



VIETNAM POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2009

EDUCATION IN VIETNAM: AN ANALYSIS OF KEY INDICATORS



PREFACE

The 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census was conducted at 00:00 on April 1st, 2009 under Prime Ministerial Decision No. 94/2008/QĐ-TTg dated July 10th, 2008. This was the fourth population census and the third housing census conducted in Vietnam since 1975. The purpose of this census was to collect basic information on population and housing of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for national development planning for the period 2011–2020.

Besides the major findings of the national population and housing census, which were published in July 2010, in-depth analysis of some important issues including birth, death, migration, urbanization, age-sex structure of the population, and education was undertaken to provide important information about the current status as well as appropriate policy recommendations related to these issues.

The monograph “Education in Vietnam: An analysis of key indicators” was developed using data from the 15% sample survey which was included in the 2009 Population and Housing Census in order to provide readers with the most up-to-date information about the situation of education in Vietnam’s population.

Analysis reveals that Vietnam made substantial progress towards achieving several Millennium Development Goals, including efforts towards universal primary education as well as promotion of gender equality and woman’s empowerment in education at the national level. However, regional, urban-rural and ethnic differentials were still observed with regard to education indicators. The correlations between education indicators and fertility and socio-economic status indicators were also analyzed. Policy recommendations regarding education and training were drawn from the findings to help respond to demographic changes and to promote greater equality in education for disadvantaged groups including poor rural females, ethnic minority groups, and people living in remote areas.

The Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO) would like to express its special thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their financial and technical support in the 2009 Population and Housing Census, especially for data analysis and preparation of this monograph. We also would like to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Le Cu Linh and Dr. Vu Hoang Lan from the Hanoi School of Public Health for their great efforts in analyzing the data and developing this monograph. Our gratitude also goes to other national and international experts, UNFPA staff, GSO staff for their hard work and valuable inputs during the development of this monograph.

We are honoured to introduce a special publication with an in-depth look into education, which is currently a topic of interest among education researchers, managers and policy makers as well as the whole society. We look forward to your feedback and comments on this monograph to improve the quality of future GSO publications.

General Statistics Office

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSO	General Statistics Office
HDI	Human Development Index
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
SES	Socio-economic status
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VHLSS	Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is one of several monographs developed using the 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census data. It has been written to provide an overall picture of the situation of education and training in Vietnam's population; the links between some changes in population and education indicators; and trends in education indicators over time at national, regional and provincial levels. Besides data from the 2009 Population and Housing Census, data from the sample surveys conducted during the Population Census in 1989 (sample of 5 % of the total population), and 1999 (sample of 3% of the total population) were also used in this report. The analysis techniques used in this monograph report include descriptive statistics, tabulations, graphical data presentation and correlation analysis.

In general, basic indicators on education and training in Vietnam calculated from the 2009 Population Census data show a very optimistic picture. The literacy rate (for the population aged 15 and over) in 2009 was 93.5%. Of the population aged 5 and over, 24.7% were currently attending school, 70.2% had attended school in the past and only 5.1% had never attended school. The data also allowed an assessment of Vietnam's progress towards several Millennium Development Goals. It was found that Vietnam is on the right track towards achieving universal primary education, as well as promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women as reflected in very positive results on several indicators. However, large disparities (from literacy rate, educational attainment, to professional and technical qualifications) were seen across regions, provinces, and urban-rural areas, especially, when taking gender into account. Therefore, appropriate Government policies to improve women's educational attainment, and technical and professional qualifications, especially among women in rural areas and in less developed provinces, could be a driving force not only for the reduction of gender inequality in education but also for improvements in educational indicators of disadvantaged provinces of the country.

Disparities reflected in literacy rates and other basic educational indicators between disadvantaged regions (the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands) and the more advantaged regions (especially the Red River Delta and the Southeast) were also observed. Regional and urban-rural differences were very clear especially when gender was taken into account. Specifically, in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands, literacy rates among rural females aged 15 years or older in 2009 were the same, if not lower than the rates found among rural males 20 years previously. Southern provinces were left far behind by the northern provinces due to higher dropout rates in the population aged 5–18 years, especially in the provinces of Binh Duong (30.8%), Bac Lieu (26.2%), An Giang (25.9%), and Soc Trang (25.8%). Provinces in the Mekong River Delta lagged behind all other provinces in terms of the proportion of the population with completed upper secondary or higher education, short-term training certificate, vocational training, junior college or higher degrees.

