

# State of the World's Children report 2008: VIET NAM

INDICATOR	WORLD	REGION	VIET NAM	MICS 2006 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Demographic indicators</b>				
Total population (2006)	6,577,236,000	1,968,675,000	86,206,000	
Population under 18 (2006)	2,212,024,000	566,804,000	30,570,000	
Population under 5 (2006)	625,781,000	144,870,000	8,101,000	
<b>Survival</b>				
Life expectancy at birth (2006)	68	72	74	
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days) per 1,000 live birth (2000)	30	20		
Infant mortality rate (under 1) per 1,000 live birth (2006)	49	23	15	22 <sup>2</sup>
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live birth (2006)	72	29	17	27 <sup>3</sup>
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2006)	1.6	4.0	7.1	
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live birth (2005, adjusted)	400	150	150 <sup>4</sup>	162
<b>Health and nutrition</b>				
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1999-2006*)	15	6	7	7
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (2000-2006*)	25	14	25	20.2
Percentage of population using improved drinking-water sources (2004)	83	79	85	89
• Urban	95	92	99	97.1
• Rural	73	70	80	86.2
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	59	51	61	64.3
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2006) against: <sup>5</sup>				
• Tuberculosis (BCG)	87	91	95	93.7
• Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	89	92	94	92
• Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	79	89	94	76
• Polio (polio3)	80	89	94	73.9
• Measles	80	89	93	87.2
• Hepatitis B (hepB3)	60	86	93	32.3
• Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib 3)	22	2	-	

<sup>1</sup> The 2006 MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) is a household survey on women and children. The 2006 MICS involved 8,356 households with 9,473 women and 2,680 children under 5. Given that the MICS is a sample survey, there will naturally be differences in the data between the MICS and the routine administrative data provided by line ministries which formed the basis of the data in the SOWCR.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is notably higher than the administrative data figure in the Viet Nam column. This is largely due to the nature of the MICS methodology which calculates the IMR and U5MR based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass Method. The technique uses data on the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women, and the proportion of these children who are dead. It converts this data into probabilities of dying. See MICS full report for details.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2

<sup>4</sup> This figure was originally calculated to be 160, based on administrative data from the Government of Viet Nam. However, it was adjusted downwards by HQ (see SOWCR p. 145 for details).

<sup>5</sup> The MICS data on immunization is lower than the SOWCR data since the MICS relied on mothers' providing the vaccination cards to surveyors to prove vaccination status of their children, or on mothers' recall of the vaccinations received by their children. Administrative data often tends to over-estimate vaccination rates since it may be based on number of vaccines provided as a proxy, which is often higher than the actual number of vaccines used to vaccinate children.

<b>Education</b>				
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2006*)	78**	84**	87	97.5
Net primary school attendance ratio (2000-2006*)				
• Male	80	91	94	95.4
• Female	78	92	94	95.4
Net secondary school attendance ratio (2000-2006*)				
• Male	50**	60**	77	78.1
• Female	47**	63**	78	79.6
Adult literacy rate (2000-2005*)	78	91	90x	
<b>Economic indicators</b>				
GNI per capita (US\$, 2006)	7,406	2,371	690	
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1995-2005*)	19	9	<2x	
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1995-2005*) allocated to:				
• Health	14	1	4	
• Education	5	7	14	
• Defence	11	11	-	
Percentage share of household income (1995-2004*)				
• Lowest 40 per cent	20	17	20	
• Highest 20 per cent	42	46	44	
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>				
Adult prevalence rate (15 - 49 years, end 2005)	1.0	0.2	0.5	
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	38,600,000	2,300,000	260,000	
Estimated number of children (0 - 14 years) living with HIV (2005)	2,300,000	50,000	-	
Estimated number of children (0 - 17 years) orphaned by AIDS	15,200,000		-	
<b>Child protection</b>				
Birth registration <sup>◊</sup> (1999-2006*)	-	72**	87	87.6
• Urban	-	80**	94	94.3
• Rural	-	67**	85	85.6
Child marriage (1987-2006*)	-	19**	10	13.1
• Urban	-	12**	3	6
• Rural	-	25**	13	15.8
				(under 18)
Child labour (5 - 14 years, 1999 - 2006*)	-	10**	16	15.8
• Male	-	11**	15	15.3
• Female	-	10**	16	16.4
<b>Women</b>				
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2006*)	86	92	93x	
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 2000-2006*)	75	89	91	90.8
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 2000-2006*)	63	87	88	87.7
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2005)	1:92	1:350	1:280	

**NOTES:**

↗ \*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

↗ \*\* Excludes China.

↗ - Data not available.

↗ ◊ The global and regional estimates for birth registration included in this table are based on the subset of countries for which data are available for the period 1999-2006. Global and regional estimates for a wider set of countries are available for the period 1997-2006 and can be found at [www.childinfo.org/areas/birthregistration](http://www.childinfo.org/areas/birthregistration).