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Human Development Report 2019

Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century

Viet Nam briefing note

Introduction

The main premise of the human development approach is that expanding peoples' freedoms is both the main aim of, and the principal means for sustainable development. If inequalities in human development persist and grow, the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will remain unfulfilled. But there are no pre-ordained paths. Gaps are narrowing in key dimensions of human development, while others are only now emerging. Policy choices determine inequality outcomes – as they do the evolution and impact of climate change or the direction of technology, both of which will shape inequalities over the next few decades. The future of inequalities in human development in the 21st century is, thus, in our hands. But we cannot be complacent. The climate crisis shows that the price of inaction compounds over time as it feeds further inequality, which, in turn, makes action more difficult. We are approaching a precipice beyond which it will be difficult to recover. While we do have a choice, we must exercise it now.

Inequalities in human development hurt societies and weaken social cohesion and people's trust in government, institutions and each other. They hurt economies, wastefully preventing people from reaching their full potential at work and in life. They make it harder for political decisions to reflect the aspirations of the whole society and to protect our planet, as the few pulling ahead flex their power to shape decisions primarily in their interests. Inequalities in human development are a defining bottleneck in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Inequalities in human development are not just about disparities in income and wealth. The 2019 Human Development Report (HDR) explores inequalities in human development by going beyond income, beyond averages, and beyond today. The proposed approach sets policies to redress these inequalities within a framework that links the formation of capabilities with the broader context in which markets and governments function.

Policies matter for inequalities. And inequalities matter for policies. The human development lens is central to approaching inequality and asking why it matters, how it manifests itself and how best to tackle it. Imbalances in economic power are eventually translated into political dominance. And that, in turn, can lead to greater inequality and environmental disasters. Action at the start of this chain is far easier than relying on interventions farther down the track. The 2019 HDR contributes to that debate by presenting the facts on inequalities in human development and proposing ideas to act on them over the course of the 21st century.

This briefing note is organized into seven sections. The first section presents information on the country coverage and methodology for the 2019 Human Development Report. The next five sections provide information about key composite indices of human development: the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The final section covers five

dashboards: quality of human development, life-course gender gap, women's empowerment, environmental sustainability, and socioeconomic sustainability.

It is important to note that national and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and in some cases may not have access to the most recent national data.

1- Country coverage and the methodology of the 2019 Human Development Report

The 2019 Human Development Report presents the 2018 HDI (values and ranks) for 189 countries and UN-recognized territories, along with the IHDI for 150 countries, the GDI for 166 countries, the GII for 162 countries, and the MPI for 101 countries.

It is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published reports, because of revisions and updates of the underlying data and adjustments to goalposts. Readers are advised to assess progress in HDI values by referring to Table 2 ('Human Development Index Trends') in the 2019 Human Development Report. Table 2 is based on consistent indicators, methodology and time-series data and, thus, shows real changes in values and ranks over time, reflecting the actual progress countries have made. Small changes in values should be interpreted with caution as they may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Generally speaking, changes at the level of the third decimal place in any of the composite indices are considered insignificant.

Unless otherwise specified in the source, tables use data available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 15 July 2019. All indices and indicators, along with technical notes on the calculation of composite indices, and additional source information are available online at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

For further details on how each index is calculated please refer to [Technical Notes 1-6](#) and the associated background papers available on the Human Development Report website: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

2- Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge level is measured by mean years of schooling among the adult population, which is the average number of years of schooling received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates. For more details see [Technical Note 1](#).

To ensure as much cross-country comparability as possible, the HDI is based primarily on international data from the United Nations Population Division (the life expectancy data), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (the mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling data) and the World Bank (the GNI per capita data). As stated in the introduction, the HDI values and ranks in this year's report are not comparable to those in past reports because of some revisions to the component indicators. To allow for assessment of progress in HDIs, the 2019 Human Development Report includes recalculated HDIs from 1990 to 2018 using consistent series of data.

2.1 - Viet Nam's HDI value and rank

Viet Nam's HDI value for 2018 is 0.693— which is only 0.007 points below the threshold of the High Human Development Group and put the country in the second highest medium human development category— positioning it at 118 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2018, Viet Nam's HDI value

increased from 0.475 to 0.693, an increase of 45.9 percent. Table A reviews Viet Nam’s progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2018, Viet Nam’s life expectancy at birth increased by 4.8 years, mean years of schooling increased by 4.3 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.9 years. Viet Nam’s GNI per capita increased by about 354.5 percent between 1990 and 2018.

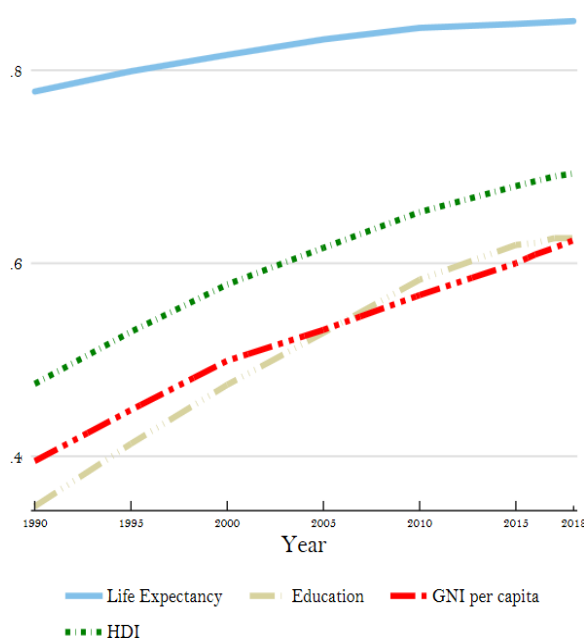
Table A: Viet Nam’s HDI trends based on consistent time series data and new goalposts

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling - children of school-entry age (*)	Mean years of schooling - 25 years and older (**)	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI value
1990	70.6	7.8	3.9	1,369	0.475
1995	71.9	9.3	4.6	1,944	0.529
2000	73.0	10.6	5.4	2,725	0.578
2005	74.1	11.3	6.4	3,367	0.616
2010	74.8	12.0	7.5	4,266	0.653
2015	75.1	12.7	8.0	5,314	0.680
2016	75.2	12.7	8.1	5,638	0.685
2017	75.2	12.7	8.2	5,916	0.690
2018	75.3	12.7	8.2	6,220	0.693

(*) Source: updated by HDRO based on UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014; (**) Barro and Lee 2018.

Figure 1 below shows the contribution of each component index to Viet Nam’s HDI since 1990.