Vietnam is now facing the fact that educational attainment of ethnic minority groups remains low. Intervention programs that give high priority to these groups could help to improve the situation.

In the short run, educational efforts should be focused on augmenting the net enrolment rates and achieving universal primary education for ethnic minority groups including especially the Thai, Khmer and Hmong groups where primary enrolments were found to be low.

The burden of providing primary education for the population will not lessen over the next 20 years. This should be taken into consideration in national strategies on primary education. The burden of lower and upper secondary education will decrease gradually over time, but only after 2029 will this burden show a sharp decline. Therefore, in order to seize the opportunities resulting from the population bonus and to become more competitive in the global economy, more efforts need to be made by the Government to improve the technical/vocational and university education system.

Correlation analysis revealed the following findings:

- There is a positive correlation between socio-economic status and educational opportunities for the population. Provinces with high poverty rates (especially in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands) also had a high proportion of the population without any education.
- A strong correlation was observed between professional and technical qualifications and socio-economic status. Provinces that had higher household incomes also had a higher proportion of the population reaching junior college or higher levels of education. Similarly, provinces that had a higher proportion of the population reaching junior college or higher levels of education also had lower poverty rates. Results indicating that a greater proportion of the population with higher educational levels or better technical/professional qualifications is correlated with higher household incomes and lower poverty rates again confirms the fact that appropriate investment in education has potentially great effects on socio-economic development.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) was found to be negatively correlated with the literacy rates. The lower the literacy rate, the higher the TFR at the provincial level. In addition, female singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) was also found to be correlated with professional and technical qualifications. Provinces that had younger female SMAM also had a lower proportion of the population with junior college or higher education. The relationship between higher educational attainment and lower fertility rates and higher age at marriage among females indicates that if the Government successfully improved the education of the people, this could contribute considerably to the maintenance and stabilization of replacement level fertility. Achievements in maintaining small family size at the macro level, in return, would provide females, especially the most disadvantaged, ethnic minority and poor females, with more opportunities. This needs to be further emphasized in communication campaigns for fertility reduction.

Further research is needed for better understanding of some educational issues in the Mekong River Delta. The fact that this region had relatively high school dropout rates among the population aged 5–18 years, and that this region had the lowest proportion of population with completed upper secondary education, short-term training certificates, vocational training, junior college or higher levels of degree is of great concern and requires that the Government create appropriate policies for the Mekong River Delta to improve its educational attainment.

Although the 2009 Population and Housing Census provided detailed quantitative results, quality of education in Vietnam could not be examined with this data. Therefore, further research and more information sources are needed for better understanding of education quality in Vietnam to provide policy makers with adequate evidence to develop appropriate long-term strategies.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Vietnam Population and Housing Census in 2009 was conducted under Prime Ministerial Decision No. 94/2008/QĐ-TTg dated July 10th, 2008 and used 00.00 o'clock of April 1st, 2009 as the census enumeration reference time. This was the fourth national population census conducted in Vietnam since 1975 [1]. The purpose of this census was to collect basic information on population and housing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for national development planning. In order to disseminate findings in a timely manner, the Central Census Steering Committee has already released the preliminary results report "The Population and Housing Census at 0:00 on April 1st, 2009: Process of implementation and preliminary results" [1], the booklet "2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census: Some key indicators" [2], and the publications "2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census: Major findings" [3] and "2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census: Complete results" [4].

Vietnam is currently experiencing rapid economic and social changes with promising results. Similar to other developing economies, education and training play a crucial role in the development of the country. To ensure the development of relevant education and training policies, the Government and concerned sectors must collect data on the country's current education situation. As part of the 2009 Population and Housing Census, a 15% sample survey was carried out. Using this data, researchers and policy makers have obtained a general overview of Vietnam's education situation which will aid in policy making.

1.2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THIS MONOGRAPH

This monograph aims to present an overall picture of the education and training situation in Vietnam, the link between selected population changes and education indicators, trends in education indicators over time at national, regional and provincial levels and correlations between socio-economic and demographic change with education indicators. The specific objectives are as follows:

- (1) To describe Vietnam's education situation based on data from the 15% sample survey that was built into the 2009 Census.
- (2) To evaluate the trends of these indicators over the last 20 years, by comparing data of the three censuses conducted in 1989, 1999, and 2009
- (3) To examine the variation of some education indicators by demographic, social and economic factors (migration status, socio-economic status, urban-rural residence, sex and ethnic group)
- (4) To explore the relationship between population change (migration, fertility changes) and selected education indicators

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1. DATA SOURCES

This monograph report used data from the 15% sample survey included in the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the 3% sample survey in the 1999 Census and the 5% sample survey in the 1989 Census. The survey samples were selected using multi-stage cluster sampling. Additional data were obtained from other sources, or other Census publications. To ensure consistency with other Census monographs, the authors of this monograph relied on socio-economic and poverty indicators already calculated from the 2006 and 2008 Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey [5] for other Census monographs. Some demographic indicators were already calculated from the 2009 Census (TFR, SRB) and these provincial estimates were used directly in this monograph.

