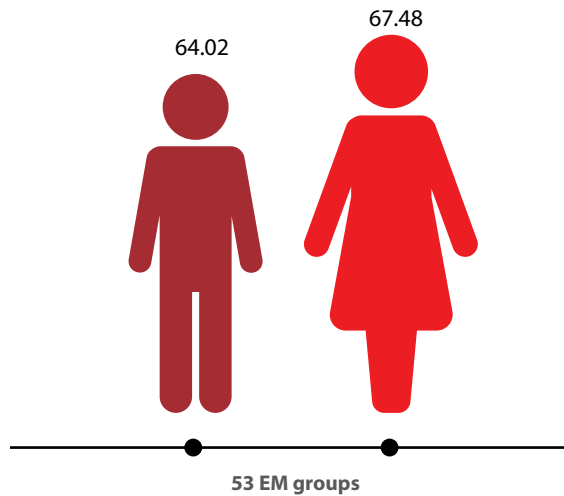
Unit: Percentage (%)



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 (%)

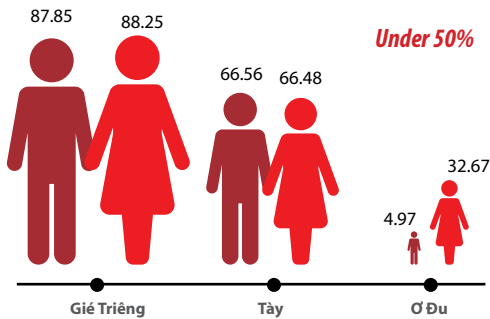


From 50% and above

Gié Triêng, Bô Y, Pu Péo, Chơ Rơ, Cơ Ho, Chăm, Ngái, Ê Đê, Mnông, Mạ, Sán Diu, Ba Na, Chu Ru, Cơ Lao, Khmer, Ra-glai, Giáy, Tà-ôi, Gia Rai, Nùng, Cơ Tu, Phù Lá, Hoa, Sán Chay, Thổ, Tày, Mường, Xơ Đăng, Xtiêng, Pà Thẻn, Hrê, Rơ Măm, La Chí, Thái

Under 50%

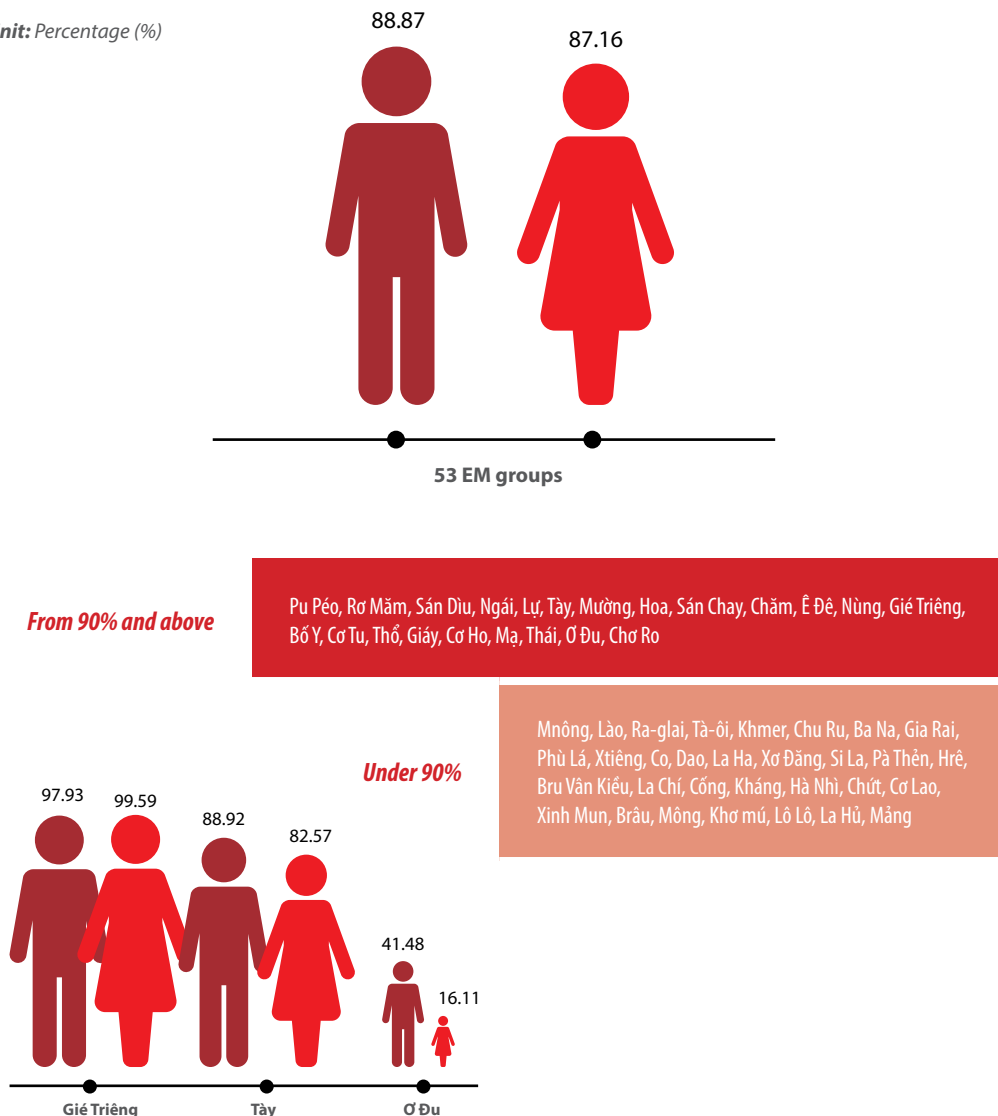
Dao, Bâu, Co, Lự, Mông, Lào, Hà Nhì, Chứt, Xinh Mun, Si La, Lô Lô, Cống, Bru Vân Kiều, La Ha, La Hủ, Kháng, Khơ mú, Mảng, Ở Đu



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

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 (%)



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

6 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT SANITATION

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.⁹¹ 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: Mảng (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).⁹² (Figure 6.3a)

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.⁹³

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,

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

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

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

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.⁹⁴ 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), Mảng (34.90 per cent), Mông (36.50 per cent), Cống (38.30 per cent), Cơ Lao (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.⁹⁵ (Figures 6.1a and 6.1b)

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.⁹⁶ 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, Mảng, Hà Nhì, Cống.⁹⁷ (Figures 6.2a and 6.2b)

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.⁹⁸ (Figure 6.2c)

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.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰ 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)¹⁰¹, 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 Ở Đu. 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)¹⁰².

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).¹⁰³ (Figures 6.4a and 6.4b)

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

99 Statistical data of Viet Nam Social Insurance Agency.

100 Ministry of Health, 2015.

101 GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

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

cent) and the Mekong River Delta at 9.33 percentage points (male: 43.28 per cent; female: 52.61 per cent).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); Khơ 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).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 better for ethnic minority households in the Red River Delta at 17.68 per cent and the South East at 9.19 per cent.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,

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

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

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

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.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 Ơ 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); Chút, 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).¹⁰⁸ (Figure 6.6)

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.

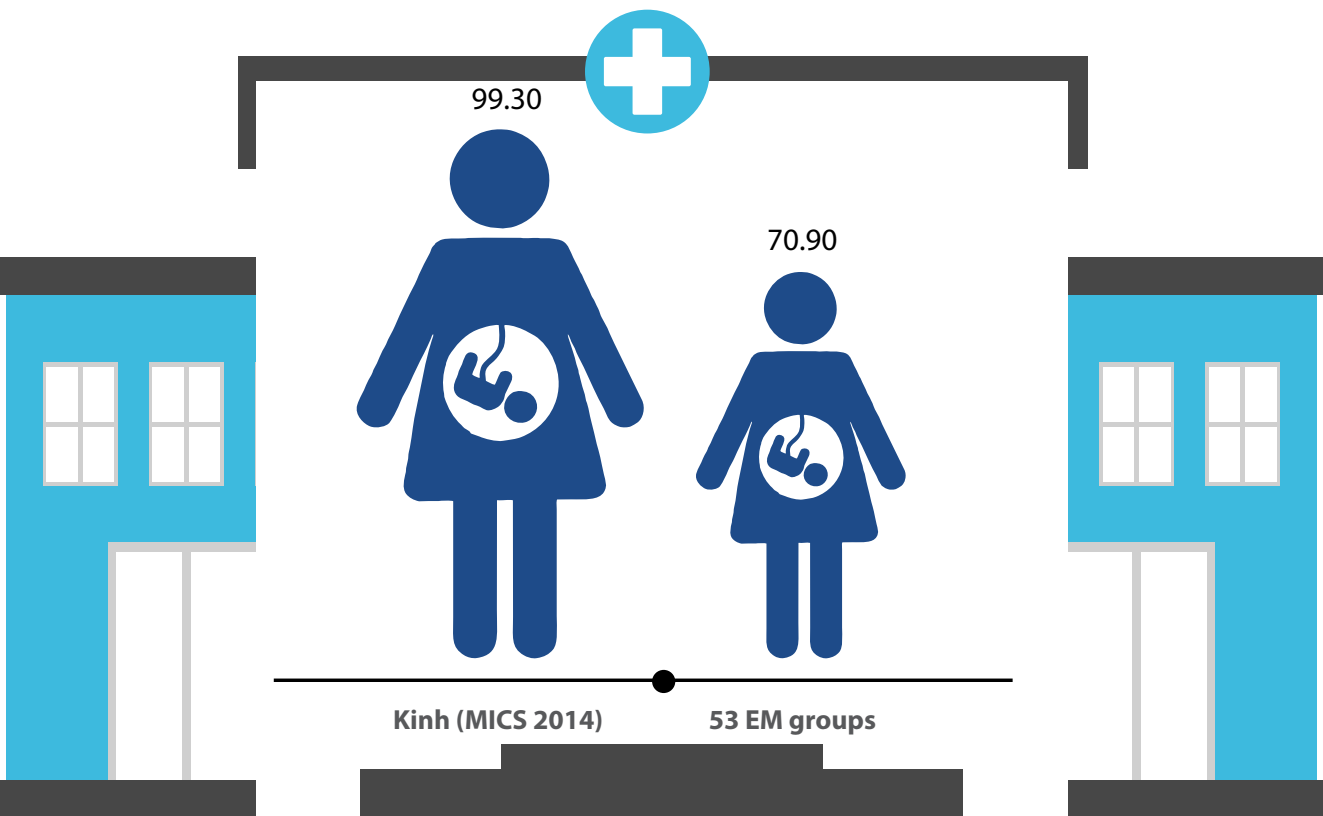
Results of the survey on 53 ethnic minority groups showed that 30.50 per cent of ethnic minority households (male household head: 32.49 per cent, female household head: 21.36 per cent) continued to raise and keep livestock and poultry under the house floor. A high percentage of households in some groups 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 Nhi 55.59 per cent (male household head: 56.90 per cent; female household head: 47.38 per cent).etc (Figure 6.7)

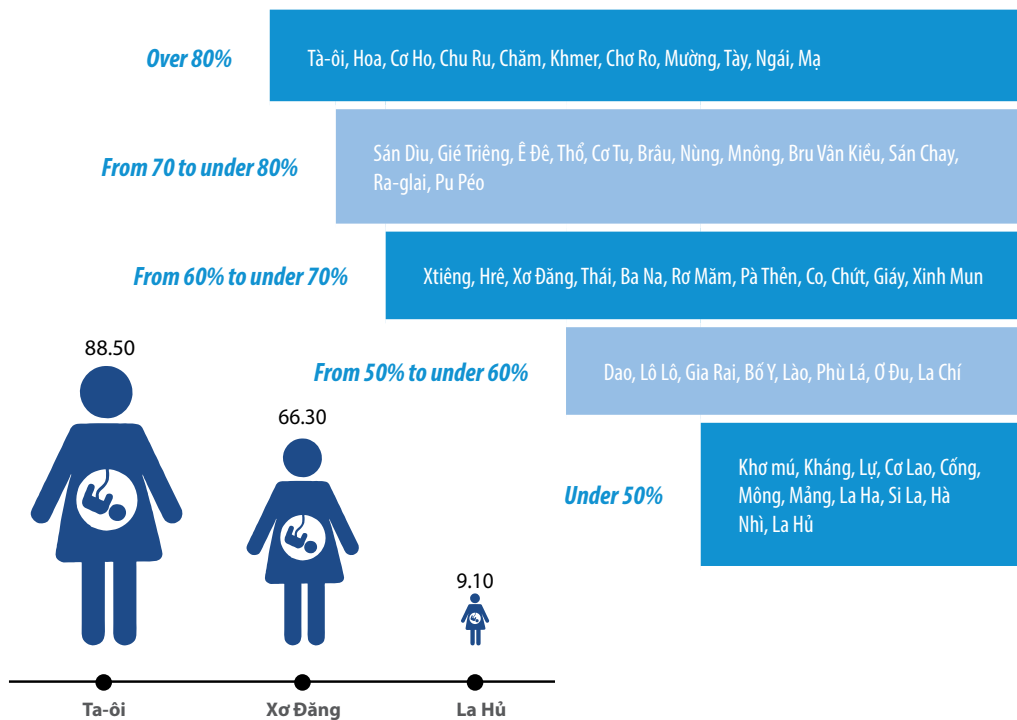
107 GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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 (%)

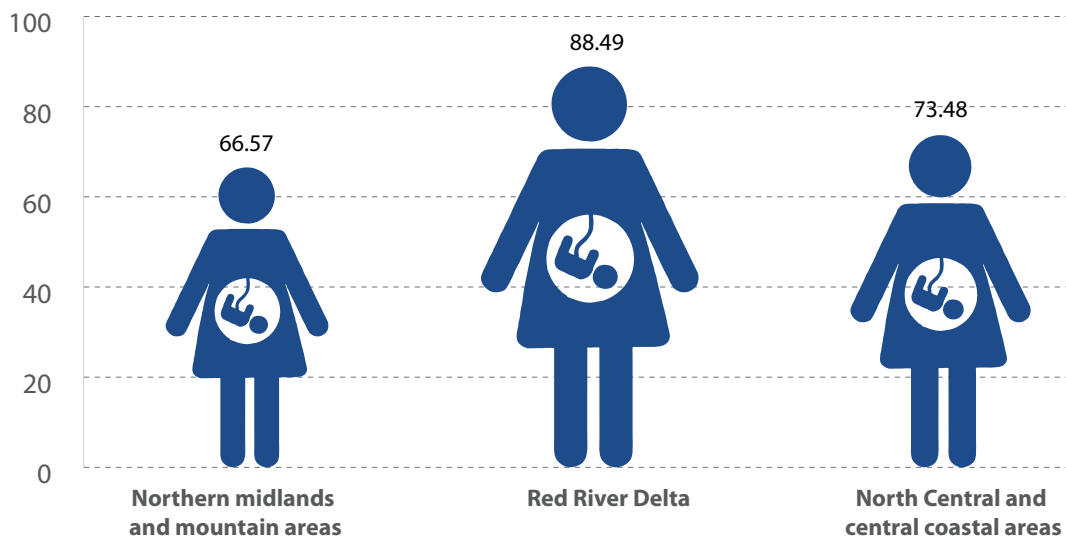


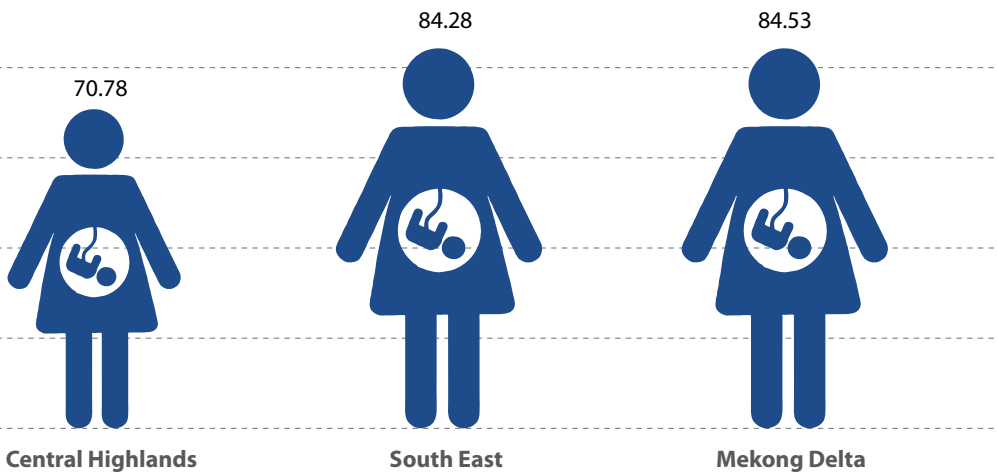
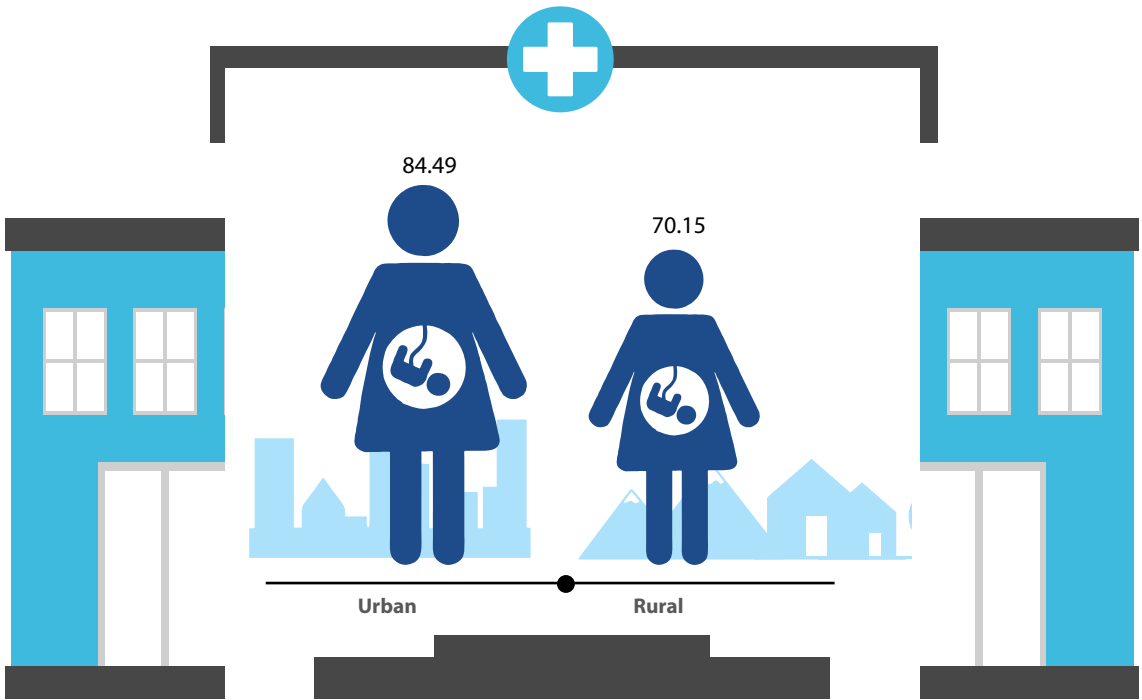


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

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 (%)

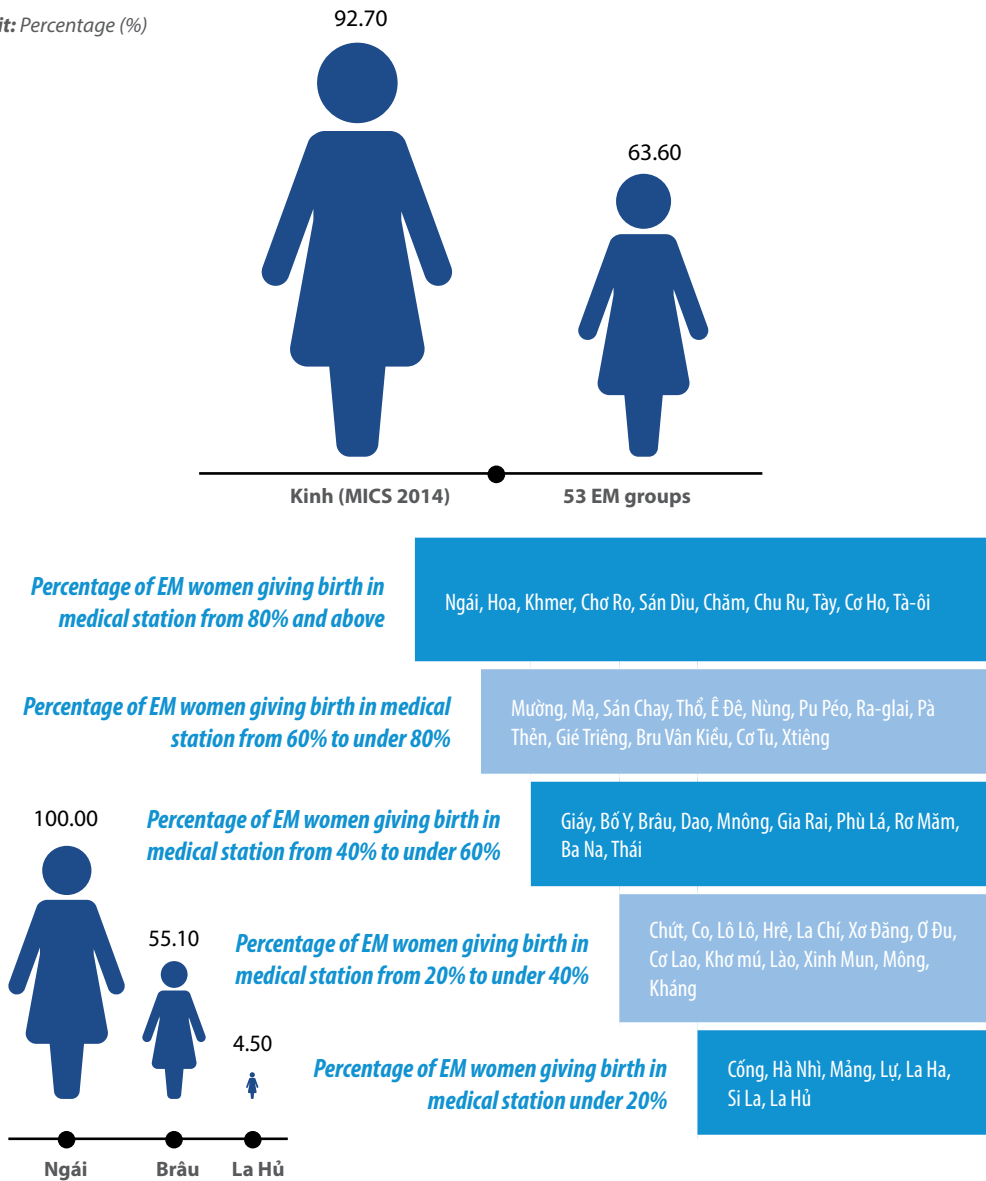




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

Figure 6.2a: Percentage of women giving birth in medical stations by ethnicity, 2015

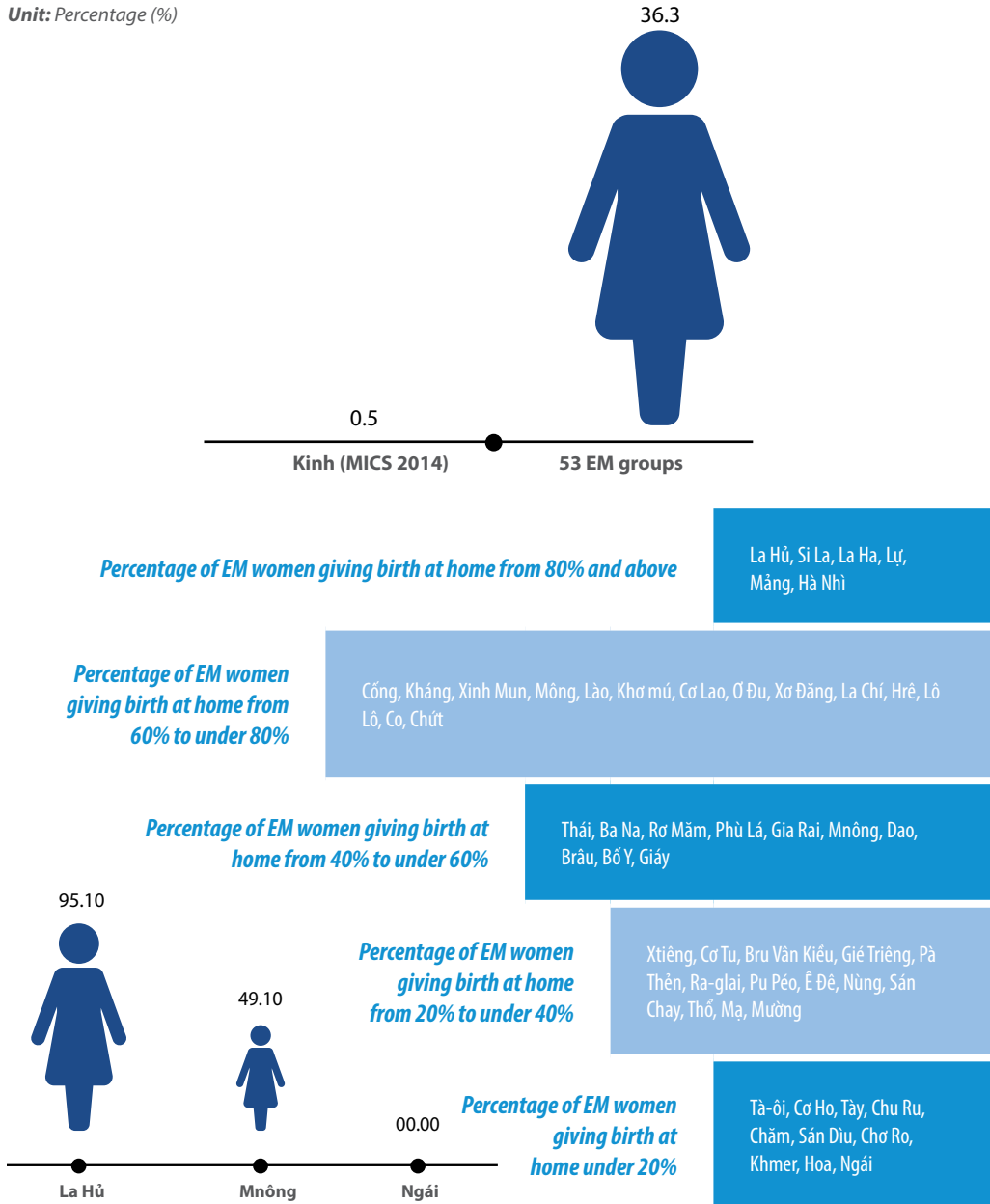
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

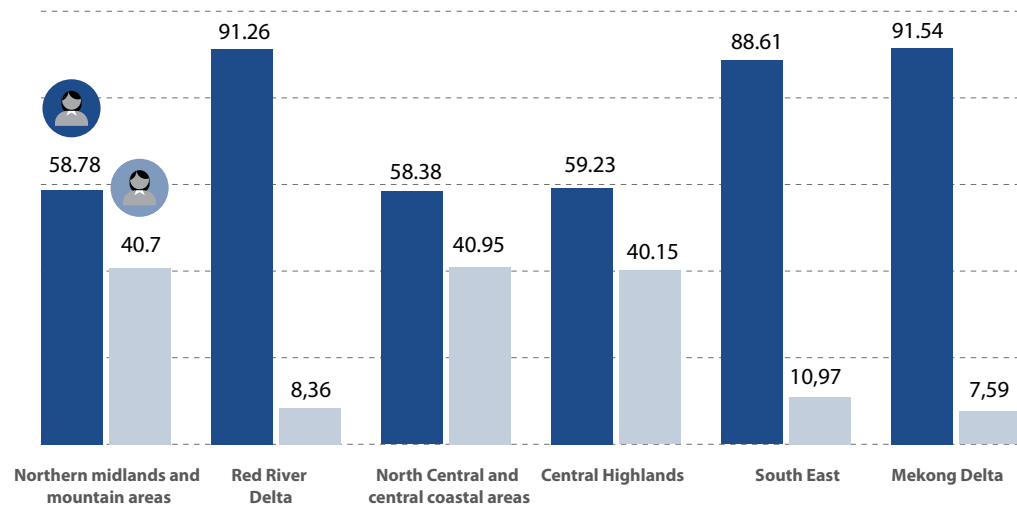
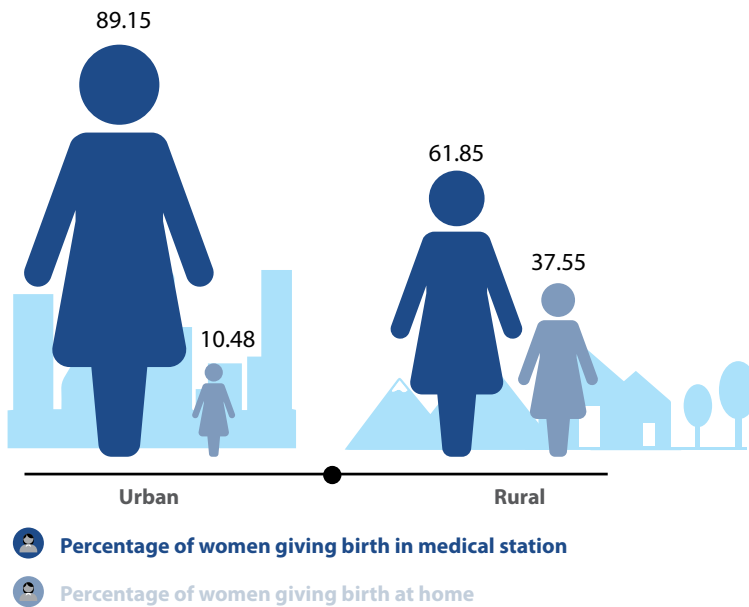
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

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

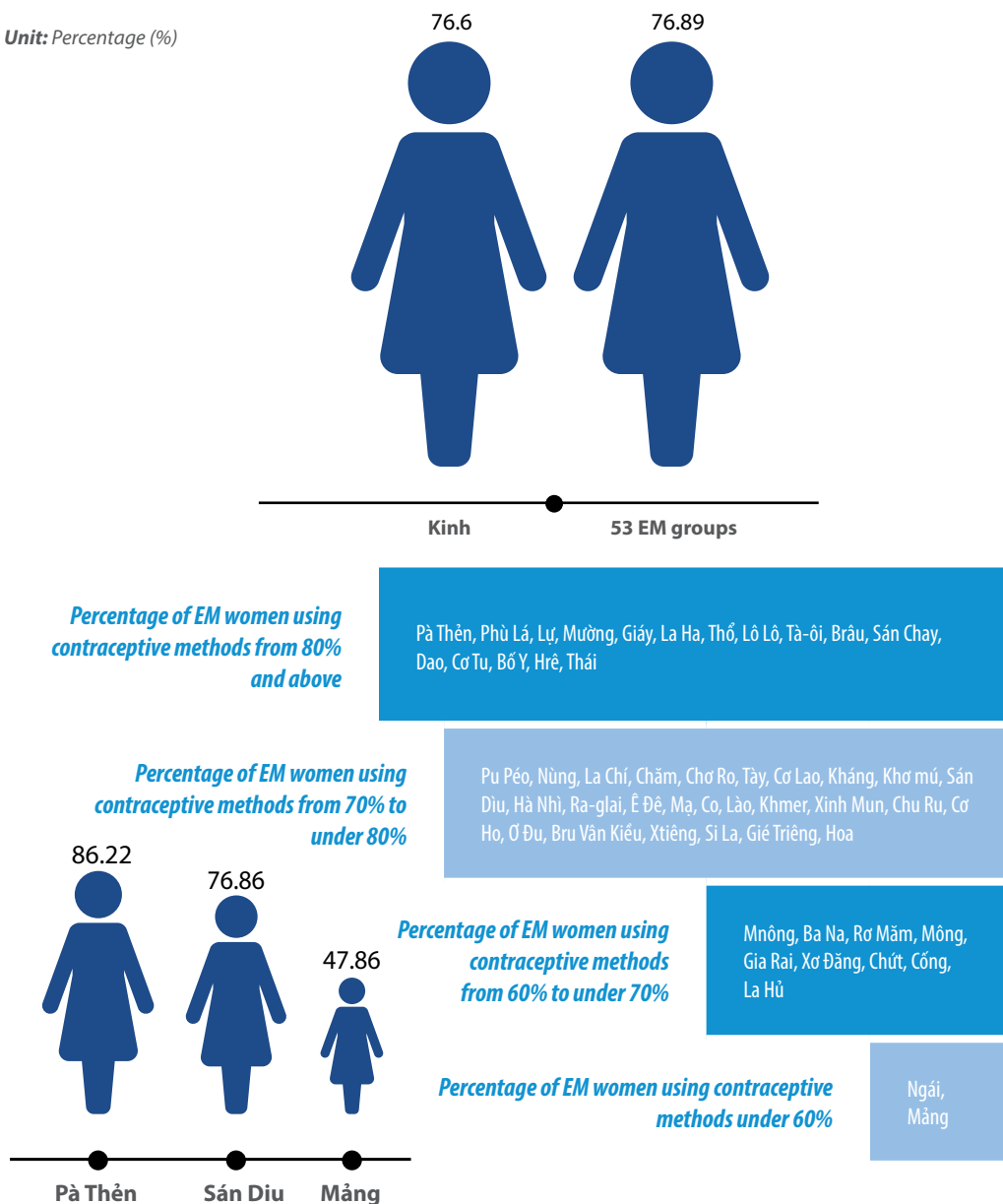
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

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

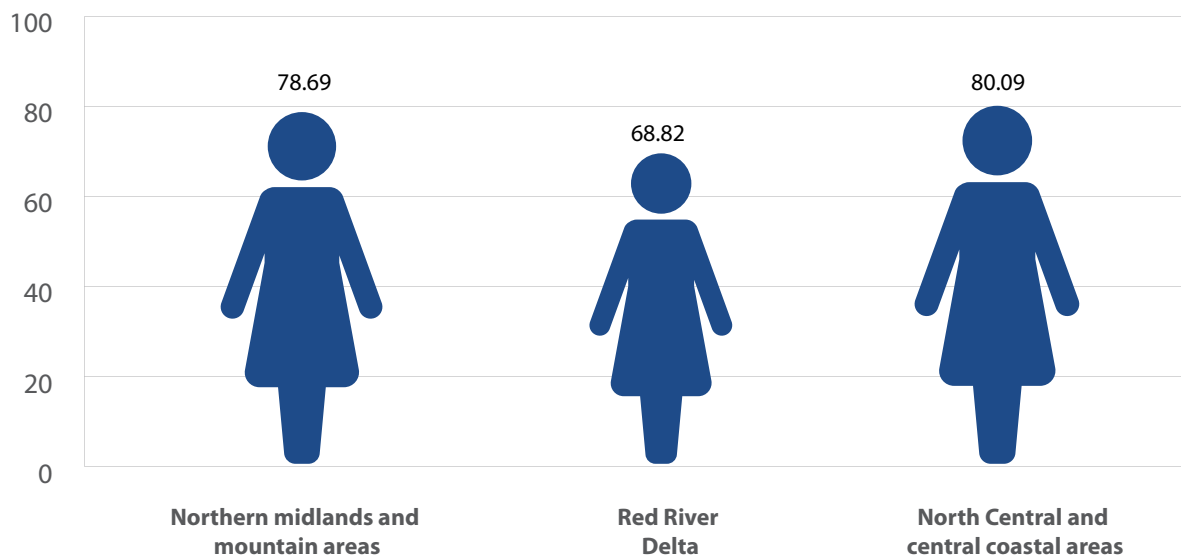
Unit: Percentage (%)

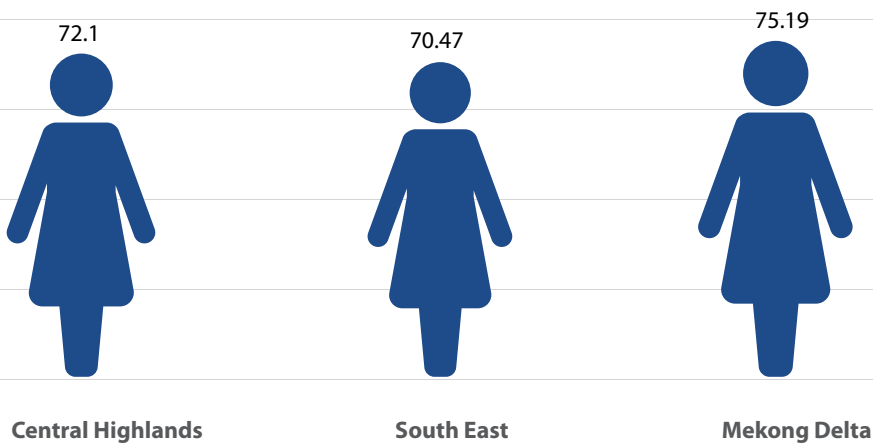
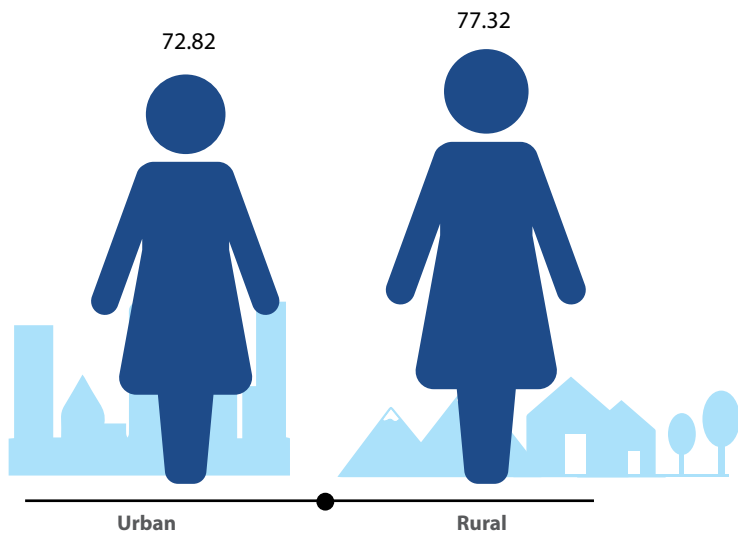


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

Figure 6.3b: Percentage of married women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by rural-urban area and socio-economic region, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

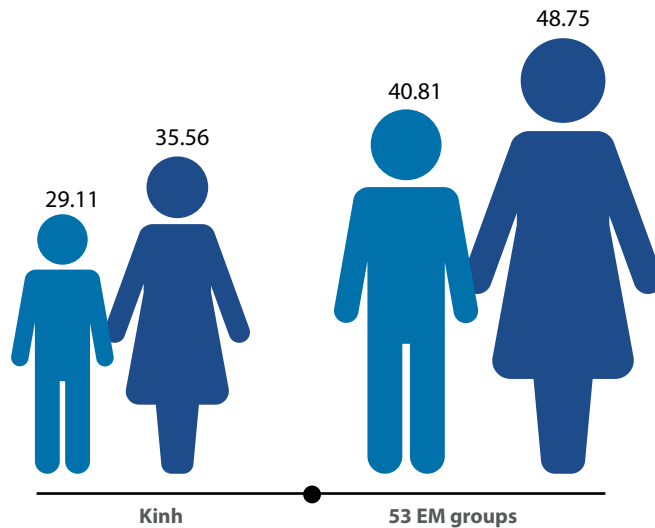




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

Figure 6.4a: Percentage of ethnic minority people using health insurance card by sex and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)