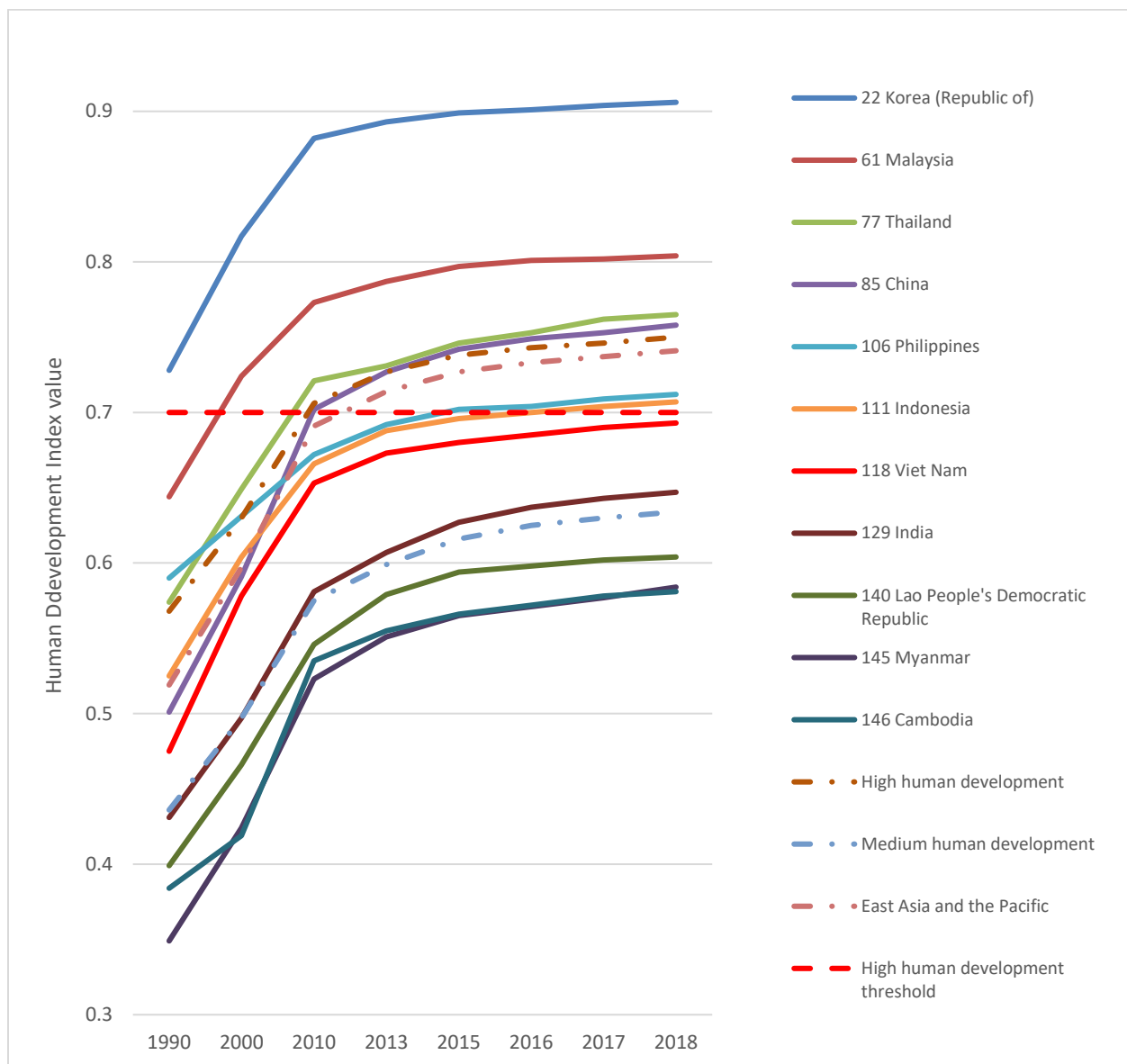
Figure 1: Trends in Viet Nam’s HDI component indices 1990-2018



2.2- Assessing Viet Nam’s progress relative to other countries

Human development progress, as measured by the HDI, is useful for comparison between countries. During the period between 1990 and 2018 Viet Nam experienced the progress (similar to comparator-countries in the High Human Development Group) toward increasing its HDI value, which, in 2018, is very close to the High Human Development threshold of 0.7 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: HDI trends for Viet Nam and comparator-countries and groups, 1990-2018



Viet Nam's 2018 HDI of 0.693 is above the average of 0.634 for countries in the Medium Human Development group and below the average of 0.750 of the High Human Development group and 0.741 for countries in East Asia and the Pacific. From East Asia and the Pacific, countries which are close to Viet Nam in 2018 HDI rank are Philippines, Indonesia, China and Thailand, which have HDIs ranked 106, 111, 86 and 77 respectively. Viet Nam's HDI rank in 2018 is higher than India's (129), Lao PDR (140), Myanmar (145) and Cambodia (146), (see Table B).

Table B: Viet Nam's HDI and component indicators for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

Countries	SDG 3		SDG 4.3	SDG 4.6	SDG 8.5	HDI rank
	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	
Korea (Republic of)	0.906	82.8	16.4	12.2	36,757	22
Malaysia	0.804	76	13.5	10.2	27,227	61
Thailand	0.765	76.9	14.7	7.7	16,129	77
China	0.758	76.7	13.9	7.9	16,127	86
Philippines	0.712	71.1	12.7	9.4	9,540	106
Indonesia	0.707	71.5	12.9	8	11,256	111
Viet Nam	0.693	75.3	12.7	8.2	6,220	118
India	0.647	69.4	12.3	6.5	6,829	129
Lao PDR	0.604	67.6	11.1	5.2	6,317	140
Myanmar	0.584	66.9	10.3	5	5,764	146
Cambodia	0.581	69.6	11.3	4.8	3,597	145
High human development	0.75	75.1	13.8	8.3	14,403	
Medium human development	0.634	69.3	11.7	6.4	6,240	
East Asia and the Pacific	0.741	75.3	13.4	7.9	14,611	

3- Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)

The HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country. Like all averages, the HDI masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at the country level. The 2010 HDR introduced the IHDI, which takes into account inequality in all three dimensions of the HDI by 'discounting' each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI is basically the HDI discounted for inequalities. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI, and can be expressed as a percentage. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases. We also present the coefficient of human inequality as a direct measure of inequality which is an unweighted average of inequalities in three dimensions. The IHDI is calculated for 150 countries. For more details see [Technical Note 2](#).

Viet Nam's HDI for 2018 is 0.693. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.580, a loss of 16.3 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. It is noted that the loss due to inequality is the second lowest among the comparator-countries and groups: the lowest is of China's 16.1 percent), and lower than Philippines's 18.2 percent, Thailand's 16.9 percent, India's 26.3 percent. The average losses due to inequality for High HDI countries and Medium HDI countries are 17.9 and 25.9 percent respectively and for East Asia and the Pacific it is 16.6 percent. The Human inequality coefficient for Viet Nam is equal to 16.2 percent (see Table C).

Table C: Viet Nam's IHDI for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)		Inequality in life expectancy	Inequality in education	Inequality in income	Income share held by			
	Value	Overall loss (%)	2015–2020 (UNDESA)	2018 (or most recent)	2018 (or most recent)	Gini coefficient			
						Poorest 40 percent	Richest 10 percent	Richest 1 percent	Gini coefficient
HDI rank Countries/ Groups	2018	2018	2015–2020 (UNDESA)	2018 (or most recent)	2018 (or most recent)	Most recent data during 2010–2017	Most recent data during 2010–2017	Most recent data during 2010–2017	Most recent data during 2010–2017
22 Korea (Republic of)	0.777	14.3	3	18.5	20.2	20.3	23.8	12.2	31.6
61 Malaysia	..	..	6.1	12.1	..	15.9	31.3	14.5	41
77 Thailand	0.635	16.9	7.9	18.3	23.8	18.4	28.4	20.2	36.5
85 China	0.636	16.1	7.9	11.7	27.4	17	29.4	13.9	38.6
106 Philippines	0.582	18.2	15.3	10.1	28.1	16.8	31.3	..	40.1
111 Indonesia	0.584	17.4	13.9	18.2	20.1	17.5	29.5	..	38.1
118 Viet Nam	0.58	16.3	12.9	17.6	18.1	18.8	27.1	..	35.3
129 India	0.477	26.3	19.7	38.7	18.8	19.8	30.1	21.3	35.7
140 Lao PDR	0.454	24.9	22.6	31.3	20.3	19.1	29.8	..	36.4
145 Myanmar	0.448	23.2	22.8	26.9	19.9	18.6	31.7	..	38.1
146 Cambodia	0.465	20.1	18.1	27.3	14.3	..	..	..	..
High human development	0.615	17.9	10	14.8	27.9	16.6	31.1	..	—
Medium human development	0.47	25.9	20.5	36.3	19.6	19.4	29.9	..	—
East Asia and the Pacific	0.618	16.6	9.8	13.5	25.6	17.2	29.5	..	—

Notably, Viet Nam's income inequality (18.1%) and Gini coefficient is the lowest among comparator-countries in 2018. The lowest income inequality made the main contribution to the country's remarkable low HDI loss due to inequality. The Table C shows: while the inequalities in life expectancy and education are also low compared to many selected countries and groups, there are rooms for improvement so that Viet Nam can catch up with Malaysia, Thailand and China in equality in life expectancy and Malaysia, China and Philippines in education.