The basic shape file of 63 administrative units from the public access file of the Vietnam Geographic Information System (GIS) data file was used for presentation of data in maps and correlation analysis.

2.2. DEFINITION OF INDICATORS/VARIABLES

This monograph examined demographic variables, socio-economic variables and indicators on education and training. The definitions of these variables was provided by the General Statistics Office and the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee [3, 6]. The outcome variables examined included:

- (1) Literacy: A person is considered as literate if he/she can both read and write with understanding a simple statement in Vietnamese, an ethnic or a foreign language. An illiterate person is one who can neither read nor write such a simple statement.
- (2) Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over: The percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can read and write with understanding.
- (3) Educational attainment:
 - Never attended school: a person is considered as having never attended school if he/she has never attended school in the national education system.
 - Incomplete primary education: a person is considered as having incomplete primary education if he/she has ever attended school but has not completed primary school (including persons who have attended the last grade of primary school without graduating).
 - Completed primary education: a person is considered as having completed primary education if he/she has ever attended and completed primary school (including persons who have attended lower secondary school without graduating).

- Completed lower secondary education: a person is considered as having completed lower secondary education if he/she had ever attended and completed lower secondary school (including persons who had attended upper secondary school without graduating).
 - Completed upper secondary and higher education: a person is considered as having completed upper secondary and higher education if he/she has ever attended and completed upper secondary school, attended, regardless of whether or not they graduated from a higher level than upper secondary school such as junior college, undergraduate university, master's or doctorate degree programs.
- (4) School dropout rate of the population aged 5–18 years is the percentage of persons not attending school among the population aged 5–18¹.
- (5) Net enrolment rate at each level:
- The primary net enrolment rate is the number of pupils who aged from 6 to 11 year old and currently attending primary school as a percentage of the primary school aged population (from grade 1 to 5, and the age of enrolment in grade 1 is 6 years).
 - The lower secondary net enrolment rate is the number of pupils who aged from 12 to 15 year old and are currently attending lower secondary education as a percentage of the lower secondary school aged population (from grade 6 to 9, and students starting grade 6 must have completed primary education and be at the age of 11 years).
 - The upper secondary net enrolment rate is the number of pupils who aged from 16 to 18 year old and are currently attending upper secondary school as a percentage of the upper secondary school aged population (from grade 10 to 12, and students starting grade 10 must have completed lower secondary education and be at the age of 15 years).
- (6) The highest professional and technical qualifications attained:
- A person is defined as having “short-term training certificate” if he/she has a certificate from a short-term training course or a vocational training course of less than 3 months.
 - A person is defined as having a “vocational degree” if he/she has obtained a degree from a vocational training facility.
 - A person is defined as having a “junior college degree” if he/she has obtained a degree from a junior college or a trade college.
 - A person is defined as having “university or post-graduate degree” if he/she has obtained an undergraduate (e.g. bachelor's) degree, a master's or a doctorate degree.

The UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education was used to compare the education attainment indicators in Vietnam with those of other countries. A detailed description of the classification is presented in Appendix 3 [7]. An abbreviated form of classification was used in this monograph consisting of low educational attainment which refers to incomplete primary education and primary education (ISCED 1) and lower secondary (ISCED 2); medium educational attainment which refers to upper-secondary (ISCED 3) and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4); high educational attainment which refers to tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6). Note that these indicators were calculated for the population aged 25 and over.

¹ It is noted that the number of persons not attending school among the population aged 5–18 may include those who have completed secondary education early.