Percentage of using health insurance card from 80% and above

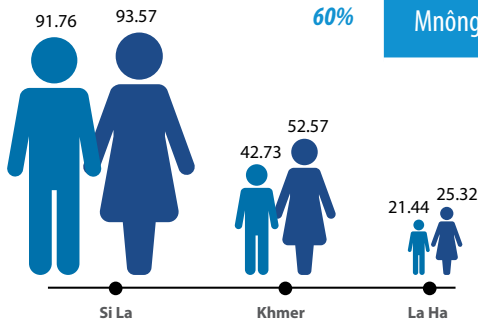
Si La, Ô Đu, Cống

Percentage of using health insurance card from 60% to under 80%

Chu Ru, Mảng, Rơ Măm, Hà Nhì, Tà-ôi, La Hủ, Gié Triêng, Chăm, Phù Lát, Cơ Tu, Chơ Ro, Cơ Ho, Lự

Percentage of using health insurance card from 40% to under 60%

La Chí, Ra-glai, Tày, Khơ mú, Xơ Đăng, Giáy, Mạ, Ê Đê, Lào, Khmer, Hrê, Nùng, Dao, Bru Vân Kiều, Thái, Ba Na, Hoa, Mnông, Co, Lô Lô, Mông, Sán Chay



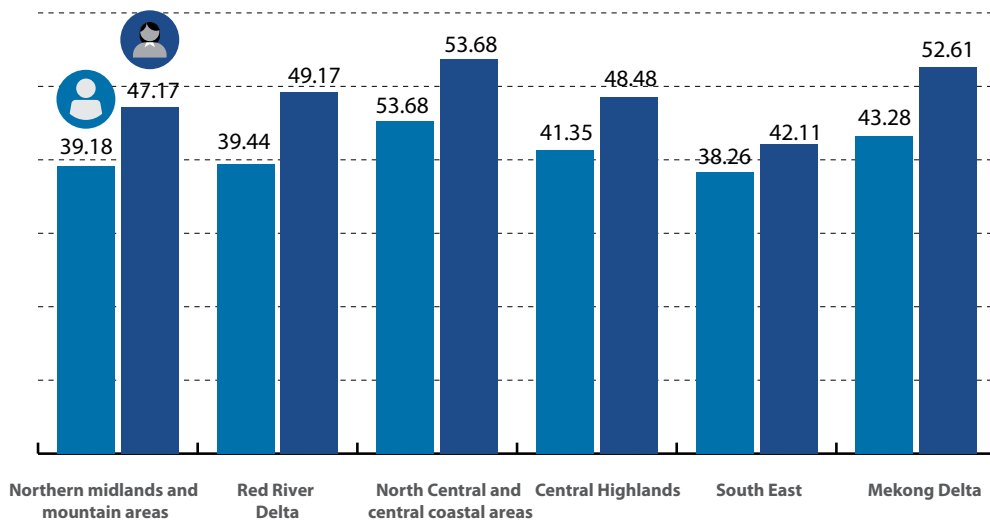
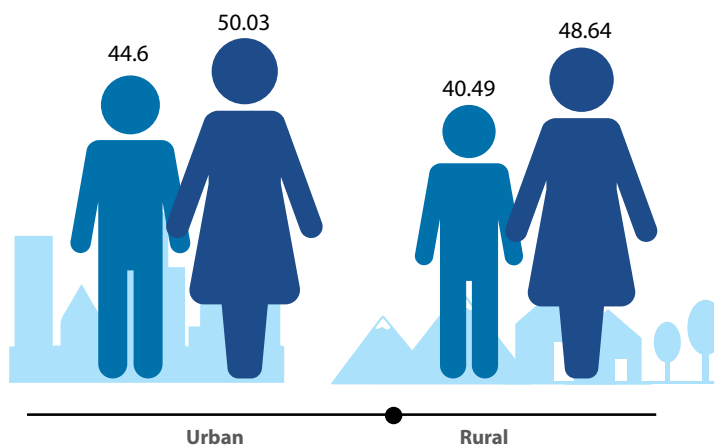
Percentage of using health insurance card under 40%

Sán Dìu, Pà Thên, Bó Y, Chứt, Cơ Lao, Thổ, Kháng, Pu Péo, Bâu, Gia Rai, Mường, Xinh Mun, Ngái, Xtiêng, La Ha

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

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

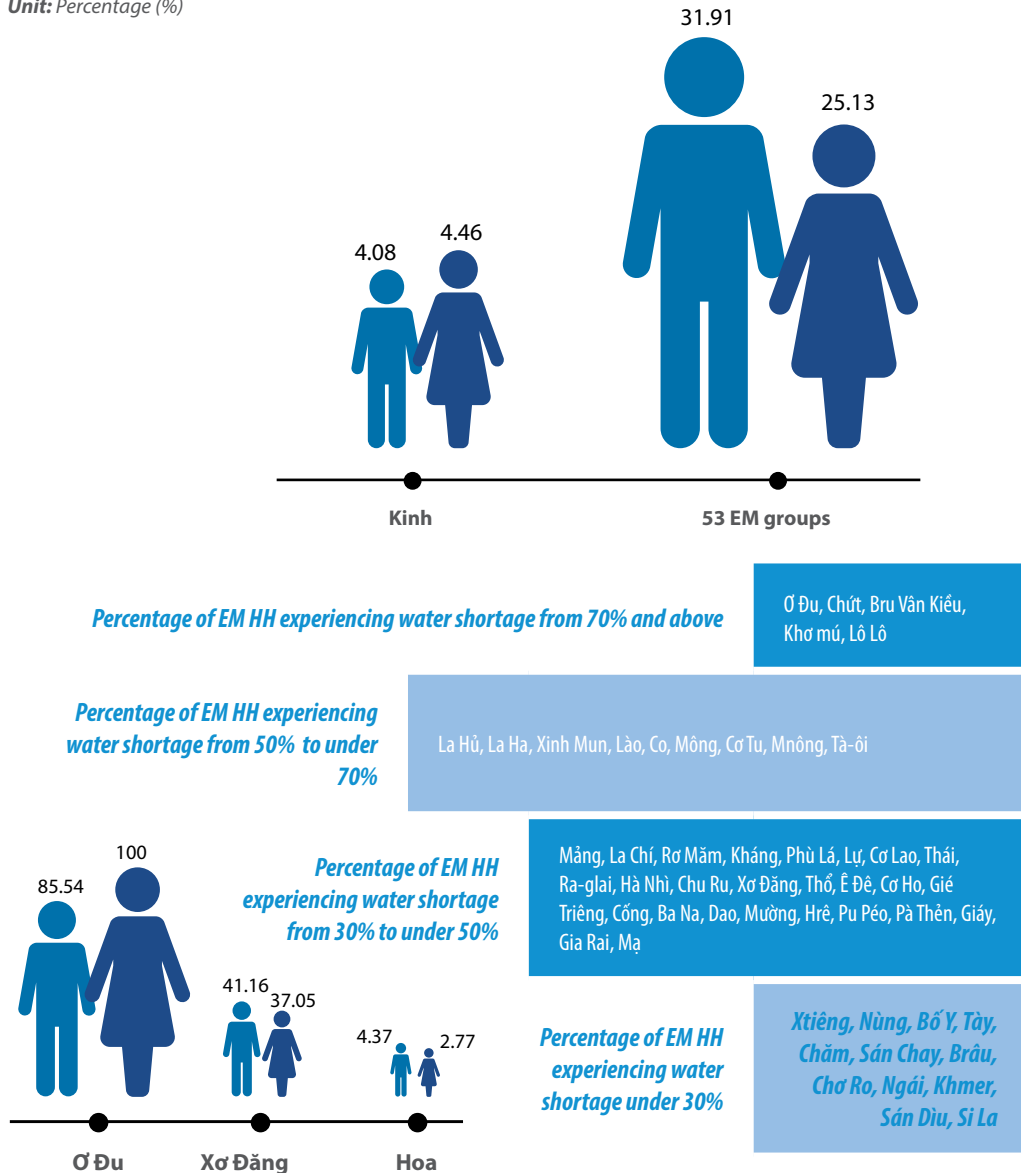
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

Figure 6.5a: Percentage of households experiencing water shortage by sex and ethnicity of the head of the household, as of 1 August 2015

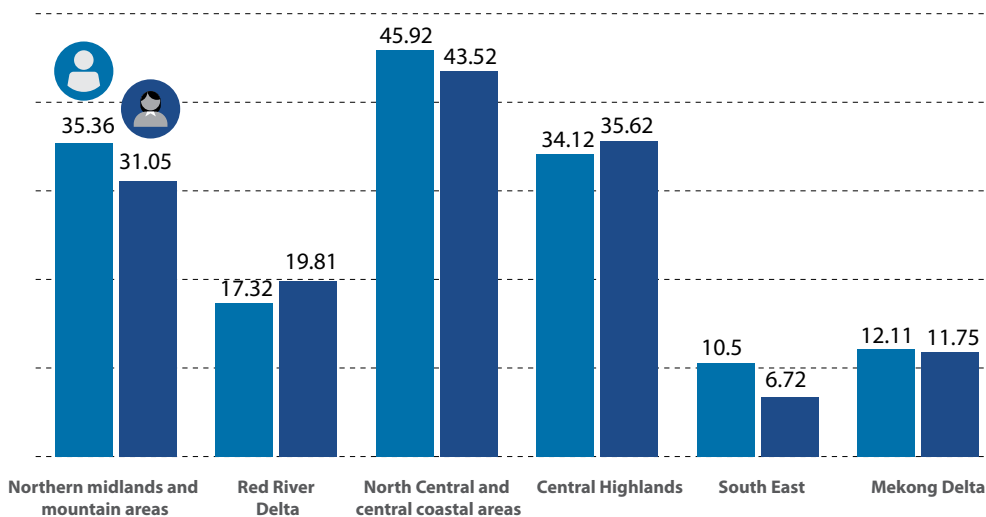
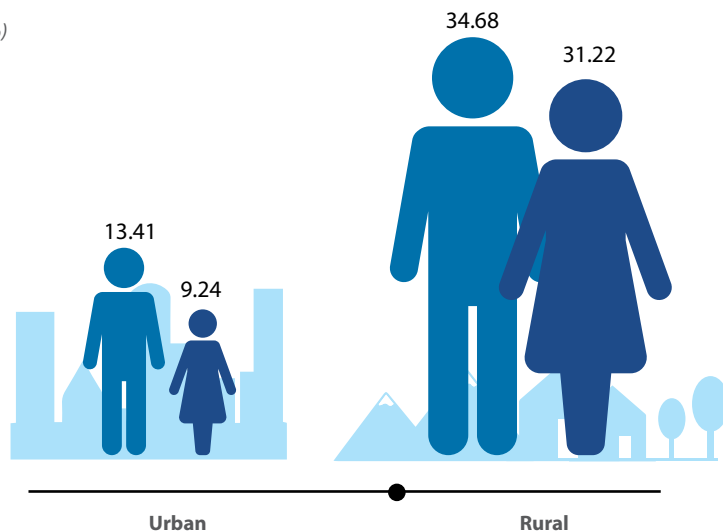
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

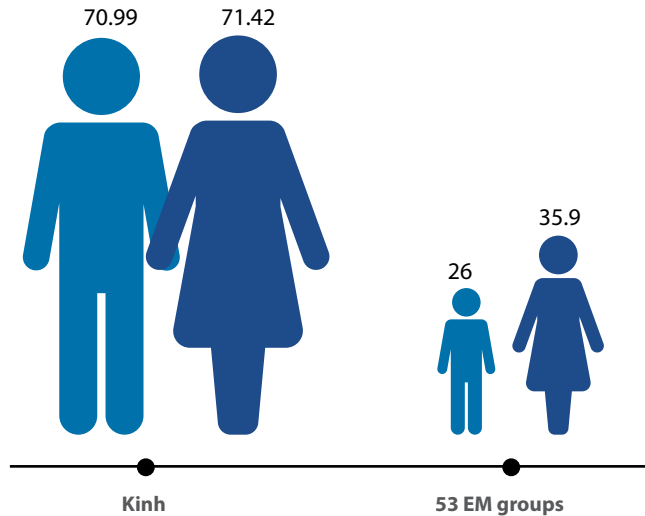
Unit: Percentage (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

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 (%)



Percentage of EM HH using sanitary latrine from 60% and above

Hoa, Chơ Ro

Percentage of EM HH using sanitary latrine from 40% to under 60%

Ngãi, Chăm, Giáy, Lự, Bồ Y, Khmer, Tày

Percentage of EM HH using sanitary latrine from 20% to under 40%

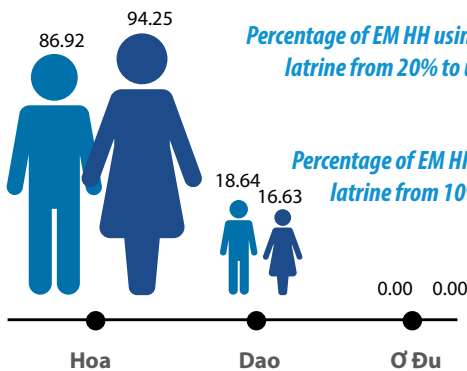
Sán Diu, Mạ, Pà Thên, Mường, Pù Péo, Chu Ru, Cơ Tu, Phù Lá, Cơ Ho, Sít La, Nùng, Lào, Thái

Percentage of EM HH using sanitary latrine from 10% to under 20%

Gié Triêng, Rơ Măm, Hà Nhì, Dao, Cống, Lô Lô, Ê Đê, Tà-ôi, Cơ Lao, Ra-glai, La Ha, La Chí, Xtiêng, Co, Hrê, Sán Chay, Mnông, Ba Na, Xơ Đăng

Percentage of EM HH using sanitary latrine under 10%

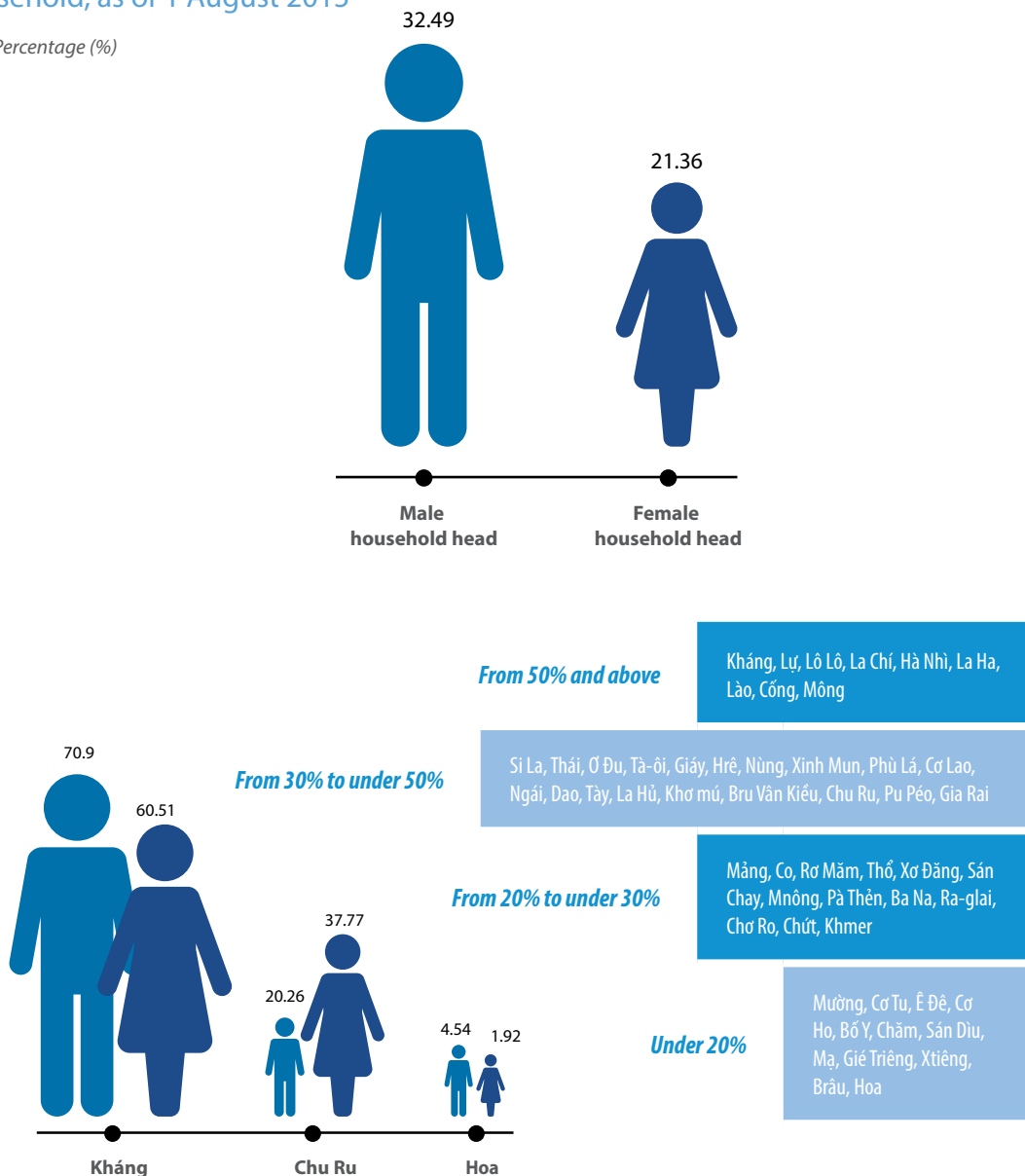
Thổ, Kháng, Gia Rai, Brâu, Mông, Mảng, Bru Vân Kiều, Kơ mú, Chứt, La Hủ, Xinh Mun, Ơ Đu



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)



Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

7 STATE OFFICIALS AND PARTY MEMBERS

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,

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.

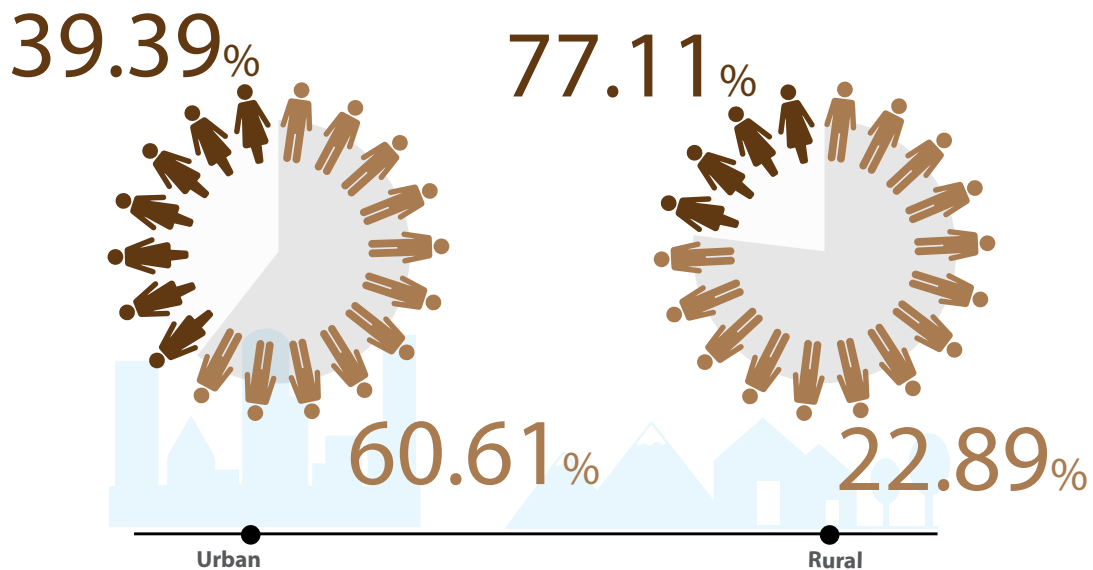
114 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

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

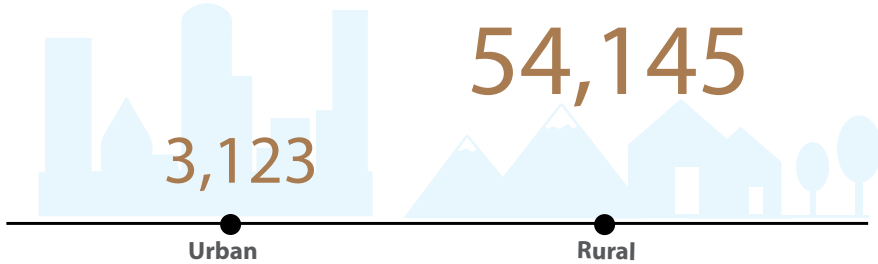
116 GSO, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 EM groups 2015.

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

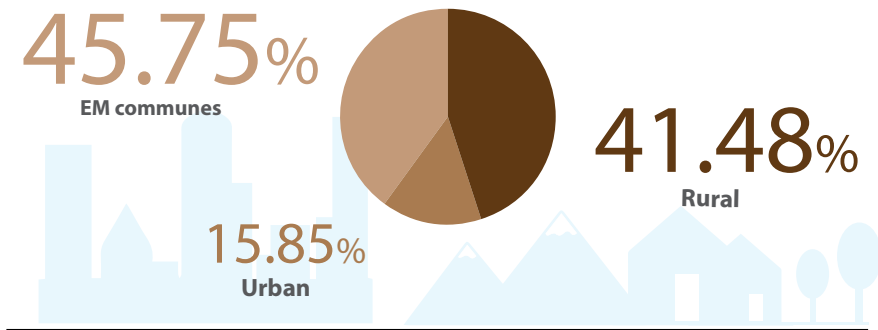
Unit: person, percentage (%)



Number of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants
(commune/ward/town levels) (person)



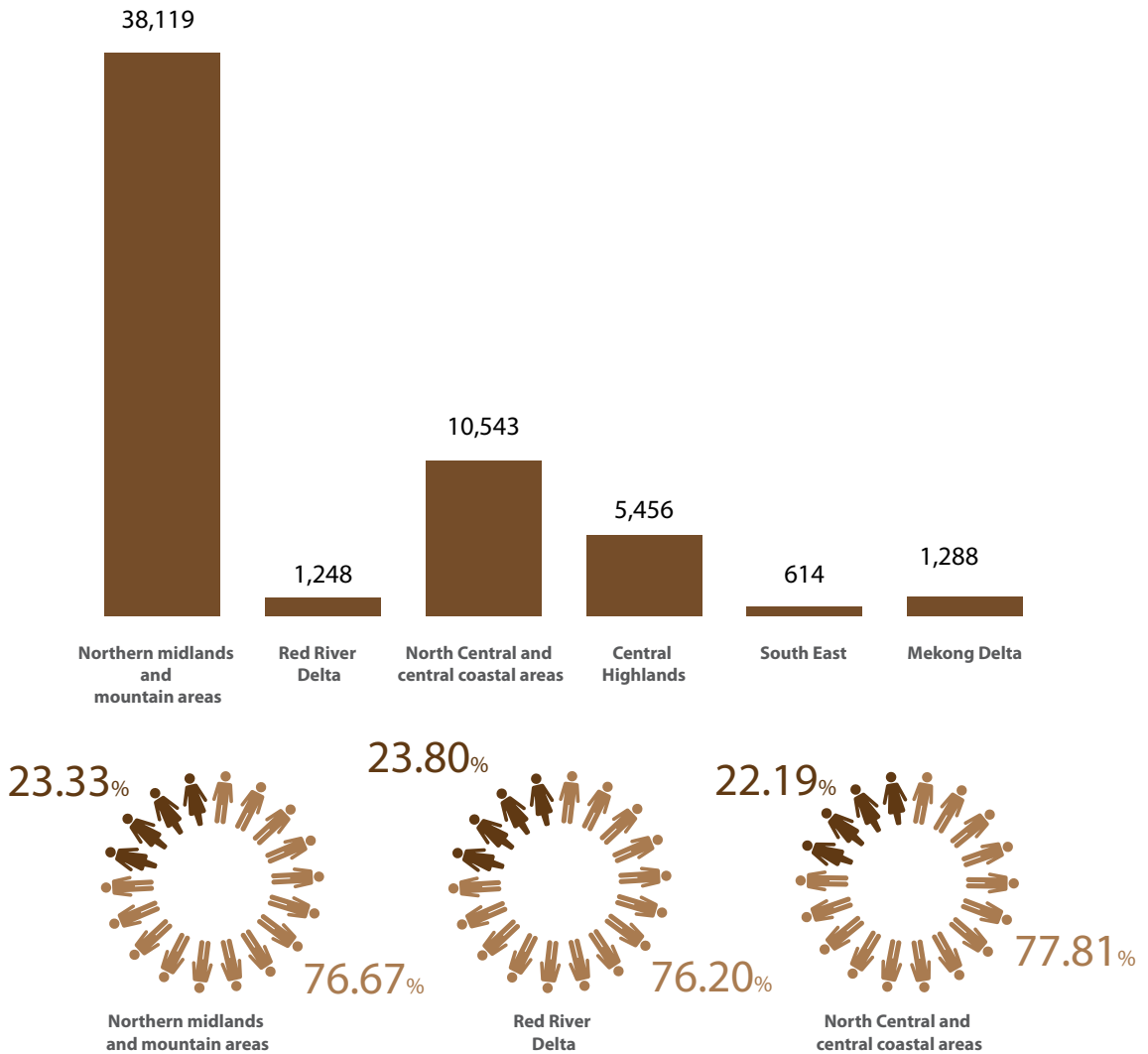
Rate of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants
(commune/ward/town levels) (%)



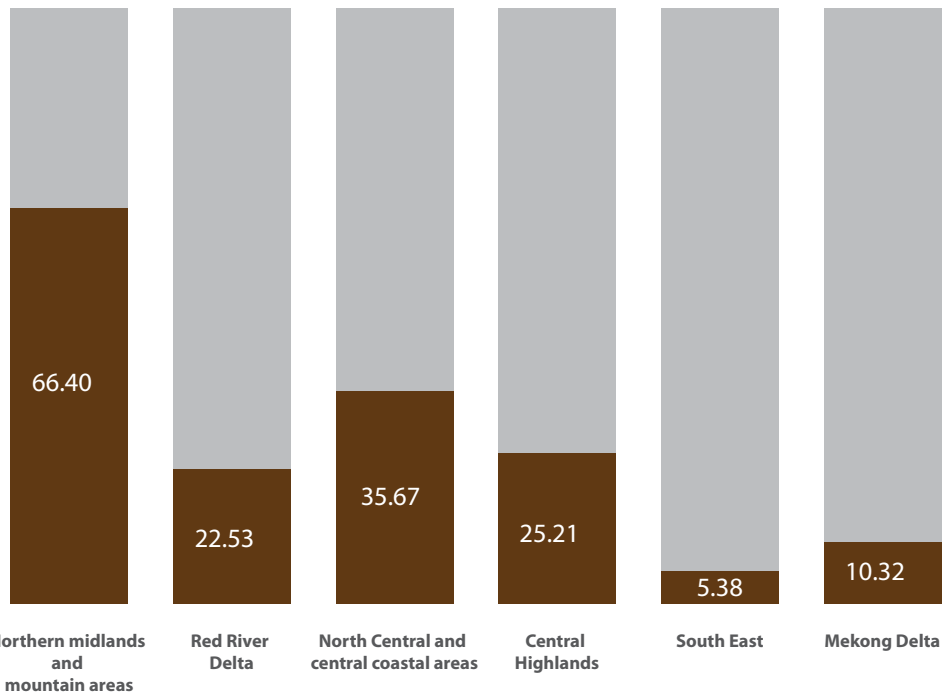
Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)



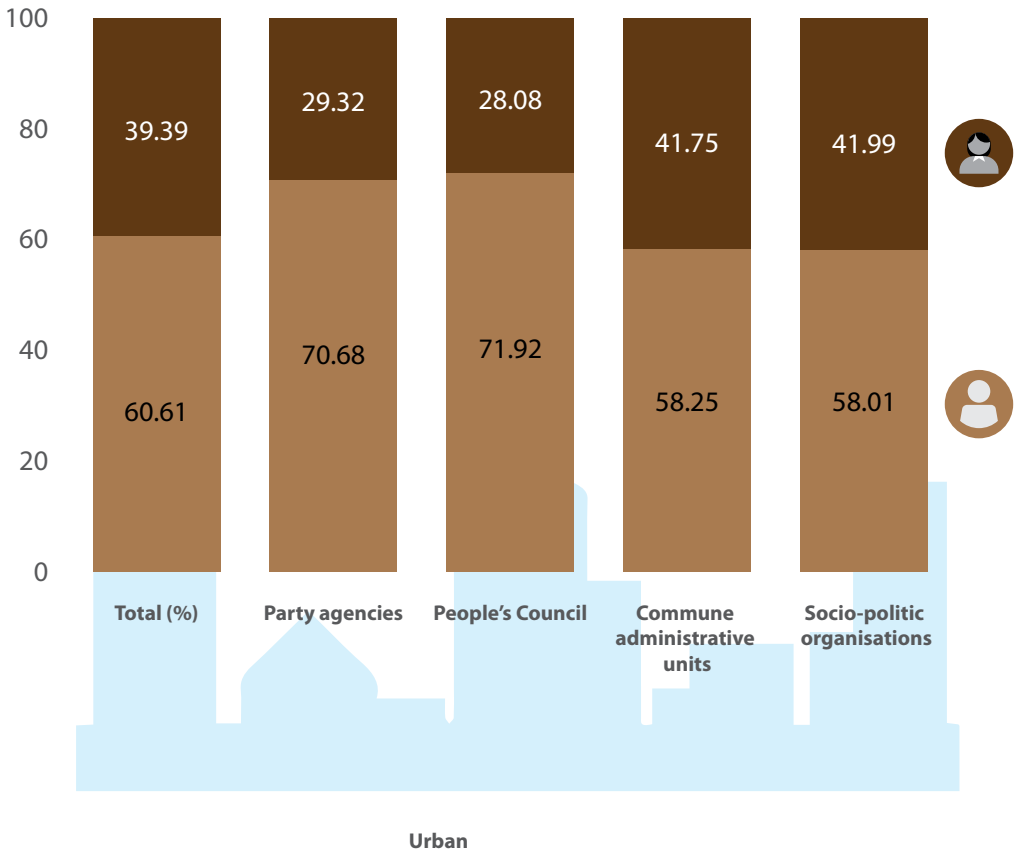
Rate of ethnic minority state officials/civil servants (commune/ward/town levels) (%)

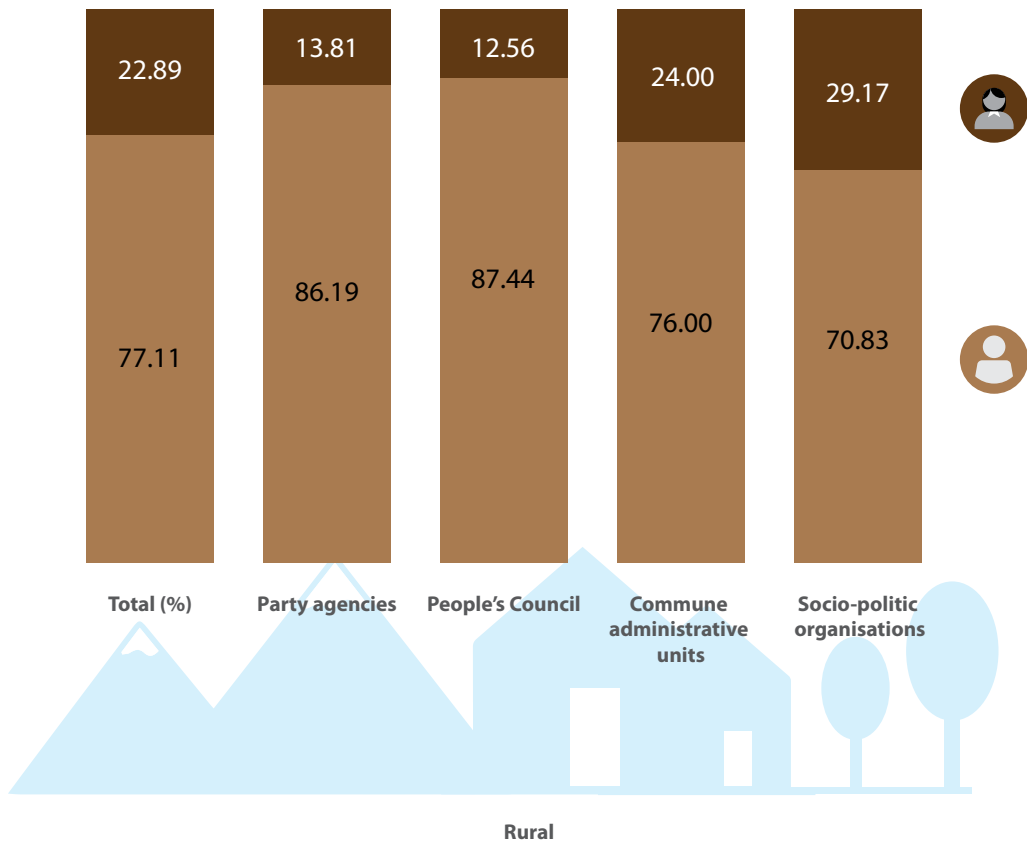


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)

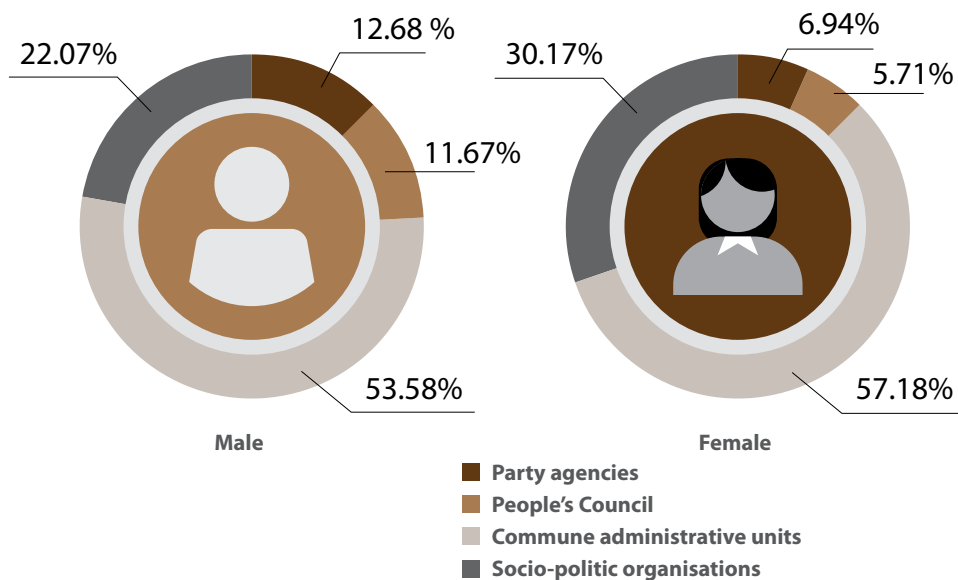


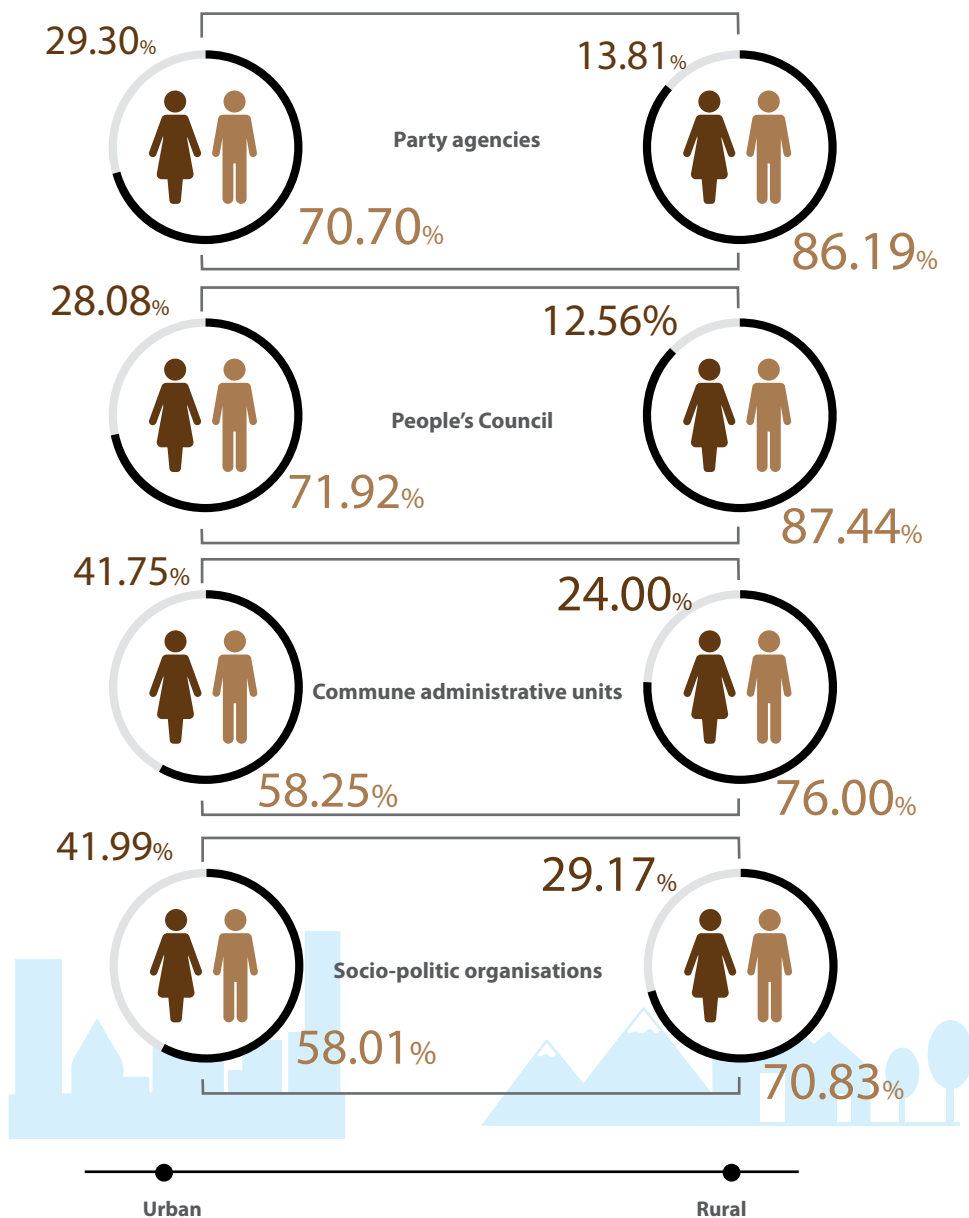


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

Figure 7.2b: Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex, agency and rural-urban areas, as o 1 July 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