4- Gender Development Index (GDI)

In the 2014 HDR, HDRO introduced a new measure, the GDI, based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older) and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). For details on how the index is constructed refer to [Technical Note 3](#). Country groups are based on absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI. This means that the grouping takes into consideration inequality in favour of men or women equally.

The GDI is calculated for 166 countries. The 2018 female HDI value for Viet Nam is 0.693 in contrast with 0.692 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 1.003, placing it into Group 1 (the top among five groups). In comparison, GDI values for Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand are 0.972, 0.961, 0.937,

1.004 and 0.995 respectively. Viet Nam's GDI value is also higher than the average GDI values of High HDI countries (0.96), Medium HDI (0.845) and East Asia and the Pacific (0.962) (see Table D).

Table D: Viet Nam's GDI for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

HDI rank, country/group	Gender Development Index		Human Development Index (HDI)		SDG 3		SDG 4,3		SDG 4,6		SDG 8,5	
	Value		Value		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Expected years of schooling (years)		Mean years of schooling (years)		Estimated gross national income per capita (2011 PPP \$)	
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018 or most recent	2018 or most recent	2018 or most recent	2018 or most recent	2018	2018
	Value	Group	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
22 Korea (Republic of)	0.934	3	0.87	0.932	85.8	79.7	15.8	16.9	11.5	12.9	23228	50,241
61 Malaysia	0.972	2	0.792	0.815	78.2	74.1	13.8	13.1	10	10.3	20820	33,279
77 Thailand	0.995	1	0.763	0.766	80.7	73.2	14.8	14.5	7.5	8	14319	18,033
85 China	0.961	2	0.741	0.771	79.1	74.5	14.1	13.7	7.5	8.3	12665	19,410
106 Philippines	1.004	1	0.712	0.71	75.4	67.1	13	12.4	9.6	9.2	7541	11,518
111 Indonesia	0.937	3	0.681	0.727	73.7	69.4	12.9	12.9	7.6	8.4	7672	14,789
118 Viet Nam	1.003	1	0.693	0.692	79.4	71.2	12.9	12.5	7.9	8.5	5739	6,703
129 India	0.829	5	0.574	0.692	70.7	68.2	12.9	11.9	4.7	8.2	2625	10,712
140 Lao PDR	0.929	3	0.581	0.625	69.4	65.8	10.8	11.3	4.8	5.6	5027	7,595
145 Myanmar	0.953	2	0.566	0.594	69.9	63.8	10.5	10.1	5	4.9	3613	8,076
146 Cambodia	0.919	4	0.557	0.606	71.6	67.3	10.9	11.8	4.1	5.7	3129	4,089
High human development	0.96	—	0.732	0.763	77.8	72.7	14	13.6	8	8.6	10460	18,271
Medium human development	0.845	—	0.571	0.676	70.9	67.8	11.9	11.5	5	7.8	2787	9,528
East Asia and the Pacific	0.962	—	0.725	0.754	77.8	72.9	13.5	13.3	7.5	8.3	11385	17,728

Such high GDI value of Viet Nam is thanks to the gender equality in all measures: life expectancy at birth, expected and mean years of schooling and income per capita, relative to comparator-countries and HDI groups. The rooms for further improvement in the gender equality are in the mean year of schooling and income dimensions, and in reducing gender inequality in all dimensions within ethnic minority groups and geographical locations as the more disaggregated national data and research (such as Viet Nam's 2018 VNR, MOLISA-UNDP Multi-dimensional Poverty Report and analyses of data of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 Ethnic Minority groups) show; (see more in the section on Multidimensional Poverty updates).

5- Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The 2010 HDR introduced the GII, which reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men. The GII can be interpreted as the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions. For more details on GII please see [Technical Note 4](#).

Viet Nam has a GII value of 0.314, ranking it 68 out of 162 countries in the 2018 index, compared to Philippines and Thailand, China and Malaysia are ranked at 98 and 84, 39 and 58 respectively. In Viet Nam, 26.7 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, only lower than Lao's 27.5 percent and Philippines' 29.1 percent and higher than the rest of comparator-countries and HDI groups. 66.2 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 77.7 percent of their male counterparts in Viet Nam. For every 100,000 live births, 54.0 women die from pregnancy related causes in Viet Nam, as compared to Malaysia's 40, Thailand's 20 and China's 27 (while lower than the rest of comparator-countries and groups), indicating rooms for improvement in this dimension. Viet Nam's

adolescent birth rate is 30.9 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19, higher than the rates of Malaysia, China, India and Myanmar and average rate of East Asia and the Pacific. Viet Nam's Female participation in the labour market is 72.7 percent compared to 82.5 for men, only lower than Lao's 76.8 percent and Cambodia's 75.2 percent and higher than other comparator-countries and groups. (see Table E). Again, the national averages may not show that disparities among population groups and geographical locations. Greater efforts are needed to reduce gender inequality in maternal mortality, adolescent birth rate and population with at least some secondary education dimensions among ethnic minority groups, and rural and mountainous areas as the more disaggregated national data and research (such as Viet Nam's 2018 VNR and analyses of data of the Survey on socio-economic situation of 53 Ethnic Minority groups) show.

Table E: Viet Nam's GII for 2018 relative to selected countries and groups

	Gender Inequality Index (GII)		Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent birth rate	Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	Population with at least some secondary education		Labour force participation rate	
	Value	Rank				Female	Male	Female	Male
HDI rank, country/group	2018	2018	2015	2015–2020 average	2018	(*)	(*)	2018	2018
22 Korea (Republic of)	0.058	10	11	1.4	17	89.8	95.6	52.8	73.3
61 Malaysia	0.274	58	40	13.4	15.8	79.8	81.8	50.9	77.4
77 Thailand	0.377	84	20	44.9	5.3	43.1	48.2	59.5	76.2
85 China	0.163	39	27	7.6	24.9	75.4	83	61.3	75.9
106 Philippines	0.425	98	114	54.2	29.1	75.6	72.4	45.7	74.1
111 Indonesia	0.451	103	126	47.4	19.8	44.5	53.2	52.2	82
118 Viet Nam	0.314	68	54	30.9	26.7	66.2	77.7	72.7	82.5
129 India	0.501	122	174	13.2	11.7	39	63.5	23.6	78.6
140 Lao PDR	0.463	110	197	65.4	27.5	35	46	76.8	79.7
145 Myanmar	0.458	106	178	28.5	10.2	28.7	22.3	47.7	77.3
146 Cambodia	0.474	114	161	50.2	19.3	15.1	28.1	75.2	87.6
High human development	0.331	—	56	33.6	24.4	68.9	74.5	53.9	75.6
Medium human development	0.501	—	198	34.3	20.8	39.5	58.7	32.3	78.9
East Asia and the Pacific	0.31	—	62	22	20.3	68.8	76.2	59.7	77

Notes: Maternal mortality ratio is expressed in number of deaths per 100,000 live births and adolescent birth rate is expressed in number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19; Population with at least some secondary education is expressed as % ages 25 and older; Labour force participation rate is based on ILO estimates and expressed as % ages 15 and older; (*) Using the most recent during 2010–2018.

6- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The 2010 HDR introduced the MPI, which identifies multiple overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals in 3 dimensions: health, education and standard of living. The health and education dimensions are based on two indicators each, while standard of living is based on six indicators. All the indicators needed to construct the MPI for a country are taken from the same household survey. The indicators are weighted to create a deprivation score, and the deprivation scores are computed for each individual in the survey. A deprivation score of 33.3 percent (one-third of the weighted indicators) is used to distinguish between the poor and nonpoor. If the deprivation score is 33.3 percent or greater, the household (and everyone in it) is classified as multidimensionally poor. Individuals with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 20 percent but less than 33.3 percent are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Finally, individuals with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 50 percent live in severe multidimensional poverty. The MPI is calculated for 101 developing countries in the 2019 HDR. Definitions of deprivations in each indicator, as well as methodology of the MPI are given in [Technical Note 5](#).