- (7) Selected indicators related to fertility:
- Total fertility rate (TFR): Refers to the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were subject to current age-specific fertility rates. This monograph used the TFR of Vietnam's 63 provinces calculated from the 2009 Vietnam Housing and Population Census [3].
 - The proportion of women who gave birth to a third child reflects the percentage of women aged 15-49 who had a third child in the last year.
 - The sex ratio was calculated as the total number of males for every 100 females in the population. The provincial level variable for the sex ratio for children under 5 years of age was obtained from the author of the special report on sex ratio at birth.
- (8) Selected migration indicators:
- Non-migrants are defined as persons whose commune of residence 5 years before the Census is their current commune of residence.
 - Intra-provincial migrants are persons whose place of residence 5 years before the Census was within the same province but in a different location from their current place of residence.
 - In-migrants are defined as persons whose place of residence 5 years before the Census was in another province (or other country) compared to their current place of residence.
- (9) Selected economic background variables included: Average monthly per capita income for each province was extracted from provincial estimates in the 2008 Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey report [5]. The provincial poverty rates were extracted from results of the 2006 Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey report [8]. The government's poverty line from 2006–2010 was 200 000 VND per person per month for rural areas and 260 000 VND per person per month for urban areas.
- (10) Household socio-economic status: The 2009 Population and Housing Census Survey did not collect information about individual and household income. Instead the survey provided information about housing (structure, area, etc.), living conditions (water source, toilet, electricity access, etc.) and household amenities (television, refrigerator, motorbike, etc.). Based on this information, principle component analysis was used to obtain an indirect indicator of household socio-economic status. Quintiles of this indicator were computed with cut points at 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% of the study sample population. The corresponding 5 levels of socio-economic status were defined as very low, low, average, high and very high. It should be noted that although principle component analysis using information on housing, household living conditions and amenities is commonly employed in research studies in both developed and developing countries, the socio-economic indicator yielded by this technique is an indirect indicator and is not consistent with the Vietnamese Government's current poverty line for policy implementation.

2.3. STATISTICAL APPROACH

Data used for analysis have been extrapolated from the sample using expansion factors (weights).

Cross-tabulation techniques were used to examine differentials in all basic education and training indicators across the above mentioned demographic and socio-economic factors.

The correlation analysis and maps relied on data disaggregated by province.

2.4. SOFTWARE

SPSS statistical software (version 18) was used for data manipulation, univariate and multivariate analysis. ArcGIS Geographical Information System software (version 9.3) was used for mapping of provincial level data as well as for illustrating correlations in map form.

Spectrum software (version 3.4) was used for creating projections using component projection methods for educational indicators (such as number of pupils and required number of classrooms and teachers).

Input assumptions used for projections were as follows:

- (1) Population size by sex and by 5-year age group: based on the results of the 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census (0:00 on April 1st, 2009)
- (2) Fertility: Total fertility rate
 - 2009: 2.03 children/woman
 - 2024: 1.80 children/woman, constant till 2059
- (3) Mortality: life expectancy at birth (e0)
 - 2009: 70.2 years for men and 75.6 years for women
 - 2030: 75.4 years for men and 80.0 years for women. Kept constant through the end of the projection period.
- (4) Migration: the net migration rate was set to 0.

2.5. LIMITATIONS

This monograph involved analysis from multiple sources of data. In correlation analysis, published aggregate data were used. The splitting and merging of administrative units over the past 20 years leads to some inconsistencies due to changes in the population and area covered by different administrative units over time.

Although the sample in the 2009 survey is much larger than in previous census surveys, analysis revealed that disaggregation by certain demographic factors such as ethnicity sometimes resulted in subsets that were too small to obtain significant differences across groups, especially when the analysis was done on data grouped by age and sex in each region and province.

CHAPTER 3: LITERACY

3.1. LITERACY RATES BY SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

a. Sex and urban-rural residence

Literacy rates of the population are calculated in relation to the population aged 15 years and older (adult literacy rate) to allow international comparisons. As shown in Table 3.1, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over was 93.5% in 2009. This rate has increased by 6.2 percentage points since 1989 (from 87.3% to 93.5%).