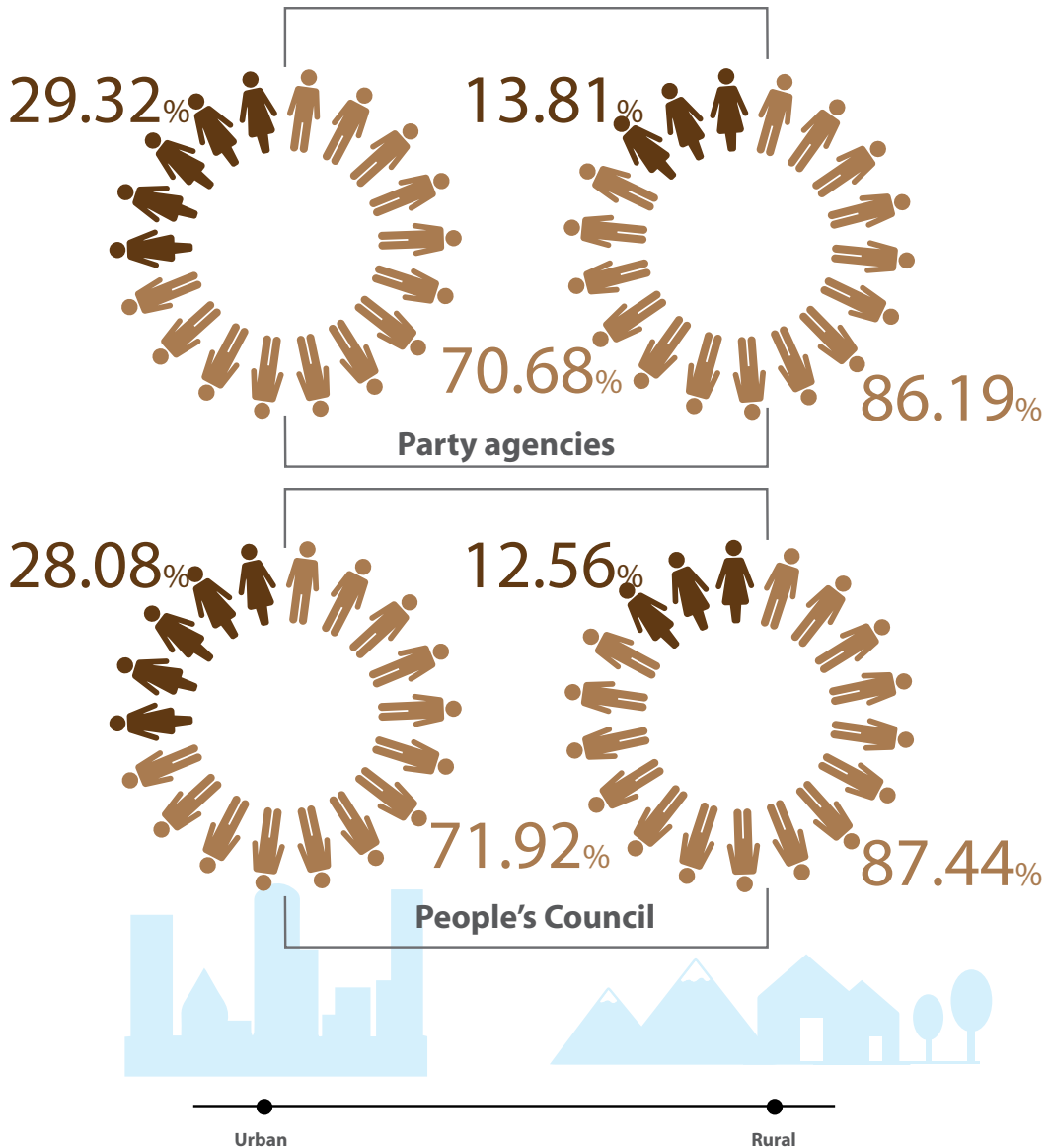


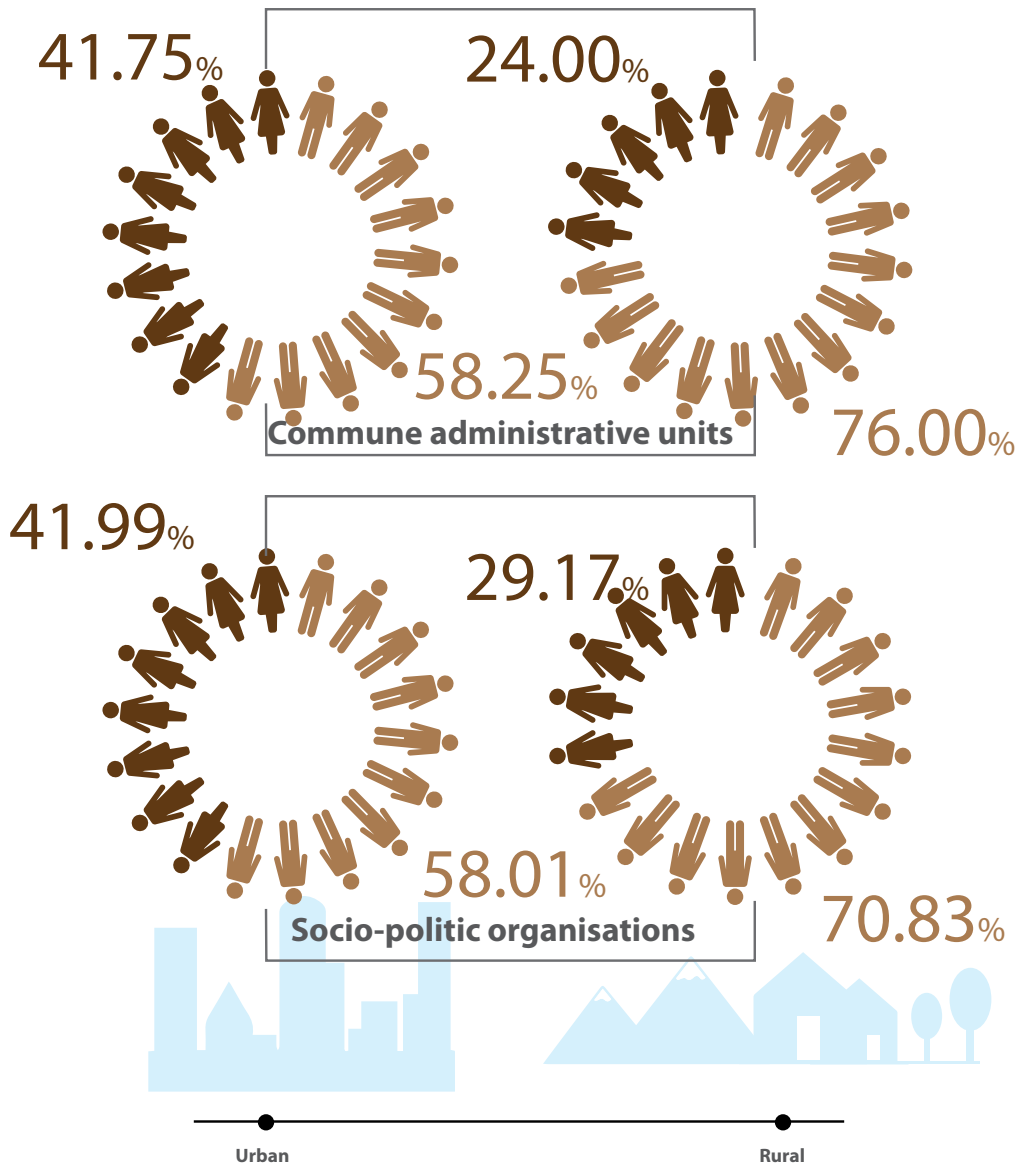


Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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 (%)

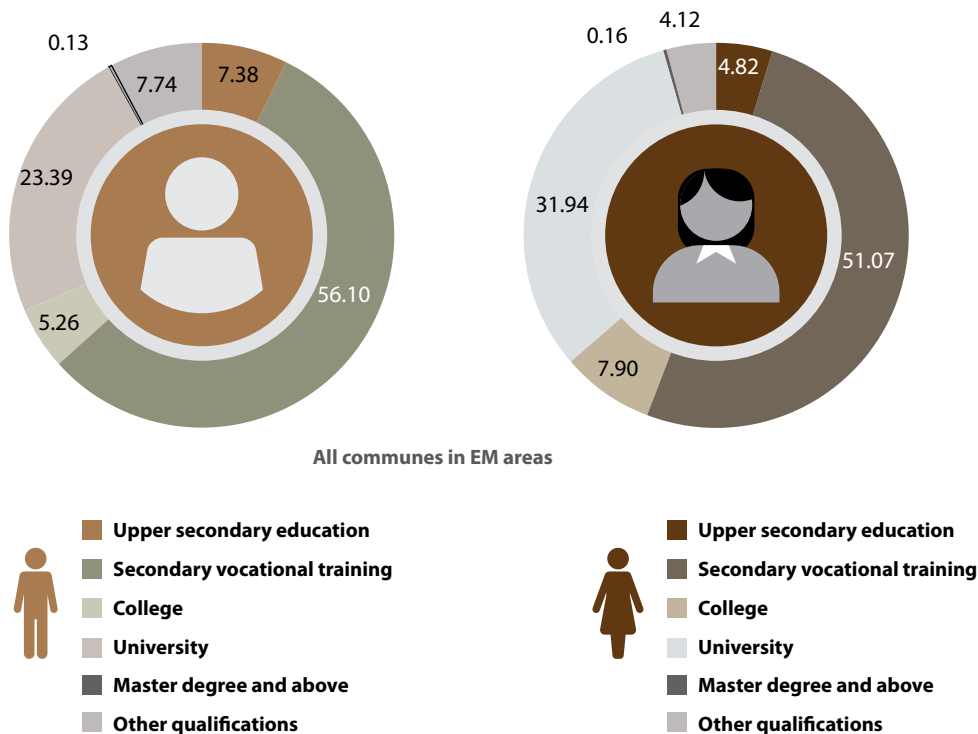




Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015

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

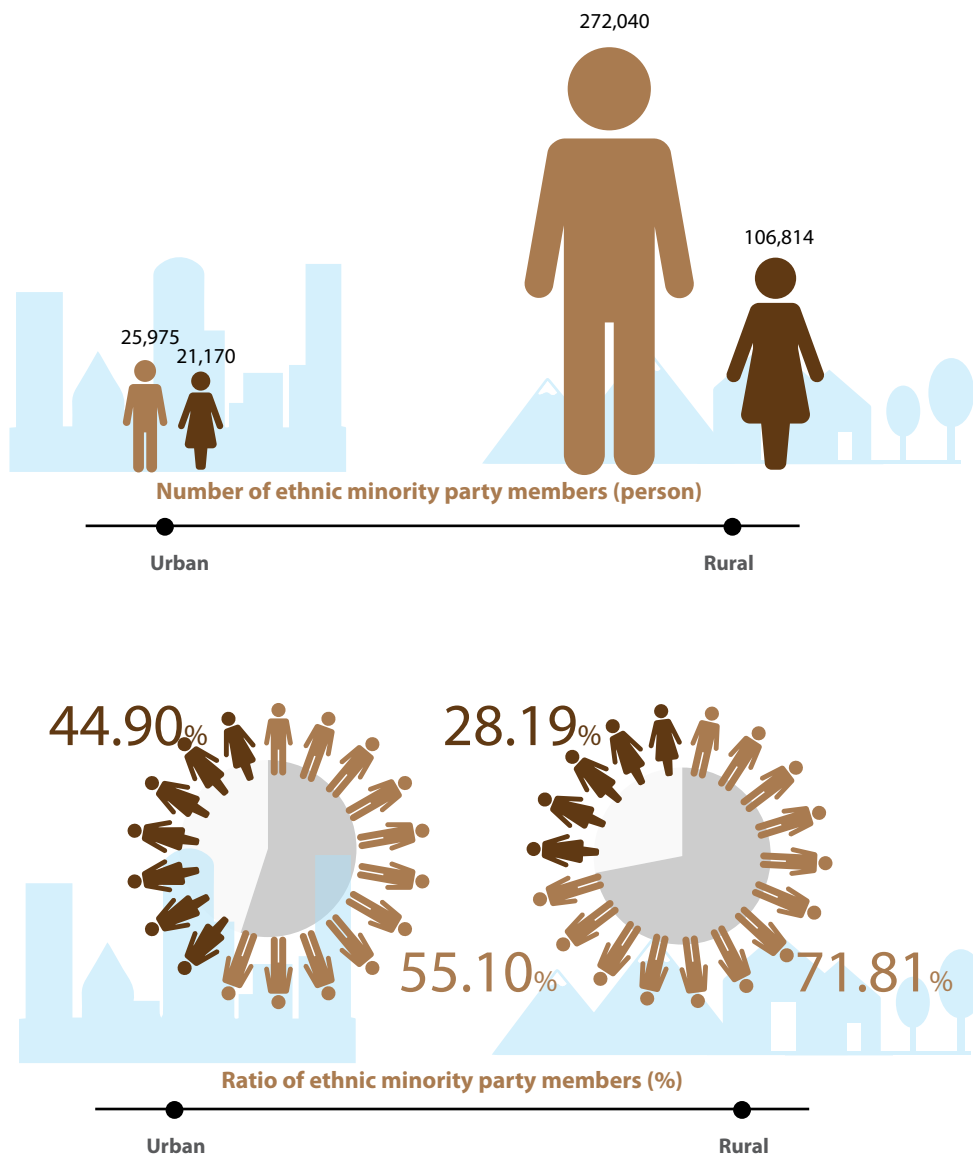
Unit: Percentage (%)



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

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ANNEXES

PART 1: POPULATION

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Ethnicity	Total	Number of EM people (person)		Population structure by sex (percentage)		Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
A	Whole country	91,713,379	45,234,171	46,479,208	49.32	50.68	97.32
	Kinh	78,327,049	38,512,710	39,814,339	48.58	51.42	96.73
B	53 EM groups	13,386,330	6,721,461	6,664,869	50.21	49.79	100.85
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	Gia Rai	472,727	231,717	241,010	49.02	50.98	96.14

No	Ethnicity	Total	Number of EM people (person)		Population structure by sex (percentage)		Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
10	Ê Đê	369,358	179,910	189,448	48.71	51.29	94.97
11	Ba Na	268,331	133,436	134,895	49.73	50.27	98.92
12	Xơ Đăng	196,811	98,500	98,311	50.05	49.95	100.19
13	Cơ Ho	189,291	93,719	95,572	49.51	50.49	98.06
14	Sán Chay	188,556	98,420	90,137	52.20	47.80	109.19
15	Chăm	167,076	82,200	84,876	49.20	50.80	96.85
16	Sán Dìu	164,949	86,238	78,711	52.28	47.72	109.56
17	Hrê	143,419	70,789	72,630	49.36	50.64	97.47
18	Ra-glai	134,510	66,280	68,230	49.28	50.72	97.14
19	Mnông	119,656	58,638	61,018	49.01	50.99	96.10
Population from 10.000 to under 100.000 persons							
20	Xtiêng	91,699	44,948	46,750	49.02	50.98	96.15
21	Bru Vân Kiều	88,698	44,527	44,171	50.20	49.80	100.81
22	Khơ mú	84,928	42,672	42,255	50.25	49.75	100.99
23	Thổ	80,318	41,992	38,326	52.28	47.72	109.56
24	Cơ Tù	70,045	35,255	34,789	50.33	49.67	101.34
25	Giáy	62,668	32,751	29,916	52.26	47.74	109.48
26	Giê Triêng	60,368	29,668	30,699	49.15	50.85	96.64

No	Ethnicity	Total	Number of EM people (person)		Population structure by sex (percentage)		Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
27	Tà-ôi	49,589	24,821	24,768	50.05	49.95	100.22
28	Mạ	46,380	22,468	23,912	48.44	51.56	93.96
29	Co	39,306	20,075	19,231	51.07	48.93	104.39
30	Chơ Ro	28,541	14,396	14,145	50.44	49.56	101.77
31	Xinh Mun	27,510	13,642	13,868	49.59	50.41	98.37
32	Hà Nhi	24,565	12,451	12,114	50.69	49.31	102.78
33	Chu Ru	21,141	10,480	10,661	49.57	50.43	98.31
34	Lào	16,287	8,383	7,904	51.47	48.53	106.06
35	Kháng	15,319	7,719	7,601	50.38	49.62	101.55
36	La Chí	14,208	7,139	7,069	50.25	49.75	101.00
37	Phù Lá	11,667	5,809	5,858	49.79	50.21	99.16
38	La Hủ	11,149	5,672	5,477	50.87	49.13	103.55
Population from 1.000 to under 10.000 persons							
39	La Ha	9,533	4,750	4,783	49.83	50.17	99.33
40	Pà Thèn	7,549	3,838	3,711	50.84	49.16	103.42
41	Chứt	6,848	3,508	3,340	51.22	48.78	105.01
42	Lự	6,427	3,245	3,182	50.49	49.51	101.96
43	Mảng	4,271	2,125	2,146	49.75	50.25	99.01

No	Ethnicity	Total	Number of EM people (person)		Population structure by sex (percentage)		Sex ratio
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
44	Lô Lô	4,239	2,114	2,126	49.86	50.14	99.43
45	Cơ Lao	2,793	1,478	1,315	52.91	47.09	112.34
46	Bố Y	2,611	1,314	1,296	50.35	49.65	101.40
47	Cống	2,581	1,265	1,316	49.00	51.00	96.09
Population under 1.000							
48	Ngái	806	521	285	64.63	35.38	182.69
49	Sì La	783	406	377	51.87	48.13	107.75
50	Pu Péo	736	377	359	51.23	48.77	105.06
51	Rơ Măm	483	242	241	50.10	49.90	100.42
52	Brâu	451	218	233	48.32	51.68	93.51
53	Ơ Đu	406	216	190	53.10	46.90	113.23

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 .

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	From 0 to 14 years of age			From 15 to 64 years of age			From 65 years of age and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
A	Whole country	23.44	24.74	22.2	68.43	68.69	68.18	8.14	6.57	9.63
	Kinh	22.53	23.77	21.36	68.73	69.14	68.35	8.73	7.09	10.29
B	53 EM groups	29.13	29.92	28.34	65.47	65.9	65.03	5.4	4.18	6.63
1	Mông	42.66	43.21	42.11	54.34	54.57	54.11	3.00	2.22	3.79
2	Thái	28.63	29.41	27.85	66.34	66.62	66.06	5.03	3.97	6.08
3	Khmer	26.17	27.18	25.19	66.86	67.14	66.58	6.97	5.67	8.23
4	Nùng	25.57	26.29	24.82	68.66	69.75	67.53	5.77	3.96	7.66
5	Mường	25.11	26.44	23.74	69.28	69.57	68.97	5.61	3.99	7.29
6	Tày	23.98	24.46	23.50	69.62	70.87	68.36	6.40	4.66	8.15
7	Hoa	18.97	20.44	17.44	72.47	72.16	72.78	8.56	7.39	9.78
8	Other ethnicities	32.52	33.19	31.84	62.88	63.11	62.64	4.61	3.69	5.52

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

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of population living in EM areas		
		Total	Male	Female
A	Whole country	90.05	90.19	89.90
Percentage of population live in EM areas from 90% and above				
1	La Hủ	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Lự	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Mông	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Cơ Lao	100.00	99.45	100.00
5	Pu Péo	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Mnông	99.73	99.86	99.61
7	Cống	99.38	100.00	97.55
8	Hà Nhì	99.34	99.09	99.60
9	Ơ Đu	99.26	100.00	94.18
10	Si La	99.23	97.77	100.00
11	La Ha	99.07	98.92	99.22
12	Lô Lô	99.05	97.90	100.19
13	Xinh Mun	99.01	99.48	98.55
14	Ra-glai	98.92	99.00	98.85
15	Brâu	98.88	100.00	100.00
16	Mông	98.78	99.47	98.09
17	Pà Thèn	98.38	97.95	98.83
18	Khơ mú	98.37	98.02	98.72

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of population living in EM areas		
		Total	Male	Female
19	Kháng	98.34	97.68	99.02
20	Chu Ru	97.79	97.31	98.27
21	Bố Y	97.61	99.23	95.96
22	Lào	97.52	97.03	98.05
23	Ba Na	97.34	97.62	97.06
24	Gia Rai	97.28	97.79	96.78
25	La Chí	96.81	96.23	97.40
26	Dao	96.79	97.41	96.16
27	Phù Lá	96.78	100.00	100.00
28	Hrê	96.66	96.85	96.47
29	Tà-ôi	96.66	96.32	97.01
30	Bru Vân Kiều	96.48	96.13	96.83
31	Xơ Đăng	96.27	95.83	96.72
32	Ê Đê	95.98	97.50	94.53
33	Thái	95.56	95.85	95.26
34	Cơ Ho	95.52	95.67	95.37
35	Cơ Tu	95.35	94.69	96.03
36	Gié Triêng	94.85	94.56	95.13
37	Co	94.54	94.82	94.25
38	Giáy	93.47	92.02	95.06
39	Mạ	91.73	92.82	90.70
40	Mường	91.59	91.70	91.48

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of population living in EM areas		
		Total	Male	Female
41	Nùng	91.59	91.27	91.93
42	Xtiêng	91.27	91.09	91.44
43	Sán Chay	90.00	90.08	89.91
Percentage of population living in EM areas under 90%				
44	Rơ Măm	89.98	90.00	89.96
45	Thổ	89.81	90.11	89.47
46	Tày	89.32	89.50	89.14
47	Chăm	87.47	87.69	87.25
48	Sán Diu	82.00	82.72	81.21
49	Khmer	79.86	79.95	79.79
50	Chứt	78.27	77.13	79.48
51	Ngái	66.00	56.67	83.04
52	Chơ Ro	60.86	60.85	60.87
53	Hoa	51.89	51.23	52.58

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

Unit: Person

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage		
		Total	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	47,224	22,247	24,977
<i>From 1000 cases and above</i>				
1	Khmer	11,736	5,690	6,046
2	Mông	6,631	3,195	3,436
3	Thái	4,240	2,047	2,193
4	Mnông	2,134	996	1,138
5	Ê Đê	2,092	978	1,114
6	Gia Rai	2,082	984	1,098
7	Tày	1,837	889	948
8	Nùng	1,835	843	992
9	Dao	1,656	776	880
10	Xtiêng	1,620	688	932
11	Cơ Ho	1,595	710	885
12	Mường	1,391	586	805
13	Chăm	1,282	588	694
14	Khơ mú	1,029	490	539
15	Cơ Tu	1,008	458	550
<i>From 500 to under1000 cases</i>				
16	Mạ	994	459	535
17	Bru Vân Kiều	564	271	293

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage		
		Total	Male	Female
<i>From 100 to under 500 cases</i>				
18	Hoa	487	214	273
19	Ba Na	451	208	243
20	Xơ Đăng	345	166	179
21	Hrê	298	142	156
22	Tà-ôi	250	112	138
23	Ra-glai	244	116	128
24	Sán Chay	221	100	121
25	Kháng	128	62	66
26	Chu Ru	116	49	67
27	Sán Diu	102	39	63
<i>Under 100 cases</i>				
28	Gié Triêng	99	45	54
29	Co	98	54	44
30	Xinh Mun	96	48	48
31	La Chí	80	39	41
32	Mảng	78	28	50
33	Giáy	72	26	46
34	Chứt	47	24	24
35	Lào	44	22	22
36	La Hủ	42	20	22
37	La Ha	38	18	20

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage		
		Total	Male	Female
38	Thổ	31	10	21
39	Phù Lá	30	15	15
40	Hà Nhi	25	11	14
41	Lô Lô	17	8	9
42	Chơ Ro	13	7	6
43	Bố Y	12	0	12
44	Pà Thên	11	6	5
45	Lự	10	5	5
46	Cơ Lao	9	5	5
47	Cống	4	2	2
<i>No consanguineous marriage</i>				
48	Ngái	0	0	0
49	Sì La	0	0	0
50	Pu Péo	0	0	0
51	Rơ Măm	0	0	0
52	Brâu	0	0	0
53	Ơ Đu	0	0	0

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

Unit: Per mille (‰)

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage rate (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	6.45	6.55	6.37
From 30‰ to under 50‰				
1	Mạ	43.78	43.21	44.29
2	Mảng	43.00	32.75	51.92
3	Mnông	40.02	40.04	40.01
4	Xtiêng	36.58	35.02	37.83
From 10‰ to under 30‰				
5	Cơ Tu	27.51	26.97	27.99
6	Khơ mú	24.63	24.81	24.46
7	Cơ Ho	17.68	16.68	18.58
8	Chứt	16.60	17.14	16.09
9	Kháng	15.92	16.51	15.40
10	Khmer	15.83	16.74	15.06
11	Chăm	15.55	15.89	15.28
12	Bru Vân Kiều	14.21	14.57	13.89
13	Ê Đê	11.48	11.68	11.32
14	Chu Ru	11.35	10.21	12.37
15	Mông	11.21	11.36	11.08
16	Tà-ôi	10.11	9.71	10.47

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage rate (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female
<i>Under 10‰</i>				
17	La Chí	9.78	9.87	9.70
18	Gia Rai	9.04	9.26	8.86
19	Bố Y	8.99	0.00	16.41
20	La Hủ	8.83	9.16	8.54
21	Lô Lô	7.78	8.10	7.53
22	La Ha	7.57	7.39	7.72
23	Xinh Mun	6.74	7.16	6.37
24	Cơ Lao	6.56	6.72	6.41
25	Co	5.47	6.39	4.67
26	Phù Lá	4.91	5.29	4.59
27	Lào	4.76	5.10	4.47
28	Thái	4.21	4.34	4.10
29	Xơ Đăng	4.04	4.11	3.98
30	Ra-glai	3.79	3.94	3.66
31	Ba Na	3.60	3.54	3.66
32	Hrê	3.55	3.63	3.49
33	Dao	3.52	3.51	3.53
34	Gié Triêng	3.32	3.33	3.31
35	Nùng	3.14	3.14	3.14
36	Cống	3.09	3.40	2.83
37	Lự	2.69	2.85	2.54

No	Ethnicity	Consanguineous marriage rate (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female
38	Pà Thên	2.61	2.99	2.26
39	Hà Nhi	2.17	2.05	2.27
40	Sán Chay	2.10	2.03	2.16
41	Giáy	2.10	1.64	2.50
42	Tày	1.72	1.77	1.67
43	Mường	1.70	1.58	1.79
44	Hoa	1.23	1.15	1.30
45	Sán Dìu	1.12	0.94	1.28
46	Chơ Ro	0.95	1.32	0.70
47	Thổ	0.72	0.49	0.92
<i>No consanguineous marriage</i>				
48	Ngái	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Sí La	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Pu Péo	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Rơ Măm	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Brâu	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM people with consanguineous marriage (person)			Percentage of EM people with consanguineous marriage (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	47,224	22,247	24,977	6.45	6.55	6.37
I	Areas						
	Urban	6,390	3,008	3,382	8.05	8.28	7.85
	Rural	40,834	19,238	21,596	6.26	6.34	6.19
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions						
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	15,585	7,391	8,195	4.09	4.14	4.04
V2	Red River Delta	172	74	98	0.93	0.99	0.89
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	6,171	2,886	3,284	5.73	5.77	5.70
V4	Central Highlands	10,196	4,722	5,474	10.33	10.24	10.40
V5	South East	4,944	2,289	2,655	10.74	10.93	10.57
V6	Mekong Delta	10,155	4,883	5,272	12.79	13.33	12.32
III	Dividing by province/city						
From 1000 cases and above							
1	An Giang	4,218	1,977	2,242	68.11	70.27	66.31
2	Sơn La	4,086	1,981	2,104	7.33	7.51	7.17

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM people with consanguineous marriage (person)			Percentage of EM people with consanguineous marriage (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
3	Đắk Lắk	2,810	1,284	1,526	8.95	8.81	9.06
4	Lâm Đồng	2,547	1,162	1,385	16.17	15.57	16.70
5	Trà Vinh	2,358	1,177	1,180	11.61	12.85	10.59
6	Gia Lai	2,345	1,102	1,243	7.48	7.58	7.39
7	Sóc Trăng	2,308	1,128	1,180	8.69	9.24	8.22
8	Bình Dương	2,200	1,100	1,100	96.93	96.77	97.09
9	Đắk Nông	2,124	1,002	1,122	25.74	25.65	25.82
10	Hà Giang	2,093	959	1,135	5.47	5.29	5.63
11	Bình Phước	1,780	763	1,017	19.19	18.33	19.90
12	Nghệ An	1,621	790	831	6.28	6.57	6.03
13	Yên Bái	1,616	772	844	6.44	6.58	6.32
14	Cao Bằng	1,443	709	734	4.92	5.22	4.66
15	Quảng Nam	1,237	564	672	19.57	19.22	19.87
16	Thanh Hóa	1,210	543	667	3.11	3.00	3.21
17	Lai Châu	1,033	471	561	5.81	5.65	5.95
<i>From 500 to under 1000 cases</i>							
18	Điện Biên	964	446	519	4.18	4.12	4.22
19	Tuyên Quang	955	492	462	3.67	4.03	3.36
20	Kiên Giang	923	440	483	6.62	6.72	6.53

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM people with consanguineous marriage (person)			Percentage of EM people with consanguineous marriage (‰)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
21	Lạng Sơn	853	426	427	2.19	2.36	2.05
22	TP. Hồ Chí Minh	822	361	460	3.62	3.55	3.69
23	Bắc Cạn	691	355	336	3.98	4.39	3.62
24	Lào Cai	686	317	369	2.96	2.89	3.03
25	Hòa Bình	507	228	279	1.33	1.29	1.37
<i>From 100 to under 500 cases</i>							
26	Quảng Trị	377	183	194	10.46	10.88	10.08
27	Kon Tum	371	172	199	3.10	3.07	3.13
28	Thừa Thiên Huế	313	145	168	11.71	11.54	11.85
29	Quảng Ngãi	301	149	152	3.12	3.32	2.96
30	Phú Yên	297	133	164	9.97	9.70	10.20
31	Phú Thọ	283	88	195	1.96	1.33	2.48
32	Thái Nguyên	267	103	164	1.25	1.03	1.44
33	Quảng Bình	256	120	137	24.53	24.09	24.93
34	Ninh Thuận	234	108	126	3.48	3.54	3.43
35	Bình Định	142	68	73	6.30	6.38	6.23
36	Bạc Liêu	116	44	72	2.28	1.82	2.69
37	Bắc Giang	110	43	67	0.85	0.70	1.00

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM people with consanguineous marriage (person)			Percentage of EM people with consanguineous marriage (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
38	Quảng Ninh	101	40	61	1.23	1.06	1.38
<i>Under 100 cases</i>							
39	Bình Thuận	94	40	54	2.14	2.00	2.26
40	Vĩnh Long	86	41	46	5.51	5.60	5.43
41	Khánh Hòa	81	42	40	2.50	2.76	2.28
42	Tây Ninh	80	40	41	8.68	9.08	8.33
43	Hậu Giang	61	37	25	3.79	4.76	2.91
44	Đồng Nai	61	25	37	0.64	0.56	0.72
45	Cà Mau	57	29	29	2.67	2.70	2.64
46	TP. Hà Nội	30	15	15	0.50	0.82	0.36
47	TP. Cần Thơ	27	11	16	1.34	1.14	1.52
48	Vĩnh Phúc	24	12	12	0.81	0.93	0.72
49	Ninh Bình	18	9	9	1.18	1.34	1.05
50	Hà Tĩnh	6	3	3	12.62	12.78	12.47
51	Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	55,894	26,628	29,266
<i>From 1000 cases and above</i>				
1	Mông	14,467	7,807	6,660
2	Thái	8,384	3,770	4,614
3	Dao	5,331	2,681	2,650
4	Gia Rai	3,365	1,584	1,781
5	Tày	3,005	1,286	1,719
6	Khmer	2,995	1,207	1,788
7	Mường	2,835	888	1,947
8	Nùng	2,348	1,083	1,265
9	Ê Đê	1,904	988	916
10	Ba Na	1,594	696	898
<i>From 500 to under 1000 cases</i>				
11	Ra-glai	908	482	426
12	Cơ Ho	793	466	327

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
13	Hrê	646	267	379
14	Xơ Đăng	638	345	293
15	Khơ mú	603	299	304
16	Xtiêng	549	225	324
17	Bru Vân Kiều	534	283	251
<i>From 100 to under 500 cases</i>				
18	Cơ Tu	473	248	225
19	Mnông	470	239	231
20	Sán Chay	462	105	357
21	Sán Diu	369	136	233
22	Chăm	356	143	213
23	Gié Triêng	320	203	117
24	Xinh Mun	302	166	136
25	Tà-ôi	289	148	141
26	Giáy	274	109	165
27	Hoa	195	76	119
28	Mạ	185	67	118

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
29	Thổ	169	77	92
30	Chu Ru	146	79	67
31	Hà Nhi	143	82	61
32	Lào	109	54	55
<i>Under 100 cases</i>				
33	Kháng	88	37	51
34	La Hủ	83	35	48
35	La Chí	82	52	30
36	Co	76	34	42
37	Phù Lá	67	27	40
38	La Ha	67	34	33
39	Chơ Ro	47	17	30
40	Pà Thên	41	21	20
41	Chút	38	18	20
42	Lô Lô	32	18	14
43	Lự	31	15	16
44	Mãng	22	14	8

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases of EM people in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
45	Bố Y	14	4	10
46	Cơ Lao	11	5	6
47	Cống	11	2	9
48	Sí La	8	1	7
49	Ơ Đu	8	2	6
50	Rơ Măm	3	3	0
51	Pu Péo	2	1	1
52	Brâu	2	0	2
53	Ngái	0	0	0

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicities	Percentage of early marriage cases in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
I	Whole country	2,61	N/A	N/A
	Kinh	1,48	N/A	N/A
II	53 EM groups	26.59	26.04	27.12
<i>From 50% and above</i>				
1	Ơ Đu	72.73	72.73	72.73
2	Mông	59.66	66.19	53.46
3	Xinh Mun	56.34	61.25	51.35
4	La Ha	52.76	56.43	49.35
5	Rơ Măm	50.00	100.00	0.00
6	Brâu	50.00	0.00	83.33
<i>From 40% to under 50%</i>				
7	Lự	48.44	48.16	48.68
8	Cơ Lao	47.83	39.73	57.94
9	Mảng	45.83	56.74	34.48
10	La Hủ	45.60	38.56	52.49
11	Khơ mú	44.31	45.65	43.06
12	Lô Lô	43.84	48.17	39.14
13	Hà Nhì	43.60	49.38	37.71
14	Sí La	42.11	11.10	78.74
15	Gia Rai	42.02	38.79	45.38

No	Ethnicities	Percentage of early marriage cases in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
16	Phù Lá	41.88	34.35	49.04
17	Chứt	40.86	38.99	42.80
18	Kháng	40.55	39.05	41.69
19	Chu Ru	40.11	44.82	35.70
From 30% to under 40%				
20	Bru Vân Kiều	38.89	41.26	36.52
21	Ra-glai	38.28	40.69	35.88
22	Lào	38.25	37.98	38.51
23	Dao	37.79	39.80	35.96
24	Xtiêng	37.60	34.89	39.74
25	Ba Na	37.37	34.22	40.24
26	Gié Triêng	33.20	39.01	26.35
27	Bố Y	31.82	37.80	29.80
28	Cơ Tu	31.70	34.80	28.86
29	Hrê	31.44	25.67	37.35
30	La Chí	30.37	40.33	21.12
From 20% to under 30%				
31	Cống	29.73	12.52	42.81
32	Thái	29.09	27.35	30.69
33	Ê Đê	28.27	28.86	27.67
34	Tà-ôi	28.17	30.02	26.45
35	Pà Thèn	26.62	28.06	25.26

No	Ethnicities	Percentage of early marriage cases in 2014		
		Total	Male	Female
36	Xơ Đăng	26.55	29.29	23.92
37	Giáy	25.58	20.57	30.51
38	Cơ Ho	23.29	25.42	20.80
39	Mnông	22.56	22.82	22.31
40	Mạ	20.81	16.99	23.86
From 10% to under 20%				
41	Sán Diu	16.89	12.75	20.81
42	Sán Chay	16.60	8.05	24.12
43	Khmer	16.51	13.88	18.94
44	Chăm	16.23	14.23	17.93
45	Nùng	15.06	14.65	15.43
46	Thổ	14.38	14.34	14.42
47	Co	13.72	12.65	14.70
48	Mường	13.63	8.94	17.92
49	Pu Péo	11.76	10.59	13.24
50	Chơ Ro	11.30	10.34	11.92
51	Tày	10.81	9.25	12.36
Under 10%				
52	Hoa	2.65	2.04	3.28
53	Ngái	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (cases)			Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	55.894	26.628	29.266	26.59	26.04	27.12
I	Region						
	Urban	2.859	1.242	1.617	13.41	11.96	14.79
	Rural	53.035	25.385	27.649	28.08	27.63	28.51
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions						
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	33.499	15.951	17.549	29.67	29.26	30.06
V2	Red River Delta	583	237	346	14.59	12.58	16.39
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	7.609	3.709	3.900	25.56	25.72	25.41
V4	Central Highlands	10.217	4.973	5.244	29.64	28.58	30.71
V5	South Eats	1.585	819	766	12.99	13.32	12.66
V6	Mekong Delta	2.401	939	1.462	14.24	11.90	16.29
III	Province/city						
From 1000 cases and above							
1	Sơn La	8.108	3.723	4.385	45.83	43.44	48.07
2	Hà Giang	5.194	2.973	2.221	39.87	45.91	33.90
3	Gia Lai	4.602	2.083	2.519	41.19	37.34	45.04

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (cases)			Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
4	Điện Biên	3.248	1.660	1.588	40.11	42.46	37.91
5	Lai Châu	3.007	1.502	1.505	48.25	51.23	45.60
6	Lào Cai	2.852	1.614	1.238	39.19	46.05	32.81
7	Đắk Lắk	2.595	1.263	1.333	24.09	23.30	24.89
8	Cao Bằng	2.507	1.250	1.257	29.16	30.03	28.34
9	Yên Bái	2.141	991	1.150	28.61	27.08	30.07
10	Nghệ An	2.052	1.044	1.008	26.86	29.15	24.84
11	Thanh Hóa	1.809	798	1.010	19.47	17.46	21.43
12	Tuyên Quang	1.418	443	975	19.18	12.14	26.03
13	Hòa Bình	1.338	485	853	14.17	10.66	17.44
14	Lâm Đồng	1.206	670	537	20.28	21.45	19.00
15	Lạng Sơn	1.121	479	642	11.12	9.85	12.31
16	Bình Phước	1.102	619	483	31.93	38.56	26.17
<i>From 500 to under 1.000 cases</i>							
17	Kon Tum	980	559	422	25.48	28.63	22.24
18	Sóc Trăng	878	276	603	16.63	11.43	21.01
19	Bắc Cạn	878	352	526	19.44	16.88	21.63
20	Đắk Nông	834	399	434	30.46	30.06	30.84
21	Thái Nguyên	682	231	451	14.32	10.03	18.34

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (cases)			Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
22	Quảng Ngãi	637	259	378	28.66	23.31	33.99
23	Quảng Nam	630	348	282	28.57	32.38	24.94
24	Ninh Thuận	609	316	293	26.07	27.37	24.80
25	Bắc Giang	509	168	341	11.78	7.91	15.55
26	Kiên Giang	504	205	298	15.54	13.29	17.59
<i>From 100 to under 500 cases</i>							
27	Quảng Trị	497	267	230	38.21	41.29	35.16
28	Phú Thọ	494	79	415	12.45	4.58	18.48
29	Trà Vinh	356	191	165	8.31	9.93	7.00
30	Phú Yên	328	156	171	37.59	36.66	38.49
31	Khánh Hòa	327	172	154	31.39	33.07	29.70
32	An Giang	312	102	210	23.83	16.69	30.11
33	Quảng Ninh	279	118	161	13.07	11.73	14.26
34	Thừa Thiên - Huế	249	117	132	23.75	23.41	24.06
35	Bình Dương	241	84	156	18.42	12.53	24.66
36	Bình Thuận	177	80	97	22.50	22.77	22.29
37	Bạc Liêu	170	64	106	12.99	9.98	15.86
38	Vĩnh Phúc	154	66	88	23.09	24.15	22.36
39	Quảng Bình	153	84	69	44.58	48.38	40.47

No	Ethnicity	Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (cases)			Number of early marriage cases in 2014 (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
40	Đồng Nai	150	92	59	6.83	8.73	5.09
41	Bình Định	139	64	76	20.95	21.61	20.43
<i>Under 100 cases</i>							
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

No	Ethnicity	EM people get married at child age (under 16) (person)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
	53 EM groups	2,991	685	2,306
<i>From 100 cases and above</i>				
1	Mông	1,262	463	799
2	Thái	459	0	459
3	Dao	264	143	121
4	Khmer	189	4	185
5	Gia Rai	174	11	162
6	Ba Na	120	16	104
<i>From 10 to under 100 cases</i>				
7	Ê Đê	77	15	62
8	Tày	59	0	59
9	Mường	53	6	47
10	Hrê	40	0	40
11	Khơ mú	35	0	35
12	Ra-glai	32	0	32
13	Xinh Mun	30	4	26
14	Nùng	26	0	26
15	Mnông	20	4	17
16	Xtiêng	18	0	18
17	Cơ Ho	14	0	14