The most recent survey data that were publicly available for Viet Nam's MPI estimation refer to (UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MICS) 2013/2014. In Viet Nam, 4.9 percent of the population (4,677 thousand people) are multidimensionally poor, compared to Indonesia's 7, Philippines' 5.8, China's 3.9, Thailand's 0.8 and East Asia and the Pacific's average of 5.6 percent. 5.6 percent are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (5,369 thousand people) in Viet Nam, the lowest among comparator-countries and East Asia and the Pacific region, indicating the high level of resilience to Multi-Dimensional Poverty and great rooms for further improvement. The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in Viet Nam, which is the average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, is 39.5 percent, which is second lowest (higher only Thailand's 39.1 percent) and higher than the rest of comparator-countries'. The MPI, which is the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, of Viet Nam is 0.019, higher than China's 0.016 and Thailand's 0.003, and lower than the rest of comparator-countries', putting Viet Nam 29th among 102 countries on MPI. Table F and figure 3.

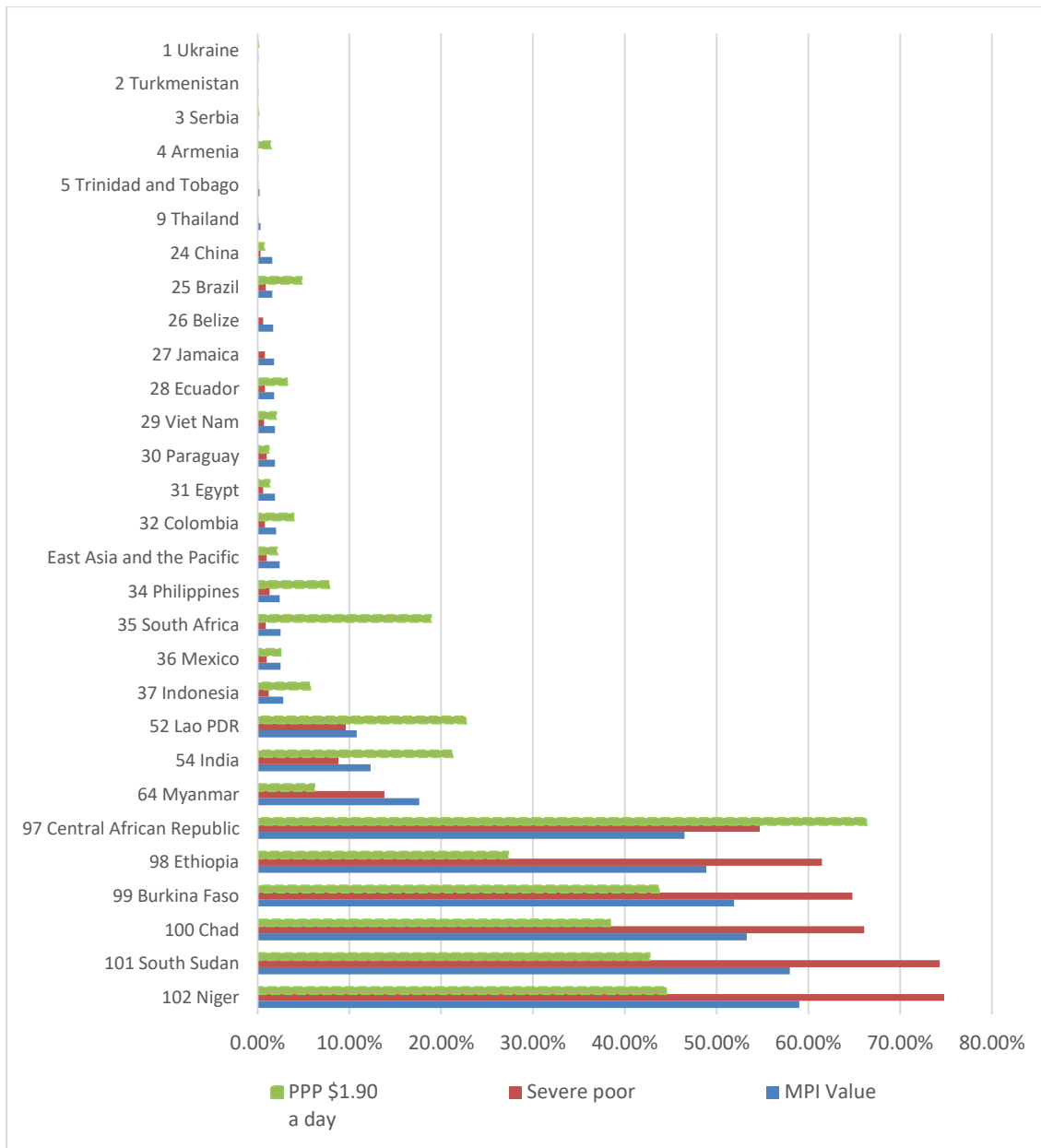
Table F compares multidimensional poverty with income poverty, measured by the percentage of the population living below PPP US\$1.90 per day. It shows that income poverty only tells part of the story. The multidimensional poverty headcount is 2.9 percentage points higher than income poverty in Viet Nam, and the similar trend is observed in most of the comparator-countries, excepts Philippines. This implies that individuals living above the income poverty line may still suffer deprivations in health, education and/or standard of living. Table F also shows that the percentage of Viet Nam's population living in severe multidimensional poverty is 0.7 percent, higher than China's 0.3 and Thailand's 0.1 percent but lower than the rest of comparator-countries'. The contributions of deprivations in each dimension to overall poverty complete a comprehensive picture of people living in multidimensional poverty in Viet Nam. Data for comparator-countries are also shown in the table F and figure 3.

Table F: The most recent MPI for Viet Nam relative to selected countries

	Multi-dimensional poverty index	Population in multidimensional poverty				Population vulnerable to multi-dimensional poverty	Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty			Population living below income poverty line	
		Headcount	Intensity of deprivation	Inequality among the poor	Population in severe multi-dimensional poverty		Health	Education	Standard of living	%	
										National poverty line	PPP \$1.90 a day
Country/group	Value	(%)	(%)	Value	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Most recent data during 2007–2018	Most recent data during 2007–2017	
Cambodia	0.17	37.2	45.8	0.015	13.2	21.1	21.8	31.7	46.6	17.7	..
China	0.016	3.9	41.3	0.005	0.3	17.1	35.2	39.2	25.5	3.1	0.7
India	0.123	27.9	43.9	0.014	8.8	19.3	31.9	23.4	44.8	21.9	21.2
Indonesia	0.028	7	40.3	0.009	1.2	9.1	23.2	30	46.8	10.6	5.7
Lao PDR	0.108	23.1	47	0.016	9.6	21.2	21.5	39.7	38.8	23.4	22.7
Myanmar	0.176	38.3	45.9	0.015	13.8	21.9	18.5	32.3	49.2	32.1	6.2
Philippines	0.024	5.8	41.8	0.01	1.3	7.3	20.3	31	48.7	21.6	7.8
Thailand	0.003	0.8	39.1	0.007	0.1	7.2	35	47.4	17.6	8.6	0
Viet Nam	0.019	4.9	39.5	0.01	0.7	5.6	15.2	42.6	42.2	9.8	2
East Asia&the Pacific	0.024	5.6	42.3	0.009	1	14.9	27.4	35.6	37	6.6	2.1

Notes: Not all indicators were available for all countries, so caution should be used in cross-country comparisons. When an indicator is missing, weights of available indicators are adjusted to total 100 percent. Viet Nam's data is from MICS 2014 and indicator on nutrition is missing.

Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$1.90/day



Given the fact that the data source (MISC 2013/2014) used in the above analysis on Viet Nam’s multidimensional poverty, the below Box provides the analyses based on the most updated data source of Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey 2016 and 2018.

Box: Multi-dimensional Poverty analysis using data from Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey 2016 and 2018.