Table 3.1: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by sex and urban-rural residence, 1989~2009

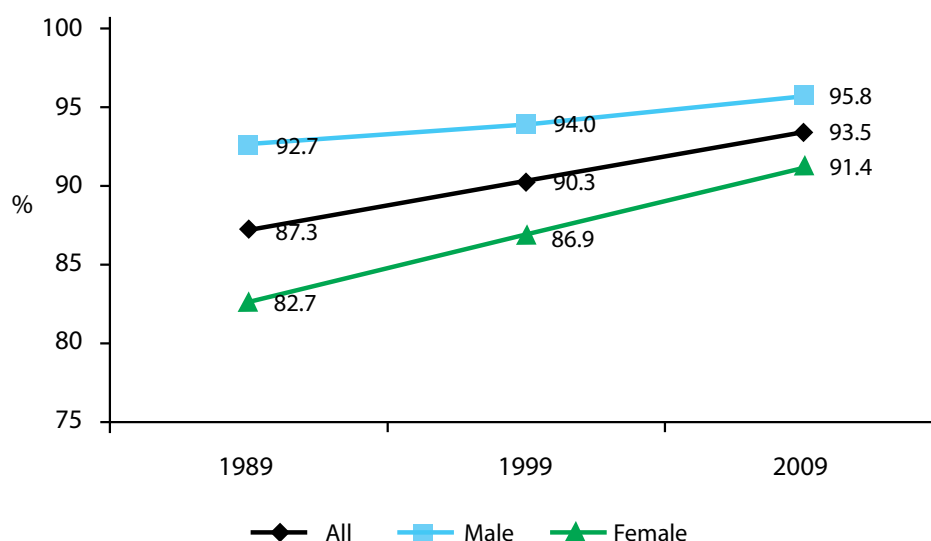
Unit: Percent

	1989	1999	2009
Overall	87.3	90.3	93.5
Male	92.7	94.0	95.8
Female	82.7	86.9	91.4
Urban	93.8	94.8	97.0
Rural	85.4	88.7	92.0

In 2009, the literacy rate was 95.8% for males and 91.4% for females. Although the gender gap remains, Figure 3.1 shows how the sex differential in literacy rates has fallen dramatically over the past 20 years. The same can be said about the urban-rural differential. Compared to 1989, women's literacy rates have increased 8.7 percentage points, compared to an increase of only 3.1 percentage points for men. Figure 3.1 illustrates the dramatic narrowing of the sex disparity in literacy rates, reflecting substantial efforts at promoting gender equality in Vietnam.

Literacy rates in urban areas are higher than in rural areas by about 5 percentage points (97% versus 92%). Data from the 1989 and 1999 Censuses indicate a rapid decline in the urban-rural literacy gap over the past 20 years. While in 1989, the urban-rural differential was 8.4 percentage points, by 1999 this differential had declined to 6.1 percentage points. From 1999 to the present, although literacy rates in both urban and rural areas have continued to increase considerably, the urban-rural gap has not declined as rapidly as in the 1989 to 1999 period.

Figure 3.1: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by sex, 1989-2009

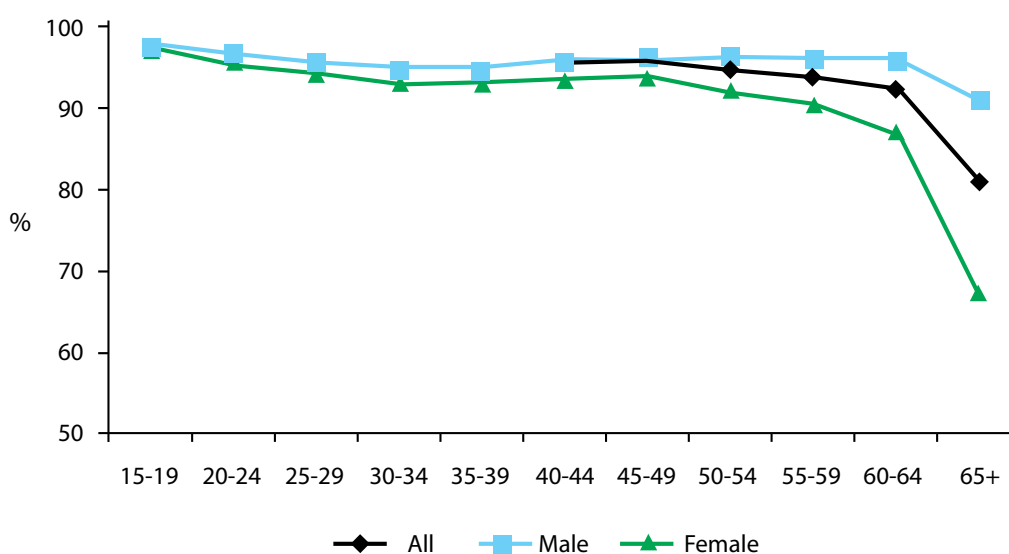


Source 1989: 1989 Population and Housing Census; 1999: 1999 Population and Housing Census

b. Age group

Figure 3.2 shows the literacy rates by age group and sex. The differential between male and female literacy rates was 23.7 percentage points in the population aged 65 years and older compared to 0.3 percent in the population between 15 to 19 years of age. Younger age groups exhibited much lower sex differentials in literacy rates.