No	Ethnicity	EM people get married at child age (under 16) (person)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
18	La Ha	12	2	10
19	Bru Vân Kiều	10	0	10
<i>Under 10 cases</i>				
20	La Hủ	8	2	6
21	Gié Triêng	8	0	8
22	Xơ Đăng	8	0	8
23	Tà-ôi	8	3	5
24	Chăm	7	0	7
25	Lào	6	4	2
26	Chu Ru	6	0	6
27	Kháng	5	1	3
28	Hoa	5	5	0
29	Mạ	5	0	5
30	Cơ Tu	4	0	4
31	Mảng	4	3	1
32	Chơ Ro	3	0	3
33	La Chí	3	0	3
34	Sán Dìu	3	0	3
35	Chứt	3	0	3
36	Giáy	2	0	2
37	Cống	2	0	2
38	Phù Lá	2	0	2

No	Ethnicity	EM people get married at child age (under 16) (person)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
39	Cơ Lao	1	0	1
40	Lự	1	0	1
41	Lô Lô	1	0	1
42	Pà Thèn	1	0	1
<i>Not anybody gets marriage at child age</i>				
43	Sán Chay	0		
44	Thổ	0		
45	Co	0		
46	Hà Nhì	0		
47	Ngái	0		
48	Bố Y	0		
49	Si La	0		
50	Pu Péo	0		
51	Rơ Măm	0		
52	Brâu	0		
53	Ơ Đu	0		

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

No	Areas, Cities/Provinces	EM people getting married at child age (under 16 years of age)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
A	53 EM groups	2,991	685	2,306
B	Areas			
	Urban	150	50	100
	Rural	2,841	635	2,206
C	Dividing by socio-economic regions			
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	2,020	590	1,430
V2	Red River Delta	3		3
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	287	35	252
V4	Central Highlands	446	48	398
V5	South Eats	66	7	59
V6	Mekong Delta	168	5	164
D	Province/city			
From 100 cases and above				
1	Sơn La	734	125	608
2	Hà Giang	332	162	169
3	Gia Lai	281	27	254
4	Lào Cai	217	111	106
5	Cao Bằng	206	74	132
6	Lai Châu	198	79	119
7	Đắk Lắk	117	21	96
8	Thanh Hóa	112	31	81
9	Điện Biên	112	13	99

No	Areas, Cities/Provinces	EM people getting married at child age (under 16 years of age)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
<i>From 10 to under 100 cases</i>				
10	Sóc Trăng	90	0	90
11	Yên Bái	54	0	54
12	Bắc Cạn	48	23	25
13	Nghệ An	45	0	45
14	Bình Phước	42	4	39
15	Kiên Giang	40	5	35
16	Lạng Sơn	40	0	40
17	Quảng Ngãi	40	0	40
18	Tuyên Quang	35	0	35
19	Ninh Thuận	25	0	25
20	Lâm Đồng	24	0	24
21	Hòa Bình	23	0	23
22	Tây Ninh	21	4	17
23	Phú Yên	19	2	18
24	Quảng Trị	17	3	14
25	Thái Nguyên	16	0	16
26	Kon Tum	14	0	14
27	Bạc Liêu	13	0	13
28	Quảng Nam	13	0	13
29	An Giang	10	0	10
30	Đắk Nông	10	0	10
<i>Under 10 cases</i>				
31	Khánh Hòa	9	0	9
32	Trà Vinh	8	0	8

No	Areas, Cities/Provinces	EM people getting married at child age (under 16 years of age)		
		Total	Boy	Girl
33	Phú Thọ	6	3	3
34	TP. Cần Thơ	5	0	5
35	Bình Định	4	0	4
36	Đồng Nai	3	0	3
37	Quảng Ninh	3	0	3
38	Quảng Bình	3	0	3
39	Cà Mau	2	0	2
40	Bình Thuận	1	0	1
<i>No cases of EM people get married at child age</i>				
41	TP. Hà Nội	0	0	0
42	Bắc Giang	0	0	0
43	Vĩnh Phúc	0	0	0
44	Ninh Bình	0	0	0
45	Hà Tĩnh	0	0	0
46	Thừa Thiên Huế	0	0	0
47	Bình Dương	0	0	0
48	Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu	0	0	0
49	TP. Hồ Chí Minh	0	0	0
50	Vĩnh Long	0	0	0
51	Hậu Giang	0	0	0

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

Unit: Thousand person, percentage

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015	Percentage of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015
I	Nationwide	208,583	14.48
	Kinh	160,289	13.58
II	53 EM groups	46,684	17.66
From 2000 cases and above			
1	Mông	12,299	37.77
2	Thái	3,976	11.36
3	Gia Rai	3,090	31.35
4	Khmer	2,656	13.07
5	Mường	2,406	7.92
6	Dao	2,297	13.18
7	Ba Na	2,164	37.45
8	Tày	2,085	6.80
From 1000 to under 2000 cases			
9	Xơ Đăng	1,946	42.28
10	Ê Đê	1,618	20.56
11	Nùng	1,597	8.76
12	Cơ Ho	1,142	24.16
From 500 to under 1000 cases			
13	Mnông	999	36.69
14	Chăm	896	30.89
15	Ra-glai	830	26.74
16	Bru Vân Kiều	791	38.56
17	Khơ mú	585	31.82

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015	Percentage of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015
18	Hoa	536	5.99
<i>From 100 to under 500 cases</i>			
19	Xtiêng	447	21.05
20	Gié Triêng	445	26.99
21	Sán Chay	412	12.23
22	Sán Diu	396	10.86
23	Cơ Tu	330	19.62
24	Hrê	317	14.09
25	Mạ	290	24.61
26	Tà-ôi	280	23.01
27	Co	265	29.94
28	Xinh Mun	217	29.82
29	Thổ	168	10.34
30	Hà Nhì	148	28.94
31	Chơ Ro	135	29.17
32	Giáy	134	12.71
33	La Hủ	120	43.60
<i>Under 100 cases</i>			
34	Chu Ru	98	22.15
35	Chứt	88	46.29
36	Mảng	78	58.04
37	Kháng	74	22.90
38	Lào	73	20.30
39	La Ha	63	27.13
40	Phù Lá	54	26.74
41	Cống	28	40.15

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015	Percentage of EM women giving birth to the third child during 12 months prior to 1/8/2015
42	Lự	24	20.74
43	La Chí	22	9.84
44	Cơ Lao	20	32.84
45	Pà Thèn	18	13.75
46	Lô Lô	18	26.89
47	Rơ Măm	4	61.46
48	Si La	3	14.13
49	Bố Y	1	1.01
50	Brâu	1	9.27
51	Ngái	0	0.00
52	Pu Péo	0	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	0	0.00

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.

No	Ethnicity	TFR (number of children/woman)
I	Whole country	2.09
	Kinh	2.02
II	53 EM groups	2.38
TFR from 3-5 children		
1	Mãng	4.61
2	Rờ Măm	4.32
3	Cống	4.13
4	La Hủ	4.00
5	Cơ Lao	3.83
6	Mông	3.57
7	Xơ Đăng	3.56
8	Chứt	3.51
9	Bru Vân Kiều	3.50
10	Mnông	3.15
11	Ba Na	3.11
12	Mạ	3.01
TFR from 2 to under 3 children		
13	Ơ Đu	2.98
14	Chơ Ro	2.93
15	Gia Rai	2.92

No	Ethnicity	TFR (number of children/woman)
16	Gié Triêng	2.91
17	Xinh Mun	2.91
18	La Ha	2.90
19	Sí La	2.90
20	Cơ Tu	2.81
21	Co	2.81
22	Khơ mú	2.80
23	Phù Lá	2.79
24	Hà Nhi	2.77
25	Lự	2.76
26	Ngái	2.74
27	Ra-glai	2.67
28	Cơ Ho	2.66
29	Pà Thên	2.61
30	Chu Ru	2.57
31	Kháng	2.56
32	Sán Dìu	2.55
33	Lô Lô	2.55
34	Tày	2.55
35	Tà-ôi	2.54
36	Chăm	2.45
37	Brâu	2.36
38	Lào	2.34

No	Ethnicity	TFR (number of children/woman)
39	Xtiêng	2.32
40	Dao	2.30
41	Thổ	2.30
42	Thái	2.28
43	Ê Đê	2.23
44	Giáy	2.22
45	Nùng	2.12
<i>TFR below replacement level</i>		
46	Mường	2.09
47	Khmer	2.07
48	Sán Chay	2.07
49	Hrê	2.07
50	Bố Y	1.89
51	La Chí	1.71
52	Pu Péo	1.53
53	Hoa	1.45

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.

No	Ethnicity	CBR (live births/1000 population)
	Whole country	17.23
	53 EM groups	20.06
CBR from 30% and above		
1	Ơ Đu	42.28
2	Cống	35.80
3	Mảng	32.37
4	La Hủ	31.04
CBR from 20% to under 30%		
5	Mông	29.90
6	Xơ Đăng	28.32
7	Mạ	28.20
8	Rơ Măm	28.05
9	Gié Triêng	27.81
10	Bru Vân Kiều	27.57
11	Cơ Lao	27.41
12	Xinh Mun	27.28
13	Mnông	26.47
14	Cơ Tù	26.46
15	Ba Na	26.08
16	Chứt	25.99

No	Ethnicity	CBR (live births/1000 population)
17	Khơ mú	25.77
18	Chơ Ro	25.73
19	Pà Thên	25.42
20	Gia Rai	25.38
21	La Ha	25.30
22	Hà Nhì	24.70
23	Co	24.49
24	Phù Lá	24.28
25	Chu Ru	24.14
26	Kháng	23.89
27	Lự	23.88
28	Sì La	23.82
29	Tà-ôi	23.68
30	Cơ Ho	23.57
31	Ra-glai	23.44
32	Sán Dìu	21.66
33	Ê Đê	21.52
34	Brâu	21.40
35	Dao	21.38
36	Xtiêng	21.19
37	Tày	20.90
38	Lô Lô	20.89
39	Thái	20.85

No	Ethnicity	CBR (live births/1000 population)
40	Lào	20.82
41	Chăm	20.71
CBR from 10% to under 20%		
42	Giáy	19.53
43	Hrê	19.13
44	Bố Y	18.64
45	Thổ	17.72
46	Pu Péo	17.69
47	Nùng	17.13
48	Mường	16.87
49	La Chí	16.36
50	Khmer	16.28
51	Sán Chay	15.70
CBR under 10%		
52	Hoa	9.95
53	Ngái	4.21

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
Unit: Year

No	Ethnicity	Average life expectancy at birth (year)		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country	73.23	70.64	75.98
	Kinh	73.82	71.29	76.51
II	53 EM groups	69.88	67.07	72.86
<i>From 70 years of age and above</i>				
1	Hoa	76.18	73.60	78.93
2	Chơ Ro	72.16	69.52	74.95
3	Sán Diu	71.20	68.45	74.12
4	Khmer	70.78	68.01	73.72
5	Thái	70.38	67.60	73.34
6	Dao	70.38	67.59	73.34
7	Ê Đê	70.36	67.57	73.32
8	Ba Na	70.34	67.55	73.30
9	Sán Chay	70.33	67.54	73.29
10	Chăm	70.26	67.46	73.22
11	Giáy	70.24	67.45	73.20
12	Mường	70.21	67.42	73.17
13	Cơ Ho	70.08	67.27	73.05
14	Chu Ru	70.05	67.24	73.02
<i>From 60 to under 70 years of age</i>				
15	Nùng	69.91	67.10	72.89
16	Thổ	69.84	67.03	72.82

No	Ethnicity	Average life expectancy at birth (year)		
		Overall	Male	Female
17	Tày	69.77	66.96	72.75
18	Bố Y	69.41	66.57	72.41
19	Pu Péo	69.34	66.49	72.35
20	Gia Rai	69.06	66.19	72.10
21	Pà Thèn	68.99	66.11	72.04
22	Lào	68.79	65.90	71.84
23	La Chí	68.68	65.79	71.73
24	Phù Lá	68.53	65.65	71.59
25	Xơ Đăng	67.96	65.08	71.00
26	Hà Nhì	67.95	65.07	70.99
27	Mạ	67.90	65.02	70.94
28	Lô Lô	67.86	64.99	70.90
29	Ơ Đu	67.53	64.66	70.57
30	Brâu	67.42	64.55	70.45
31	Xinh Mun	67.28	64.42	70.32
32	Ra-glai	67.11	64.24	70.14
33	Xtiêng	67.06	64.20	70.10
34	Mnông	67.01	64.15	70.04
35	Gié Triêng	67.00	64.14	70.03
36	Kháng	66.98	64.12	70.01
37	La Ha	66.88	64.02	69.92
38	Hrê	66.57	63.69	69.62

No	Ethnicity	Average life expectancy at birth (year)		
		Overall	Male	Female
39	Khơ mú	66.47	63.59	69.53
40	Bru Vân Kiều	66.39	63.50	69.45
41	Cống	66.20	63.30	69.27
42	Mông	66.16	63.26	69.23
43	Tà-ôi	66.13	63.23	69.20
44	Cơ Tù	66.09	63.19	69.17
45	Chứt	66.04	63.13	69.12
46	Co	65.98	63.07	69.06
47	Cơ Lao	61.81	58.75	65.06
48	Rơ Măm	61.75	58.69	65.00
49	Sí La	61.27	58.20	64.53
50	Mảng	60.24	57.15	63.51
<i>Under 60 years of age</i>				
51	Lự	59.34	56.24	62.62
52	La Hủ	57.57	54.45	60.89
53	Ngái			

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Mid-term housing and population census 2014

PART 2: INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 2.1: Structure of EM households by sex and ethnicities of household heads

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	EM households	
		Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	73.46	26.54
	Kinh	72.19	27.81
II	53 EM groups	82.32	17.68
<i>Percentage of female household heads from 20% and above</i>			
1	Chu Ru	32.96	67.04
2	Chơ Ro	59.38	40.60
3	Brâu	62.41	37.59
4	Hoa	64.28	35.72
5	Ra-glai	69.35	30.65
6	Chăm	69.94	30.06
7	Khmer	69.94	30.06
8	Xtiêng	70.32	29.68
9	Cơ Ho	71.81	28.19
10	Mạ	77.10	22.89
11	Pu Péo	78.10	21.90
12	Si La	78.61	21.89

No	Ethnicity	EM households	
		Male household heads	Female household heads
13	Gié Triêng	79.73	20.27
14	Gia Rai	79.79	20.21
15	Cống	79.70	20.11
16	Ê Đê	80.01	20.00
Percentage of female household heads from 10% to under 20%			
17	Chứt	81.15	18.85
18	Hrê	81.31	18.69
19	Mnông	81.72	18.28
20	La Hủ	81.87	18.09
21	Ba Na	81.98	18.02
22	Xơ Đăng	82.15	17.85
23	Tày	82.37	17.63
24	Ngái	83.05	16.95
25	Co	83.35	16.66
26	Thổ	83.87	16.13
27	Tà-ôi	84.17	15.83
28	Mường	84.47	15.53
29	Mảng	84.89	15.11
30	Hà Nhì	86.24	13.76

No	Ethnicity	EM households	
		Male household heads	Female household heads
31	Nùng	86.37	13.63
32	Sán Dìu	87.03	12.97
33	Lô Lô	87.29	12.82
34	Lào	87.35	12.65
35	Bru Vân Kiều	87.47	12.53
36	Sán Chay	87.63	12.37
37	Cơ Tu	87.65	12.35
38	Thái	88.24	11.76
39	Giáy	88.82	11.18
40	Bố Y	89.73	10.27
41	Kháng	89.79	10.21
42	Xinh Mun	89.85	10.15
43	Phù Lá	89.86	10.14
<i>Percentage of female household heads under 10%</i>			
44	La Ha	90.68	9.32
45	Khơ mú	91.04	8.96
46	Rơ Măm	92.66	8.26
47	Dao	91.81	8.19
48	Ơ Đu	92.93	7.07

No	Ethnicity	EM households	
		Male household heads	Female household heads
49	La Chí	93.47	6.56
50	Pà Thèn	93.66	6.34
51	Mông	94.16	5.84
52	Cơ Lao	96.24	3.59
53	Lự	97.65	2.35
III	Dividing by regions		
	Urban	64.66	35.08
	Rural	84.64	15.40
IV	Dividing by socio-economic regions		
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	87.33	12.75
V2	Red River Delta	85.89	14.16
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	83.71	16.31
V4	Central Highlands	81.35	18.63
V5	South East	65.94	33.82
V6	Mekong Delta	69.26	30.55

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

No	Ethnicity	Temporary house		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	6.62	7.05	5.43
	Kinh	5.18	5.43	4.53
II	53 EM groups	15.27	14.48	18.88
Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 30% and above				
1	Mảng	47.57	43.23	71.97
2	Xinh Mun	34.84	32.79	52.97
3	Khơ mú	37.34	36.18	49.08
4	La Hủ	36.18	33.83	46.79
5	Khmer	38.34	37.20	41.01
6	La Ha	12.74	10.63	33.37
7	Kháng	16.50	14.61	33.19
8	Chứt	38.64	39.93	33.10
9	Bru Vân Kiều	27.69	26.99	32.58
10	Phù Lá	22.09	20.95	32.26
Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 20% to under 30%				
11	Brâu	20.00	15.38	27.66
12	Pà Thẻn	22.98	22.66	27.58
13	Lào	16.54	15.06	26.76
14	Rơ Măm	7.84	6.38	25.00

No	Ethnicity	Temporary house		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
15	Thái	14.37	12.96	24.93
16	Sán Chay	21.96	21.55	24.87
17	Xtiêng	20.66	19.27	23.98
18	Co	25.88	26.30	23.80
19	Mông	14.11	13.53	23.37
20	Dao	15.33	14.76	21.69
21	Mnông	19.83	19.61	20.86
22	Lô Lô	16.22	15.63	20.19
23	Ê Đê	18.95	18.78	19.62
24	Tà-ôi	20.39	20.54	19.61
Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house from 10% to under 20%				
25	Xơ Đăng	16.30	15.74	18.88
26	Gia Rai	14.75	14.18	17.01
27	Hà Nhi	12.46	11.75	16.96
28	Ớ Đu	10.11	9.64	16.67
29	Hrê	10.87	9.76	15.71
30	Tày	12.75	12.52	13.82
31	Ba Na	11.96	11.74	12.97
32	Cơ Tu	11.05	10.85	12.54
33	Cơ Lao	12.17	12.16	12.41
34	Ngái	3.81	2.09	12.16
35	Mường	10.18	9.95	11.41

No	Ethnicity	Temporary house		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
36	Mạ	11.11	11.10	11.17
37	Cơ Ho	9.26	8.69	10.73
38	Gié Triêng	9.78	9.57	10.60
Percentage of female-headed households living in temporary house under 10%				
39	Ra-glai	12.25	13.31	9.86
40	Nùng	8.05	7.81	9.56
41	Thổ	6.63	6.17	9.02
42	Cống	8.38	8.27	8.85
43	Chu Ru	7.63	7.01	7.94
44	Chơ Ro	9.13	9.96	7.91
45	Chăm	6.90	6.55	7.72
46	Lự	4.37	4.32	6.48
47	La Chí	11.99	12.37	6.40
48	Giáy	4.56	4.34	6.25
49	Sán Dìu	2.81	2.30	6.22
50	Bố Y	6.49	6.67	4.91
51	Hoa	4.43	4.73	3.89
52	Sí La	4.29	4.81	2.43
53	Pu Péo	0.72	0.92	0.00

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing telephone		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	89.84	91.77	84.5
	Kinh	91.82	94.2	85.65
II	53 EM groups	75.59	76.88	69.70
<i>Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 70% and above</i>				
1	Ngái	95.6	95.6	95.9
2	Hoa	93.0	93.6	91.8
3	Tày	87.6	88.6	82.8
4	Nùng	84.2	84.8	80.4
5	Sán Dìu	90.5	92.0	79.9
6	Mường	85.8	87.3	78.1
7	Sán Chay	86.5	87.8	77.2
8	La Chí	64.9	64.1	76.8
9	Bố Y	74.0	73.8	75.8
10	Pu Péo	71.6	71.0	74.0
11	Thổ	81.7	83.3	73.6
12	Lự	82.0	82.3	71.0
<i>Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 60% to under 70%</i>				
13	Dao	78.2	79.0	69.1
14	Chơ Ro	71.2	72.9	68.7
15	Thái	76.9	78.1	67.9

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing telephone		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
16	Pà Thên	73.0	73.5	66.3
17	Khmer	72.5	75.7	64.9
18	Lô Lô	55.8	54.7	63.5
19	Chăm	72.1	76.1	62.8
20	Ê Đê	73.6	76.5	62.1
21	Mạ	70.8	73.4	62.0
22	Lào	74.3	76.2	60.8
23	Giáy	71.9	73.3	60.5
24	Cơ Lao	62.0	62.1	60.5
Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 50% to under 60%				
25	Cơ Ho	64.8	66.9	59.5
26	Si La	64.2	65.8	58.1
27	La Ha	70.1	71.7	54.6
28	Cơ Tu	68.6	70.6	54.4
29	Cống	44.8	42.9	52.5
30	Tà-ôi	58.2	59.7	50.2
31	Rơ Măm	28.4	26.6	50.0
Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 40% to under 50%				
32	Xtiêng	59.3	63.7	48.9
33	Xinh Mun	64.8	66.9	46.5
34	Gia Rai	57.5	60.3	46.3

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing telephone		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
35	Chu Ru	48.0	51.6	46.3
36	Mnông	55.7	58.0	45.5
37	Mông	55.7	56.4	44.9
38	Gié Triêng	54.9	57.7	44.1
39	Hà Nhi	52.1	53.5	43.9
40	Phù Lá	53.6	54.7	43.4
41	Kháng	58.4	60.2	41.7
42	Co	52.1	54.3	41.0
43	Ba Na	47.8	49.4	40.7
Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone from 30% to under 40%				
44	Ra-glai	45.8	49.0	38.6
45	Hrê	46.8	49.6	34.7
46	Chứt	32.8	33.0	32.3
47	Xơ Đăng	39.1	40.9	31.0
Percentage of female-headed households possessing telephone under 30%				
48	Bru Vân Kiều	44.4	46.5	29.8
49	Khơ mú	33.0	33.6	26.9
50	Mảng	29.7	31.0	22.5
51	La Hủ	23.9	25.8	15.2
52	Brâu	17.6	20.5	12.8
53	Ơ Đu	39.3	42.2	0.0

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 2.4: Percentage of EM households possessing computers by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing computers		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	21.25	20.37	23.69
	Kinh	23.44	22.94	24.73
II	53 EM groups	7.70	7.10	12.81
1	Hoa	46.7	44.7	50.1
<i>Percentage of female-headed households possessing computers from 10% and above</i>				
2	Pu Péo	16.5	16.1	25.0
3	Bố Y	6.4	5.6	22.4
4	Tày	11.9	10.7	20.4
5	Lô Lô	5.3	3.6	18.8
6	Ngái	27.4	29.6	15.6
7	Nùng	7.0	6.5	11.3
<i>Percentage of female-headed households possessing computers from 15% to under 10%</i>				
8	Chăm	10.3	10.6	9.9
9	Giáy	4.6	4.2	8.8
10	Cống	3.2	2.2	7.7
11	Tà-ôi	5.3	5.0	7.6
12	Pà Thèn	2.3	2.0	6.7
13	Lự	2.1	1.9	6.4
14	Thái	4.6	4.4	6.4
15	Sán Dìu	6.6	6.9	6.3

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing computers		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
16	Mường	5.4	5.2	6.3
17	Cơ Tu	5.0	4.9	5.6
Percentage of female-headed households possessing computers under 5%				
18	La Chí	2.0	2.0	4.7
19	Lào	2.1	1.8	4.4
20	Cơ Ho	4.1	4.1	4.3
21	Mạ	3.7	3.7	4.0
22	Bru Vân Kiều	2.0	2.0	3.7
23	Khmer	4.8	5.5	3.6
24	Dao	1.9	1.8	3.4
25	Ê Đê	4.3	4.7	3.1
26	Mnông	3.0	3.0	3.1
27	Thổ	3.4	3.8	3.0
28	Gié Triêng	3.3	3.4	3.0
29	Chu Ru	3.6	4.7	3.0
30	Sán Chay	2.5	2.7	2.2
31	Mông	1.7	1.7	2.1
32	Co	2.9	3.1	1.8
33	Gia Rai	2.0	2.1	1.8
34	Hrê	2.2	2.4	1.8
35	La Ha	1.6	1.6	1.7

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households possessing computers		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
36	Xơ Đăng	1.4	1.4	1.5
37	Chơ Ro	2.6	3.4	1.4
38	Ra-glai	1.1	1.1	1.3
39	Phù Lá	1.5	1.5	1.3
40	Ba Na	1.3	1.4	1.1
41	Hà Nhì	2.6	2.9	1.1
42	Kháng	1.1	1.2	0.9
43	La Hủ	0.8	0.8	0.7
44	Xtiêng	1.3	1.7	0.6
45	Xinh Mun	0.5	0.5	0.4
46	Khơ mú	1.0	1.1	0.0
47	Chứt	1.0	1.6	0.0
48	Mảng	1.1	1.3	0.0
49	Cơ Lao	2.9	3.0	0.0
50	Si La	0.8	1.0	0.0
51	Rơ Măm	4.9	5.3	0.0
52	Brâu	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	Ơ Đu	4.5	4.8	0.0

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households connected to internet (%)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	15.76	14.5	19.24
	Kinh	17.71	16.64	20.47
II	53 EM groups	6.50	5.82	11.81
1	Hoa	47.20	44.67	51.47
Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet from 10% to 20%				
2	Lô Lô	4.90	3.17	20.47
3	Tày	9.80	8.72	17.88
4	Ngái	17.10	18.66	14.58
5	Pu Péo	5.20	4.86	14.19
6	Bố Y	3.10	2.18	13.96
7	Cơ Lao	2.50	2.12	10.50
Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet from 5% to under 10%				
8	Nùng	5.40	4.96	9.73
9	Sán Dìu	7.90	8.13	8.02
10	Giáy	3.10	2.71	7.32
11	Chăm	7.70	8.14	6.72
12	Pà Thên	1.40	1.25	5.52
Percentage of female-headed households connected to internet under 5%				
13	Mạ	3.90	3.57	4.90
14	Mường	3.70	3.66	4.89

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households connected to internet (%)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
15	Thái	2.70	2.54	4.44
16	Tà-ôi	2.30	2.09	4.40
17	Sán Chay	2.30	2.28	3.56
18	La Chí	1.50	1.47	3.48
19	Cơ Tu	2.30	2.22	3.46
20	Cống	1.10	0.81	3.41
21	Cơ Ho	2.70	2.53	3.31
22	Lự	2.00	1.95	3.22
23	Chơ Ro	2.90	2.83	2.90
24	Khmer	4.10	4.73	2.81
25	Bru Vân Kiều	1.20	1.23	2.37
26	Thổ	2.40	2.61	2.28
27	La Ha	0.50	0.34	2.21
28	Ê Đê	2.50	2.69	1.98
29	Lào	1.50	1.42	1.88
30	Dao	1.60	1.54	1.81
31	Phù Lá	0.80	0.70	1.47
32	Mnông	1.70	1.73	1.39
33	Ra-glai	0.90	0.75	1.21
34	Gia Rai	1.20	1.25	1.02
35	Co	0.80	0.75	1.02

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households connected to internet (%)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
36	Gié Triêng	1.20	1.26	1.01
37	Xơ Đăng	0.50	0.43	0.94
38	Ba Na	0.60	0.58	0.92
39	Hrê	0.90	0.95	0.86
40	Chu Ru	1.30	2.22	0.78
41	Mông	0.60	0.67	0.56
42	Hà Nhi	0.90	1.04	0.48
43	La Hủ	0.20	0.21	0.23
Percentage of female-headed households without internet connection 0%				
44	Xtiêng	0.70	1.08	0.00
45	Khơ mú	0.10	0.18	0.00
46	Xinh Mun	0.10	0.09	0.00
47	Kháng	0.20	0.19	0.00
48	Chứt	0.70	0.96	0.00
49	Mảng	0.50	0.59	0.00
50	Sì La	1.00	1.05	0.00
51	Rơ Măm	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Ơ đớ	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	2.00	2.41	0.00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households use grid electricity for lighting		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	98.26	97.91	99.22
	Kinh	99.48	99.46	99.53
II	53 EM groups	96.37	96.07	97.70
Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting 100%				
1	Hoa	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Ngái	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Khmer	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Chơ Ro	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Sán Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Thổ	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Sí La	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Sán Chay	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Tày	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Mường	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Lự	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting from 90% to under100%				
12	Cơ Ho	99.51	99.60	99.29
13	Nùng	97.86	97.55	99.80
14	Chăm	99.17	99.24	99.01
15	Ra-glai	98.60	98.47	98.87

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households use grid electricity for lighting		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
16	Ê Đê	98.80	98.82	98.70
17	Tà-ôi	96.92	96.76	97.76
18	Mạ	98.47	98.74	97.59
19	Gia Rai	97.86	97.93	97.58
20	Ba Na	97.77	97.83	97.50
21	Chu Ru	96.88	97.31	96.67
22	Brâu	95.71	95.24	96.50
23	Lào	93.70	93.35	96.06
24	Xtiêng	96.64	96.93	95.99
25	Hrê	95.68	95.61	95.98
26	Thái	93.70	93.39	95.97
27	Giáy	95.04	94.93	95.92
28	Gié Triêng	95.74	95.85	95.32
29	Cống	78.69	74.80	94.85
30	Mnông	94.92	95.02	94.46
31	Bố Y	91.13	90.86	93.51
32	Ơ Đu	97.86	98.21	93.30
33	Co	92.02	91.75	93.30
34	Cơ Tu	92.18	92.05	93.13
<i>Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting from 80% to under90%</i>				
35	Bru Vân Kiều	91.04	91.27	89.42
36	Phù Lá	85.71	85.31	89.33

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households use grid electricity for lighting		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
37	Dao	83.69	83.19	89.29
38	Xơ Đăng	86.19	85.73	88.33
39	Chứt	86.84	86.54	88.13
40	La Chí	82.13	81.71	87.61
41	Cơ Lao	68.61	68.03	87.27
42	La Ha	86.91	87.17	84.45
Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting from 70% to under 80%				
43	Rơ Măm	82.75	82.30	78.56
44	Xinh Mun	72.59	71.98	78.01
45	Pà Thên	76.63	76.58	77.45
46	Pu Péo	77.15	77.17	77.09
47	Mông	69.87	69.62	73.97
Percentage of female-headed households use grid electricity for lighting under 70%				
48	Hà Nhì	71.87	72.34	68.94
49	Kháng	78.86	80.03	68.56
50	Lô Lô	46.35	43.20	67.40
51	Khơ mú	58.32	57.56	66.12
52	La Hủ	48.02	47.03	52.57
53	Mảng	42.09	41.43	45.78

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

Unit: Km

No	Ethnicity	Distance to primary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	2.50	2.62	1.97
<i>Household headed by female having distance to primary school of over 10km</i>				
1	Sì La	17.90	17.70	18.64
2	Mãng	14.50	14.48	14.59
Female-headed households with distance of 5km-10km away from primary schools				
3	Cống	5.70	5.47	6.60
4	Hà Nhi	6.10	6.23	5.26
<i>Household headed by female having distance to primary school from 5km to under 10km</i>				
5	Khơ mú	4.00	3.97	4.27
6	Mông	4.80	4.84	4.22
7	La Ha	5.50	5.63	4.20
8	La Hủ	5.00	5.20	4.12
9	Kháng	3.50	3.47	3.73
10	Dao	4.00	4.03	3.63
11	Pà Thèn	3.40	3.40	3.44
12	Chứt	2.00	1.68	3.40
13	La Chí	2.90	2.90	2.91
14	Xinh Mun	2.90	2.91	2.79
15	Xtiêng	2.70	2.68	2.74

No	Ethnicity	Distance to primary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
16	Lô Lô	3.10	3.16	2.72
17	Rơ Măm	2.40	2.38	2.69
18	Bố Y	3.10	3.15	2.68
19	Co	2.70	2.71	2.63
20	Hrê	2.60	2.61	2.54
21	Chu Ru	2.50	2.51	2.49
22	Sán Chay	2.50	2.51	2.42
23	Cơ Tu	2.70	2.75	2.37
24	Mạ	2.00	1.90	2.34
25	Nùng	2.60	2.65	2.26
26	Mường	2.30	2.31	2.23
27	Xơ Đăng	2.30	2.32	2.19
28	Giáy	2.70	2.76	2.19
29	Phù Lá	2.80	2.87	2.16
30	Thái	2.40	2.43	2.14
31	Ngái	2.10	2.09	2.13
32	Lào	2.20	2.21	2.10
33	Ba Na	2.10	2.11	2.06
34	Chơ Ro	2.10	2.15	2.03
35	Thổ	2.10	2.11	2.02
36	Bru Vân Kiều	2.00	2.00	1.97

No	Ethnicity	Distance to primary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
37	Gié Triêng	2.00	2.01	1.95
38	Tày	2.20	2.26	1.92
39	Sán Dìu	2.00	2.02	1.89
40	Pu Péo	2.30	2.46	1.73
41	Mnông	1.70	1.71	1.64
42	Cơ Ho	1.70	1.73	1.63
43	Ê Đê	1.50	1.47	1.63
44	Tà-ôi	1.60	1.60	1.62
45	Khmer	1.60	1.61	1.59
46	Cơ Lao	3.80	3.89	1.54
47	Gia Rai	1.60	1.63	1.49
48	Ra-glai	1.50	1.53	1.42
49	Lự	1.30	1.30	1.39
50	Chăm	1.40	1.46	1.26
51	Hoa	1.50	1.65	1.22
52	Brâu	1.00	1.00	1.01
53	Ơ Đu	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: Km

No	Ethnicity	Distance to lower secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	3.6	3.8	2.8
<i>Household headed by female having distance to lower secondary school from 10km to 20km</i>				
1	Sí La	17.9	17.7	18.7
2	Mảng	15.3	15.4	14.7
<i>Household headed by female having distance to lower secondary school from 5km to under 10km</i>				
3	Hà Nhi	8.5	8.5	8.8
4	La Hủ	8.1	8.3	7.3
5	La Ha	8.5	8.6	7.2
6	Khơ mú	7.1	7.1	7.0
7	Cống	10.5	11.5	6.4
8	Mông	7.1	7.2	6.2
9	Xinh Mun	5.3	5.3	5.2
10	Chút	4.8	4.7	5.2
11	Dao	5.8	5.9	5.1
<i>Household headed by female having distance to lower secondary school under 5km</i>				
12	Co	4.9	4.9	4.9
13	Lô Lô	9.4	10.1	4.9
14	Pà Thên	4.7	4.7	4.8
15	Xtiêng	5.0	5.1	4.7

No	Ethnicity	Distance to lower secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
16	Kháng	5.4	5.5	4.7
17	Phù Lá	4.9	4.9	4.5
18	Lào	4.3	4.3	4.4
19	Ngái	3.7	3.6	4.3
20	Cơ Tu	4.6	4.6	4.3
21	Pu Péo	3.4	3.2	4.2
22	Xơ Đăng	4.6	4.7	4.2
23	Bru Vân Kiều	4.2	4.2	4.0
24	Chu Ru	4.0	4.0	4.0
25	Cơ Lao	4.6	4.6	3.7
26	Hrê	3.7	3.7	3.5
27	Thái	3.9	4.0	3.4
28	Thổ	3.6	3.6	3.4
29	Mạ	3.0	2.9	3.3
30	La Chí	3.5	3.5	3.2
31	Gié Triêng	3.3	3.3	3.2
32	Mnông	3.1	3.1	3.2
33	Ba Na	3.4	3.4	3.2
34	Sán Chay	3.4	3.4	3.2
35	Bố Y	3.6	3.7	3.2
36	Tà-ôi	3.2	3.2	3.1

No	Ethnicity	Distance to lower secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
37	Nùng	3.6	3.7	3.0
38	Ra-glai	3.0	3.0	3.0
39	Rơ Măm	3.0	3.0	3.0
40	Chơ Ro	3.0	3.1	2.9
41	Mường	3.0	3.0	2.8
42	Giáy	3.2	3.3	2.7
43	Gia Rai	2.8	2.8	2.7
44	Sán Dìu	2.8	2.8	2.7
45	Khmer	2.7	2.7	2.6
46	Lự	2.8	2.8	2.5
47	Ê Đê	2.5	2.5	2.5
48	Tày	2.8	2.9	2.4
49	Chăm	2.6	2.7	2.3
50	Cơ Ho	2.3	2.3	2.3
51	Ơ Đu	2.0	2.0	2.0
52	Hoa	2.1	2.4	1.6
53	Brâu	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: Km

No	Ethnicity	Distance to upper secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	11.7	12.4	8.5
<i>Household headed by female having distance to upper secondary school of over 30km</i>				
1	Ơ Đu	70.0	70.0	70.0
2	Rơ Măm	59.5	60.0	54.1
3	Mảng	33.9	34.2	31.9
4	Cống	36.8	38.1	31.7
5	La Hủ	33.2	33.6	31.4
6	Hà Nhi	30.2	30.1	30.6
<i>Household headed by female having distance to upper secondary school from 20km to under 30km</i>				
7	La Ha	29.3	29.4	27.9
8	Chút	26.1	26.5	24.5
9	Sí La	23.5	23.4	23.9
10	Khơ mú	28.7	29.2	23.2
11	Kháng	23.0	23.1	22.1
12	Bru Vân Kiều	18.6	18.2	21.6
13	La Chí	23.1	23.2	21.6
14	Pu Péo	26.3	27.6	21.5
15	Mông	23.3	23.4	21.2
<i>Household headed by female having distance to upper secondary school from 10km to under 20km</i>				
16	Xinh Mun	19.0	19.1	17.9
17	Xơ Đăng	18.6	18.8	17.5
18	Phù Lá	17.8	17.9	17.2
19	Lào	17.2	17.3	16.4

No	Ethnicity	Distance to upper secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
20	Cơ Lao	20.5	20.7	16.3
21	Co	17.1	17.4	15.8
22	Dao	17.1	17.2	15.7
23	Gié Triêng	15.1	15.3	14.4
24	Pà Thên	14.2	14.3	13.4
25	Thái	15.1	15.4	12.8
26	Cơ Tu	14.0	14.2	12.7
27	Ba Na	14.2	14.6	12.4
28	Ra-glai	12.3	12.4	12.2
29	Brâu	12.0	12.0	12.0
30	Lô Lô	17.5	18.4	11.4
31	Chu Ru	11.6	12.1	11.4
32	Mnông	11.0	11.0	11.2
33	Xtiêng	10.5	10.3	11.0
34	Giáy	12.2	12.4	10.3
35	Hrê	10.9	11.1	10.1
36	Sán Chay	11.3	11.5	10.0
<i>Household headed by female having distance to upper secondary school under 10km</i>				
37	Cơ Ho	10.1	10.5	9.1
38	Mạ	9.6	9.7	9.1
39	Thổ	9.7	9.9	8.8
40	Lự	10.1	10.1	8.7
41	Nùng	10.8	11.2	8.6
42	Mường	9.3	9.5	8.1
43	Tày	9.8	10.2	8.1

No	Ethnicity	Distance to upper secondary school (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
44	Gia Rai	8.2	8.3	7.7
45	Ê Đê	7.7	7.7	7.5
46	Bố Y	9.7	10.0	7.3
47	Sán Dìu	6.8	6.8	6.5
48	Tà-ôi	6.6	6.7	6.3
49	Chơ Ro	6.3	6.4	6.1
50	Chăm	7.0	7.5	5.9
51	Ngái	4.9	4.8	5.4
52	Khmer	5.3	5.4	5.1
53	Hoa	3.6	4.1	2.6