Notes on National Multidimensional Poverty (MDP) measurement and data source: The National MDP measurement has five dimensions and 10 indicators: (i) Health (indicators: access to health services and health insurance), (ii) Education (indicators: adult education and child school attendance), (iii) Housing (indicators: housing quality and living area), (iv) Water and sanitation (Indicators: water sources and latrine), and (v) Information access (Indicators: using

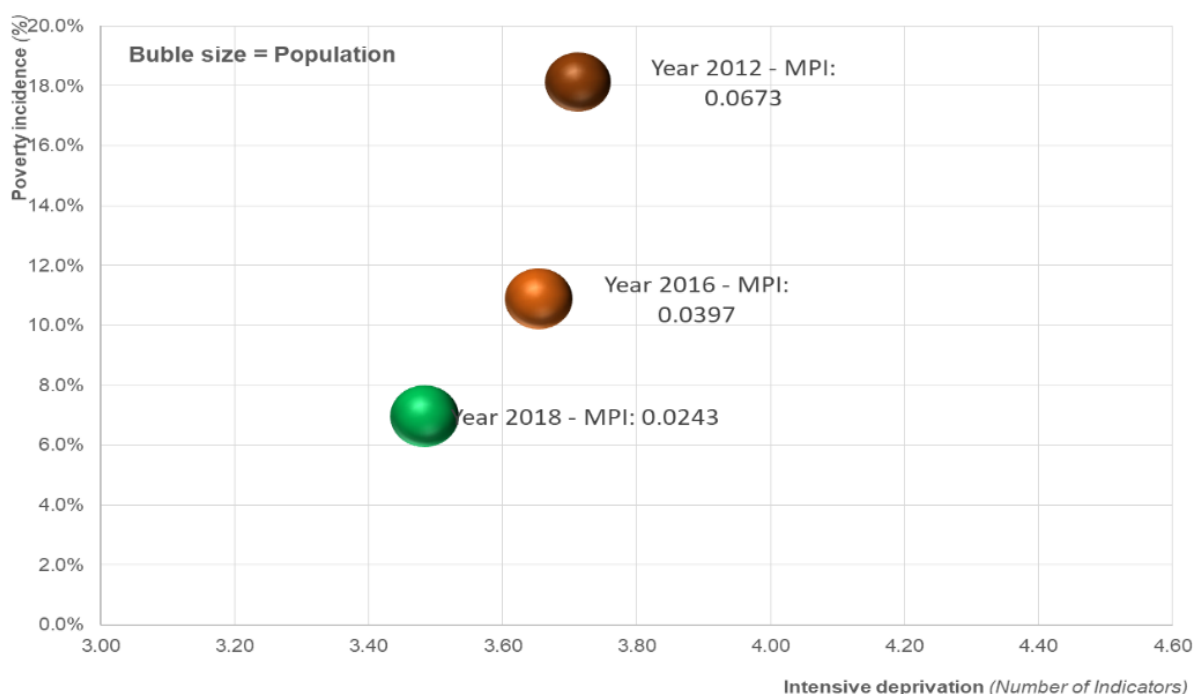
communication services and assets to information access). Each dimension is equally weighted (1/5) and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted (1/10). Each household which fails to meet the deprivation cutoff is identified as deprived in that indicator, and each person who lives in that household will be considered as deprived in that indicator too. In the national MPI calculated using the Alkire-Foster method, households are identified as multidimensional (MPI) poor if they are deprived in at least three of the tenth weighted MPI indicators. In other words, a household is MPI poor if the household's weighted deprivation score is equal to or higher than the poverty cutoff of 30%. The source of data for calculating multidimensional poverty statistics is Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys which have been conducted regularly every two years since 2000 allowing monitoring the trends of both monetary and multidimensional poverty.

Key findings:

Multidimensional Poverty Index has been reducing rather fast in Viet Nam and all regions.

The figure B.1 shows that Viet Nam's multidimensional poverty index (MPI) decreased from 0.0673 in 2012 to 0.0397 in 2016 and to 0.0243 in 2018. The MPI reduction is due to both the sharp decline in the poverty incidence and the average deprivation of the poor. On average Viet Nam's multidimensional poverty incidence reduced from 18.1% in 2012 to 10.9% in 2016 and to 7.0% in 2018, by almost 1.8 percentage point per year in the 2012-2016 period and 1.9 percentage point per year in the 2016-2018 period. The average deprivation of the poor in 2012 was 3.7 indicator, in 2016 was 3.65 indicator and in 2018 it dropped to 3.48 indicator.

figure B1. Multidimensional Poverty Index of Viet Nam by years



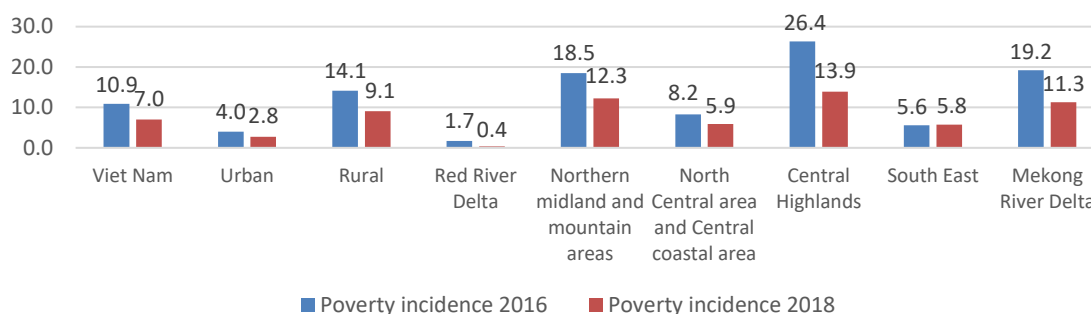
Source: GSO 2016 and 2018 VHLSS.

However, the MDP incidence level and the speed of reduction vary across regions.

While MDP incidence is low (0.4%) in Red River Delta in 2018, it is high in Central Highlands (13.9%), Northern midland and mountain areas (12.3%) and Mekong River Delta (11.3%). While MDP incidence in Mekong River Delta was the second highest in 2016, the fastest average annual reduction rate of 3.9 percentage point has helped the region pass Northern Midland and

Mountain areas in 2018. Northern Midland and Mountain areas' MDP incidence was the third

Figure B.2: Multidimensional Poverty Incidence of Viet Nam, by areas and regions in 2016 and 2018



Source: GSO 2016 and 2018 VHLSS.

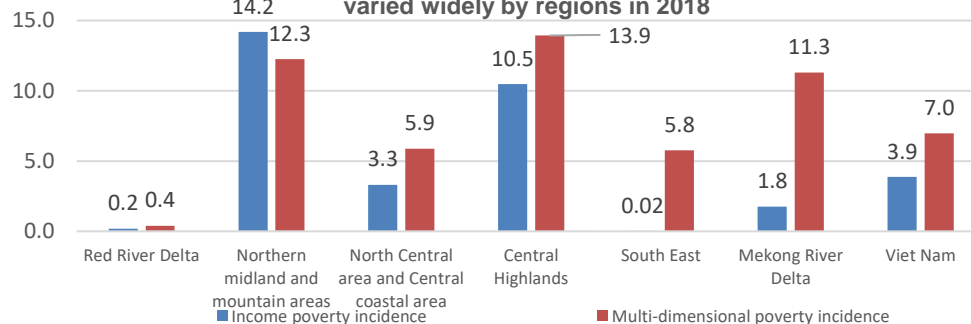
highest in 2016 but in 2018 it was second highest, as the result of a lower reduction (average of 3.1 percentage points per year). MDP incidence in Central Highlands was the highest in both 2016 and 2018 and the reduction rate is the highest level (6.2 percentage points per year, significantly higher than national average of 1.9) - Figure B.2.

Clear differences in regional income and multidimensional poverty rates reveal deprivations beyond income

Figure B.3 shows major differences between multidimensional and income poverty across regions. While having an income poverty headcount higher than that of the South East, the Red River Delta's multidimensional poverty incidence is considerably lower. The multidimensional incidence in the Central Highlands is higher than in the Northern midland and mountain areas, while its income poverty rate is much lower.