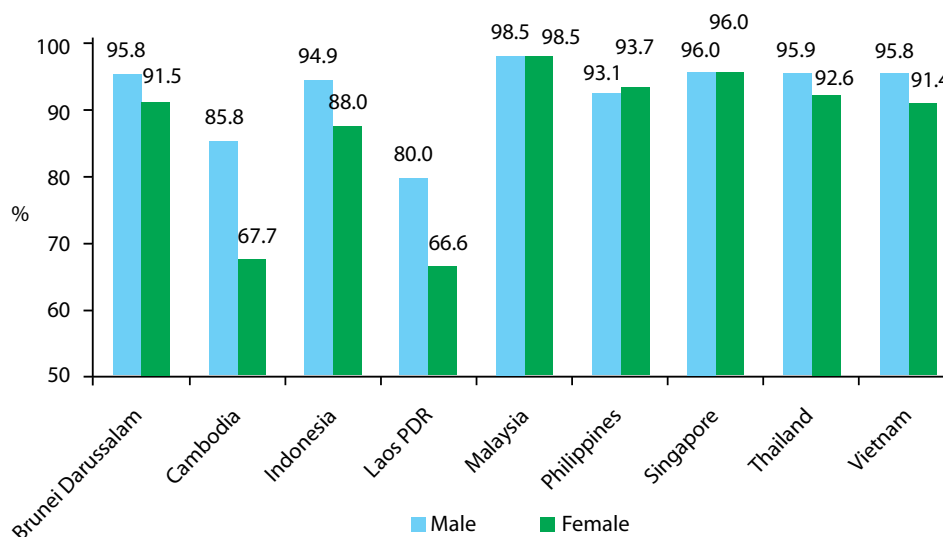
Figure 3.2: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by age group and sex, 2009



c. Comparison of literacy rates of Southeast Asian countries

Figure 3.3 shows the literacy rates in Southeast Asian countries. The literacy rate of Vietnam is higher than that of the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia and Indonesia but lower than in Thailand.

Figure 3.3: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older of selected ASEAN countries

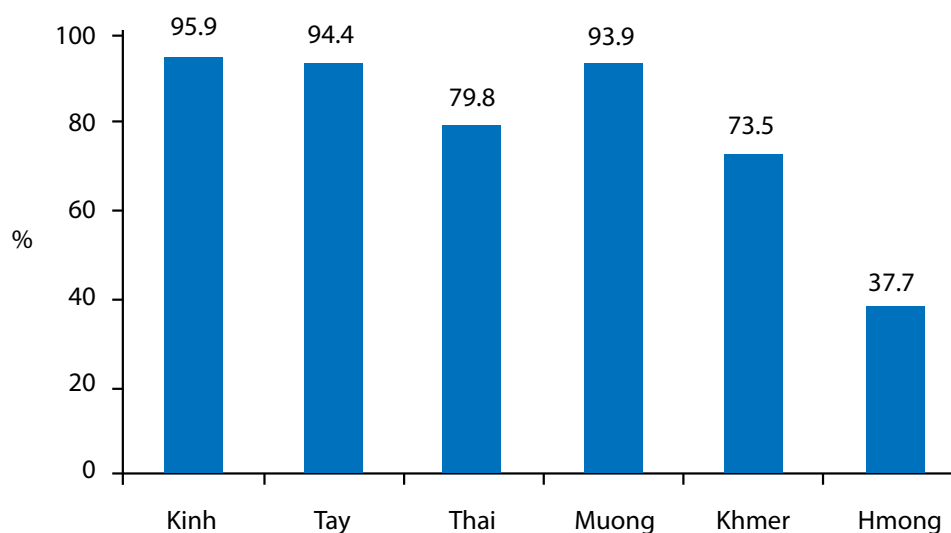


Source: Vietnam: 2009 Population and Housing Census; other countries: ASEAN-Statistical Yearbook 2008.

d. Ethnicity

Figure 3.4 shows the adult literacy rate of selected major ethnic groups in Vietnam. This monograph studied only the ethnic groups with population of 1 million or higher, specifically the Kinh, Tay, Thai, Muong, Khmer and Hmong. Among the ethnic groups studied, the highest literacy rate was among the Kinh ethnic majority at 95.9%. The Hmong ethnic group had the lowest literacy rate at 37.7%. The Kinh, Tay and Muong ethnic groups had higher literacy rates compared to the Thai, Khmer and Hmong groups.