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*

No	Ethnicity	Distance to medical station (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	3.8	4.0	3.0
<i>Household headed by female having distance to medical station of over 5km</i>				
1	Mảng	15.5	15.6	15.0
2	La Hủ	9.1	9.3	8.0
3	Si La	7.2	7.1	7.4
4	La Ha	8.5	8.6	7.3
5	Hà Nhi	7.4	7.4	7.3
6	Khơ mú	7.3	7.3	6.9
7	Cống	11.2	12.3	6.8
8	Mông	7.3	7.4	6.4
9	Dao	6.2	6.3	5.5
10	Xinh Mun	5.5	5.5	5.5
11	Phù Lá	5.4	5.4	5.3
12	Lô Lô	10.0	10.7	5.2
13	Pà Thên	5.0	5.0	5.0
<i>Household headed by female having distance to medical station under 5km</i>				
14	Chứt	4.4	4.3	4.9

15	Xtiêng	5.1	5.3	4.7
16	Kháng	5.4	5.5	4.7
17	Pu Péo	4.2	4.1	4.5
18	Chu Ru	4.4	4.4	4.4
19	Lào	4.1	4.1	4.0
20	Co	4.4	4.5	4.0
21	Ngái	3.4	3.3	3.9
22	Bru Vân Kiều	4.0	4.0	3.8
23	Cơ Lao	4.5	4.5	3.8
24	Mạ	3.4	3.3	3.7
25	Xơ Đăng	4.1	4.2	3.7
26	Thái	4.1	4.2	3.7
27	Mnông	3.2	3.2	3.4
28	Thổ	3.6	3.6	3.4
29	La Chí	3.5	3.5	3.3
30	Sán Chay	3.6	3.6	3.3
31	Hrê	3.4	3.4	3.3
32	Ba Na	3.3	3.3	3.1
33	Nùng	3.7	3.8	3.1
34	Rơ Măm	3.9	4.0	3.0
35	Cơ Tu	3.3	3.3	3.0

36	Bố Y	3.8	3.9	2.9
37	Ê Đê	2.8	2.8	2.9
38	Lự	2.9	2.9	2.8
39	Mường	3.1	3.1	2.8
40	Chơ Ro	3.0	3.1	2.8
41	Gié Triêng	2.9	2.9	2.8
42	Khmer	2.9	3.0	2.8
43	Giáy	3.3	3.4	2.7
44	Cơ Ho	2.6	2.6	2.7
45	Sán Dìu	2.8	2.8	2.6
46	Gia Rai	2.7	2.7	2.6
47	Ra-glai	2.5	2.5	2.5
48	Tày	2.9	3.0	2.5
49	Chăm	2.6	2.7	2.3
50	Ơ Đu	2.0	2.0	2.0
51	Tà-ôi	2.3	2.4	2.0
52	Hoa	2.1	2.4	1.5
53	Brâu	1.1	1.2	1.0

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 2.7e: 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

No	Ethnicity	Distance to hospital (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	16.7	17.6	12.7
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the hospital of 30km and above</i>				
1	Ơ Đu	72.0	72.0	72.0
2	Rơ Măm	60.1	60.1	60.0
3	Hà Nhi	53.8	54.4	50.1
4	Chứt	48.0	48.7	45.0
5	Lự	29.4	29.3	35.4
6	La Hủ	39.2	40.2	34.8
7	Xinh Mun	33.3	33.4	32.7
8	Mảng	33.6	33.9	31.8
9	Bru Vân Kiều	28.8	28.4	31.7
10	La Ha	32.6	32.7	31.2
11	Cống	37.6	39.2	31.2
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the hospital from 20km to under 30km</i>				
12	Chu Ru	29.4	29.6	29.3
13	Kháng	31.3	31.6	28.8
14	Lào	24.8	24.3	28.3
15	Khơ mú	31.5	31.9	27.0
16	Mông	27.8	27.9	26.3

17	Sì La	23.5	23.4	23.7
18	La Chí	26.3	26.5	23.3
19	Phù Lá	22.7	22.7	22.7
20	Dao	24.6	24.8	22.7
21	Gié Triêng	22.4	22.5	22.1
22	Cơ Tu	20.9	20.8	21.8
23	Pu Péo	26.8	28.2	21.7
24	Tà-ôi	22.6	23.0	20.3
25	Cơ Lao	23.2	23.3	20.1

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

26	Xơ Đăng	21.0	21.3	19.8
27	Mạ	18.6	18.3	19.5
28	Pà Thên	20.0	20.0	19.3
29	Thái	20.5	20.8	18.2
30	Mnông	17.8	17.7	18.2
31	Ba Na	18.1	18.4	16.6
32	Xtiêng	16.7	17.0	15.9
33	Cơ	17.0	17.2	15.9
34	Sán Chay	17.0	17.2	15.9
35	Cơ Ho	17.8	18.6	15.7
36	Hrê	17.1	17.4	15.7
37	Mường	16.3	16.5	15.1
38	Thổ	15.8	16.0	14.7
39	Giáy	16.1	16.3	14.5

40	Lô Lô	22.3	23.6	13.2
41	Ra-glai	12.6	12.4	13.1
42	Gia Rai	13.7	13.9	12.7
43	Tày	15.0	15.6	12.2
44	Ê Đê	12.7	12.9	12.1
45	Nùng	14.5	14.9	12.0
46	Brâu	11.9	11.8	12.0
47	Chơ Ro	11.4	11.5	11.3
48	Sán Diu	10.6	10.7	10.3
49	Bố Y	11.8	12.0	10.1
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the hospital under 10km</i>				
50	Ngái	9.0	8.8	9.8
51	Khmer	8.6	8.8	8.2
52	Chăm	9.2	9.8	7.8
53	Hoa	5.3	6.4	3.4

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 2.7g: 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

Unit: Km

No	Ethnicity	Distance to the markets, business centres (km)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	9.1	9.7	6.6
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the market, business centre of over 30km</i>				
1	Ố Đu	70.1	70.0	71.6
2	Rơ Măm	58.3	58.7	53.0
3	Hà Nhi	39.0	39.0	39.1
4	Cống	34.7	35.8	30.3
5	Lự	25.9	25.8	28.1
6	Mảng	29.7	30.3	26.5
7	La Hủ	27.9	28.8	23.9
8	Gié Triêng	23.5	23.5	23.6
9	Sí La	23.5	23.6	23.3
10	La Ha	23.6	23.8	22.1
11	Khơ mú	25.7	26.1	21.2
12	Xơ Đăng	21.2	21.3	21.0
13	Co	22.1	22.4	20.6
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the market, business centre from 20km to under 30km</i>				
14	Cơ Tu	20.7	20.9	19.3
15	Bru Vân Kiều	18.9	18.9	19.1
16	Tà-ôi	20.9	21.3	18.6

17	Xinh Mun	19.2	19.3	18.6
18	Mạ	16.2	15.9	17.0
19	Mông	17.0	17.1	15.7
20	Kháng	18.9	19.3	15.5
21	Chút	15.3	15.5	14.6
22	Lào	15.8	16.0	14.2
23	Ba Na	14.6	14.9	13.2
24	Brâu	12.0	12.0	12.0
25	Dao	12.1	12.2	10.7
26	Thái	12.0	12.2	10.4
27	Phù Lá	11.4	11.5	10.2
<i>Household headed by female having distance to the market, business centre under 10km</i>				
28	La Chí	13.8	14.1	9.9
29	Xtiêng	9.9	10.0	9.7
30	Cơ Ho	11.5	12.2	9.6
31	Hrê	10.3	10.6	9.0
32	Mnông	8.5	8.5	8.5
33	Gia Rai	8.8	9.0	8.2
34	Ra-glai	7.4	7.3	7.7
35	Chu Ru	9.7	14.6	7.3
36	Lô Lô	12.6	13.4	6.9
37	Thổ	7.1	7.3	6.2
38	Giáy	7.2	7.3	6.2
39	Pà Thên	6.3	6.3	5.9

40	Nùng	7.6	7.9	5.7
41	Tày	6.6	6.8	5.4
42	Bố Y	5.9	6.0	5.4
43	Sán Chay	6.6	6.8	5.3
44	Mường	5.9	6.1	5.0
45	Ê Đê	5.0	5.0	4.8
46	Sán Diu	4.6	4.6	4.6
47	Ngái	4.6	4.6	4.4
48	Cơ Lao	11.1	11.4	4.3
49	Chăm	3.8	4.0	3.3
50	Pu Péo	4.2	4.5	3.2
51	Khmer	3.4	3.5	3.2
52	Chơ Ro	3.2	3.3	3.0
53	Hoa	2.4	2.8	1.6

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

Unit: (%)

No	Ethnicity	EM households			Kinh households (VHLS 2014)		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
1	Tractor, soil cultivator	14.05	15.67	6.50	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Grain milling machine	9.00	10.29	2.98	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Water pump	34.10	35.25	28.70	53.15	57.39	42.17
4	Car	1.47	1.49	1.37	2.03	2.17	1.66
5	Motorcycle	80.59	83.45	67.30	83.63	87.77	72.88
6	Television set	84.86	85.40	82.36	94.80	96.18	91.24
7	Electric fan	75.18	75.10	75.50	93.45	94.03	91.95
8	Refrigerator	32.16	31.90	33.37	66.68	68.84	61.09
9	Water dispenser	4.73	2.05	36.32	26.64	27.46	24.48
10	Washing machine	8.07	6.87	13.67	32.90	32.92	32.85
11	Air conditioner	2.77	2.15	5.66	14.77	13.18	18.89

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 3.2: Percentage of EM households possessing television sets by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS)	92.91	93.96	89.98
	Kinh	94.80	96.18	91.24
II	53 EM groups	84.86	85.40	82.36
<i>Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing television sets from 50% and above</i>				
1	Hoa	97.93	97.97	97.85
2	Ngái	93.65	93.19	95.92
3	Ơ Đu	84.16	83.32	95.22
4	Pu Péo	89.77	88.36	94.82
5	Rơ Măm	93.94	92.94	94.76
6	Tày	93.79	94.41	90.88
7	Bố Y	89.14	89.11	89.43
8	Nùng	89.95	90.18	88.48
9	Chơ Ro	87.87	88.46	87.04
10	Mường	91.94	92.85	86.96
11	Chu Ru	87.58	90.15	86.32
12	Giáy	89.24	89.63	86.14
13	Sán Diu	95.60	97.02	86.07
14	Chăm	89.62	91.15	86.06

15	Cơ Ho	89.52	91.14	85.40
16	Thổ	89.54	90.58	84.12
17	Sán Chay	92.13	93.28	83.94
18	Ê Đê	88.90	90.64	81.92
19	Khmer	87.17	89.55	81.64
20	Mạ	85.02	86.89	78.75
21	Lự	91.37	91.70	77.44
22	Lào	86.76	88.13	77.29
23	Thái	86.91	88.23	77.05
24	Tà-ôi	82.19	83.33	76.12
25	La Chí	68.95	68.45	75.61
26	Ra-glai	80.91	83.96	74.00
27	Gia Rai	83.96	86.60	73.57
28	Dao	77.99	78.43	73.06
29	Gié Triêng	80.37	82.45	72.23
30	Cống	69.00	68.52	71.51
31	Xtiêng	79.75	83.40	71.11
32	Ba Na	78.58	80.54	69.67
33	Phù Lá	76.53	77.32	69.49
34	Mnông	79.21	81.57	68.66
35	Cơ Tu	78.69	80.10	68.64

36	Lô Lô	43.56	40.30	65.34
37	Sí La	75.90	78.53	64.73
38	Brâu	73.91	79.82	64.11
39	Pà Thên	74.29	75.23	60.34
40	Hrê	74.56	78.18	58.84
41	Cơ Lao	47.14	46.80	58.63
42	La Ha	78.81	81.07	56.83
43	Bru Vân Kiều	70.00	71.98	56.22
44	Hà Nhì	71.67	74.34	54.94
45	Xơ Đăng	64.50	66.72	54.27
Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing television sets under 50%				
46	Kháng	69.06	71.31	49.32
47	Co	59.84	62.96	44.18
48	Mông	50.04	50.41	44.04
49	Chứt	47.52	48.94	41.39
50	Khơ mú	53.60	54.81	41.29
51	Xinh Mun	60.37	62.74	39.37
52	La Hủ	29.89	32.56	17.87
53	Mảng	36.85	40.83	14.50

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS)	83.04	86.99	72.1
	Kinh	83.63	87.77	72.88
II	53 EM groups	80.59	83.45	67.30
Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing motorcycles from 50% and above				
1	Hoa	92.65	95.00	88.42
2	Chu Ru	85.84	90.62	83.49
3	Cơ Ho	89.05	92.18	81.06
4	Mạ	89.92	92.90	79.91
5	Chơ Ro	82.54	87.32	75.57
6	Nùng	87.10	89.03	74.85
7	Tày	86.66	89.19	74.81
8	Pà Thẻn	89.57	90.63	73.99
9	Xtiêng	85.45	90.34	73.88
10	Cống	71.83	72.10	71.46
11	Ê Đê	84.18	87.74	69.95
12	Pu Péo	72.73	73.53	69.87
13	Sán Dìu	89.58	92.67	68.84

14	Gia Rai	83.13	86.75	68.83
15	Dao	85.00	86.46	68.63
16	Ba Na	81.31	84.24	67.98
17	Bố Y	87.01	89.20	67.80
18	Chăm	82.04	88.17	67.78
19	La Chí	63.36	63.03	67.73
20	Sán Chay	84.84	87.70	64.62
21	Giáy	83.96	86.43	64.32
22	Mường	82.24	85.69	63.47
23	Brâu	68.84	73.11	61.75
24	Thổ	78.87	82.25	61.31
25	Ngái	85.71	90.74	61.11
26	Lô Lô	69.32	70.72	59.12
27	Mnông	73.07	76.22	58.99
28	Khmer	68.54	72.90	58.39
29	Thái	79.46	82.40	57.34
30	Lự	86.09	86.84	54.87
31	Ra-glai	68.10	73.96	54.84
32	Gié Triêng	74.09	79.12	54.31
33	Mông	75.26	76.62	53.39
34	Lào	73.28	76.23	52.98

35	Phù Lá	63.92	65.42	50.60
36	Cơ Lao	52.09	52.25	50.31
Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing motorcycles under 50%				
37	Hà Nhì	69.19	72.39	49.16
38	Tà-ôi	61.85	64.74	46.49
39	Hrê	71.00	76.68	46.26
40	Cơ Tu	65.56	68.28	46.22
41	Xơ Đăng	59.78	62.73	46.22
42	Bru Vân Kiều	62.85	65.71	42.89
43	Kháng	67.37	70.40	40.65
44	Si La	63.59	69.79	39.86
45	Xinh Mun	69.21	72.80	37.40
46	La Ha	67.61	70.77	36.90
47	Rơ Măm	75.00	77.79	35.37
48	Co	55.93	60.49	33.06
49	Ơ Đu	44.55	45.55	31.51
50	Chứt	35.05	35.88	31.45
51	Khơ mú	50.79	52.83	30.12
52	La Hủ	34.51	38.31	17.37
53	Mảng	35.37	38.84	15.90

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	14.05	15.67	6.50
<i>Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators from 10% and above</i>				
1	Chu Ru	44.95	49.91	42.51
2	Ê Đê	46.30	50.10	31.10
3	Lự	29.02	29.09	25.91
4	Nùng	30.68	32.82	17.13
5	Dao	23.67	24.56	13.71
6	Gia Rai	20.10	21.81	13.34
7	Tày	28.12	31.33	13.15
8	Pu Péo	19.32	21.11	12.95
9	Cơ Ho	18.38	20.58	12.79
10	Mnông	25.22	28.05	12.57
11	Lào	19.02	20.12	11.42
12	Sán Chay	23.36	25.08	11.14
<i>Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing tractors/soil cultivators under 10%</i>				
13	La Chí	7.82	7.96	5.67
14	Bố Y	11.84	12.66	4.68
15	Ba Na	8.03	8.82	4.44

16	Giáy	15.67	17.18	3.72
17	Sán Dìu	8.40	9.11	3.61
18	Mường	9.85	11.05	3.33
19	Brâu	5.07	6.77	2.25
20	Chăm	3.32	3.79	2.22
21	Mông	4.66	4.82	2.09
22	Xtiêng	4.09	4.95	2.05
23	Thái	8.25	9.08	2.04
24	Cống	3.21	3.52	2.02
25	Xinh Mun	6.44	6.94	2.01
26	Bru Vân Kiều	2.43	2.49	2.01
27	Mạ	6.58	7.98	1.88
28	Kháng	3.09	3.28	1.37
29	Phù Lá	1.67	1.70	1.34
30	Xơ Đăng	2.37	2.60	1.31
31	Chơ Ro	3.07	4.30	1.26
32	Pà Thẻn	12.63	13.41	1.14
33	Khmer	2.15	2.61	1.08
34	Khơ mú	3.71	3.97	1.05
35	Lô Lô	6.16	6.91	0.99
36	Hà Nhì	2.62	2.91	0.75

37	Gié Triêng	1.25	1.40	0.66
38	Tà-ôi	0.81	0.85	0.62
39	Thổ	1.55	1.73	0.59
40	Hoa	1.91	2.69	0.51
41	Hrê	1.43	1.64	0.50
42	La Hủ	0.25	0.21	0.46
43	Ra-glai	1.15	1.53	0.30
44	Co	0.46	0.51	0.22
45	Cơ Tu	0.41	0.45	0.10
46	La Ha	1.83	2.01	0.00
47	Ngái	3.97	4.78	0.00
48	Chứt	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Mảng	0.11	0.13	0.00
50	Cơ Lao	4.02	4.18	0.00
51	Si La	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Rơ Măm	3.03	3.27	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
	53 EM groups	9.00	10.29	2.98
<i>Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing grain milling machines from 10% and above</i>				
1	La Chí	43.41	42.62	54.31
2	Pu Péo	33.52	32.13	38.49
3	Lự	31.62	31.76	25.82
4	Bố Y	35.36	37.04	20.73
5	Nùng	19.34	20.57	11.51
6	Lào	25.61	27.67	11.39
<i>Percentage of EM household headed by females possessing grain milling machines under 10%</i>				
7	Hà Nhi	11.32	11.88	7.77
8	Dao	16.77	17.59	7.55
9	Mông	14.61	15.06	7.39
10	Xinh Mun	19.93	21.35	7.34
11	Lô Lô	28.33	31.51	6.43
12	Tày	12.44	13.79	6.15
13	Phù Lá	9.75	10.18	6.01
14	Kháng	12.91	13.69	5.98

15	Ê Đê	8.95	9.89	5.16
16	Mạ	7.22	8.14	4.12
17	Cơ Ho	8.47	10.18	4.10
18	Thái	15.36	16.86	4.07
19	Giáy	12.62	13.76	3.56
20	Cống	11.91	14.19	2.98
21	Pà Thên	4.40	4.55	2.24
22	Sán Chay	8.67	9.59	2.13
23	Khơ mú	8.40	9.05	1.81
24	Hrê	2.74	3.07	1.31
25	Bru Vân Kiều	1.11	1.09	1.23
26	La Ha	10.91	11.92	1.06
27	Mường	4.23	4.81	1.03
28	La Hủ	2.27	2.56	0.96
29	Mnông	1.65	1.82	0.91
30	Sán Diu	2.01	2.18	0.83
31	Mảng	1.70	1.86	0.80
32	Hoa	2.18	2.97	0.74
33	Tà-ôi	1.23	1.33	0.70
34	Chu Ru	1.18	2.32	0.62
35	Gia Rai	0.92	1.00	0.58

36	Ba Na	0.71	0.74	0.55
37	Chơ Ro	0.57	0.66	0.45
38	Chăm	0.69	0.82	0.38
39	Thổ	0.80	0.89	0.32
40	Gié Triêng	1.03	1.23	0.26
41	Xơ Đăng	0.90	1.05	0.22
42	Co	0.14	0.15	0.11
43	Cơ Tu	1.66	1.88	0.11
44	Khmer	0.23	0.30	0.07
45	Ra-glai	0.11	0.13	0.07
46	Xtiêng	0.31	0.45	0.00
47	Ngái	3.97	4.78	0.00
48	Chứt	1.61	1.99	0.00
49	Cơ Lao	21.48	22.32	0.00
50	Sí La	1.54	1.96	0.00
51	Rơ Măm	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Brâu	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	6.93	7.46	0.00

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
I	Whole country (VHLSS)	49.48	52.9	40.00
	Kinh	53.15	57.39	42.17
II	53 EM groups	34.10	35.25	28.70
<i>Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing water pumps from 10% and above</i>				
1	Sán Dìu	77.46	79.13	66.25
2	Sán Chay	60.64	61.45	54.85
3	Xtiêng	56.62	57.83	53.76
4	Ngái	61.90	64.40	49.70
5	Mường	53.81	54.57	49.69
6	Ê Đê	55.50	57.49	47.52
7	Thổ	53.50	54.83	46.61
8	Nùng	50.06	50.94	44.49
9	Gia Rai	53.22	55.55	43.99
10	Chu Ru	40.55	43.13	39.28
11	Tày	45.08	46.60	37.97
12	Chơ Ro	39.81	42.87	35.35
13	Cơ Lao	8.50	7.53	34.94
14	Cơ Ho	33.00	34.34	29.56

15	Ba Na	34.21	35.55	28.11
16	Lô Lô	6.72	4.13	24.27
17	Pu Péo	16.48	14.73	22.71
18	Mnông	29.63	31.19	22.67
19	Hoa	31.46	36.56	22.27
20	Mạ	28.78	30.75	22.16
21	Dao	22.27	22.37	21.12
22	Gié Triêng	20.36	20.65	19.23
23	Thái	24.29	25.10	18.23
24	Khmer	25.11	28.29	17.71
25	Hrê	22.66	24.40	15.10
26	Bố Y	11.84	11.55	14.42
27	Chứt	7.94	6.73	13.14
28	Xơ Đăng	16.64	17.62	12.13
29	Pà Thẻn	10.43	10.39	10.95
30	Phù Lá	10.86	10.87	10.80
31	Lào	18.13	19.21	10.72
Percentage of EM households headed by females possessing water pumps under 10%				
32	Lự	13.76	13.86	9.64
33	Giáy	13.68	14.21	9.45
34	Bru Vân Kiều	11.24	11.74	7.71

35	Chăm	10.27	11.78	6.75
36	Tà-ôi	5.92	6.34	3.70
37	Ra-glai	5.33	6.13	3.51
38	Mông	4.56	4.64	3.28
39	Cơ Tù	4.14	4.29	3.11
40	Co	3.63	3.85	2.53
41	Khơ mú	3.51	3.62	2.36
42	La Chí	5.86	6.13	1.99
43	La Ha	3.46	3.61	1.97
44	Xinh Mun	5.83	6.36	1.12
45	Hà Nhì	0.99	0.99	1.01
46	Cống	1.13	1.17	1.00
47	Kháng	0.83	0.82	0.96
48	La Hủ	0.04	0.05	0.00
49	Mảng	0.23	0.27	0.00
50	Sì La	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Rơ Măm	55.30	0.00	0.00
52	Brâu	60.87	0.00	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	4.95	5.33	0.00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

PART 4: EMPLOYMENT

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of employed EM workers aged 15 and above		
		Overall	Male	Female
A	Whole country (LFS 2014)	76.76	80.94	72.90
	Kinh	74.92	79.10	71.10
B	53 EM groups	87.55	91.81	83.41
<i>Employment rate from 90% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Mông	98.13	99.68	96.60
2	Cơ Lao	98.10	98.94	97.19
3	Xinh Mun	97.58	99.71	95.55
4	La Ha	96.76	99.45	94.24
5	Lô Lô	96.67	99.66	93.94
6	Ba Na	96.61	98.63	94.66
7	Khơ mú	96.56	97.65	95.48
8	La Chí	96.47	96.87	96.09
9	Phù Lá	96.01	98.13	93.83
10	Lự	95.85	96.71	95.02
11	Kháng	95.79	98.03	93.71
12	Pà Thên	95.78	97.59	93.90
13	La Hủ	95.60	97.65	93.51

14	Cống	95.35	96.84	93.91
15	Xơ Đăng	94.11	96.16	92.07
16	Dao	93.73	95.52	91.95
17	Lào	93.66	95.85	91.57
18	Gia Rai	92.55	95.91	89.40
19	Mnông	92.23	96.38	88.24
20	Giáy	92.08	93.49	90.65
21	Rơ Măm	91.91	92.00	91.82
22	Chu Ru	91.72	96.25	87.11
23	Pu Péo	91.46	93.99	89.15
24	Thái	91.29	93.68	88.92
25	Hà Nhì	90.96	93.75	88.17
26	Mường	90.73	93.41	88.22
27	Gié Triêng	90.68	93.14	88.31
28	Si La	90.26	89.12	91.32
29	Mảng	90.22	91.38	89.10
30	Bru Vân Kiều	90.11	92.58	87.66

Employment rate from 80-90% (sort by overall rate)

31	Sán Chay	89.66	92.23	87.05
32	Ê Đê	89.44	94.54	84.58
33	Chứt	89.35	91.61	86.92
34	Ơ Đu	89.29	90.77	87.82
35	Ra-glai	89.18	94.30	84.24
36	Nùng	89.14	91.92	86.42

37	Brâu	89.12	93.66	84.26
38	Thổ	88.94	92.11	85.81
39	Mạ	88.32	93.60	83.27
40	Bố Y	88.26	94.54	82.49
41	Cơ Ho	88.21	94.04	82.35
42	Hrê	88.07	92.40	83.92
43	Cơ Tu	87.96	90.55	85.46
44	Sán Dìu	87.75	89.21	86.30
45	Tày	87.15	90.01	84.28
46	Tà-ôi	86.75	88.66	84.86
47	Co	86.70	89.80	83.57
48	Chơ Ro	85.05	91.97	78.84
49	Ngái	83.81	88.86	76.70
50	Xtiêng	81.93	89.08	75.38
<i>Employment rate under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
51	Khmer	76.31	86.83	66.50
52	Chăm	74.34	84.79	64.72
53	Hoa	66.89	78.63	55.90

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

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Ethnicity	Structure of employed EM workers aged 15 and above in economic sectors								
		Agriculture			Industry			Service		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (LFS 2014)	45.24	43.19	47.34	23.49	27.65	19.23	31.27	29.15	33.43
	Kinh	38.43	36.18	40.72	26.39	30.98	21.71	35.18	32.84	37.57
II	53 EM groups	81.41	79.16	83.81	8.71	11.03	6.23	9.89	9.82	9.96
<i>Percentage of employed workers in agriculture from 90% and above</i>										
1	Brâu	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Xinh Mun	99.45	99.19	99.72	0.07	0.13	0.02	0.47	0.68	0.27
3	Mông	97.97	97.12	98.84	0.49	0.57	0.41	1.54	2.32	0.75
4	Rơ Măm	97.80	95.65	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	4.35	0.00
5	Kháng	97.74	96.64	98.81	0.38	0.63	0.14	1.88	2.73	1.05
6	La Hủ	97.56	96.47	98.72	0.78	1.24	0.30	1.65	2.29	0.98
7	Ba Na	97.45	96.77	98.14	0.62	0.94	0.30	1.92	2.28	1.56
8	La Ha	97.27	96.13	98.40	0.49	0.94	0.04	2.24	2.93	1.56
9	Khơ mú	97.10	95.22	98.99	1.44	2.66	0.21	1.46	2.12	0.79
10	Xơ Đăng	97.08	96.20	98.00	0.81	1.17	0.43	2.11	2.63	1.57
11	Gia Rai	97.04	96.20	97.89	0.78	1.03	0.52	2.18	2.77	1.59
12	Mằng	96.96	95.44	98.47	2.05	3.30	0.81	0.99	1.26	0.72
13	Mnông	96.73	96.38	97.11	0.95	1.32	0.56	2.32	2.30	2.33
14	Chu Ru	96.11	94.88	97.49	1.14	1.84	0.35	2.75	3.28	2.16

15	La Chí	96.01	93.06	98.92	2.45	4.83	0.10	1.54	2.12	0.98
16	Pà Thèn	95.88	94.23	97.65	1.84	3.11	0.47	2.28	2.66	1.88
17	Phù Lá	95.69	93.62	97.93	2.21	3.77	0.52	2.11	2.62	1.55
18	Ê Đê	95.61	94.92	96.34	1.81	2.61	0.95	2.59	2.47	2.71
19	Cơ Lao	95.41	94.21	96.71	1.96	3.51	0.26	2.64	2.28	3.03
20	Hà Nhi	95.17	92.91	97.57	0.56	0.69	0.42	4.27	6.40	2.02
21	Cơ Ho	94.72	94.65	94.81	1.94	2.02	1.85	3.33	3.33	3.34
22	Chút	94.63	92.81	96.70	0.96	1.56	0.27	4.41	5.63	3.03
23	Gié Triêng	94.37	92.62	96.16	1.07	1.95	0.18	4.56	5.44	3.66
24	Bru Vân Kiều	94.25	92.77	95.79	1.29	2.20	0.35	4.46	5.03	3.87
25	Ơ Đu	94.01	94.07	93.95	0.86	0.85	0.87	5.13	5.09	5.18
26	Dao	93.96	91.91	96.06	3.29	4.81	1.74	2.75	3.28	2.20
27	Lự	93.96	95.06	92.89	2.22	2.10	2.34	3.82	2.84	4.77
28	Mạ	93.90	94.26	93.51	3.10	2.51	3.75	3.00	3.23	2.74
29	Co	93.34	91.49	95.35	1.73	2.47	0.92	4.93	6.03	3.73
30	Lô Lô	92.74	92.56	92.92	1.28	2.17	0.41	5.98	5.27	6.67
31	Cống	92.65	91.92	93.38	0.49	0.71	0.28	6.85	7.37	6.34
32	Hrê	92.54	89.59	95.64	2.17	3.27	1.01	5.30	7.14	3.35
33	Ra-glai	90.34	88.80	92.01	5.48	6.89	3.95	4.18	4.31	4.04

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

34	Thái	89.38	86.23	92.67	5.23	8.00	2.33	5.39	5.77	5.00
35	Bố Y	89.37	86.62	92.25	3.15	5.06	1.14	7.48	8.32	6.60
36	Si La	88.32	87.70	88.89	1.27	1.07	1.47	10.41	11.24	9.64

37	Lào	87.93	82.58	93.27	8.38	13.04	3.74	3.69	4.39	2.99
38	Cơ Tu	87.80	82.76	92.94	3.10	4.96	1.20	9.10	12.27	5.86
39	Nùng	86.42	85.05	87.84	5.74	7.05	4.38	7.84	7.90	7.78
40	Sán Chay	85.95	83.48	88.60	9.93	12.04	7.66	4.12	4.49	3.74
41	Giáy	85.18	80.68	89.88	5.20	8.58	1.66	9.63	10.74	8.46
42	Thổ	80.81	74.33	87.67	13.00	19.40	6.21	6.20	6.27	6.12
43	Tày	80.43	78.95	82.01	6.54	8.97	3.95	13.03	12.08	14.04
44	Xtiêng	80.38	85.38	74.97	15.13	7.70	23.17	4.48	6.91	1.86

Percentage of employed workers in agriculture under 70%

45	Tà-ôi	79.41	72.42	86.66	6.74	9.21	4.18	13.85	18.37	9.16
46	Pu Péo	78.50	84.21	73.00	3.56	4.16	2.99	17.94	11.64	24.01
47	Mường	77.19	70.66	83.69	13.58	19.99	7.20	9.23	9.35	9.10
48	Sán Dìu	66.48	58.10	75.01	22.93	30.68	15.04	10.59	11.23	9.95
49	Ngái	61.00	57.43	66.82	18.17	20.52	14.33	20.83	22.05	18.84
50	Chơ Ro	59.89	69.39	49.97	31.77	20.79	43.24	8.34	9.82	6.80
51	Chăm	59.71	60.88	58.30	16.77	17.05	16.44	23.52	22.08	25.26
52	Khmer	58.36	60.68	55.53	24.23	25.71	22.43	17.41	13.61	22.04
53	Hoa	25.31	26.76	23.39	26.44	27.97	24.43	48.25	45.26	52.18

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

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

Unit: %

No	Occupations	Whole country			Kinh			53 EM Groups		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers in sectors, levels and units	1.23	1.79	0.67	1.33	1.98	0.67	0.86	0.91	0.53
2	High-level experts	5.56	5.11	6.01	6.36	5.86	6.88	1.00	0.82	2.04
3	Medium-level experts	3.34	2.61	4.09	3.72	2.95	4.51	1.19	1.04	2.06
4	Office assistants, staff	2.03	1.92	2.15	2.21	2.09	2.34	0.52	0.50	0.63
5	Service and sales staff	13.47	10.18	16.84	15.29	11.49	19.17	4.37	3.19	11.25
6	Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	8.83	9.39	8.27	9.37	9.81	8.91	17.59	17.73	16.78
7	Manual workers and other relevant occupations	13.35	17.9	8.69	15.28	20.52	9.94	4.92	5.16	3.52
8	Equipment and machine operators and assemblers	5.68	7.11	4.22	6.44	8.02	4.83	1.82	1.87	1.52
9	Unskilled workers	46.2	43.44	49.03	39.66	36.67	42.7	67.66	68.70	61.64
10	Armed force	0.3	0.55	0.05	0.34	0.62	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.02

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

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

Unit: %

No	Qualifications	Overall			Agriculture			Industry			Service		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	33.32	28.38	38.59	36.76	31.40	42.17	22.38	21.35	24.32	14.63	11.99	17.40
1	Ungraduation from primary	27.30	29.05	25.43	28.02	30.13	25.89	29.60	30.07	28.69	19.37	19.17	19.59
2	Primary	23.92	25.99	21.70	24.40	26.52	22.25	27.62	28.76	25.48	16.72	18.63	14.70
3	Lower secondary graduation	9.15	9.96	8.29	8.29	9.16	7.41	13.31	12.29	15.23	12.57	13.80	11.27
4	Upper secondary graduation	0.55	0.84	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.13	1.44	1.62	1.10	2.48	4.33	0.54
5	Elementary vocational training	0.49	0.72	0.25	0.27	0.39	0.14	1.41	1.87	0.53	1.55	2.11	0.96
6	Professional vocational school	2.19	2.14	2.25	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.30	1.27	1.35	12.13	11.56	12.73
7	Vocational college	0.16	0.20	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.43	0.52	0.27	0.60	0.63	0.56
8	Professional vocational college	1.09	0.88	1.31	0.47	0.43	0.51	0.86	0.80	0.98	6.37	4.60	8.24
9	University	1.76	1.77	1.75	0.38	0.44	0.31	1.62	1.43	1.98	13.32	12.92	13.73
10	Master	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.24	0.24
11	Doctor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	Undetermined	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
	Total	99.97	99.97	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.98	99.99	99.97	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Unemployment rate of EM workers		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (LFS 2014)	1.87	1.94	1.79
	Kinh	2.1	2.23	1.97
II	53 EM groups	0.89	0.83	0.96
<i>Unemployment rate from 2% and above</i>				
1	Chăm	3.64	2.95	4.47
2	Bố Y	3.33	0.29	6.33
3	Hoa	2.80	2.71	2.91
4	Xtiêng	2.74	2.24	3.28
5	Khmer	2.55	1.87	3.37
<i>Unemployment rate under 2%</i>				
6	Chơ Ro	1.31	1.09	1.54
7	Cơ Tu	1.26	1.36	1.15
8	Ra-glai	1.24	0.99	1.52
9	Co	1.18	0.84	1.54
10	Chứt	1.08	0.43	1.81
11	Tày	0.94	0.92	0.96
12	Ê Đê	0.89	0.62	1.18
13	Sán Dìu	0.83	1.10	0.55
14	Brâu	0.81	1.48	0.00
15	Tà-ôi	0.79	0.72	0.87

16	Gié Triêng	0.79	0.72	0.86
17	Hrê	0.74	0.55	0.93
18	Gia Rai	0.69	0.76	0.62
19	Nùng	0.67	0.69	0.65
20	Thổ	0.60	0.63	0.56
21	Thái	0.48	0.53	0.42
22	Bru Vân Kiều	0.48	0.54	0.43
23	Mường	0.44	0.41	0.46
24	Sán Chay	0.44	0.46	0.42
25	Hà Nhi	0.43	0.43	0.43
26	Mnông	0.40	0.37	0.44
27	Giáy	0.38	0.49	0.26
28	Cơ Ho	0.36	0.22	0.51
29	Mạ	0.36	0.14	0.59
30	Cống	0.30	0.00	0.59
31	Ngái	0.29	0.00	0.76
32	Xơ Đăng	0.28	0.26	0.29
33	Chu Ru	0.25	0.27	0.23
34	Mảng	0.25	0.10	0.40
35	Ba Na	0.24	0.21	0.26
36	Dao	0.22	0.23	0.21
37	Lào	0.21	0.16	0.27
38	Lự	0.15	0.20	0.10
39	Pà Thén	0.14	0.12	0.17

40	La Hủ	0.10	0.15	0.05
41	Mông	0.09	0.10	0.09
42	Phù Lá	0.09	0.05	0.13
43	Khơ mú	0.07	0.13	0.02
44	Kháng	0.07	0.05	0.08
45	La Ha	0.07	0.07	0.07
46	Lô Lô	0.07	0.15	0.00
47	La Chí	0.04	0.00	0.07
48	Xinh Mun	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Cơ Lao	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Sì La	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Pu Péo	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Rơ Măm	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Ơ Đu	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

Unit: Percentage

No	Regions	Unemployment rate of EM workers		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (LFS 2014)	1.87	1.94	1.79
	Urban	3.13	3.51	2.72
	Rural	1.31	1.24	1.38
II	Kinh (LFS 2014)	2.1	2.23	1.97
	Urban	3.19	3.63	2.71
	Rural	1.53	1.49	1.59
III	53 EM groups	0.89	0.83	0.96
	Urban	0.83	2.8	0.6
	Rural	0.96	2.86	0.75

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

No	Ethnicity	Average income per capita per month (thousand dong)			Difference (female-male) (1000đ)	Gender gap (femal/male)
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads		
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	2,605	2,517	2,851		1.13
	Urban/rural					
	Urban	3,697	3,596	3,875	280	1.08
	Rural	2,113	2,119	2,092	-27	0.99
	Dividing by regions				0	
V1	Red River Delta	2,929	2,875	3,083	208	1.07
V2	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	1,921	1,777	2,506	729	1.41
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	2,102	2,085	2,154	69	1.03
V4	Central Highlands	2,255	2,294	2,124	-170	0.93
V5	South East	3,735	3,627	3,921	295	1.08
V6	Mekong Delta	2,378	2,371	2,398	28	1.01

II	Kinh ethnic (VHLSS 2014)	2,800	2,742	2,951	209	1.08
	Urban/rural				0	
	Urban	3,768	3,677	3,928	252	1.07
	Rural	2,303	2,342	2,175	-167	0.93
	Dividing by regions				0	
V1	Red River Delta	2,943	2,896	3,077	181	1.06
V2	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	2,626	2,541	2,861	320	1.13
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	2,232	2,241	2,206	-35	0.98
V4	Central Highlands	2,767	2,824	2,594	-230	0.92
V5	South East	3,799	3,695	3,982	287	1.08
V6	Mekong Delta	2,432	2,425	2,449	24	1.01
III	53 EM groups	1,161	1,110	1,463	354	1.32
	Urban/rural				0	
	Urban	2,287	2,031	2,720	690	1.34
	Rural	1,029	982	1,281	299	1.30
	Dividing by regions				0	
V1	Red River Delta	1,410	1,202	2,401	1,199	2.00

V2	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	993	923	1,446	523	1.57
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	873	827	1,166	338	1.41
V4	Central Highlands	1,045	1,108	801	-307	0.72
V5	South East	2,657	2,386	3,021	635	1.27
V6	Mekong Delta	1,664	1,585	1,819	234	1.15

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 .