Clear differences in regional income and multidimensional poverty rates reveal deprivations beyond income, often rooted in factors like geography, supply constraints and institutional barriers. Multi-dimensionally poor population in the Northern midland and mountain areas were more likely to be deprived in aspects of education, health insurance, housing, sanitation, and assets to information access that may be caused by the limited social service provision and access. The Central Highlands region had high levels of deprivation in most of dimensions and income, perhaps due to geographical, economic, linguistic and cultural barriers.

Figure B.3. Differences between multidimensional and income poverty varied widely by regions in 2018



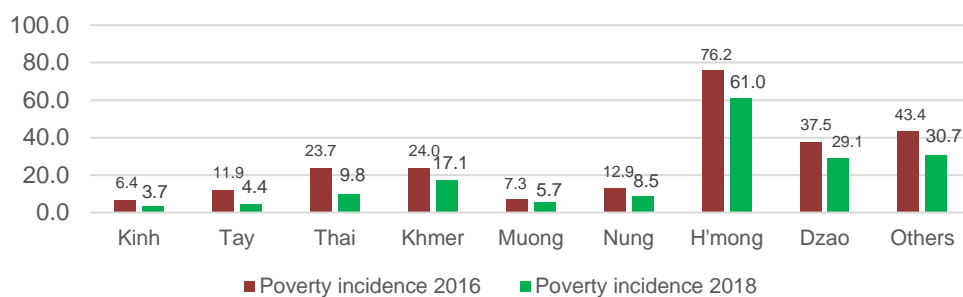
Source: GSO 2016 and 2018 VHLSS.

MDP disparities among ethnic groups are striking, suggesting greater efforts in “leaving

no one behind”.

While MDP incidence among Kinh majority is only 3.7% in 2018, the rates are very high among some ethnic groups: 61.0% among H'Mong, 29.1% - Dzao, 17.1% - Khmer, 9.8% - Thai and 30.7% - other ethnic groups. Figure B.4. This suggest great challenges for Viet Nam to achieve its commitment “leaving no one behind” in 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and calls for accelerated and innovative actions. Such actions, as recommended by the Ethnic Minority Poverty Working Group, need to be targeting and tailored to meets the specific conditions and needs, taking into account the culture and traditions of the lagging behind Ethnic Groups, and aiming at tackling the geographical, economic, cultural and linguistic isolations that these groups are facing.

Figure B.4. Multidimensional Poverty Incidence of Viet Nam, by Ethnic Groups in 2016 and 2018



Source: GSO 2016 and 2018 VHLSS.

7- Dashboards

Countries are grouped partially by their performance in each indicator into three groups of approximately equal size (terciles), thus, there is the top third, the middle third and the bottom third. The intention is not to suggest the thresholds or target values for these indicators but to allow a crude assessment of country's performance relative to others. Three-colour coding visualizes a partial grouping of countries by indicator. It can be seen as a simple visualization tool as it helps the users to immediately picture the country's performance. A country that is in the top group performs better than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the top third performers); a country that is in the middle group performs better than at least one third but worse than at least one third (i.e., it is among the medium third performers); and a country that is in the bottom third performs worse than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the bottom third performers). More details about partial grouping are given in [Technical Note 6](#).

7.1- Dashboard 1: Quality of human development

This dashboard contains a selection of 14 indicators associated with the quality of health, education and standard of living. The indicators on quality of health are lost health expectancy, number of physicians, and number of hospital beds. The indicators on quality of education are pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools, primary school teachers trained to teach, percentage of primary (secondary) schools with access to the internet, and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) scores in mathematics, reading and science. The indicators on quality of standard of living are the proportion of employed people engaged in vulnerable employment, the proportion of rural population with access to electricity, the proportion of population using improved drinking water sources, and proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities.

A country that is in the top third group on all indicators can be considered a country with the highest quality of human development. The dashboard shows that not all countries in the very high human development

group have the highest quality of human development and that many countries in the low human development group are in the bottom third of all quality indicators.

Table G provides the Viet Nam's performance as compared to selected countries and groups. Viet Nam performed well, in the top third performers, in (i) "lost health expectancy" (measured by relative difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, expressed as a percentage of life expectancy at birth); (ii) Primary school teachers trained to teach (measured by percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (preservice or in-service) required for teaching at the primary level; (iii) PISA score (Math: 531 and Sciences 518, average score for OECD countries is 490 for Math and 493 for Sciences); and (iv) Rural population with access to electricity (people living in rural areas with access to electricity, expressed as a percentage of the total rural population. It includes electricity sold commercially (both on grid and off grid) and self-generated electricity but excludes unauthorized connections). Viet Nam was among the middle third performers in (i) Physicians (number of medical doctors, both generalists and specialists, expressed per 10,000 people), (ii) Hospital beds (number of hospital beds available, expressed per 10,000 people); (iii) Pupil-teacher ratio, primary school (average number of pupils per teacher in primary education); (iv) PISA reading score; (v) Population using at least basic drinking-water services (percentage of the population using at least basic drinking-water services—that is, the population that drinks water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. This indicator encompasses people using basic drinking-water services as well as those using safely managed drinking-water services. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water); (vi) Population using at least basic sanitation services (percentage of the population using at least basic sanitation services—that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines); and composting toilets). The only Indicator In which Viet Nam was among the bottom third performers is the Vulnerable employment (percentage of employed people engaged as unpaid family workers and own account workers). Viet Nam's overall performance on the quality of human development Indicators is similar to the performance of Thailand, comparable to China's and above Philippines' and Indonesia's.

Table G: Viet Nam's performance on the Quality of human development indicators relative to selected countries

Country/group	Quality of health			Quality of education						Quality of standard of living				
	Lost health expectancy	Physicians	Hospital beds	Pupil-teacher ratio, primary school	Primary school teachers trained to teach	Schools with access to the Internet		Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) score			Vulnerable employment	Rural population with access to electricity	Population using at least basic drinkingwater sources	Population using at least basic sanitation facilities
						Primary	Secondary	Math	Reading	Science				
	(%)	(per 10,000 people)	(pupils per teacher)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(% of total employment)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
2017	Most recent data during 2010-2018	recent data during 2010-2015	Most recent data during 2013-2018	Most recent data during 2010-2018	Most recent data during 2010-2018	Most recent data during 2010-2018	2015	2015	2015	2018	2017	2017	2017	
Korea (Republic of)	13.2	23.7	115	16	..	100	100	524	517	516	23.5	100	100	100
Malaysia	11.6	15.1	19	12	99	100	100	..	..	..	21.8	100	97	100
Thailand	12.3	8.1	21	16	100	99	97	415	409	421	47.3	100	100	99
China	11.7	17.9	42	17	..	93	98	531	494	518	43.8	100	93	85
Philippines	12.5	12.8	10	29	100	..	..	..	..	..	33.8	90	94	77
Indonesia	12.3	3.8	12	16	..	..	51	386	397	403	47.3	96	89	73
Viet Nam	11.7	8.2	26	20	100	..	..	495	487	525	54.5	100	95	84
India	13.9	7.8	7	35	70	..	..	..	..	..	76.7	89	93	60
Lao PDR	12	5	15	22	97	..	..	..	..	..	80	91	82	74
Myanmar	12.6	8.6	9	23	98	0	5	..	..	..	59.5	60	82	64
Cambodia	13.2	1.7	8	42	100	..	..	..	..	..	50.8	86	79	59
High human development	12.3	16.5	32	19	..	—	—	—	—	—	40.2	98	94	85
Medium human development	13.6	7.3	9	33	75	—	—	—	—	—	68.6	82	90	60
East Asia and the Pacific	11.9	14.8	35	18	..	—	—	—	—	—	45	96	92	83

7.2- Dashboard 2: Life-course gender gap

This dashboard contains a selection of 12 key indicators that display gender gaps in choices and opportunities over the life course – childhood and youth, adulthood and older age. The indicators refer to education, labour market and work, political representation, time use, and social protection. Three indicators are presented only for women and the rest are given in the form of female-to-male ratio. Countries are grouped partially by their performance in each indicator into three groups of approximately equal size (terciles). Sex ratio at birth is an exception - countries are grouped into two groups: the natural group (countries with a value of 1.04-1.07, inclusive) and the gender-biased group (countries with all other values). Deviations from the natural sex ratio at birth have implications for population replacement levels, suggest possible future social and economic problems and may indicate gender bias.