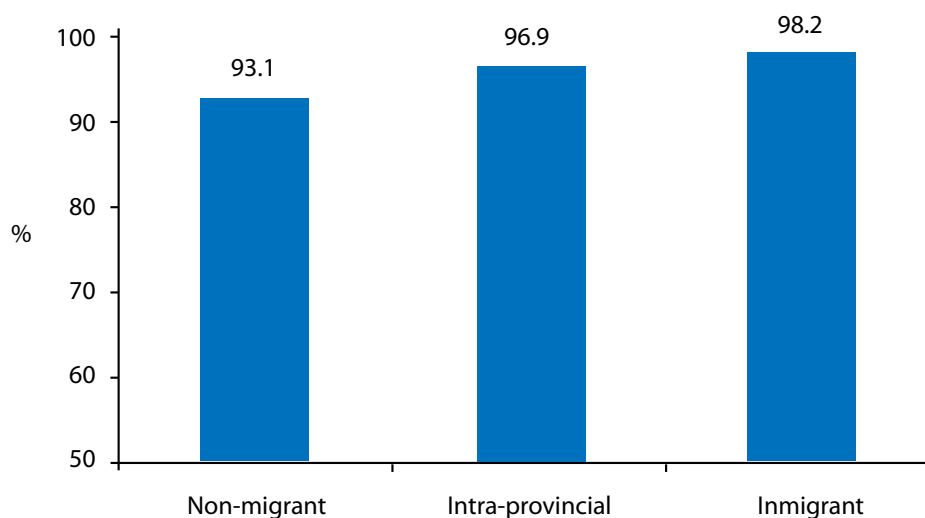
Figure 3.4: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by major ethnic groups, 2009



e. Migration status

Figure 3.5 shows the literacy rate of non-migrants, intra-provincial migrants and in-migrants. The highest literacy rate among migrant groups was 98.2% for in-migrants and the lowest was 93.1 % for non-migrants. The difference in literacy rate across migrant groups was not as substantial as the difference across ethnic groups.

Figure 3.5: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by migration status, 2009

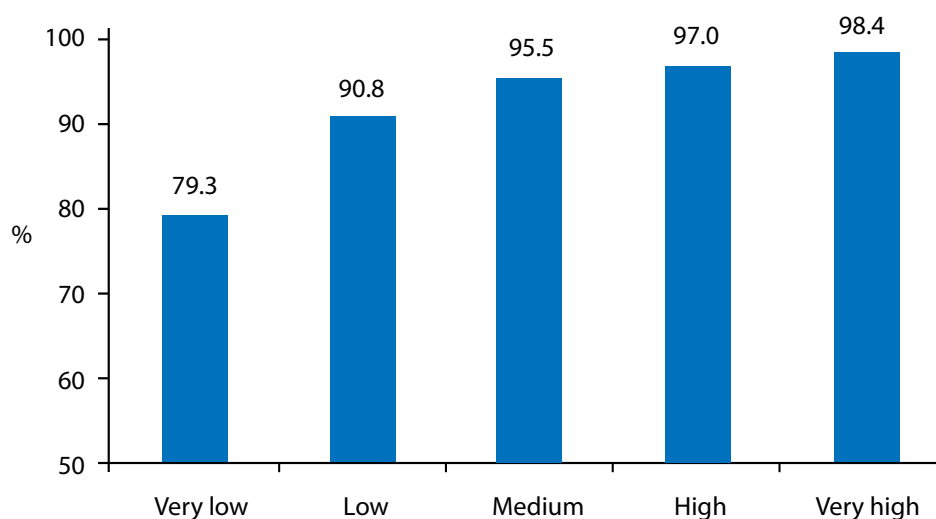


f. Household socio-economic status

The 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census did not collect information that directly reflected individual or household socio-economic status. An indirect indicator of household socio-economic

status was developed that takes into account household living conditions and amenities. This indicator was used to categorise the population aged 15 and over into very low, low, average, high, and very high socio-economic quintiles. Figure 3.6 shows the literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older across the five socio-economic quintiles.