Table 5.2: Average income per capita/month in 2015 by sex and ethnicities of household heads

Unit: Thousand dong/person/month

No	Ethnicity	Average income per capita per month (thousand dong)			Difference (female-male) (1000đ)	Gender gap (femal/male)
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads		
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	2,605	2,517	2,851	334	1.13
	Kinh	2,800	2,742	2,951	209	1.08
II	53 EM groups	1,161	1,110	1,463	354	1.32
<i>Income from 2-3 million dong/person/month</i>						
1	Hoa	2,933	2,896	3,196	300	1.10
<i>Income from 1 to under 2 million dong/person/month</i>						
2	Ngái	1,717	1,802	1,278	-525	0.71
3	Chơ Ro	1,685	1,739	957	-782	0.55
4	Khmer	1,529	1,443	1,718	275	1.19
5	Sán Dìu	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

9	Xtiêng	1,296	1,390	857	-533	0.62
10	Mạ	1,219	1,298	349	-949	0.27
11	Nùng	1,215	1,155	1,636	480	1.42
12	Mường	1,189	1,116	1,265	149	1.13
13	Pu Péo	1,162	1,220	865	-355	0.71
14	Giáy	1,161	1,236	332	-903	0.27
15	Chu Ru	1,127	1,380	155	-1225	0.11
16	Ê Đê	1,124	1,349	570	-779	0.42
17	Si La	1,099	1,154	818	-336	0.71
18	Cơ Ho	1,093	1,109	423	-686	0.38
19	Sán Chay	1,017	949	1,235	286	1.30
<i>Income under 1 million dong/person/month</i>						
1	Thổ	998	1,071	660	-411	0.62
2	Bố Y	959	1,007	714	-293	0.71
3	Gia Rai	941	1,130	478	-652	0.42
4	Tà-ôi	940	1,001	269	-732	0.27
5	Cơ Tu	918	900	1,074	174	1.19

6	Thái	913	836	1,486	650	1.78
7	Cống	870	914	648	-266	0.71
8	Ba Na	857	872	792	-81	0.91
9	Dao	833	809	1,002	193	1.24
10	Hà Nhi	833	1,020	115	-905	0.11
11	Mnông	802	904	478	-426	0.53
12	Rơ Măm	774	813	576	-237	0.71
13	Gié Triêng	770	755	1,219	464	1.61
14	Hrê	744	681	1,294	613	1.90
15	Pà Thên	715	751	532	-219	0.71
16	Ra-glai	710	722	693	-30	0.96
17	Lào	689	678	877	200	1.29
18	Xơ Đăng	687	720	395	-326	0.55
19	Co	679	665	1,074	409	1.61
20	Kháng	673	901	441	-459	0.49
21	Lự	654	687	487	-200	0.71
22	La Ha	644	662	626	-36	0.95

23	Phù Lá	639	657	621	-35	0.95
24	Xinh Mun	628	768	86	-682	0.11
25	Cơ Lao	616	647	459	-188	0.71
26	Bru Vân Kiều	600	636	331	-305	0.52
27	La Chí	576	770	377	-393	0.49
28	Mông	575	560	832	272	1.49
29	Ơ Đu	566	594	421	-173	0.71
30	La Hủ	557	572	542	-31	0.95
31	Chứt	533	560	397	-163	0.71
32	Lô Lô	523	549	389	-160	0.71
33	Khơ mú	512	393	785	392	2.00
34	Mảng	436	458	325	-133	0.71

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Areas	Rate of income sources											
		Wage, remuneration			Agriculture, forestry and fisheries			Non-agriculture, non-forestry and non-fisheries			Other income sources		
		Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads	Overall	Male household heads	Female household heads
A	Overall percentage	39.60	37.47	48.92	42.10	45.68	26.42	9.90	8.39	16.49	8.40	8.45	8.16
B	Urban/rural												
	Urban	52.00	47.32	59.91	9.90	12.48	5.54	26.20	28.84	21.75	11.90	11.37	12.80
	Rural	36.30	35.89	38.50	50.60	53.28	36.25	5.60	4.58	11.04	7.50	6.25	14.21
C	Dividing by regions												
	Red River Delta	50.60	49.26	52.25	32.50	33.64	30.05	10.70	9.59	12.20	6.30	7.52	5.49
	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	36.80	34.70	50.47	48.10	50.19	34.50	6.90	6.97	6.45	8.20	8.14	8.58
	North Central and central coastal areas	45.60	45.75	44.62	40.50	42.58	27.22	4.30	3.21	11.25	9.70	8.46	16.91
	Central Highlands	29.60	28.13	35.34	63.80	67.36	55.90	2.20	2.24	2.05	4.40	2.27	6.72
	South East	51.10	46.95	56.69	18.60	30.89	6.06	21.90	17.62	24.97	8.40	4.54	12.28
	Mekong Delta	40.00	44.43	31.30	28.30	30.62	23.75	19.40	14.22	29.59	12.30	10.74	15.36

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

Unit: Thousand dong/person/month

No	Ethnicity	Average income per capita per month (1000đ)			Difference (female-male) (1.000đ)	Gender gap (female/male)
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head		
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	2605	2517	2851	334.13	1.13
	Kinh	2800	2742	2951	208.94	1.08
II	53 ethnic minority groups	1161	1110	1463	353.56	1.32
1	Ungraduation from primary	1,074	999	1,459	459.82	1.46
2	Primary	1,138	1,059	1,647	587.81	1.56
3	Lower secondary	1,235	1,130	1,797	667.05	1.59
4	Upper secondary	1,569	1,322	2,814	1491.87	2.13
5	Elementary vocational training	2,014	1,948	2,766	817.65	1.42
6	Intermediate vocational training	1,808	1,458	2,574	1115.89	1.77
7	Professional vocational school	2,216	1,794	3,016	1222.34	1.68
8	Vocational college	2,449	1,982	3,333	1350.97	1.68
9	Professional vocational college	2,742	2,556	3,899	1343.19	1.53
10	University	3,639	3,523	3,949	425.21	1.12
11	Degree	4,011	3,883	4,352	468.63	1.12

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 .

Table 5.5: Rate of income sources in 2015 of ethnic minority households by sex and educational qualifications of household heads

Unit: %

No	Educational qualifications of household heads	Rate of income sources							
		Wage, remuneration		Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		Non-agriculture, non-forestry and non-fisheries		Other sources	
		Male household heads	Female household heads	Male household heads	Female household heads	Male household heads	Female household heads	Male household heads	Female household heads
	Overall	37.5	48.9	45.7	26.4	8.4	16.5	8.5	8.2
1	Preschool	34.6	48.3	48.9	27.3	8.4	13.1	8.1	11.3
2	Primary	35.6	35.4	48.3	33.2	7.6	29.6	8.4	1.7
3	Lower secondary	35.8	50.4	45.7	26.4	11.5	16.4	6.9	6.9
4	Upper secondary	36.6	60.3	37.2	11.3	20.4	7.1	5.8	21.4
5	Elementary vocational training	52.4	56.7	17.4	11.0	20.2	26.1	9.9	6.1
6	Intermediate vocational training	56.8	77.0	20.8	8.9	10.5	6.9	12.0	7.1
7	Professional vocational school	57.1	64.9	25.3	10.8	7.6	4.3	9.9	20.0
8	Vocational college	78.5	82.2	9.4	2.4	8.0	13.5	4.2	1.9
9	Professional vocational college	72.8	76.2	13.2	3.3	0.6	9.8	13.4	10.6
10	University	70.2	76.4	10.6	1.7	1.0	16.1	18.2	5.8
11	degree	81.2	88.3	13.5	2.2	0.4	0.1	5.0	9.5

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

PART 6: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 6.1 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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Literacy rate			Illiteracy rate			Undetermined		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	94.62	96.90	92.52	5.82	3.56	7.92			
	Kinh	96.18	97.81	94.69	3.82	2.19	5.31	-	-	-
II	53 EM groups	79.60	86.08	73.18	20.17	13.72	26.56	0.23	0.20	0.26
From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)										
1	Mường	94.75	96.22	93.27	4.95	3.52	6.40	0.29	0.26	0.33
2	Sán Diu	94.75	97.21	92.03	5.11	2.63	7.84	0.14	0.16	0.13
3	Tày	94.72	96.47	92.97	4.99	3.26	6.71	0.29	0.26	0.32
4	Thổ	94.37	94.96	93.70	5.00	4.41	5.67	0.63	0.63	0.63
5	Ngái	92.14	95.06	84.97	7.86	4.94	15.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Hoa	91.95	94.82	89.03	7.96	5.12	10.86	0.08	0.06	0.11
7	Ơ Đu	91.54	93.92	88.71	8.09	6.08	10.48	0.37	0.00	0.81
From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)										
8	Sán Chay	89.10	92.40	85.44	10.61	7.34	14.25	0.28	0.26	0.31
9	Nùng	88.74	93.10	84.20	11.00	6.67	15.49	0.27	0.22	0.31
10	Thái	81.14	90.58	71.86	18.64	9.24	27.88	0.22	0.18	0.26
From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)										
11	Chăm	79.59	85.30	74.29	20.33	14.63	25.63	0.08	0.07	0.08

12	Gié Triêng	75.66	84.27	67.64	24.23	15.59	32.26	0.11	0.14	0.09
13	Giáy	75.65	83.79	66.84	23.68	15.63	32.39	0.67	0.57	0.77
14	Pu Páo	75.16	77.18	72.90	23.96	22.41	25.70	0.88	0.41	1.40
15	Cơ Tu	74.98	84.36	65.55	24.92	15.51	34.37	0.11	0.13	0.08
16	Khmer	74.43	81.25	68.00	25.52	18.72	31.93	0.05	0.03	0.07
17	Chơ Ro	74.30	77.31	71.24	25.61	22.59	28.67	0.09	0.10	0.09
18	Rơ Măm	74.10	85.62	63.52	25.90	14.38	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Tà-ôi	73.88	83.18	64.74	25.85	16.61	34.92	0.27	0.22	0.33
20	Co	72.83	80.60	64.82	26.96	19.19	34.97	0.21	0.21	0.21
21	Mnông	72.81	80.43	65.64	27.09	19.43	34.30	0.10	0.14	0.06
22	Xơ Đăng	72.62	80.71	64.68	27.33	19.27	35.24	0.05	0.02	0.08
23	Ê Đê	72.41	78.05	67.15	27.56	21.91	32.83	0.03	0.04	0.02
24	Cơ Ho	72.18	79.36	65.23	27.71	20.54	34.64	0.11	0.10	0.12
25	Pà Thèn	71.92	80.95	62.68	27.09	18.12	36.25	0.99	0.93	1.06
26	Chu Ru	71.20	80.16	62.60	28.63	19.71	37.18	0.18	0.13	0.22
27	Phù Lá	70.99	77.69	64.54	28.18	21.57	34.55	0.83	0.74	0.91
28	Bố Y	70.77	74.38	67.06	26.64	23.92	29.44	2.59	1.70	3.50
29	Dao	70.21	79.00	61.40	29.40	20.66	38.15	0.39	0.34	0.45
<i>From 60% to under 70%</i>										
30	Mạ	68.41	78.14	59.63	31.37	21.73	40.09	0.21	0.14	0.28
31	Cống	67.03	80.08	54.77	32.73	19.80	44.88	0.24	0.13	0.35
32	Hrê	64.54	76.42	53.15	35.18	23.31	46.57	0.27	0.26	0.28
33	Xinh Mun	64.03	78.37	50.28	35.97	21.63	49.72	0.00	0.00	0.00

34	Ba Na	63.90	71.64	56.48	36.08	28.34	43.50	0.02	0.02	0.02
35	Lào	63.51	80.16	46.83	36.43	19.81	53.10	0.06	0.04	0.07
36	Si La	63.42	80.16	47.27	36.18	19.84	51.95	0.40	0.00	0.78
37	Bru Vân Kiều	63.11	76.10	50.28	36.60	23.56	49.48	0.29	0.34	0.24
38	Chứt	62.91	69.89	54.87	37.01	29.96	45.13	0.08	0.15	0.00
39	Kháng	62.43	80.08	45.51	37.57	19.92	54.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Khơ mú	61.41	74.95	47.96	38.21	24.73	51.59	0.38	0.32	0.44
41	Xtiêng	60.60	72.39	49.75	39.21	27.47	50.01	0.19	0.14	0.24

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

42	Gia Rai	59.06	68.40	50.43	40.93	31.60	49.54	0.01	0.00	0.02
43	La Ha	57.47	72.65	42.78	42.47	27.25	57.19	0.07	0.10	0.03
44	La Chí	56.29	69.76	42.64	42.48	29.05	56.09	1.23	1.19	1.27
45	Ra-glai	54.90	61.36	48.70	45.09	38.62	51.29	0.02	0.03	0.01
46	Lô Lô	54.05	64.42	44.55	45.18	34.88	54.60	0.78	0.70	0.85
47	Hà Nhì	50.33	65.15	35.61	49.07	34.48	63.56	0.60	0.38	0.83

Under 50% (sort by overall rate)

48	Cơ Lao	49.41	62.07	33.91	49.82	37.39	65.04	0.77	0.54	1.06
49	Mông	48.40	63.82	33.06	51.12	35.80	66.36	0.48	0.37	0.58
50	Brâu	48.16	61.38	35.71	51.84	38.62	64.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Mảng	43.74	55.53	32.27	56.01	44.39	67.32	0.25	0.08	0.41
52	Lự	42.76	61.82	23.31	57.15	38.13	76.54	0.09	0.05	0.14
53	La Hủ	34.47	43.71	25.22	65.20	55.93	74.46	0.34	0.35	0.32

* 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

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 6.2: 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

Unit: %

No	Age groups	Literacy rate		
		Total	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	94.62	96.90	92.52
	Kinh	96.18	97.81	94.69
II	53 EM groups	79.60	86.08	73.18
1	Under 18 years old	94.80	95.45	94.10
2	From 19 to 24 years old	92.32	94.25	90.21
3	From 25 to 34 years old	85.83	90.54	80.78
4	From 35 to 44 years old	73.92	79.91	67.93
5	From 45 to 54 years old	75.63	81.58	70.07
6	From 55 to 64 years old	71.48	80.98	63.85
7	From 65 years old and above	51.34	68.56	40.56

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

Table 6.3: 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: %

No	Ethnicity	Literacy Rate (%)			Illiteracy Rate			Undetermined		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	94.00	96.28	91.91	6.00	3.72	8.09	-	-	-
	Kinh	96.18	97.81	94.69	3.82	2.19	5.31	-	-	-
II	53 EM groups	79.09	85.53	72.70	20.77	14.34	27.12	0.15	0.12	0.17
From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)										
1	Mường	94.86	96.32	93.38	4.97	3.53	6.42	0.18	0.15	0.20
2	Sán Dìu	94.77	97.31	91.98	5.15	2.63	7.93	0.08	0.07	0.09
3	Tày	94.75	96.53	92.98	5.06	3.30	6.80	0.20	0.17	0.22
4	Thổ	94.60	95.21	93.92	5.03	4.44	5.70	0.36	0.35	0.38
5	Ngái	92.14	95.06	84.97	7.86	4.94	15.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Ở Đu	91.54	93.92	88.71	8.09	6.08	10.48	0.37	0.00	0.81
7	Hoa	90.60	93.72	87.42	9.35	6.23	12.52	0.05	0.04	0.06
From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)										
8	Sán Chay	89.17	92.48	85.49	10.64	7.35	14.29	0.20	0.18	0.22
9	Nùng	88.72	93.09	84.18	11.10	6.75	15.62	0.18	0.16	0.20
10	Thái	80.89	90.32	71.63	18.97	9.57	28.20	0.14	0.11	0.17
From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)										
11	Chăm	78.58	84.38	73.19	21.40	15.61	26.78	0.02	0.01	0.03
12	Giáy	75.65	83.81	66.82	23.74	15.67	32.46	0.62	0.52	0.73
13	Gié Triêng	75.60	84.22	67.59	24.30	15.65	32.34	0.10	0.13	0.07
14	Pu Péo	75.38	77.59	72.90	24.40	22.41	26.64	0.22	0.00	0.47
15	Cơ Tu	74.77	84.25	65.25	25.13	15.63	34.69	0.10	0.13	0.06

No	Ethnicity	Literacy Rate (%)			Illiteracy Rate			Undetermined		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
16	Chơ Ro	74.33	77.38	71.24	25.64	22.62	28.70	0.03	0.00	0.06
17	Rơ Măm	74.10	85.62	63.52	25.90	14.38	36.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Tà-ôi	73.81	83.14	64.65	26.01	16.74	35.12	0.17	0.12	0.23
19	Khmer	72.93	78.94	67.27	27.03	21.04	32.68	0.04	0.02	0.06
20	Cơ	72.83	80.61	64.81	26.97	19.19	35.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
21	Xơ Đăng	72.43	80.49	64.51	27.57	19.51	35.47	0.01	0.00	0.01
22	Pà Thên	72.16	81.25	62.87	27.29	18.24	36.56	0.54	0.52	0.57
23	Mnông	72.14	79.84	64.91	27.78	20.06	35.03	0.08	0.10	0.06
24	Cơ Ho	71.78	79.02	64.77	28.13	20.91	35.13	0.09	0.07	0.10
25	Ê Đê	71.23	76.78	66.06	28.75	23.18	33.93	0.03	0.04	0.01
26	Chu Ru	71.07	80.09	62.42	28.85	19.84	37.49	0.08	0.07	0.08
27	Phù Lá	71.02	77.69	64.59	28.21	21.57	34.60	0.78	0.74	0.81
28	Bố Y	70.77	74.38	67.06	26.64	23.92	29.44	2.59	1.70	3.50
From 60% to under 70%										
29	Dao	69.96	78.66	61.26	29.75	21.10	38.41	0.28	0.24	0.33
30	Mạ	68.29	77.99	59.53	31.52	21.90	40.20	0.19	0.11	0.27
31	Cống	67.03	80.08	54.77	32.73	19.80	44.88	0.24	0.13	0.35
32	Hrê	64.58	76.49	53.17	35.25	23.36	46.66	0.17	0.16	0.18
33	Xinh Mun	64.03	78.37	50.28	35.97	21.63	49.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Sì La	63.62	80.16	47.66	36.18	19.84	51.95	0.20	0.00	0.39
35	Lào	63.44	80.16	46.68	36.51	19.81	53.24	0.06	0.04	0.07
36	Ba Na	62.93	70.64	55.54	37.05	29.34	44.45	0.02	0.02	0.02
37	Bru Vân Kiều	62.91	75.96	50.03	36.86	23.78	49.78	0.23	0.26	0.19

No	Ethnicity	Literacy Rate (%)			Illiteracy Rate			Undetermined		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
38	Chứt	62.83	69.80	54.82	37.09	30.06	45.18	0.08	0.15	0.00
39	Kháng	62.38	80.08	45.41	37.62	19.92	54.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Khơ mú	61.44	75.05	47.92	38.26	24.76	51.68	0.30	0.19	0.40
41	Xtiêng	60.62	72.43	49.74	39.32	27.53	50.18	0.06	0.04	0.08
From 50% to under 60%										
42	Gia Rai	58.46	67.82	49.83	41.53	32.18	50.15	0.01	0.00	0.02
43	La Ha	57.48	72.68	42.78	42.47	27.25	57.19	0.05	0.07	0.03
44	La Chí	56.57	70.16	42.80	42.72	29.15	56.46	0.71	0.69	0.74
45	Ra-glai	54.89	61.35	48.69	45.10	38.64	51.30	0.01	0.01	0.01
46	Lô Lô	54.12	64.50	44.62	45.40	35.03	54.89	0.48	0.46	0.50
47	Hà Nhì	50.30	65.22	35.47	49.26	34.59	63.82	0.45	0.18	0.71
Under 50%										
48	Cơ Lao	49.41	62.07	33.91	49.82	37.39	65.04	0.77	0.54	1.06
49	Brâu	48.16	61.38	35.71	51.84	38.62	64.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Mông	46.48	62.23	30.80	53.25	37.58	68.84	0.27	0.19	0.35
51	Mảng	43.70	55.53	32.18	56.10	44.39	67.49	0.21	0.08	0.33
52	Lự	42.71	61.82	23.22	57.19	38.13	76.64	0.09	0.05	0.14
53	La Hủ	34.35	43.62	25.10	65.47	56.19	74.74	0.18	0.19	0.16

* 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

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Age groups	Literacy Rate		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	94.00	96.28	91.91
	Kinh	96.18	97.81	94.69
II	53 EM groups	79.09	85.53	72.70
1	From 15 to under18 years old	94.74	95.45	93.99
2	From 19 to 24 years old	92.22	94.20	90.07
3	From 25 to 34 years old	85.56	90.30	80.50
4	From 35 to 44 years old	73.41	79.36	67.46
5	From 45 to 54 years old	74.99	80.84	69.54
6	From 55 to 64 years old	70.41	79.69	62.97
7	From 65 years old and above	49.40	65.87	39.08

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014 .

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Percentage		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	78.82	76.79	80.96
	Kinh	81.30	79.12	83.55
II	53 EM groups	70.22	69.80	70.67
<i>From 80% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Si La	88.56	92.98	82.76
2	Lào	80.44	80.41	80.42
<i>From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
3	Tày	79.40	78.79	80.02
4	Ơ Đu	79.28	73.68	85.19
5	Hoa	79.20	78.12	80.47
6	Lự	78.85	80.60	76.83
7	Sán Dìu	77.95	78.19	77.68
8	Cơ Tu	77.91	75.90	80.02
9	Giáy	76.85	77.41	76.16
10	Hà Nhì	75.93	76.95	74.84
11	Thái	75.41	75.59	75.23
12	Ngái	75.32	71.95	76.39
13	Nùng	75.23	73.86	76.70
14	Mường	75.15	75.13	75.18
15	Sán Chay	74.77	73.57	76.08

No	Ethnicity	Percentage		
		Overall	Male	Female
16	Pu Péo	74.47	72.31	75.00
17	Tà-ôi	73.67	71.04	76.41
18	Kháng	73.11	75.47	70.46
19	Gié Triêng	72.99	68.01	78.40
20	Chăm	72.91	70.04	75.93
21	Rơ Măm	72.90	75.38	69.05
22	Thổ	72.82	71.07	74.64
23	Co	72.64	71.81	73.59
24	Bố Y	72.40	70.28	74.91
25	La Ha	70.53	71.05	69.97
26	Cống	70.48	73.65	66.89
27	Xơ Đăng	70.44	68.01	72.98
<i>From 60% to under 70% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
28	Hrê	68.07	67.23	68.92
29	Phù Lá	67.96	68.12	67.78
30	Dao	67.95	68.34	67.56
31	Khơ mú	67.10	68.39	65.80
32	Bru Vân Kiều	66.76	65.48	68.08
33	Chứt	66.60	63.48	69.51
34	Xinh Mun	66.12	66.66	65.52
35	La Chí	65.81	66.67	65.02
36	Mông	65.69	69.67	61.46
37	Mảng	65.62	67.64	63.61

No	Ethnicity	Percentage		
		Overall	Male	Female
38	Cơ Lao	65.60	69.35	61.94
39	Ê Đê	65.34	60.59	69.96
40	Cơ Ho	63.68	58.40	69.00
41	Khmer	62.85	61.87	63.86
42	Pà Thên	62.58	61.48	63.95
43	Chơ Ro	62.51	58.02	67.43
44	La Hủ	61.14	61.16	61.24
45	Chu Ru	60.43	56.98	64.08
46	Ba Na	60.17	57.59	62.76
<i>From 50% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
47	Mạ	59.84	56.92	62.85
48	Mnông	59.72	55.76	63.66
49	Gia Rai	57.79	54.77	60.79
50	Lô Lô	57.42	60.83	53.80
51	Ra-glai	55.96	50.33	61.78
52	Xtiêng	54.60	53.15	56.12
53	Brâu	53.85	45.76	64.41

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Primary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	89.13	88.67	89.62
	Kinh	89.21	88.77	89.67
II	53 EM groups	88.83	89.10	88.54
<i>From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Sì La	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Ơ Đu	98.08	100.00	96.30
3	Lào	97.57	98.34	96.66
4	Hà Nhì	95.53	96.67	94.35
5	Lự	94.86	96.54	93.21
6	Xinh Mun	94.61	95.70	93.32
7	Kháng	93.88	94.31	93.39
8	Tà-ôi	93.75	93.36	94.13
9	Cơ Tu	93.39	91.96	94.77
10	Phù Lá	93.00	91.59	94.45
11	Thái	92.65	93.02	92.28
12	La Ha	92.33	92.31	92.35
13	Giáy	91.92	91.23	92.68
14	Ê Đê	91.76	91.07	92.45
15	Bru Vân Kiều	91.56	91.96	91.14
16	Chứt	91.47	90.50	92.31
17	Tày	91.20	91.40	91.01

No	Ethnicity	Primary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
18	Gié Triêng	91.19	88.57	93.94
19	Xơ Đăng	91.06	91.18	90.95
20	Cống	91.03	92.55	89.29
21	Dao	90.97	91.61	90.32
22	Pu Péo	90.91	83.33	95.12
23	Thổ	90.60	90.67	90.55
24	Cơ Ho	90.57	89.86	91.27
25	Chăm	90.42	89.99	90.88
<i>From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
26	Sán Chay	89.84	89.58	90.13
27	Nùng	89.70	89.09	90.35
28	Hoa	89.56	90.22	88.76
29	Mảng	89.44	89.78	89.08
30	Mnông	89.31	89.22	89.41
31	Khơ mú	89.29	89.87	88.68
32	Mạ	88.36	88.25	88.49
33	Sán Diu	88.23	88.41	88.03
34	Mường	88.04	88.26	87.80
35	Ba Na	87.91	86.64	89.21
36	Chơ Ro	87.57	89.29	85.87
37	Bố Y	87.50	85.71	89.17
38	Chu Ru	87.36	88.06	86.67

No	Ethnicity	Primary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
39	La Hủ	87.13	87.16	87.09
40	Mông	86.83	88.94	84.67
41	Xtiêng	86.75	87.13	86.35
42	Cơ Lao	85.94	86.77	84.57
43	Co	85.89	87.31	84.25
44	Ngái	85.71	83.33	85.71
45	Gia Rai	85.04	83.59	86.50
46	La Chí	83.67	86.27	81.16
47	Hrê	83.66	83.49	83.83
48	Rơ Măm	82.76	91.18	70.83
49	Khmer	82.61	82.87	82.34
50	Ra-glai	82.60	80.82	84.31
51	Pà Thên	81.86	80.71	83.03
<i>From 60% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
52	Brâu	76.92	73.68	81.82
53	Lô Lô	75.68	77.17	73.64

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: %

No	Ethnicity	Lower secondary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	80.79	80.09	81.52
	Kinh	83.73	83.48	83.98
II	53 EM groups	72.60	72.24	72.99
<i>From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Si La	91.67	100.00	82.76
<i>From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
2	Lào	87.89	85.81	90.41
3	Lự	87.76	88.84	86.15
4	Ơ Đu	86.67	68.75	100.00
5	Rơ Măm	86.21	82.35	91.67
6	Tày	85.73	85.54	85.92
7	Sán Dìu	84.20	83.32	85.15
8	Giáy	83.33	85.82	80.57
9	Bố Y	83.25	81.82	85.57
10	Cơ Tu	82.53	81.26	84.00
11	Nùng	82.30	82.34	82.27
12	Sán Chay	81.72	81.59	81.87
13	Thái	80.64	81.96	79.22
14	Mường	80.61	81.12	80.07
15	Ngái	80.00	72.73	85.71

No	Ethnicity	Lower secondary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
<i>From 70% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
16	Thổ	79.93	79.04	80.82
17	Gié Triêng	79.35	73.89	85.22
18	Hoa	79.18	77.24	81.59
19	Hà Nhì	78.69	79.66	77.62
20	Phù Lá	77.15	77.71	76.44
21	Tà-ôi	76.53	71.79	81.73
22	Pu Péo	76.47	81.25	72.22
23	Co	76.25	74.74	77.83
24	Kháng	75.10	77.76	72.14
25	Hrê	73.85	73.54	74.17
26	Chăm	73.09	69.21	77.30
27	Dao	72.94	73.48	72.37
28	La Chí	72.63	72.98	72.32
29	Xơ Đăng	72.23	69.52	74.99
30	Khơ mú	71.00	73.79	68.37
31	Pà Thèn	70.32	70.24	70.43
32	Cống	70.27	71.43	68.97
<i>From 60% to under 70% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
33	La Ha	68.73	68.99	68.13
34	Ê Đê	67.78	60.96	74.27
35	Bru Vân Kiều	67.24	65.75	68.77

No	Ethnicity	Lower secondary education level		
		Overall	Male	Female
36	Mông	65.70	66.21	65.13
37	Cơ Ho	65.69	58.08	73.11
38	Mông	65.34	72.02	58.05
39	Chứt	64.93	60.97	68.42
40	Cơ Lao	64.45	68.22	60.58
41	Xinh Mun	64.17	63.82	64.66
42	Chơ Ro	64.16	58.01	71.17
43	Chu Ru	64.16	61.87	66.63
44	Khmer	61.35	58.73	64.12
45	Lô Lô	60.29	66.03	55.43
46	Mạ	60.06	54.50	65.46
<i>Under 60% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
47	Ba Na	56.46	51.28	61.64
48	La Hủ	53.09	54.88	51.22
49	Ra-glai	52.65	43.12	62.71
50	Mnông	52.56	46.10	59.32
51	Gia Rai	51.60	46.32	57.12
52	Brâu	51.28	46.15	64.29
53	Xtiêng	46.66	41.82	51.70

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Upper secondary educational level		
		Total	Male	Female
A	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	59.11	52.63	65.87
	Kinh	65.02	57.86	72.61
B	53 EM groups	32.33	30.85	33.89
<i>From 50% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Hoa	63.50	59.65	67.50
2	Si La	56.10	63.64	47.37
3	Tày	51.95	50.11	53.90
4	Sán Diu	51.18	50.75	51.56
<i>From 40% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
5	Ngái	47.06	44.44	43.75
6	Cơ Tu	46.12	43.73	48.69
7	Giáy	44.27	43.91	44.63
8	Nùng	44.26	39.67	49.10
9	Mường	41.96	40.71	43.35
10	Chăm	41.94	35.10	48.73
<i>From 30% to under 40% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
11	Sán Chay	39.22	36.59	42.27

No	Ethnicity	Upper secondary educational level		
		Total	Male	Female
12	Co	38.08	32.82	43.98
13	Ơ Đu	37.93	37.50	46.15
14	Hà Nhi	35.62	34.88	36.21
15	Tà-ôi	34.77	32.94	36.76
16	Gié Triêng	34.67	28.30	42.14
17	Thổ	33.84	26.93	40.79
18	Thái	32.73	32.73	32.74
19	Bố Y	30.94	26.47	35.71
20	Pu Péo	30.00	30.77	29.41
From 20% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)				
21	Lự	28.88	32.34	25.15
22	Cống	27.78	36.00	18.84
23	Hrê	26.96	25.91	28.09
24	Ê Đê	26.88	17.89	35.46
25	Lào	25.98	27.57	24.27
26	Rơ Măm	25.00	28.57	16.67
27	Cơ Ho	23.01	15.26	31.23
28	Xơ Đăng	22.96	17.61	28.93
29	Khmer	22.66	20.56	24.73

No	Ethnicity	Upper secondary educational level		
		Total	Male	Female
30	Pà Thên	22.47	22.17	22.95
31	Dao	20.69	21.52	19.82
32	Mạ	20.69	14.07	27.15
33	Cơ Lao	20.61	27.63	15.73
34	La Chí	20.50	21.90	19.01
<i>From 10% to under 20% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
35	Chu Ru	19.50	12.32	27.74
36	Chơ Ro	19.38	13.87	26.61
37	Kháng	19.18	24.75	13.10
38	Mnông	18.53	13.36	23.78
39	Bru Vân Kiều	18.36	15.94	21.00
40	Mông	17.63	23.86	10.58
41	La Ha	17.40	21.31	13.73
42	Khơ mú	16.94	18.15	15.66
43	Gia Rai	15.55	11.16	19.56
44	Phù Lá	14.11	17.27	10.60
45	Lô Lô	13.87	17.21	10.34
46	Xinh Mun	12.98	15.23	10.11
47	Ra-glai	12.81	9.01	17.10

No	Ethnicity	Upper secondary educational level		
		Total	Male	Female
48	Brâu	11.54	7.14	16.67
49	Ba Na	11.21	8.96	13.41
50	La Hủ	10.87	11.41	10.56
<i>Under 10% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
51	Xtiêng	9.05	8.53	9.59
52	Chứt	8.37	10.41	5.95
53	Mảng	7.97	11.11	5.26

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014

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

Unit: Person

No	Administrative Units	Number of EM teachers of the communes in EM areas		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	All communes in EM areas	128,832	36,502	92,330
	Urban	15,002	3,552	11,450
	Rural	113,830	32,950	80,880
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions			
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	88,903	22,336	66,567
V2	Red River Delta	2,842	580	2,262
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	16,912	5,345	11,567
V4	Central Highlands	9,822	3,352	6,470
V5	South East	1,473	419	1,054
V6	Mekong Delta	8,880	4,470	4,410

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	% of trained employed people aged from 15 and above			of which											
					Primary vocational training			Vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	17.84	12.72	15.18	4.11	1.52	2.76	5.16	3.31	4.20	2.02	2.22	2.12	6.55	5.67	6.09
	Kinh	19.47	24.69	19.47												
II	53 EM groups	6.20	6.40	5.90	0.50	0.80	0.20	2.70	2.80	2.50	1.30	1.10	1.40	1.70	1.70	1.70
From 10% to under 16% (sort by overall rate)																
1	Pu Péo	16.00	13.80	18.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	2.40	12.10	5.20	5.70	4.60	4.20	5.70	2.20
2	Ngái	15.00	14.10	17.80	0.20	0.30	0.00	4.40	1.90	12.50	6.10	7.60	1.40	4.20	4.30	3.90
3	Tày	14.40	13.00	15.90	0.90	1.30	0.40	6.60	5.90	7.30	2.90	2.10	3.70	4.10	3.70	4.60
4	Bố Ý	10.70	12.20	9.00	0.10	0.30	0.00	3.70	3.00	4.50	2.70	3.50	1.80	4.20	5.50	2.70
5	Sì La	10.00	13.10	7.00	1.10	1.60	0.50	6.90	8.60	5.20	1.10	1.00	1.20	0.90	1.80	0.00
From 5% to under 10% (sort by overall rate)																
6	Hoa	9.50	9.50	9.30	1.00	1.60	0.20	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.80	1.70	2.00	4.90	4.50	5.50
7	Tà-ôi	9.10	10.40	7.80	0.50	0.70	0.40	4.40	4.90	3.90	1.00	1.10	0.90	3.10	3.60	2.50
8	Chăm	8.70	8.80	8.60	0.30	0.50	0.10	2.80	2.60	3.00	2.40	2.10	2.70	3.20	3.50	2.80
9	Cơ Tu	8.70	11.20	6.10	0.40	0.50	0.20	5.40	7.10	3.70	1.10	1.30	0.90	1.80	2.30	1.30
10	Mường	7.50	7.90	7.00	1.10	1.50	0.60	3.20	3.40	2.90	1.50	1.30	1.60	1.80	1.60	1.90
11	Sán Diu	6.60	9.20	3.60	1.50	2.70	0.10	2.40	3.40	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.80	1.10
12	Giáy	6.60	7.30	5.80	0.40	0.80	0.10	3.60	4.10	3.10	1.20	1.10	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.20
13	Thái	6.20	7.30	5.20	0.50	0.80	0.20	3.00	3.60	2.30	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.20
14	Nùng	6.00	6.20	5.80	0.50	0.80	0.20	2.60	2.80	2.40	1.40	1.20	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.60
15	Lào	5.80	7.50	4.00	0.20	0.30	0.10	3.20	4.10	2.30	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.00	1.60	0.40

No	Ethnicity	% of trained employed people aged from 15 and above			of which											
					Primary vocational training			Vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
16	Lô Lô	5.40	3.60	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70	2.00	3.40	0.60	0.50	0.70	2.10	1.10	3.00
17	Hà Nhi	5.00	7.30	2.50	0.20	0.20	0.10	3.50	5.00	1.80	0.70	1.10	0.30	0.60	1.00	0.20
Under 5% (sort by overall rate)																
18	Co	4.60	5.40	3.80	0.10	0.20	0.10	3.30	3.80	2.80	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.70	0.90	0.50
19	Cống	4.30	5.80	2.70	0.10	0.00	0.20	3.50	5.00	2.00	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.30
20	Thổ	4.10	3.90	4.20	0.30	0.50	0.10	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.00	0.80	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.20
21	Gié Triêng	4.10	4.10	4.00	0.20	0.30	0.20	2.10	2.30	2.00	0.70	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
22	Ớ Đu	3.80	4.30	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.90	1.10	1.40	1.70	1.10	1.40	1.70	1.10
23	Sán Chay	3.60	3.90	3.30	0.30	0.50	0.20	1.70	1.90	1.40	0.90	0.70	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.70
24	Khmer	3.50	3.80	3.20	0.30	0.50	0.10	1.00	1.10	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.90	1.40	1.50	1.40
25	Ê Đê	3.40	2.90	3.80	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.80	1.30	2.40	0.60	0.50	0.70	0.80	1.00	0.70
26	Cơ Ho	3.40	3.10	3.70	0.10	0.20	0.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	0.90	1.70	0.90	1.00	0.80
27	Bru Vân Kiều	3.40	4.00	2.80	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.80	2.20	1.40	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.90	1.10	0.80
28	Pà Thên	3.30	3.70	2.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.40	1.70	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.50	1.30	1.30	1.40
29	Kháng	3.10	4.80	1.50	0.30	0.60	0.00	1.90	3.00	0.90	0.60	0.80	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.10
30	La Ha	3.10	3.60	2.50	0.30	0.40	0.10	1.30	1.80	0.90	1.00	0.70	1.30	0.50	0.80	0.20
31	Hrê	3.00	3.90	2.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	1.80	2.20	1.40	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.70	1.00	0.40
32	Chơ Ro	3.00	2.40	3.70	0.30	0.50	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.60	0.90	0.70	1.30
33	La Chí	3.00	3.70	2.30	0.10	0.20	0.00	1.80	2.40	1.20	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.80	0.80	0.90
34	Chứt	2.80	4.20	1.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.80	2.90	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.60	0.70	0.30
35	Mạ	2.40	2.40	2.40	0.10	0.20	0.10	1.30	1.50	1.10	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.70
36	Chu Ru	2.40	2.40	2.50	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.60	1.10	1.00	1.20	0.80
37	Mnông	2.30	2.20	2.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.40	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.40

No	Ethnicity	% of trained employed people aged from 15 and above			of which											
					Primary vocational training			Vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
38	Lự	2.30	3.60	1.10	0.40	0.70	0.10	1.20	1.80	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.60	0.20
39	Dao	2.20	2.80	1.70	0.20	0.40	0.10	1.20	1.50	0.80	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40
40	Mông	2.10	3.40	0.90	0.10	0.20	0.00	1.30	2.00	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.10
41	Gia Rai	2.00	2.10	1.80	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.10	1.20	1.10	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.30
42	Cơ Lao	2.00	2.30	1.50	0.30	0.40	0.20	1.20	1.70	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.30
43	Xơ Đăng	1.90	2.40	1.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	1.30	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.20
44	Xinh Mun	1.80	2.00	1.60	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.80	1.10	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.00
45	Khơ mú	1.60	2.30	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.00	1.40	0.60	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.00
46	La Hủ	1.40	2.00	0.70	0.10	0.20	0.00	1.10	1.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00
47	Ba Na	1.30	1.50	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20
48	Ra-glai	1.30	1.40	1.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20
49	Phù Lá	1.30	1.60	1.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.70	0.90	0.40	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.60
50	Rơ Măm	1.20	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Mảng	0.80	1.30	0.40	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.80	1.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Brâu	0.80	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Xtiêng	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.10