Table H provides the Viet Nam’s and selected comparator-countries’ and groups’ performances in life course gender gap indicators. Viet Nam performed (i) better than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the top third performers) in “primary education gross enrolment rate’s female to male ratio”, “youth employment rate’s female to male ratio”, “total unemployment rate’s female to male ratio”, “share of female in non-agriculture employment” and “share of female seats in parliament”; (ii) better than at least one third but worse than at least one third (i.e., it is among the medium third performers) in “pre-primary education gross enrolment rate’s female to male ratio” and “Female share of population with at least some secondary education”; and (iii) worse than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the bottom third performers) in one indicator of “sex ratio at birth”. Viet Nam’s overall performance in the “life course gender gap” is below Republic of Korea’s, comparable to Thailand’s, China’s and Malaysia’s and better than Philippines’ and Indonesia’s.

Table H: Summary of Viet Nam’s performance on the Life-course gender gap dashboard relative to selected countries

Country/group	Childhood and youth					Adulthood					Older age	
	Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)	Gross enrolment ratio (female to male ratio)			Youth unemployment rate (female to male ratio)	Population with at least some secondary education (female to male ratio)	Total unemployment rate (female to male ratio)	Share of employment in nonagriculture, female (% of total employment in nonagriculture)	Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work Women ages 15 and older (% of 24-hour day)	Old-age pension recipients (female to male ratio)	
		Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary								Most recent data during 2008–2018
	Most recent data during 2015–2020	Most recent data during 2013–2018	Most recent data during 2013–2018	Most recent data during 2013–2018	2018	Most recent data during 2010–2018	2018	2018	2018	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2013–2017
Korea (Republic of)	1.06	1	1	1	0.99	0.94	0.95	42.3	17	14	4.2	0.96
Malaysia	1.06	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.13	0.98	1.23	39.9	15.8	..	..	..
Thailand	1.06	0.99	1	0.96	1.68	0.89	1.17	47.5	5.3	11.8	3.2	..
China	1.13	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.81	0.91	0.78	45.4	24.9	15.3	2.6	..
Philippines	1.06	0.99	0.97	1.1	1.19	1.04	1.04	43.4	29.1	..	..	..
Indonesia	1.05	0.89	0.96	1.03	1.03	0.84	0.93	40.1	19.8	..	..	..
Viet Nam	1.12	0.98	1	..	1.01	0.85	0.9	47.2	26.7	..	..	..
India	1.1	0.93	1.17	1.02	1.32	0.61	1.57	16.7	11.7	..	..	..
Lao PDR	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.76	0.86	47	27.5	10.4	4.2	..
Myanmar	1.03	1.01	0.95	1.1	1.58	1.29	1.75	43.7	10.2	..	..	..
Cambodia	1.05	1.04	0.98	..	0.86	0.54	0.75	48.5	19.3	..	..	0.15
High human development	1.08	0.99	0.99	1.03	1.17	0.92	1.15	42.8	24.4	..	..	..
Medium human development	1.08	0.96	1.08	1	1.32	0.67	1.51	22.8	20.8	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	1.1	0.99	0.99	1.02	0.9	0.9	0.81	44.8	20.3	..	..	..

7.3- Dashboard 3: Women’s empowerment

This dashboard contains a selection of 13 woman-specific empowerment indicators that allows empowerment to be compared across three dimensions – reproductive health and family planning, violence against girls and women, and socioeconomic empowerment. Three-color coding visualizes a partial grouping of countries by indicator. Most countries have at least one indicator in each tercile, which implies that women’s empowerment is unequal across indicators and countries.

Table I provides the Viet Nam’s and selected countries’ and groups’ performances on women empowerment indicators. Viet Nam performed (i) better than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the top third performers) in Contraceptive prevalence, any method (percentage of married or in-union

women of reproductive age (15–49 years) currently using any contraceptive method), Unmet need for family planning (percentage of married or in-union women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are fecund have an unmet need if they want to have no (more) births, or if they want to postpone or are undecided about the timing of their next birth, yet they are not using any method of contraception), Child marriage, women married by age 18 (Percentage of women ages 20–24 who were first married or in union before age 18), Violence against women ever experienced, nonintimate partner (percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner), Share of graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics programmes at tertiary level, female (share of female tertiary graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics programmes among all female tertiary graduates), and Mandatory paid maternity leave (number of days of paid time off work to which a female employee is entitled in order to take care of a newborn child); (ii) better than at least one third but worse than at least one third (i.e., it is among the medium third performers) in Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (percentage of women ages 15–49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife), Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care—including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period, conducting deliveries on their own and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included) and Share of graduates from science, technology, engineering and mathematics programmes in tertiary education who are female (share of female graduates among all graduates of tertiary programmes in science, technology, engineering and mathematics); and (iii) worse than at least two thirds of countries (i.e., it is among the bottom third performers) in Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner (percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner) and Women with account at financial institution or with mobile money-service provider (percentage of women ages 15 and older who report having an account alone or jointly with someone else at a bank or other type of financial institution or who report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months). Viet Nam's overall performance in women empowerment is among the top performing comparator-countries.

Table I: Summary of Viet Nam's performance on the Women's empowerment dashboard relative to selected countries

Country/group	Reproductive health and family planning				Violence against girls and women				Socioeconomic empowerment				
	Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Contraceptive prevalence, any method	Unmet need for family planning	Child marriage Women married by age 18	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting among girls and women	Violence against women ever experienced		Share of graduates in science, technology, engineering and math programmes at tertiary level, female	Share of graduates from science, technology, engineering and math programmes in tertiary education who are female	Female share of employment in senior and middle management	Women with account at financial institution or with mobile money-service provider	Mandatory paid maternity leave
							Intimate partner	Nonintimate partner					
	(%)	(%)	(% of married or in-union women of reproductive age, 15–49 years)	(% of women ages 20–24 who are married or in union)	(% of girls and young women ages 15–49)	(% of female population ages 15 and older)		(%)	(%)	(%)	(% of female population ages 15 and older)	(days)	
Most recent data during 2007–2017	Most recent data during 2013–2018	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2003–2018	Most recent data during 2004–2018	Most recent data during 2005–2019	Most recent data during 2005–2019	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2008–2018	Most recent data during 2010–2018	2017	2017	
Korea (Republic of)	..	100	79.6	..	..	..	..	15.4	26.4	..	94.7	90	
Malaysia	97.2	99.5	52.2	..	..	..	..	18.1	38.6	..	82.5	60	
Thailand	98.1	99.1	78.4	6.2	23	..	..	15	30.1	29.5	79.8	90	
China	96.5	99.9	84.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.4	128	
Philippines	95.4	84.4	54.1	16.7	17	..	14.8	..	17.8	36.3	25.5	38.9	60
Indonesia	95.4	93.6	61	14.8	11	..	18.3	..	12.2	37.1	19.4	51.4	90
Viet Nam	95.8	93.8	75.7	6.1	11	..	34.4	2.3	15.4	36.5	..	30.4	180
India	..	81.4	53.5	12.9	27	..	28.8	..	27.7	43.9	13	76.6	182
Lao PDR	54.2	64.4	54.1	14.3	33	..	15.3	5.3	8.6	25.2	23.4	31.9	105
Myanmar	80.7	60.2	52.2	16.2	16	..	17.3	..	47.3	64.9	31.5	26	98
Cambodia	95.3	89	56.3	12.5	19	..	20.9	3.8	6	16.7	..	21.5	90
High human development	96.3	97.7	75.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.4	116
Medium human development	..	78.1	53	13.9	28	..	30.7	..	26	43.7	..	58.2	94
East Asia and the Pacific	95.8	96.6	77.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88

7.4- Dashboard 4: Environmental sustainability

This dashboard contains a selection of 11 indicators that cover environmental sustainability and environmental threats. The environmental sustainability indicators present levels of or changes in energy

consumption, carbon-dioxide emissions, change in forest area, fresh water withdrawals, and natural resource depletion. The environmental threats indicators are mortality rates attributed to household and ambient air pollution, and to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services, percentage of land that is degraded, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List Index value, which measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The percentage of total land area under forest is not colored because it is meant to provide context for the indicator on change in forest area.