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

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

Unit: Person

No	Age groups	Total number of trained employed people aged from 15 and above			of which											
					Primary vocational training			Vocational School			College			University and above		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	53 EM groups	515,630	279,091	236,539	44,883	35,625	9,258	220,526	121,201	99,326	102,979	45,841	57,137	147,242	76,424	70,818
1	15-19 years of age	4,341	2,098	2,243	1,073	662	412	2,576	1,223	1,353	572	178	394	119	35	84
2	20-24 years of age	98,064	43,273	54,792	5,857	4,582	1,274	39,243	18,553	20,689	30,893	12,444	18,449	22,072	7,693	14,379
3	25-29 years of age	130,671	69,745	60,926	10,168	8,734	1,434	54,545	28,710	25,835	28,864	14,225	14,639	37,094	18,076	19,018
4	30-34 years of age	97,022	54,381	42,641	7,977	6,470	1,506	43,165	24,211	18,954	14,407	7,519	6,889	31,472	16,180	15,292
5	35-39 years of age	52,498	31,558	20,940	4,628	3,981	647	17,654	11,934	5,720	8,474	3,597	4,877	21,741	12,046	9,695
6	40-44 years of age	30,825	18,371	12,454	3,663	2,941	722	9,176	5,862	3,315	5,301	1,908	3,393	12,684	7,661	5,024
7	44-49 years of age	29,523	16,786	12,737	3,154	2,354	800	12,785	7,305	5,479	4,706	1,847	2,859	8,878	5,279	3,599
8	50-54 years of age	31,746	18,339	13,407	3,410	2,563	847	16,302	9,425	6,877	4,984	1,803	3,180	7,050	4,548	2,502
9	55-59 years of age	24,749	14,349	10,400	2,621	1,845	775	15,341	7,912	7,430	2,844	1,388	1,456	3,943	3,204	739
10	60-64 years of age	8,577	5,043	3,534	1,127	758	369	5,188	3,004	2,185	1,100	437	663	1,161	844	317
11	65 years of age and older	7,615	5,149	2,466	1,206	735	471	4,550	3,062	1,488	832	494	338	1,027	858	169

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Without technical qualifications		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Total % nationwide (VHLSS 2014)	82.16	87.28	84.82
	Kinh	80.53	86.06	83.42
II	Total % of 53 EM groups	93.89	93.47	94.31
<i>From 95% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Xtiêng	99.19	99.17	99.22
2	Mảng	99.11	98.65	99.55
3	Brâu	98.94	97.97	99.84
4	Rơ Măm	98.81	97.66	99.87
5	Xinh Mun	98.70	98.13	99.25
6	La Hủ	98.63	98.02	99.24
7	Ra-glai	98.62	98.57	98.67
8	Phù Lá	98.59	98.40	98.79
9	Ba Na	98.55	98.49	98.61
10	Khơ mú	98.36	97.80	98.92
11	Xơ Đăng	98.04	97.55	98.52
12	Gia Rai	98.03	97.81	98.23
13	Mông	97.88	96.69	99.05
14	Chơ Ro	97.87	98.03	97.71
15	Dao	97.80	97.24	98.37

No	Ethnicity	Without technical qualifications		
		Overall	Male	Female
16	Mnông	97.73	97.73	97.72
17	Chu Ru	97.70	98.15	97.27
18	Cơ Lao	97.58	97.40	97.80
19	La Chí	97.39	96.43	98.37
20	Mạ	97.36	97.22	97.49
21	La Ha	97.27	96.29	98.22
22	Hrê	97.11	96.31	97.88
23	Cơ Ho	96.84	97.04	96.65
24	Khmer	96.80	96.31	97.27
25	Kháng	96.73	95.19	98.21
26	Bru Vân Kiều	96.68	96.11	97.26
27	Pà Thên	96.68	96.34	97.02
28	Ê Đê	96.51	96.97	96.07
29	Sán Chay	96.43	96.10	96.79
30	Chứt	96.39	96.14	96.67
31	Ơ Đu	96.31	96.27	96.37
32	Gié Triêng	95.99	95.98	96.00
33	Lự	95.81	96.40	95.20
34	Thổ	95.65	95.71	95.58
35	Co	95.47	94.95	96.00
36	Hà Nhì	95.02	93.02	97.00

No	Ethnicity	Without technical qualifications		
		Overall	Male	Female
<i>From 90% to under 95% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
37	Lô Lô	94.97	95.59	94.41
38	Lào	94.52	93.40	95.64
39	Cống	94.18	93.72	94.62
40	Thái	93.72	92.66	94.76
41	Giáy	93.61	92.93	94.35
42	Nùng	93.56	93.52	93.60
43	Sán Dìu	92.92	91.05	94.98
44	Hoa	92.84	91.92	93.79
45	Chăm	92.00	91.59	92.39
46	Cơ Tu	91.85	89.60	94.11
47	Mường	91.76	91.78	91.75
48	Tà-ôi	91.15	90.25	92.05
49	Ngái	90.37	89.42	92.69
<i>Under 90% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
50	Sì La	89.75	87.45	91.97
51	Bố Y	88.90	90.98	86.76
52	Tày	86.03	86.40	85.65
53	Pu Péo	84.58	88.31	80.38

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Trained in technical qualifications			of which											
					Vocational training			Secondary vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	17.99	20.69	15.50	5.50	8.01	3.17	3.21	3.19	3.23	2.08	1.65	2.47	7.21	7.83	6.63
	Kinh	19.74	22.68	17.05	6.04	8.82	3.50	3.38	3.30	3.45	2.18	1.71	2.61	8.14	8.84	7.49
II	53 EM groups	6.11	6.53	5.69	1.13	1.68	0.58	2.14	2.14	2.14	1.09	0.90	1.28	1.76	1.81	1.70
From 10% and above (sort by overall rate)																
1	Pu Péo	15.42	11.69	19.62	0.45	0.48	0.41	4.91	3.57	6.43	2.42	0.87	4.17	7.64	6.78	8.62
2	Tày	13.97	13.60	14.35	2.22	3.20	1.25	5.16	4.69	5.63	2.55	1.78	3.31	4.04	3.92	4.15
3	Bố Y	11.10	9.02	13.24	0.49	0.92	0.05	3.26	3.06	3.48	4.41	0.97	7.95	2.94	4.07	1.76
4	Sì La	10.25	12.55	8.03	0.90	1.39	0.42	7.22	8.77	5.73	1.18	0.82	1.54	0.94	1.57	0.34
From 5% to under 10% (sort by overall rate)																
5	Ngái	9.63	10.58	7.31	1.25	0.95	2.00	2.10	1.32	4.03	4.60	6.95	-1.15	1.67	1.37	2.43
6	Tà-ôi	8.85	9.75	7.95	1.83	2.18	1.50	3.17	3.47	2.89	0.87	0.85	0.88	2.97	3.26	2.69
7	Mường	8.24	8.22	8.25	2.01	3.04	0.97	3.00	2.38	3.62	1.26	1.07	1.45	1.96	1.73	2.20
8	Cơ Tu	8.15	10.40	5.89	0.98	1.26	0.69	4.48	5.88	3.06	0.93	1.06	0.80	1.77	2.20	1.34
9	Chăm	8.00	8.41	7.61	1.04	1.39	0.71	2.21	1.94	2.47	1.87	1.67	2.06	2.87	3.42	2.37
10	Hoa	7.16	8.08	6.21	1.34	2.04	0.63	0.83	0.88	0.78	1.15	1.23	1.07	3.84	3.94	3.73
11	Sán Dìu	7.08	8.95	5.02	2.93	5.21	0.41	1.23	1.34	1.11	1.07	0.61	1.58	1.85	1.79	1.92
12	Nùng	6.44	6.48	6.40	1.17	1.77	0.54	2.24	2.17	2.32	1.31	0.99	1.64	1.72	1.54	1.90
13	Giáy	6.39	7.07	5.65	1.65	2.75	0.46	2.74	2.36	3.15	0.87	0.66	1.09	1.13	1.30	0.95
14	Thái	6.28	7.34	5.24	1.08	1.58	0.58	2.54	3.01	2.07	1.23	1.10	1.37	1.43	1.66	1.21
15	Cống	5.82	6.28	5.38	0.20	0.40	0.01	3.65	4.95	2.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.57	0.53	2.55

No	Ethnicity	Trained in technical qualifications			of which											
					Vocational training			Secondary vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
16	Lào	5.48	6.60	4.36	0.44	0.66	0.23	3.05	3.75	2.35	1.26	1.05	1.48	0.72	1.14	0.30
17	Lô Lô	5.03	4.41	5.59	0.46	0.40	0.52	2.78	2.28	3.24	0.60	0.55	0.64	1.19	1.19	1.19
Under 5% (sort by overall rate)																
18	Hà Nhi	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	Gié 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	Chứt	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 Thên	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	Kháng	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 Lao	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

No	Ethnicity	Trained in technical qualifications			of which											
					Vocational training			Secondary vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
37	Chu Ru	2.30	1.85	2.73	0.34	0.41	0.27	0.46	0.49	0.43	0.63	0.25	1.00	0.87	0.69	1.03
38	Mnông	2.27	2.27	2.28	0.47	0.52	0.42	1.07	1.02	1.11	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.47	0.56	0.39
39	Dao	2.20	2.76	1.63	0.57	0.96	0.19	0.86	1.00	0.72	0.35	0.32	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.34
40	Chơ Ro	2.13	1.97	2.29	0.64	1.17	0.11	0.38	0.20	0.56	0.57	0.23	0.92	0.54	0.37	0.71
41	Mông	2.12	3.31	0.95	0.27	0.45	0.09	1.14	1.75	0.53	0.32	0.45	0.19	0.39	0.65	0.13
42	Gia Rai	1.97	2.19	1.77	0.26	0.32	0.21	1.01	1.09	0.94	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.49	0.29
43	Xơ Đăng	1.96	2.45	1.48	0.32	0.41	0.23	0.81	1.00	0.62	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.47	0.72	0.22
44	Khơ mú	1.64	2.20	1.08	0.26	0.38	0.14	0.88	1.19	0.57	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.36	0.11
45	Ba Na	1.45	1.51	1.39	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.67	0.66	0.69	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.28
46	Phù Lá	1.41	1.60	1.21	0.29	0.46	0.12	0.60	0.71	0.50	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.37	0.31	0.43
47	Ra-glai	1.38	1.43	1.33	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.62	0.65	0.59	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.22	0.24	0.20
48	La Hủ	1.37	1.98	0.76	0.18	0.30	0.07	1.05	1.45	0.66	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.00
49	Xinh Mun	1.30	1.87	0.75	0.25	0.37	0.14	0.59	0.91	0.29	0.18	0.23	0.13	0.28	0.37	0.19
50	Rơ Măm	1.19	2.34	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	2.34	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Brâu	1.06	2.03	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	2.03	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Mông	0.89	1.35	0.45	0.18	0.27	0.09	0.62	0.98	0.27	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.00
53	Xtiêng	0.81	0.83	0.78	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.21	0.08	0.32	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.19	0.23	0.15

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Without technical qualifications			of which											
					Vocational Training			Secondary vocational school			College			University and above		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	82.01	79.31	84.50	5.50	8.01	3.17	3.21	3.19	3.23	2.08	1.65	2.47	7.21	7.83	6.63
	Kinh	80.26	77.32	82.95	6.04	8.82	3.50	3.38	3.30	3.45	2.18	1.71	2.61	8.14	8.84	7.49
II	53 ethnic minority groups	93.89	93.47	94.31	1.13	1.68	0.58	2.14	2.14	2.14	1.09	0.90	1.28	1.76	1.81	1.70
V1	Northern midlands and mountainous areas	92.31	91.75	92.87	1.36	2.07	0.64	3.00	3.06	2.93	1.45	1.15	1.74	1.89	1.96	1.81
V2	Red River Delta	87.05	88.15	86.12	3.50	6.06	1.33	4.56	2.02	6.72	1.59	1.23	1.90	3.26	2.52	3.88
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	95.07	94.60	95.54	0.90	1.22	0.59	1.78	1.95	1.60	0.79	0.68	0.91	1.46	1.55	1.37
V4	Central Highlands	97.36	97.42	97.29	0.52	0.61	0.44	0.96	0.85	1.07	0.46	0.36	0.55	0.72	0.77	0.67
V5	South East	94.65	94.20	95.08	1.04	1.53	0.56	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.92	0.97	0.86	2.89	2.77	3.00
V6	Mekong Delta	95.96	95.26	96.63	0.73	1.13	0.34	0.82	0.90	0.74	0.68	0.62	0.73	1.82	2.08	1.56

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014.

PART 7: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

Unit: %

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people knowing EM languages (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
	Overall	96,00	95,91	96,08
<i>From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Sí La	99,84	99,69	100,00
2	Ba Na	99,74	99,75	99,73
3	Lự	99,73	99,74	99,71
4	Brâu	99,73	99,46	100,00
5	Chăm	99,66	99,70	99,62
6	Xơ Đăng	99,65	99,63	99,67
7	Bru Vân Kiều	99,65	99,69	99,61
8	Cơ Tu	99,63	99,73	99,54
9	La Hủ	99,62	99,53	99,72
10	Cơ Ho	99,61	99,60	99,62
11	Gia Rai	99,58	99,57	99,58
12	Hrê	99,58	99,56	99,59
13	Mông	99,56	99,62	99,51
14	Ê Đê	99,55	99,57	99,52
15	Xtiêng	99,55	99,57	99,53

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people knowing EM languages (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
16	Chu Ru	99,51	99,43	99,59
17	Tà-ôi	99,45	99,51	99,38
18	Cống	99,45	99,10	99,79
19	Mảng	99,44	99,44	99,44
20	Rơ Măm	99,41	99,44	99,38
21	Ra-glai	99,40	99,29	99,51
22	Thái	99,20	99,23	99,18
23	Mạ	99,14	98,85	99,43
24	Co	99,09	99,06	99,13
25	Hà Nhi	99,02	98,93	99,10
26	Gié Triêng	98,89	98,78	99,00
27	Mnông	98,83	98,66	98,99
28	Lô Lô	98,73	98,60	98,87
29	Khơ mú	98,46	98,40	98,52
30	Dao	98,40	98,53	98,27
31	Kháng	98,11	98,01	98,20
32	Khmer	98,05	98,01	98,09
33	Pà Thên	97,84	97,88	97,79
34	Chứt	97,82	97,67	97,97
35	Mường	95,92	96,16	95,69
36	Lào	95,48	95,72	95,24

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people knowing EM languages (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
37	Nùng	93,48	93,15	93,81
38	Thổ	92,89	92,49	93,28
39	Sán Chay	92,87	92,50	93,26
40	Tày	92,67	92,45	92,90
41	Giáy	92,42	91,58	93,29
42	Bố Y	92,29	90,42	94,05
<i>From 80% to under 90% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
43	Pu Péo	88,00	87,55	88,40
44	Chơ Ro	87,28	90,52	84,30
45	Xinh Mun	86,25	85,68	86,81
46	Sán Diu	85,70	84,68	86,72
47	Phù Lá	84,54	84,19	84,91
48	Hoa	84,43	83,78	85,06
<i>Under 79% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
49	La Ha	68,78	66,72	70,77
50	La Chí	64,05	63,13	64,94
51	Ngái	58,23	51,69	67,09
52	Cơ Lao	49,69	45,51	54,09
53	Ơ Đu	25,11	29,26	20,97

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Age groups	Percentage of EM people knowing EM language (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
	Overall	96,00	95,91	96,08
1	Under 18 years of age	64,54	64,40	64,70
2	19-24 years of age	96,18	95,83	96,56
3	25-34 years of age	96,47	96,39	96,56
4	35-44 years of age	97,24	97,19	97,28
5	45-54 years of age	97,60	97,63	97,57
6	55-64 years of age	97,52	98,03	97,11
7	65 years of age and older	98,53	98,71	98,42

Nguồn: 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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	15,91	16,18	14,67
10% and above				
1	Rơ Măm	86,36	86,85	71,27
2	Cơ Tu	54,35	55,52	46,06
3	Ba Na	50,62	51,91	44,76
4	Lào	47,35	47,11	49,01
5	Gia Rai	42,04	42,29	41,06
6	Lự	34,90	35,11	25,83
7	Thái	34,35	34,30	34,78
8	Chăm	33,97	35,24	31,01
9	Cống	33,46	37,47	17,89
10	Khmer	33,34	35,34	28,70
11	Lô Lô	30,57	29,69	36,27
12	Xơ Đăng	29,54	30,62	24,54
13	Hà Nhì	29,47	29,08	31,90
14	Tà-ôi	24,77	25,40	21,42
15	Brâu	23,19	26,91	17,02
16	Khơ mú	22,49	22,02	27,27

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
17	Gié Triêng	18,29	19,14	14,97
18	Ơ Đu	17,82	17,98	15,75
19	Co	17,15	17,54	15,19
20	Xinh Mun	16,90	17,71	9,78
21	La Ha	16,58	15,65	25,65
22	Mông	15,69	15,85	13,09
23	Phù Lá	12,05	11,44	17,52
24	Kháng	12,01	11,97	12,40
25	Mường	11,81	12,08	10,33
26	Thổ	11,52	11,27	12,80
<i>Under 10%</i>				
1	Mạ	9,80	9,81	9,77
2	La Hủ	9,21	8,48	12,50
3	Chu Ru	8,27	8,44	8,18
4	Pà Thên	7,32	7,27	8,00
5	Mnông	7,27	7,46	6,41
6	Ê Đê	7,07	7,13	6,83
7	Dao	5,74	5,88	4,11
8	Pu Péo	5,68	6,03	4,43
9	Xtiêng	5,49	5,95	4,39

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households with members knowing their EM traditional dances (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
10	Hrê	5,43	5,25	6,24
11	Bru Vân Kiều	4,72	4,77	4,44
12	Bố Y	4,44	4,95	0,00
13	Cơ Ho	4,34	4,50	3,93
14	Mảng	4,20	3,95	5,55
15	Chơ Ro	4,05	4,70	3,11
16	Giáy	3,88	4,11	2,02
17	Ra-glai	3,56	3,62	3,41
18	Cơ Lao	3,40	3,53	0,00
19	Tày	3,39	3,49	2,92
20	La Chí	1,74	1,73	2,01
21	Chứt	1,74	1,95	0,84
22	Sí La	1,54	1,96	0,00
23	Sán Chay	1,47	1,46	1,49
24	Nùng	0,95	0,97	0,80
25	Hoa	0,60	0,65	0,52
26	Sán Diu	0,57	0,54	0,77
27	Ngái	0,00	0,00	0,00

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Age groups	Percentage of EM people knowing their EM traditional dances (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	15,74	16,02	14,47
1	Under 18 years of age	12,26	11,22	14,28
2	19-24 years of age	14,44	14,23	15,75
3	25-34 years of age	14,92	14,70	16,68
4	35-44 years of age	15,40	15,43	15,18
5	45-54 years of age	16,12	16,62	13,80
6	55-64 years of age	17,81	19,04	14,38
7	65 years of age and older	15,10	16,33	12,94

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households can play EM traditional musical instruments		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	6,42	7,11	3,21
<i>From 10% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Rơ Măm	56,06	59,44	11,91
2	Ba Na	31,75	34,85	17,64
3	Cơ Tu	25,30	28,01	6,04
4	Gia Rai	20,88	22,97	12,64
5	Lô Lô	17,69	18,15	14,42
6	Brâu	17,39	26,60	2,10
7	Xơ Đăng	16,52	18,11	9,21
8	Mông	15,11	15,51	8,55
9	Tà-ôi	14,38	15,87	6,43
10	Hà Nhi	14,11	14,78	9,94
11	Co	11,72	13,26	4,05
12	Gié Triêng	10,72	12,55	3,54
13	Thố	10,71	11,03	9,03
16	Xinh Mun	10,66	11,25	5,48
14	Mnông	10,21	11,16	5,95
15	Hrê	10,18	11,24	5,54

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households can play EM traditional musical instruments		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
<i>Under 10% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Mạ	9,77	11,11	5,25
2	Lự	9,08	9,30	0,00
3	Thái	8,61	9,14	4,60
4	Khơ mú	6,84	7,07	4,59
5	Mường	6,28	6,69	4,02
6	Lào	6,11	6,40	4,11
7	Phù Lá	5,95	5,60	9,00
8	Xtiêng	5,90	7,43	2,28
9	Ra-glai	5,40	6,71	2,45
10	Ê Đê	4,92	5,60	2,21
11	Chăm	4,60	5,66	2,12
12	Bru Vân Kiều	3,93	4,26	1,64
13	Kháng	3,80	3,97	2,25
14	Chơ Ro	3,52	3,89	2,99
15	La Chí	3,49	3,49	3,48
16	Dao	3,43	3,62	1,26
17	Cơ Lao	3,40	3,53	0,00
18	Chu Ru	3,33	4,99	2,51
19	Cơ Ho	3,21	3,89	1,50
20	Bố Y	2,80	3,12	0,00

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households can play EM traditional musical instruments		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
21	Khmer	2,65	3,13	1,55
22	Giáy	2,57	2,81	0,68
23	Chứt	2,36	0,71	9,46
24	Tày	2,22	2,24	2,13
25	Pà Thẻn	2,14	2,05	3,38
26	Cống	2,08	2,37	0,96
27	Ơ Đu	1,98	2,13	0,00
28	Mảng	1,70	1,57	2,41
29	Sán Chay	1,67	1,77	0,92
30	La Hủ	1,60	1,47	2,20
31	Pu Péo	1,14	1,45	0,00
32	Nùng	0,93	0,97	0,72
33	La Ha	0,77	0,85	0,00
34	Hoa	0,52	0,60	0,39
35	Sán Diu	0,38	0,41	0,18
36	Ngái	0,00	0,00	0,00
37	Si La	0,00	0,00	0,00

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Age groups	Percentage of EM people knowing their EM traditional dances (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	6,42	7,11	3,21
1	Under 18 years of age	2,96	3,40	2,10
2	19-24 years of age	4,56	4,86	2,68
3	25-34 years of age	4,69	5,00	2,18
4	35-44 years of age	5,55	6,01	2,57
5	45-54 years of age	6,74	7,49	3,25
6	55-64 years of age	8,01	9,57	3,66
7	65 years of age and older	8,71	11,62	3,61

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households knowing their EM traditional songs (household)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	16,22	16,65	14,20
<i>From 10% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Rơ Măm	55,30	57,55	23,92
2	Ba Na	40,73	41,75	36,05
3	Hà Nhì	34,07	34,08	34,04
4	Lô Lô	32,25	33,20	25,46
5	Cơ Tu	31,98	32,13	30,90
6	Khmer	29,74	31,87	24,79
7	Chăm	29,21	30,53	26,12
8	Mông	28,72	29,10	22,55
9	Gia Rai	27,54	28,12	25,25
10	Cống	27,41	31,36	12,02
11	Tà-ôi	22,33	22,86	19,51
12	Pu Péo	19,89	17,30	29,13
13	Xơ Đăng	19,86	20,38	17,47
14	Lào	19,16	19,12	19,38
15	Thái	18,66	18,88	17,01
16	Lự	18,15	18,20	16,11

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households knowing their EM traditional songs (household)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
17	Mường	18,12	18,47	16,24
18	Bố Y	15,79	15,81	15,65
19	Giáy	14,88	15,03	13,66
20	Thổ	14,58	14,72	13,84
21	Phù Lá	14,55	13,85	20,73
22	Khơ mú	13,89	13,96	13,18
23	Gié Triêng	13,20	13,62	11,54
24	Pà Thên	13,15	13,14	13,29
25	Mạ	11,99	12,24	11,15
26	Cơ Lao	11,75	12,02	5,03
27	Mảng	11,34	10,83	14,21
28	Co	11,29	11,80	8,73
29	Dao	10,80	11,05	7,95
30	Hrê	10,39	9,67	13,51
<i>Under 10% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Sán Diu	9,52	9,37	10,49
2	La Chí	8,97	8,35	17,70
3	Brâu	8,70	11,40	4,21
4	La Hủ	8,58	7,81	12,05
5	Tày	8,24	8,23	8,30

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households knowing their EM traditional songs (household)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
6	Mnông	8,11	8,51	6,30
7	Bru Vân Kiều	7,77	7,75	7,91
8	Sán Chay	7,72	7,81	7,08
9	Kháng	7,32	7,19	8,43
10	Nùng	7,13	7,45	5,11
11	Hoa	6,03	6,04	5,99
12	Ê Đê	5,75	5,80	5,57
13	Sí La	5,13	5,84	2,45
14	Ơ Đu	4,95	5,33	0,00
15	Cơ Ho	4,89	5,12	4,31
16	Chơ Ro	4,35	4,33	4,37
17	Ra-glai	4,27	4,64	3,43
18	Xtiêng	4,10	4,44	3,30
19	Chu Ru	3,84	4,58	3,48
20	La Ha	3,27	3,44	1,60
21	Chứt	2,61	2,92	1,24
22	Ngái	2,38	2,87	0,00
23	Xinh Mun	0,24	0,21	0,49

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Age groups	Percentage of EM households knowing their EM traditional songs (household)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	16,22	16,65	14,20
1	Under 18 years of age	9,58	7,28	14,08
2	19-24 years of age	10,81	10,87	10,43
3	25-34 years of age	12,43	12,49	11,95
4	35-44 years of age	14,84	15,19	12,56
5	45-54 years of age	17,47	18,24	13,90
6	55-64 years of age	20,34	21,96	15,85
7	65 years of age and older	20,41	22,87	16,09

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households having access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radios		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	64,63	64,02	67,48
<i>From 50% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Gié Triêng	87,93	87,85	88,25
2	Bố Y	86,68	86,05	92,16
3	Pu Péo	85,80	85,09	88,33
4	Chơ Ro	84,73	85,04	84,30
5	Cơ Ho	84,69	85,81	81,83
6	Chăm	83,12	83,44	82,38
7	Ngái	82,14	84,98	68,23
8	Ê Đê	81,89	82,01	81,43
9	Mnông	80,84	81,37	78,46
10	Mạ	79,88	80,16	78,97
11	Sán Dìu	79,64	80,36	74,86
12	Ba Na	79,35	80,71	73,16
13	Chu Ru	78,75	74,31	80,94
14	Cơ Lao	78,36	78,90	67,58
15	Khmer	77,79	78,51	76,12
16	Ra-glai	77,67	79,24	74,10

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households having access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radios		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
17	Giáy	72,28	72,49	70,64
18	Tà-ôi	71,30	71,61	69,62
19	Gia Rai	70,80	71,81	66,85
20	Nùng	70,74	70,36	73,15
21	Cơ Tu	70,69	70,68	70,71
22	Phù Lá	70,06	70,27	68,23
23	Hoa	70,05	71,02	68,30
24	Sán Chay	69,10	69,63	65,41
25	Thổ	68,99	68,95	69,19
26	Tày	66,54	66,56	66,48
27	Mường	66,37	66,92	63,40
28	Xơ Đăng	65,33	65,61	64,03
29	Xtiêng	62,60	65,65	55,37
30	Pà Thên	61,53	61,63	60,05
31	Hrê	60,64	61,04	58,88
32	Rơ Măm	55,30	56,49	35,88
33	La Chí	53,56	54,05	46,30
34	Thái	52,43	52,15	54,58
Under 50% (sort by overall rate)				
1	Dao	49,88	50,01	48,40

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households having access to the Voice of Viet Nam, provincial/district radios		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
2	Brâu	49,28	47,12	52,85
3	Co	47,07	46,71	48,82
4	Lự	43,38	43,41	41,91
5	Mông	43,15	43,18	42,67
6	Lào	41,30	38,81	58,45
7	Hà Nhì	40,11	40,32	38,82
8	Chứt	37,97	40,39	27,53
9	Xinh Mun	35,03	35,80	28,30
10	Si La	34,87	33,79	37,96
11	Lô Lô	33,59	29,12	63,78
12	Cống	31,76	34,98	19,27
13	Bru Vân Kiều	28,17	28,39	26,60
14	La Ha	25,66	25,96	22,79
15	La Hủ	24,76	25,16	23,00
16	Kháng	21,92	22,28	18,75
17	Khơ mú	19,96	19,96	19,95
18	Mảng	11,56	11,47	12,12
19	Ơ Đu	6,93	4,97	32,67

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ hộ DNoS xem được Đài truyền hình Trung ương/ tỉnh (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
	Overall	88,56	88,87	87,16
<i>From 90% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Pu Péo	98,30	97,93	99,59
2	Rơ Măm	97,73	98,09	82,81
3	Sán Dìu	97,50	98,33	91,93
4	Ngái	95,63	97,58	86,11
5	Lự	95,61	95,89	83,90
6	Tày	95,42	95,65	94,31
7	Mường	95,32	95,75	92,97
8	Hoa	95,13	95,37	94,70
9	Sán Chay	95,12	96,08	88,32
10	Chăm	94,21	95,09	92,17
11	Ê Đê	93,82	94,50	91,09
12	Nùng	93,59	93,65	93,23
13	Gié Triêng	93,04	93,64	90,67
14	Bố Y	92,93	92,84	93,73
15	Cơ Tu	92,87	93,51	88,34
16	Thổ	92,69	93,26	89,74
17	Giáy	91,72	91,83	90,86

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ hộ DNoS xem được Đài truyền hình Trung ương/ tỉnh (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
18	Cơ Ho	91,51	92,35	89,35
19	Mạ	90,89	91,00	90,58
20	Thái	90,48	91,38	83,78
21	Ơ Đu	90,10	89,68	95,57
22	Chơ Ro	90,04	90,08	90,00
Under 90% (sort by overall rate)				
1	Mnông	89,99	91,12	84,96
2	Lào	89,67	90,83	81,65
3	Ra-glai	89,18	90,98	85,10
4	Tà-ôi	87,91	88,92	82,57
5	Khmer	87,55	89,36	83,33
6	Chu Ru	87,15	87,66	86,91
7	Ba Na	86,93	88,13	81,45
8	Gia Rai	86,66	88,69	78,68
9	Phù Lá	85,45	86,03	80,33
10	Xtiêng	85,14	87,73	79,01
11	Co	85,02	87,35	73,35
12	Dao	82,83	83,00	80,98
13	La Ha	82,70	84,54	64,77
14	Xơ Đăng	81,36	82,27	77,18
15	Sí La	81,03	83,59	69,98

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ hộ DNoS xem được Đài truyền hình Trung ương/ tỉnh (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female
16	Pà Thên	81,02	81,73	70,58
17	Hrê	79,26	81,33	70,24
18	Bru Vân Kiều	78,85	80,46	67,62
19	La Chí	78,23	77,59	86,85
20	Cống	77,50	77,19	79,47
21	Kháng	73,70	75,53	57,53
22	Hà Nhi	72,34	74,64	57,91
23	Chứt	69,04	69,08	68,91
24	Cơ Lao	65,84	65,92	66,92
25	Xinh Mun	63,14	65,02	46,52
26	Brâu	60,87	65,45	53,26
27	Mông	59,84	60,08	56,05
28	Khơ mú	56,17	56,79	49,88
29	Lô Lô	44,34	41,04	66,46
30	La Hủ	42,29	44,43	32,66
31	Mảng	37,64	41,48	16,11

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

PART 8: HEALTH CARE AND ENVIRONMENT SANITATION

Table 8.1: Percentage of EM pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings by ethnicities, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings
I	Whole country (MICS 2014)	95,80
	Kinh (MICS 2014)	99,30
II	53 EM groups (2015)	70,90
Over 80%		
1	Tà-ôi	88,50
2	Hoa	85,90
3	Cơ Ho	84,70
4	Chu Ru	84,30
5	Chăm	84,20
6	Khmer	84,10
7	Chơ Ro	84,10
8	Mường	82,40
9	Tày	82,00
10	Ngái	80,50
11	Mạ	80,30
70% to under 80%		
12	Sán Dìu	78,90
13	Gié Triêng	78,60

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings
14	Ê Đê	78,50
15	Thổ	77,20
16	Cơ Tu	76,80
17	Brâu	75,90
18	Nùng	75,40
19	Mnông	75,00
20	Bru Vân Kiều	72,00
21	Sán Chay	71,90
22	Ra-glai	71,40
23	Pu Péo	70,30
60% to under 70%		
24	Xtiêng	69,50
25	Hrê	66,90
26	Xơ Đăng	66,30
27	Thái	65,40
28	Ba Na	64,50
29	Rơ Măm	63,80
30	Pà Thên	62,50
31	Co	62,40
32	Chứt	61,60
33	Giáy	60,40
34	Xinh Mun	60,10

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings
50% to under 60%		
35	Dao	59,70
36	Lô Lô	59,70
37	Gia Rai	58,10
38	Bố Y	57,90
39	Lào	55,90
40	Phù Lá	53,90
41	Ơ Đu	52,00
42	La Chí	51,50
Under 50%		
43	Khơ mú	47,40
44	Kháng	45,10
45	Lự	39,50
46	Cơ Lao	39,20
47	Cống	38,30
48	Mông	36,50
49	Mảng	34,90
50	La Ha	31,90
51	Sì La	25,50
52	Hà Nhi	25,40
53	La Hủ	9,10

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of pregnant women aged 12-49 examined in medical settings
I	All EM communes	71,51
	Urban	84,49
	Rural	70,15
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions	
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	66,57
V2	Red River Delta	88,49
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	73,48
V4	Central Highlands	70,78
V5	South East	84,28
V6	Mekong Delta	84,53

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ phụ nữ đến các cơ sở y tế sinh con
I	Whole country (MICS 2014)	93,6
	Kinh (MICS 2014)	99,1
II	53 EM groups (2015)	63,60
Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 80% and above		
1	Ngái	100,00
2	Hoa	95,40
3	Khmer	91,30
4	Chơ Ro	88,40
5	Sán Dìu	84,30
6	Chăm	84,20
7	Chu Ru	83,70
8	Tày	82,20
9	Cơ Ho	81,60
10	Tà-ôi	80,20
Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 60% to under 80%		
11	Mường	78,90
12	Mạ	77,80
13	Sán Chay	75,00
14	Thổ	74,90
15	Ê Đê	72,10

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ phụ nữ đến các cơ sở y tế sinh con
16	Nùng	72,00
17	Pu Péo	69,20
18	Ra-glai	67,60
19	Pà Thẻn	67,00
20	Gié Triêng	65,60
21	Bru Vân Kiều	62,70
22	Cơ Tu	61,10
23	Xtiêng	60,20
Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 40% to under 60%		
24	Giáy	59,70
25	Bố Y	56,60
26	Brâu	55,10
27	Dao	54,50
28	Mnông	50,60
29	Gia Rai	47,20
30	Phù Lá	46,70
31	Rơ Măm	46,40
32	Ba Na	43,30
33	Thái	42,60
Cần duy động này xuống trang sau: Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings at 20% to under 40%		
34	Chứt	37,40
35	Co	36,00

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ phụ nữ đến các cơ sở y tế sinh con
36	Lô Lô	35,40
37	Hrê	34,30
38	La Chí	33,80
39	Xơ Đăng	31,80
40	Ơ Đu	28,30
41	Cơ Lao	26,80
42	Khơ mú	26,60
43	Lào	25,90
44	Xinh Mun	22,50
45	Mông	22,40
46	Kháng	22,00
Percentage of EM women giving birth in medical settings under 20%		
47	Cống	19,90
48	Hà Nhi	17,50
49	Mãng	13,70
50	Lự	13,00
51	La Ha	11,60
52	Sí La	11,20
53	La Hủ	4,50

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table 8.4: Percentage of EM women giving birth at home by ethnicities, 20155

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of women giving birth at home
I	Whole country (MICS 2014)	5,62
	Kinh (MICS 2014)	0,51
II	53 EM groups (2015)	36,30
Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 80% and above		
1	La Hủ	95,10
2	Si La	88,80
3	La Ha	88,20
4	Lự	86,90
5	Mảng	86,30
6	Hà Nhi	82,40
Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 60% to under 80%		
7	Cống	79,60
8	Kháng	78,00
9	Xinh Mun	77,40
10	Mông	77,40
11	Lào	74,10
12	Khơ mú	73,30
13	Cơ Lao	73,20
14	Ơ Đu	71,70
15	Xơ Đăng	68,00

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of women giving birth at home
16	La Chí	66,00
17	Hrê	65,20
18	Lô Lô	64,30
19	Co	63,50
20	Chút	62,60
Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 40% to under 60%		
21	Thái	57,30
22	Ba Na	56,50
23	Rơ Măm	53,60
24	Phù Lá	53,20
25	Gia Rai	52,30
26	Mnông	49,10
27	Dao	45,30
28	Brâu	44,90
29	Bố Y	43,10
30	Giáy	40,10
Percentage of EM women giving birth at home at 20% to under 40%		
31	Xtiêng	39,60
32	Cơ Tu	38,70
33	Bru Vân Kiều	37,00
34	Gié Triêng	34,20
35	Pà Thên	32,90

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of women giving birth at home
36	Ra-glai	32,10
37	Pu Péo	30,80
38	Ê Đê	27,80
39	Nùng	27,80
40	Sán Chay	25,00
41	Thổ	25,00
42	Mạ	22,20
43	Mường	21,10
Percentage of EM women giving birth at home under 20%		
44	Tà-ôi	19,80
45	Cơ Ho	18,40
46	Tày	17,70
47	Chu Ru	16,30
48	Chăm	15,70
49	Sán Dìu	15,40
50	Chơ Ro	10,80
51	Khmer	8,20
52	Hoa	4,50
53	Ngái	0,00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of women giving birth in medical settings	Percentage of women giving birth at home
I	All EM communes	64,45	34,98
	Urban	89,15	10,48
	Rural	61,85	37,55
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions		
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	58,78	40,7
V2	Red River Delta	91,26	8,36
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	58,38	40,95
V4	Central Highlands	59,23	40,15
V5	South East	88,61	10,97
V6	Mekong Delta	91,54	7,59

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table 8.6: Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods by ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods
I	Whole country (MICS 2014)	75,7
	Kinh (MICS 2014)	76,6
II	53 EM groups (2015)	76,89
Percentage of using contraceptive methods at 80% and above		
1	Pà Thẻn	86,22
2	Phù Lá	84,00
3	Lự	83,77
4	Mường	83,12
5	Giáy	82,97
6	La Ha	82,49
7	Thổ	81,70
8	Lô Lô	81,56
9	Tà-ôi	81,54
10	Brâu	81,48
11	Sán Chay	81,40
12	Dao	81,18
13	Cơ Tu	81,00
14	Bố Y	80,45
15	Hrê	80,27

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods
16	Thái	80,06
<i>Percentage of using contraceptive methods at 70% to under 80%</i>		
17	Pu Péo	79,81
18	Nùng	79,79
19	La Chí	79,40
20	Chăm	79,31
21	Chơ Ro	78,20
22	Tày	77,78
23	Cơ Lao	77,58
24	Kháng	77,45
25	Khơ mú	77,17
26	Sán Diu	76,86
27	Hà Nhì	76,84
28	Ra-glai	76,09
29	Ê Đê	75,57
30	Mạ	75,51
31	Co	75,47
32	Lào	75,13
33	Khmer	75,00
34	Xinh Mun	74,52
35	Chu Ru	73,52

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of married EM women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods
36	Cơ Ho	73,36
37	Ố Đu	73,33
38	Bru Vân Kiều	73,07
39	Xtiêng	73,05
40	Sì La	72,58
41	Gié Triêng	71,98
42	Hoa	71,75
Percentage of using contraceptive methods at 60% to under 70%		
43	Mnông	69,77
44	Ba Na	69,04
45	Rơ Măm	68,69
46	Mông	68,02
47	Gia Rai	67,63
48	Xơ Đăng	65,54
49	Chứt	65,48
50	Cống	64,80
51	La Hủ	62,39
Percentage of using contraceptive methods under 60%		
52	Ngái	50,00
53	Mảng	47,86

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of married women aged 12-49 using contraceptive methods
I	All EM communes	76,84
	Urban	72,82
	Rural	77,32
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions	
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	78,69
V2	Red River Delta	68,82
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	80,09
V4	Central Highlands	72,10
V5	South East	70,47
V6	Mekong Delta	75,19