Table J provides the overview of Viet Nam's and comparators' performance. Viet Nam's performance is (i) among the top third performers in only one indicator "change in forest area"; (ii) among the medium third performers in: Fossil fuel energy consumption (percentage of total energy consumption that comes from fossil fuels, which consist of coal, oil, petroleum and natural gas products), Renewable energy consumption (share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption. Renewable sources include hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass and biofuels) and Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (Human-originated carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement. Carbon dioxide emitted by forest biomass through depletion of forest areas is included. Data are expressed in tonnes per capita (based on midyear population)), Natural resource depletion (monetary valuation of energy, mineral and forest depletion, expressed as a percentage of gross national income, GNI), Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (Deaths resulting from exposure to ambient (outdoor) air pollution and household (indoor) air pollution from solid fuel use for cooking, expressed per 100,000 population. Ambient air pollution results from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks), Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services (deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate wash services, expressed per 100,000 population); and (iii) among the bottom third performers in: Carbon Dioxide emissions-GDP ratio (measured in kilograms per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) in constant 2010 US dollars), Degraded land (rain-fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands that have experienced the reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity and complexity resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices, Red List Index (measure of the aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species. It ranges from 0, all species categorized as extinct, to 1, all species categorized as least concern). Viet Nam's overall performance is comparable to Indonesia's, slightly lower than Thailand's and Philippines' and worse than several other comparator-countries in environment sustainability.

Table J: Summary of Viet Nam's performance on the Environmental Sustainability dashboard relative to selected countries

Country/group	Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total energy consumption)	Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	Carbon dioxide emissions		Forest area		Fresh water withdrawals (% of total renewable water resources)	Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)	Environmental threats			
			Per capita (tonnes)	(kg per 2010 US\$ of GDP)	(% of total land area)	Change (%)			Mortality rate attributed to		Degraded land (% of total land area)	Red List Index (value)
									Household and ambient air pollution	Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services		
	Most recent data during 2010-2015	2015	2016	2016	2016	1990/2016	Most recent data during 2007-2017	Most recent data during 2012-2017	2016	2016	2015	2018
Korea (Republic of)	81	2.7	11.6	0.33	63.4	-4.1	..	0	20	1.8	..	0.733
Malaysia	96.6	5.2	7	0.28	67.6	-0.7	..	3.1	47	0.4	16	0.677
Thailand	79.8	22.9	3.5	0.23	32.2	17.3	13.1	1.6	61	3.5	21	0.795
China	87.7	12.4	6.4	0.47	22.4	33.6	20.9	0.9	113	0.6	27	0.744
Philippines	62.4	27.5	1.1	0.16	27.8	26.3	17.8	0.7	185	4.2	38	0.644
Indonesia	66.1	36.9	1.7	0.17	49.9	-23.8	11	1.9	112	7.1	21	0.754
Viet Nam	69.8	35	2	0.35	48.1	67.1	..	1	64	1.6	31	0.733
India	73.6	36	1.6	0.26	23.8	10.8	33.9	1	184	18.6	30	0.678
Lao PDR	..	59.3	..	..	82.1	7.4	..	6.3	188	11.3	..	0.81
Myanmar	44.3	61.5	0.4	0.08	43.6	-27.3	..	2.7	156	12.6	23	0.806
Cambodia	30.6	64.9	0.6	0.17	52.9	-27.9	..	1	150	6.5	33	0.816
High human development	84.9	15.8	4.7	0.36	31.6	-4.3	5.9	1.5	94	1.9	25	..
Medium human development	69	39.8	1.3	0.23	30.9	-7.7	..	2.2	164	18	23	..
East Asia and the Pacific	..	15.9	..	..	29.8	3.9	..	1.1	115	2.2	..	..

7.5- Dashboard 5: Socioeconomic sustainability

This dashboard contains a selection of 11 indicators that cover economic and social sustainability. The economic sustainability indicators are adjusted net savings, total debt service, gross capital formation, skilled labour force, diversity of exports, and expenditure on research and development. The social

sustainability indicators are old age dependency ratio projected to 2030, the ratio of the sum of education and health expenditure to military expenditure, changes in inequality of HDI distribution, and changes in gender and income inequality. Military expenditure is not colored because it is meant to provide context for the indicator on education and health expenditure and it is not directly considered as an indicator of socioeconomic sustainability.

Table K provides the summary of Viet Nam performances on socioeconomic sustainability as compared to selected countries and groups. On indicators of adjusted net saving, total debt service, gross capital formation and concentration index (exports) Viet Nam performed better than at least two thirds of countries. On indicators of R&D expenditure, dependency ratio, ratio of health and education expenditure to military expenditure and income share of the poorest 40%, Viet Nam performed better than at least one third but worse than at least one third of the countries in the world. Viet Nam performed worse than at least two thirds of countries in the remaining indicators such as skill labor force.

Table K: Summary of Viet Nam’s performance on the Socioeconomic sustainability dashboard relative to selected countries

Country/group	Economic sustainability						Social sustainability						
	Adjusted net savings	Total debt service	Gross capital formation	Skilled labour force	Concentration index (exports)	Research and development expenditure	Dependency ratio	Education and health expenditure versus military expenditure			Overall loss in HDI value due to inequality ^c	Gender Inequality Index ^c	Income share of the poorest 40 percent
	(% of GNI)	(% of exports of goods, services and primary income)	(% of GDP)	(% of labour force)	(value)	(% of GDP)	Old age (65 and older)	Military expenditure ^a	Ratio of education and health expenditure to military expenditure	Average annual change (%)			
	Most recent data during 2015–2017	Most recent data during 2015–2017	Most recent data during 2015–2018		2018	Most recent data during 2010–2017	2030	Most recent data during 2010–2018	Most recent data during 2010–2016	2010/2018	2005/2018	2005/2017	
Korea (Republic of)	20.1	..	30.2	85.7	0.175	4.2	38.2	2.6	4.7	-1.8	-3.5	0.1	
Malaysia	10	..	23.6	66.9	0.218	1.3	14.7	1	6.1	..	-1.2	1.5	
Thailand	14	4.7	25	38	0.079	0.8	29.6	1.3	5.4	-2.5	0.6	1.2	
China	20.1	7.6	44.3	..	0.094	2.1	25	1.9	..	-3.7	-2.3	0.7	
Philippines	28.5	11.3	26.9	29.9	0.25	0.1	11.5	1.1	5.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.3	
Indonesia	12	34	34.6	39.8	0.134	0.1	13.5	0.7	7.4	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	
Viet Nam	13.4	5.9	27.5	32.3	0.188	0.4	17.9	2.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	
India	16.3	10.1	31	17.6	0.139	0.6	12.5	2.4	3.1	-5.4	-1.6	-0.5	
Lao PDR	-1.2	13.4	29	34.2	0.231	..	8.5	0.2	29.7	0.1	-1.2	-0.9	
Myanmar	23.1	5.2	32.8	17.5	0.216	..	12.4	2.9	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	13.1	3.9	23.4	13.5	0.296	0.1	10.1	2.2	5.2	-3.8	-1.2	..	
High human development	16.2	12.9	36.5	..	..	1.5	20.4	1.7	..	-2.5	-1.2	..
Medium human development	13.2	10	28.1	21.6	..	0.5	11.4	2.3	3.3	-3.9	-1.2	..	
East Asia and the Pacific	19.7	9	41.6	..	..	..	21.7	1.8	..	-3.0	-0.8	..