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Being pregnant	Desiring for a child	Difficult to get pregnant	Weak health	High cost	Objection by family members	Uninformed	Other reasons	Undetermined
	53 EM groups (2015)	14,57	45,57	14,03	9,29	0,09	1,66	3,69	10,78	0,32
1	Tày	18,25	39,24	18,90	9,39	0,06	0,39	0,71	12,84	0,23
2	Thái	16,25	43,57	16,64	9,98	0,02	0,74	1,25	11,32	0,24
3	Mường	16,81	47,13	12,68	7,04	0,00	0,18	0,35	15,74	0,07
4	Khmer	14,17	44,23	18,56	8,98	0,26	0,60	2,91	9,83	0,47
5	Hoa	7,39	43,99	16,90	10,22	0,19	14,26	2,14	4,30	0,63
6	Nùng	16,51	43,78	17,07	10,04	0,10	1,08	1,58	9,44	0,40
7	Mông	10,47	58,74	7,29	6,13	0,03	0,95	8,76	7,44	0,19
8	Dao	13,61	49,28	13,27	7,84	0,06	0,93	3,92	10,88	0,20
9	Gia Rai	11,17	43,86	9,46	11,65	0,45	1,18	9,73	12,05	0,46
10	Ê Đê	14,23	43,88	8,46	10,97	0,00	1,91	6,49	13,60	0,47
11	Ba Na	11,81	38,55	7,90	13,20	0,00	4,53	10,78	12,81	0,41
12	Sán Chay	17,77	43,27	14,92	9,83	0,23	0,50	0,90	12,20	0,39
13	Chăm	19,38	42,79	16,81	10,65	0,00	2,48	1,19	6,36	0,35
14	Cơ Ho	16,32	38,69	13,61	12,60	0,08	1,08	3,52	13,37	0,74
15	Xơ Đăng	9,49	43,57	10,04	11,60	0,11	10,82	5,64	8,50	0,23
16	Sán Dìu	18,32	40,26	19,36	7,88	0,06	0,64	0,38	12,94	0,17
17	Hrê	13,65	44,12	12,98	10,57	0,08	0,93	5,51	10,96	1,20
18	Ra-glai	16,70	38,48	13,97	12,82	0,00	1,30	6,20	10,43	0,10
19	Mnông	12,90	45,75	8,73	13,24	0,00	1,78	4,40	12,70	0,50

No	Ethnicity	Being pregnant	Desiring for a child	Difficult to get pregnant	Weak health	High cost	Objection by family members	Uninformed	Other reasons	Undetermined
20	Thổ	22,87	35,52	15,43	10,83	0,00	0,00	1,10	13,71	0,55
21	Xtiêng	14,39	41,40	9,83	16,76	0,13	0,71	6,09	10,52	0,19
22	Khơ mú	11,70	47,43	13,73	5,20	0,00	1,02	12,07	8,45	0,42
23	Bru Vân Kiều	13,31	52,32	10,26	10,29	0,55	0,53	4,21	8,53	0,00
24	Cơ Tu	22,75	47,92	6,21	11,49	0,00	0,49	1,32	9,55	0,27
25	Giáy	13,91	53,04	12,41	8,40	0,00	0,29	0,70	11,10	0,14
26	Tà-ôi	17,90	53,74	3,87	9,52	0,28	1,60	0,61	12,34	0,13
27	Mạ	20,23	38,18	9,82	13,10	0,24	0,40	3,37	13,70	0,96
28	Gié Triêng	17,25	38,13	9,20	20,55	0,00	4,40	3,34	6,43	0,70
29	Cơ	12,93	36,99	14,04	7,61	0,29	1,96	10,39	14,83	0,95
30	Chơ Ro	21,91	39,47	14,18	4,70	0,16	0,79	13,17	4,90	0,71
31	Xinh Mun	12,17	58,49	10,20	6,44	0,00	0,00	3,39	9,30	0,00
32	Hà Nhi	10,62	57,54	10,58	4,29	0,00	0,00	1,67	15,30	0,00
33	Chu Ru	19,71	32,85	16,34	11,28	0,00	4,56	6,03	7,66	1,56
34	Lào	17,92	54,06	9,74	6,28	0,00	0,00	0,37	11,42	0,22
35	La Chí	8,05	69,09	12,11	5,97	0,20	0,92	1,07	2,59	0,00
36	Kháng	14,08	52,50	19,47	6,12	0,00	0,57	1,83	5,44	0,00
37	Phù Lá	21,26	52,52	4,44	2,83	0,00	0,00	7,26	11,68	0,00
38	La Hủ	13,25	53,79	11,41	5,74	0,00	0,91	5,00	9,75	0,16
39	La Ha	18,86	44,72	17,07	11,11	0,25	0,00	0,99	7,00	0,00
40	Pà Thèn	25,14	33,43	19,66	7,66	0,00	1,21	0,60	11,20	1,11

No	Ethnicity	Being pregnant	Desiring for a child	Difficult to get pregnant	Weak health	High cost	Objection by family members	Uninformed	Other reasons	Undetermined
41	Lự	17,42	55,45	5,99	2,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,15	0,00
42	Ngái	16,90	43,83	19,58	9,56	0,00	0,00	4,39	5,74	0,00
43	Chứt	11,78	47,17	10,35	3,39	0,00	1,24	21,04	4,70	0,34
44	Lô Lô	15,78	60,38	10,02	0,00	0,00	0,67	9,79	3,35	0,00
45	Mảng	5,75	44,44	10,36	14,23	0,00	0,91	7,77	15,93	0,60
46	Cơ Lao	13,86	47,62	8,90	7,72	0,00	0,20	13,33	6,59	1,79
47	Bố Y	15,81	58,48	12,61	4,03	0,00	0,00	3,90	5,17	0,00
48	Cống	5,84	44,44	16,86	8,04	0,00	6,61	0,00	18,21	0,00
49	Sì La	16,15	31,81	23,95	8,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,62	0,00
50	Pu Péo	17,45	46,03	13,72	3,39	0,00	0,00	3,00	12,83	3,59
51	Rơ Măm	7,36	62,89	11,04	7,36	0,00	7,66	0,00	3,68	0,00
52	Brâu	10,53	47,37	26,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,26	10,53	0,00
53	Ơ Đu	0,00	65,51	8,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,80	0,00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table 8.9: Percentage of married EM women not using contraceptive methods by causes, rural-urban areas and socio-economic regions, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Being pregnant	Desiring for a child	Difficult to get pregnant	Weak health	High cost	Objection by family members	Uninformed	Other reasons	Undetermined
I	All EM communes	14,47	45,65	13,99	9,24	0,09	1,89	3,6	10,73	0,32
	Urban	11,08	44,31	16,66	8,74	0,12	8,36	1,95	8,32	0,47
	Rural	15,01	45,73	13,69	9,36	0,09	0,81	3,91	11,09	0,30
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions									
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	15,95	46,10	14,69	8,32	0,05	0,63	2,91	11,20	0,14
V2	Red River Delta	10,50	54,83	8,64	3,52	0,00	0,59	0,94	20,88	0,11
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	15,36	47,07	13,04	10,36	0,08	0,69	3,90	9,05	0,45
V4	Central Highlands	13,40	42,33	10,60	11,91	0,15	2,87	6,71	11,49	0,54
V5	South East	8,41	46,26	13,80	10,69	0,20	12,25	3,43	4,42	0,53
V6	Mekong Delta	14,03	41,18	19,16	9,61	0,20	1,50	3,47	10,33	0,52

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table8.10: Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination and treatment by sex and ethnicity, 2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination		
		Overall	Male	Female
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	31,46	27,85	34,8
	Kinh	32,49	29,11	35,56
II	53 EM groups (2015)	44,79	40,81	48,75
<i>Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 80% and above</i>				
1	Sí La	92,65	91,76	93,57
2	Ơ Đu	90,20	87,17	93,27
3	Cống	81,09	76,13	86,00
<i>Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 60% to under 80%</i>				
4	Chu Ru	75,99	71,89	80,16
5	Mảng	70,85	66,55	75,14
6	Rơ Măm	70,45	70,37	70,55
7	Hà Nhì	70,09	67,01	73,27
8	Tà-ôi	68,24	64,44	72,06
9	La Hủ	67,68	66,63	68,78
10	Gié Triêng	65,61	62,65	68,54

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination		
		Overall	Male	Female
11	Chăm	65,48	60,78	69,81
12	Phù Lá	61,91	58,85	65,11
13	Cơ Tu	61,74	57,01	66,45
14	Chơ Ro	61,18	62,23	60,42
15	Cơ Ho	60,98	54,38	67,46
16	Lự	60,52	50,50	70,29
<i>Percentage of using health insurance card for medical examination and treatment at 40% to under 60%</i>				
17	La Chí	54,71	53,46	55,94
18	Ra-glai	53,73	48,29	59,00
19	Tày	53,56	48,70	58,49
20	Khơ mú	53,15	50,33	56,00
21	Xơ Đăng	52,95	49,38	56,55
22	Giáy	52,68	48,48	57,15
23	Mạ	51,83	45,65	57,73
24	Ê Đê	50,91	46,55	55,04
25	Lào	49,91	45,81	54,02
26	Khmer	47,80	42,73	52,57

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination		
		Overall	Male	Female
27	Hrê	47,64	44,06	51,14
28	Nùng	45,78	41,93	49,65
29	Dao	45,01	40,89	49,16
30	Bru Vân Kiều	43,65	40,46	46,92
31	Thái	43,54	39,31	47,85
32	Ba Na	42,54	39,60	45,44
33	Hoa	41,50	39,86	43,08
34	Mnông	41,18	36,67	45,52
35	Co	41,00	39,06	43,00
36	Lô Lô	40,54	39,52	41,54
37	Mông	40,52	38,07	43,01
38	Sán Chay	40,36	35,66	45,22
	Tỷ lệ sử dụng thẻ BHYT khám chữa bệnh dưới 40%			
39	Sán Diu	39,04	34,46	43,62
40	Pà Thên	38,85	33,58	44,42
41	Bố Y	36,35	29,96	42,42
42	Chứt	35,66	31,99	39,38

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination		
		Overall	Male	Female
43	Cơ Lao	35,43	32,33	38,63
44	Thổ	34,88	30,68	39,13
45	Kháng	34,67	29,91	39,43
46	Pu Péo	34,32	35,19	33,50
47	Brâu	33,03	29,93	36,19
48	Gia Rai	32,77	30,31	35,14
49	Mường	32,16	27,91	36,38
50	Xinh Mun	31,41	28,58	34,22
51	Ngái	29,92	23,59	36,94
52	Xtiêng	29,12	26,79	31,42
53	La Ha	23,40	21,44	25,32

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM people using health insurance cards for medical examination		
		Overall	Male	Female
A	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	31,46	27,85	34,8
	Kinh	32,49	29,11	35,56
I	All EM communes	44,75	40,78	48,71
	Urban	47,41	44,60	50,03
	Rural	44,56	40,49	48,64
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions			
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	43,15	39,18	47,17
V2	Red River Delta	44,52	39,44	49,17
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	49,42	45,21	53,68
V4	Central Highlands	44,94	41,35	48,48
V5	South East	40,26	38,26	42,11
V6	Mekong Delta	48,08	43,28	52,61

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table 8.12: Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets by sex and ethnicity of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
I	Whole country (MICS 2014)	95,50	96,25	92,07
	Kinh	94,64	95,38	91,24
II	53 EM groups (2015)	95,64	96,39	92,20
<i>Percentage of households sleeping in the mosquito net at 95% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Ngái	100,00	100,00	100,00
2	Kháng	99,82	99,89	99,26
3	Lự	99,54	99,53	100,00
4	Xinh Mun	99,51	99,52	99,37
5	Thái	99,23	99,26	99,05
6	Brâu	99,20	98,72	100,00
7	Sán Diu	99,14	99,07	99,61
8	Bố Y	99,14	99,04	100,00
9	Tày	99,06	99,03	99,20
10	Mường	99,05	99,06	98,99
11	Sán Chay	99,01	99,03	98,93
12	Nùng	98,97	98,98	98,93
13	Thổ	98,89	98,88	98,95
14	Phù Lá	98,88	98,84	99,28

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
15	Ơ Đu	98,88	98,80	100,00
16	Sí La	98,81	99,24	97,24
17	La Ha	98,76	98,85	97,79
18	Mạ	98,75	98,69	98,94
19	Mnông	98,74	98,75	98,70
20	Pà Thên	98,69	98,68	98,86
21	Ê Đê	98,60	98,62	98,51
22	Lào	98,58	98,52	98,99
23	La Chí	98,58	98,59	98,55
24	Giáy	98,54	98,64	97,81
25	Dao	98,53	98,54	98,42
26	Chu Ru	98,42	98,88	98,20
27	Cống	98,39	98,23	99,00
28	Xtiêng	98,37	98,41	98,27
29	Chơ Ro	98,31	98,07	98,65
30	Gié Triêng	98,30	98,39	97,92
31	Pu Péo	98,29	98,69	96,85
32	Gia Rai	98,18	98,26	97,85
33	Cơ Ho	98,14	98,26	97,83
34	Xơ Đăng	98,10	98,13	97,98

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households sleeping in the mosquito nets		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
35	Rơ Măm	98,04	98,94	87,50
36	Tà-ôi	98,03	98,05	97,90
37	Co	97,96	97,91	98,19
38	Lô Lô	97,43	97,05	100,00
39	Cơ Tu	97,39	97,41	97,22
40	Khơ mú	97,36	97,35	97,48
41	Khmer	97,35	97,35	97,36
42	Hà Nhì	97,22	97,08	98,09
43	Hrê	96,80	96,98	95,99
44	Ba Na	96,35	96,43	96,03
Percentage of households sleeping in the mosquito net under 95% (sort by overall rate)				
45	Ra-glai	94,70	94,57	94,98
46	Chứt	94,23	93,67	96,62
47	Bru Vân Kiều	94,05	94,14	93,39
48	Mông	94,00	93,92	95,30
49	Cơ Lao	92,73	92,65	95,05
50	Chăm	92,25	93,58	89,14
51	La Hủ	90,26	89,77	92,49
52	Mảng	73,56	75,06	65,11
53	Hoa	60,15	64,18	52,88

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

Table 8.13: Percentage of EM households facing difficulties in water by sex and ethnicities of household heads, as of 1/8/2015

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households facing difficulties in water		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	7,79	7,98	7,35
	Kinh	4,06	4,08	4,46
II	53 EM groups (2015)	30,7	31,91	25,13
Percentage of households facing difficulties in water at 70% and above (sort by overall rate)				
1	Ở Đu	86,52	85,54	100,00
2	Chứt	77,88	78,52	75,11
3	Bru Vân Kiều	74,00	73,72	75,94
4	Khơ mú	72,94	73,22	70,11
5	Lô Lô	72,24	74,29	58,24
Percentage of households facing difficulties in water at 50% to under 70% (sort by overall rate)				
6	La Hủ	68,78	69,23	66,74
7	La Ha	67,82	67,49	70,95
8	Xinh Mun	62,43	62,29	63,70
9	Lào	59,17	58,70	62,45
10	Co	55,15	54,41	58,84
11	Mông	54,44	54,46	54,09
12	Cơ Tu	51,22	51,35	50,30
13	Mnông	50,69	50,54	51,33
14	Tà-ôi	50,34	51,26	45,45

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households facing difficulties in water		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
<i>Percentage of households facing difficulties in water at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
15	Mảng	49,91	49,56	51,89
16	La Chí	49,25	49,19	50,04
17	Rơ Măm	48,99	48,91	50,00
18	Kháng	48,18	47,08	57,89
19	Phù Lá	47,38	47,49	46,39
20	Lự	46,97	47,17	38,68
21	Cơ Lao	46,18	46,62	34,80
22	Thái	46,08	45,94	47,12
23	Ra-glai	45,45	47,48	40,87
24	Hà Nhì	45,13	43,63	54,53
25	Chu Ru	41,77	38,67	43,30
26	Xơ Đăng	40,42	41,16	37,05
27	Thổ	39,36	39,61	38,09
28	Ê Đê	37,93	37,34	40,31
29	Cơ Ho	37,65	38,23	36,18
30	Gié Triêng	36,93	36,72	37,78
31	Cống	36,58	39,77	24,01
32	Ba Na	34,34	33,62	37,60
33	Dao	33,69	33,58	34,90
34	Mường	33,46	33,66	32,40

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households facing difficulties in water		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
35	Hrê	33,39	33,09	34,70
36	Pu Péo	33,39	35,45	25,98
37	Pà Thên	31,59	31,09	39,08
38	Giáy	31,47	32,03	27,02
39	Gia Rai	30,79	30,60	31,51
40	Mạ	30,60	29,94	32,83
<i>Percentage of households facing difficulties in water under 30% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
41	Xtiêng	27,73	28,79	25,20
42	Nùng	24,55	24,99	21,76
43	Bố Y	23,81	24,48	17,93
44	Tày	22,36	22,69	20,82
45	Chăm	18,65	19,79	15,99
46	Sán Chay	18,52	18,19	20,85
47	Brâu	18,40	15,38	23,40
48	Chơ Ro	16,05	16,77	14,98
49	Ngái	12,83	13,37	10,16
50	Khmer	12,73	12,77	12,64
51	Sán Dìu	11,29	11,30	11,21
52	Si La	4,80	4,11	7,29
53	Hoa	3,80	4,37	2,77

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

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

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households using hygienic water source		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	81,04	79,64	84,93
	Kinh	82,28	81,01	85,58
II	53 EM groups (2015)	73,82	72,40	80,31
<i>Percentage of households using hygienic source at 80% and above (sort by overall rate)</i>				
1	Rơ Măm	99,02	98,94	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	Ơ Đu	91,01	91,57	83,33
8	Si La	91,00	90,53	92,71
9	Sán Dìu	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

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households using hygienic water source		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
<i>Percentage of households using hygienic source at 60% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
16	Sán Chay	78,70	78,55	79,79
17	Nùng	77,70	77,08	81,63
18	Xtiêng	76,27	76,67	75,30
19	Tày	75,93	75,25	79,08
20	Ba Na	75,63	75,58	75,84
21	Hrê	72,94	72,44	75,08
22	Mường	72,86	72,37	75,53
23	Cơ Tu	70,79	70,34	73,95
24	Gié Triêng	70,56	71,35	67,46
25	Chu Ru	70,55	76,52	67,61
26	Gia Rai	70,52	71,48	66,76
27	Ra-glai	70,52	68,77	74,48
28	Mảng	69,15	68,62	72,11
29	Cống	65,70	61,99	80,35
30	Mnông	64,98	64,95	65,11
31	Cơ Lao	63,16	63,50	54,29
32	Phù Lá	62,91	62,84	63,50
33	Thái	62,53	62,44	63,23
34	Brâu	61,60	60,26	63,83
35	Giáy	60,78	60,57	62,42

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households using hygienic water source		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
36	Tà-ôi	60,64	60,25	62,71
<i>Percentage of households using hygienic water source at 40% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
37	Dao	57,30	57,10	59,49
38	Pà Thên	55,19	55,11	56,35
39	Mông	53,09	52,94	55,45
40	La Hủ	51,47	51,39	51,81
41	Xơ Đăng	51,16	51,04	51,72
42	Co	50,62	50,10	53,26
43	Xinh Mun	48,30	49,78	35,26
44	Kháng	47,87	48,85	39,19
45	Lô Lô	46,98	43,11	73,44
46	Hà Nhì	43,51	43,92	40,89
47	Bru Vân Kiều	42,62	42,54	43,14
48	Pu Péo	41,21	40,16	45,00
49	Lào	40,17	39,17	47,08
<i>Percentage of households using hygienic water source under 40% (sort by overall rate)</i>				
50	La Chí	39,68	40,13	33,27
51	La Ha	37,56	37,18	41,30
52	Khơ mú	36,27	36,28	36,11
53	Chứt	35,61	34,46	40,57

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of EM households using hygienic water source		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
I	All EM communes	73,82	72,40	80,31
	Urban	94,45	92,91	98,00
	Rural	73,49	72,40	79,29
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions			
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	68,94	67,98	75,12
V2	Red River Delta	75,55	74,88	79,38
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	69,78	68,70	75,25
V4	Central Highlands	79,23	79,35	78,72
V5	South East	98,06	97,25	99,01
V6	Mekong Delta	96,77	96,72	97,49

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of using sanitary latrines		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
I	Whole country (VHLSS 2014)	64,72	63,4	68,38
	Kinh	71,11	70,99	71,42
II	53 EM groups (2015)	27,75	26,00	35,90
Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 60% and above (sort by overall rate)				
1	Hoa	89,54	86,92	94,25
2	Chơ Ro	62,84	59,85	67,25
Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 40% to under 60% (sort by overall rate)				
3	Ngái	55,95	53,10	69,93
4	Chăm	54,16	54,10	54,29
5	Giáy	45,23	44,62	50,10
6	Lự	40,48	40,67	32,33
7	Bố Y	39,47	38,01	52,29
8	Khmer	36,55	36,46	36,77
9	Tày	36,06	34,57	43,02
Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 20% to under 40% (sort by overall rate)				
10	Sán Dìu	29,52	29,97	26,51
11	Mạ	28,71	28,87	28,18
12	Pà Thên	28,63	28,74	27,02
13	Mường	27,78	28,02	26,48

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of using sanitary latrines		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
14	Pu Péo	26,70	20,36	49,32
15	Chu Ru	26,18	25,22	26,66
16	Cơ Tu	26,16	26,40	24,48
17	Phù Lá	25,57	25,57	25,64
18	Cơ Ho	24,94	25,99	22,27
19	Sí La	23,59	24,57	19,53
20	Nùng	22,20	20,94	30,13
21	Lào	21,17	21,23	20,77
22	Thái	20,80	20,49	23,13
Percentage of households using sanitary latrines at 10% to under 20% (sort by overall rate)				
23	Gié Triêng	19,85	20,33	17,95
24	Rơ Măm	19,70	20,19	11,93
25	Hà Nhi	19,43	20,05	15,54
26	Dao	18,48	18,64	16,63
27	Cống	18,34	16,05	27,57
28	Lô Lô	18,03	14,41	42,47
29	Ê Đê	18,02	18,11	17,66
30	Tà-ôi	17,48	17,24	18,74
31	Cơ Lao	16,85	16,73	20,68
32	Ra-glai	16,15	16,36	15,67
33	La Ha	15,23	15,86	9,16

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of using sanitary latrines		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
34	La Chí	14,79	14,63	17,05
35	Xtiêng	14,07	15,41	10,90
36	Co	13,68	14,28	10,65
37	Hrê	13,34	13,95	10,69
38	Sán Chay	12,29	12,72	9,27
39	Mnông	12,26	12,23	12,37
40	Ba Na	11,49	11,73	10,38
41	Xơ Đăng	10,28	10,78	7,97
Percentage of households using sanitary latrines under 10% (sort by overall rate)				
42	Thổ	9,85	10,01	8,98
43	Kháng	9,73	9,70	9,93
44	Gia Rai	8,47	8,59	7,99
45	Brâu	7,97	10,22	4,24
46	Mông	6,96	6,95	7,12
47	Mảng	6,58	6,74	5,63
48	Bru Vân Kiều	6,51	6,35	7,62
49	Khơ mú	4,32	4,45	3,03
50	Chứt	3,29	3,46	2,55
51	La Hủ	2,65	2,81	1,91
52	Xinh Mun	2,30	2,42	1,24
53	Ơ Đu	0,00	0,00	0,00

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
	Overall	30,50	32,49	21,36
Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor at 50% and above (sort by overall rate)				
1	Kháng	69,84	70,90	60,51
2	Lự	64,06	63,97	67,80
3	Lô Lô	63,59	67,22	38,78
4	La Chí	59,57	59,75	57,07
5	Hà Nhi	55,59	56,90	47,38
6	La Ha	55,48	56,81	42,57
7	Lào	54,76	55,61	48,89
8	Cống	53,75	54,75	49,78
9	Mông	50,90	50,80	52,40
Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)				
10	Si La	49,13	53,02	35,00
11	Thái	46,78	47,72	39,72
12	Ố Đu	44,94	46,99	16,67
13	Tà-ôi	42,35	43,85	34,34
14	Giáy	41,94	42,91	34,25
15	Hrê	41,66	43,78	32,46
16	Nùng	39,90	41,42	30,24
17	Xinh Mun	39,78	40,81	30,64
18	Phù Lá	39,33	39,32	39,44
19	Cơ Lao	38,58	39,14	23,78

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
20	Ngái	35,38	34,86	37,94
21	Dao	35,08	35,65	28,74
22	Tày	34,73	36,04	28,61
23	La Hủ	34,66	35,58	30,51
24	Khơ mú	33,35	33,49	31,99
25	Bru Vân Kiều	32,66	33,38	27,71
26	Chu Ru	32,00	20,26	37,77
27	Pu Péo	31,84	30,17	37,85
28	Gia Rai	31,19	31,81	28,74
Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floors (%) at 20% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)				
29	Mảng	29,90	31,12	23,01
30	Co	27,59	29,18	19,61
31	Rơ Măm	27,44	27,64	25,00
32	Thổ	26,93	27,23	25,36
33	Xơ Đăng	25,93	27,00	21,00
34	Sán Chay	24,89	25,04	23,83
35	Mnông	23,70	24,57	19,83
36	Pà Thèn	23,61	24,10	16,32
37	Ba Na	22,91	23,25	21,33
38	Ra-glai	21,87	22,02	21,55
39	Chơ Ro	21,06	22,55	18,89
40	Chứt	20,85	20,13	23,98
41	Khmer	20,14	22,00	15,83
Percentage of EM households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor under 20%				
42	Mường	19,95	20,82	15,17

No	Ethnicity	Percentage of households raising and keeping poultry and livestock under the house floor (%)		
		Overall	Male household head	Female household head
43	Cơ Tu	19,17	19,42	17,42
44	Ê Đê	18,46	18,82	16,99
45	Cơ Ho	18,23	18,49	17,56
46	Bố Y	17,71	18,42	11,50
47	Chăm	16,53	18,62	11,67
48	Sán Dìu	15,21	15,36	14,21
49	Mạ	14,44	15,55	10,69
50	Gié Triêng	13,00	13,69	10,28
51	Xtiêng	10,63	11,57	8,39
52	Brâu	5,60	5,13	6,38
53	Hoa	3,60	4,54	1,92

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

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 (%)

No	Ethnicity	Tỷ lệ cán bộ, nhân viên y tế tại các trạm y tế vùng Ethnicities là người DNoS (%)		
		Tổng	Male	Female
I	All EM communes	49.05	18.60	30.45
	Urban	26.76	5.73	21.04
	Rural	51.89	20.24	31.65
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions			
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	70.52	25.46	45.07
V2	Red River Delta	37.37	16.33	21.04
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	48.45	20.73	27.72
V4	Central Highlands	28.16	11.90	16.26
V5	South East	7.44	1.57	5.87
V6	Mekong Delta	21.63	8.44	13.19

Source: General Statistics Office, Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups 2015 and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014.

PART 9: ETHNIC MINORITY STATE OFFICIALS, PARTY MEMBERS

Table 9.1: Number and percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) by sex, as of 1/7/2015

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (person)	Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)	Structure by sex (%)	
				Male	Female
I	All EM communes	57.268	41,48	76,21	23,79
	Urban	3.123	15,85	60,61	39,39
	Rural	54.145	45,75	77,11	22,89
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions				
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	38.119	66,40	76,67	23,33
V2	Red River Delta	1.248	22,53	76,20	23,80
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	10.543	35,67	77,81	22,19
V4	Central Highlands	5.456	25,21	73,64	26,36
V5	South East	614	5,38	57,33	42,67
V6	Mekong Delta	1.288	10,32	69,33	30,67
III	Administrative Units				
Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at 80% and above					
1	Cao Bằng	4.097	97,71	63,63	36,37
2	Bắc Kạn	2.622	92,13	71,74	28,26

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (person)	Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)	Structure by sex (%)	
				Male	Female
3	Lạng Sơn	4.396	89,92	70,95	29,05
4	Sơn La	4.427	88,97	84,17	15,83
5	Hòa Bình	4.386	86,75	80,62	19,38
6	Điện Biên	2.510	84,20	78,21	21,79
7	Hà Giang	3.821	83,32	78,25	21,75
8	Lai Châu	1.883	80,47	81,47	18,53
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	19,19
10	Thanh Hóa	3.106	58,48	79,43	20,57
11	Tuyên Quang	1.795	55,62	72,98	27,02
12	TP Hà Nội	179	53,43	82,68	17,32
13	Yên Bái	2.180	52,95	83,81	16,19
14	Quảng Ngãi	939	51,91	83,60	16,40
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	15,92
16	Thừa Thiên-Huế	603	48,67	78,44	21,56
17	Kon Tum	1.183	45,38	72,44	27,56
18	Quảng Nam	1.340	44,30	78,81	21,19
19	Thái Nguyên	1.322	41,77	71,86	28,14

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (person)	Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)	Structure by sex (%)	
				Male	Female
20	Ninh Thuận	358	37,41	74,58	25,42
21	Nghệ An	2.136	35,56	72,38	27,62
22	Bình Định	537	32,80	76,35	23,65
23	Quảng Ninh	847	30,93	74,85	25,15
Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at commune/ward/town levels at 10% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)					
24	Gia Lai	2.112	26,47	77,41	22,59
25	Phú Thọ	1.274	25,75	80,85	19,15
26	Trà Vinh	379	23,25	69,66	30,34
27	Khánh Hòa	245	21,36	72,65	27,35
28	Lâm Đồng	890	20,41	67,19	32,81
29	Đắk Lắk	962	20,34	73,39	26,61
30	Phú Yên	213	20,15	80,75	19,25
31	Bình Thuận	362	18,01	73,76	26,24
32	Đắk Nông	309	15,73	71,84	28,16
33	Bắc Giang	962	15,42	80,98	19,02
34	Sóc Trăng	437	15,14	71,17	28,83
35	An Giang	154	14,57	66,88	33,12
36	Vĩnh Phúc	129	13,58	84,50	15,50

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (person)	Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants (at commune/ward/town levels) (%)	Structure by sex (%)	
				Male	Female
<i>Percentage of EM state officials/civil servants at commune/ward/town levels under 10% (sort by overall rate)</i>					
37	Quảng Bình	141	8,30	78,01	21,99
38	Bình Phước	229	7,91	60,26	39,74
39	Kiên Giang	177	7,88	70,62	29,38
40	TP. Hồ Chí Minh	186	7,25	53,76	46,24
41	Ninh Bình	93	6,13	64,52	35,48
42	Vĩnh Long	17	5,63	58,82	41,18
43	Bạc Liêu	75	5,58	64,00	36,00
44	Đồng Nai	135	3,96	55,56	44,44
45	Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu	53	3,37	66,04	33,96
46	TP. Cần Thơ	12	3,15	66,67	33,33
47	Hậu Giang	13	1,52	84,62	15,38
48	Bình Dương	6	1,51	33,33	66,67
49	Cà Mau	24	1,34	54,17	45,83
50	Tây Ninh	5	0,86	40,00	60,00
51	Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh	4	0,16	75,00	25,00

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

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Agencies/ Organisations	All EM communes			Urban			Rural		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Total number (person)	57.268	43.645	13.623	3.123	1.893	1.230	54.145	41.752	12.393
1	Party agencies	6.481	5.536	945	324	229	95	6.157	5.307	850
2	People's Council	5.873	5.095	778	260,00	187,00	73,00	5.613,00	4.908,00	70,500
3	Administration at commune level	31.173	23.384	7.789	1.734	1.010	724	29.439	22.374	7.065
4	Socio-political organisations	13.741	9.630	4.111	805	467	338	12.936	9.163	3.773
II	Percentage (%)	100,00	76,21	23,79	100,00	60,61	39,39	100,00	77,11	22,89
1	Party agencies	100,00	85,42	14,58	100,00	70,68	29,32	100,00	86,19	13,81
2	People's Council	100,00	86,75	13,25	100,00	71,92	28,08	100,00	87,44	12,56
3	Administration at commune level	100,00	75,01	24,99	100,00	58,25	41,75	100,00	76,00	24,00
4	Socio-political organisations	100,00	70,08	29,92	100,00	58,01	41,99	100,00	70,83	29,17

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Agencies/Organisations	All EM communes			Urban			Rural		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	Total number (person)	57.268	43.645	13.623	3.123	1.893	1.230	54.145	41.752	12.393
1	Party agencies	6.481	5.536	945	324	229	95	6.157	5.307	850
2	People's Council	5.873	5.095	778	260.00	187.00	73.00	5.613.00	4.908.00	705.00
3	Administration at commune level	31.173	23.384	7.789	1734	1010	724	29439	22374	7065
4	Socio-political organisations	13.741	9.630	4.111	805	467	338	12936	9163	3773
II	Percentage (%)	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
1	Party agencies	11,32	12,68	6,94	10,37	12,10	7,72	11,37	12,71	6,86
2	People's Council	10,26	11,67	5,71	8,33	9,88	5,93	10,37	11,76	5,69
3	Administration at commune level	54,43	53,58	57,18	55,52	53,35	58,86	54,37	53,59	57,01
4	Socio-political organisations	23,99	22,06	30,18	25,78	24,67	27,48	23,89	21,95	30,44

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

Unit: Percentage (%)

No	Agencies/Organisations	Overall			Urban			Rural		
		Tổng số	Male	Female	Tổng số	Male	Female	Tổng số	Male	Female
	Total	100,00	76,21	23,79	100,00	60,61	39,39	100,00	77,11	22,89
1	Party agencies	100,00	85,42	14,58	100,00	70,68	29,32	100,00	86,19	13,81
2	People's Council	100,00	86,75	13,25	100,00	71,92	28,08	100,00	87,44	12,56
3	Administration at commune level	100,00	75,01	24,99	100,00	58,25	41,75	100,00	76,00	24,00
4	Socio-political organisations	100,00	70,08	29,92	100,00	58,01	41,99	100,00	70,83	29,17

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

Unit: Person, percentage

No	Educational qualifications	All EM communes			Urban			Rural		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
1	Upper secondary education	6,77	7,38	4,82	5,00	5,71	3,90	6,87	7,45	4,91
2	Secondary vocational training	54,90	56,10	51,07	45,08	47,44	41,46	55,47	56,49	52,02
3	College	5,89	5,26	7,90	7,59	7,29	8,05	5,79	5,17	7,88
4	University	25,42	23,39	31,94	38,46	34,71	44,23	24,67	22,88	30,72
5	Master degree and above	0,14	0,14	0,16	0,45	0,63	0,16	0,13	0,11	0,16
6	Other qualifications	6,87	7,74	4,12	3,43	4,23	2,20	7,07	7,89	4,31

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

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM Party members (person)			Percentage of EM Party member (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
I	All EM communes	425.999	298.015	127.984	36,91	69,96	30,04
	Urban	47.145	25.975	21.170	16,97	55,10	44,90
	Rural	378.854	272.040	106.814	43,24	71,81	28,19
II	Dividing by socio-economic regions						
V1	Northern Midlands and mountainous areas	297.047	203.477	93.570	54,82	68,50	31,50
V2	Red River Delta	8.273	5.632	2.641	13,63	68,08	31,92
V3	North Central and central coastal areas	73.893	55.000	18.893	32,21	74,43	25,57
V4	Central Highlands	28.460	21.069	7.391	23,48	74,03	25,97
V5	South East	2.969	2.054	915	3,98	69,18	30,82
V6	Mekong Delta	15.357	10.783	4.574	12,16	70,22	29,78
III	Administrative Units						
Percentage of EM Party members at 80% and above (sort by overall rate)							
1	Cao Bằng	33.725	20.941	12.784	94,12	62,09	37,91
2	Bắc Kạn	18.807	11.671	7.136	88,76	62,06	37,94

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM Party members (person)			Percentage of EM Party member (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
3	Lạng Sơn	38.455	23.535	14.920	82,53	61,20	38,80
<i>Percentage of EM Party members at 50% to under 80% (sort by overall rate)</i>							
4	Hà Giang	34.708	23.224	11.484	77,93	66,91	33,09
5	Sơn La	41.227	32.204	9.023	74,15	78,11	21,89
6	Hòa Bình	32.296	21.623	10.673	65,93	66,95	33,05
7	Lai Châu	10.298	8.134	2.164	56,63	78,99	21,01
8	Điện Biên	12.708	10.214	2.494	55,94	80,37	19,63
9	Thanh Hóa	26.139	19.236	6.903	53,07	73,59	26,41
10	Quảng Ngãi	5.707	4.593	1.114	51,78	80,48	19,52
11	Thừa Thiên-Huế	3.962	2.654	1.308	50,51	66,99	33,01
<i>Percentage of EM Party members at 30% to under 50% (sort by overall rate)</i>							
12	TP Hà Nội	2.007	1.297	710	45,80	64,62	35,38
13	Yên Bái	16.035	12.002	4.033	43,76	74,85	25,15
14	Tuyên Quang	18.227	12.019	6.208	42,77	65,94	34,06
15	Kon Tum	5.813	4.081	1.732	42,23	70,20	29,80

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM Party members (person)			Percentage of EM Party member (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
16	Ninh Thuận	1.700	1.142	558	41,17	67,18	32,82
17	Quảng Trị	2.498	2.003	495	40,84	80,18	19,82
18	Lào Cao	13.209	9.946	3.263	40,81	75,30	24,70
19	Tỉnh Quảng Nam	6.439	4.973	1.466	39,19	77,23	22,77
20	Thái Nguyên	13.932	8.813	5.119	35,44	63,26	36,74
21	Nghệ An	19.981	14.720	5.261	31,86	73,67	26,33
22	Tỉnh Gia Lai	9.370	7.337	2.033	31,70	78,30	21,70

Percentage of EM Party members from 10% to under 30% (sort by overall rate)

23	Tỉnh Bình Định	2.660	1.967	693	28,04	73,95	26,05
24	Trà Vinh	5.391	3.647	1.744	27,66	67,65	32,35
25	Khánh Hòa	1.113	881	232	24,50	79,16	20,84
26	Phú Yên	1.729	1.385	344	23,48	80,10	19,90
27	Sóc Trăng	5.324	3.783	1.541	21,37	71,06	28,94
28	Đắk Lắk	8.245	5.953	2.292	18,82	72,20	27,80
29	Đắk Nông	2.053	1.476	577	18,35	71,89	28,11

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM Party members (person)			Percentage of EM Party member (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
30	Quảng Ninh	4.322	3.044	1.278	18,22	70,43	29,57
31	Phú Thọ	8.834	5.777	3.057	16,90	65,40	34,60
32	Lâm Đồng	2.979	2.222	757	13,04	74,59	25,41
33	Kiên Giang	2.188	1.578	610	10,67	72,12	27,88
34	Vĩnh Phúc	1.302	906	396	10,61	69,59	30,41
35	Bình Thuận	1.022	751	271	10,39	73,48	26,52
36	Bắc Giang	4.586	3.374	1.212	10,20	73,57	26,43
Percentage of EM Party members under 10% (sort by overall rate)							
37	An Giang	844	623	221	9,94	73,82	26,18
38	Vĩnh Long	285	184	101	7,22	64,56	35,44
39	Bình Phước	1.465	1.086	379	6,59	74,13	25,87
40	Quảng Bình	896	670	226	6,34	74,78	25,22
41	TP. Cần Thơ	221	155	66	5,72	70,14	29,86
42	Bạc Liêu	453	318	135	4,46	70,20	29,80
43	Đồng Nai	695	481	214	3,41	69,21	30,79

No	Ethnicity	Number of EM Party members (person)			Percentage of EM Party member (%)		
		Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
44	Ninh Binh	642	385	257	3.16	59.97	40.03
45	TP. Hồ Chí Minh	623	357	266	3.00	57.30	42.70
46	Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu	102	80	22	2.65	78.43	21.57
47	Hậu Giang	318	260	58	2.55	81.76	18.24
48	Cà Mau	333	235	98	1.48	70.57	29.43
49	Tây Ninh	51	34	17	1.41	66.67	33.33
50	Bình Dương	33	16	17	0.87	48.48	51.52
51	Tỉnh Hà Tĩnh	47	25	22	0.18	53.19	46.81



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