Figure 3.6: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by household socio-economic status, 2009



3.2. REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LITERACY RATES

Table 3.2 shows the literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older in the six regions of Vietnam. Literacy rates varied greatly among the studied regions. The literacy rate was highest in the Red River Delta (97.1%) and lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountains (87.3%). Increased efforts to increase literacy in the Northern Midlands and Mountains would not only narrow the regional gaps, but also increase the overall literacy rate of the country. The table also shows that the largest sex differentials and urban-rural differentials in literacy rates are found in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, which is also the region with the lowest literacy rates.

Table 3.2: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by region, sex and urban-rural residence, 2009

Unit: percent

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Northern Midlands and Mountains	87.3	92.0	82.8	97.0	85.3
Red River Delta	97.1	98.7	95.6	98.7	96.5
North and South Central Coast	93.9	96.3	91.7	96.4	93.1
Central Highlands	88.7	92.3	85.1	96.2	85.5
Southeast	96.4	97.4	95.4	97.6	94.7
Mekong River Delta	91.6	93.9	89.5	94.0	90.9

Figure 3.7 shows the male and female literacy rates in urban and rural areas in the six regions of Vietnam. The sex differential in literacy rates is generally greater in rural than urban settings. In addition, even among females, literacy rates in rural areas were substantially lower than in urban areas, especially in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and Central Highlands regions where women were the most disadvantaged in terms of literacy.

Figure 3.7: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by region, sex and urban-rural residence, 2009

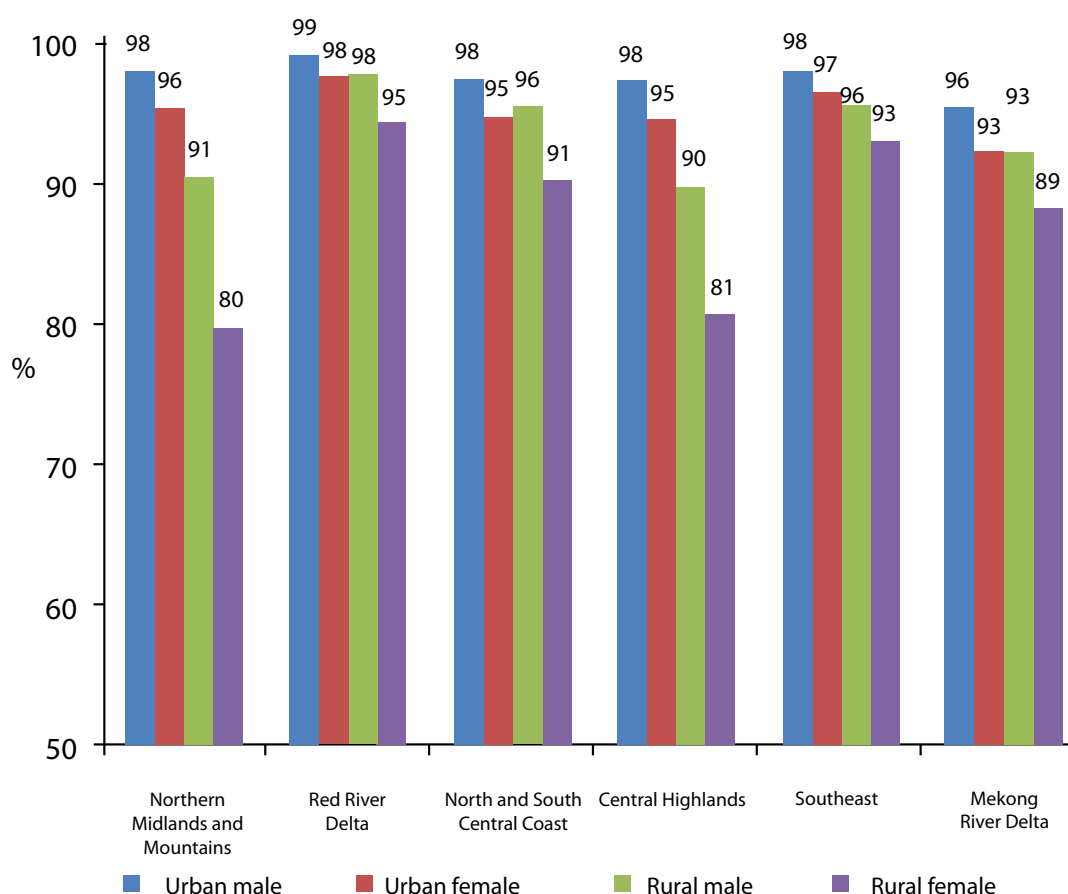


Table 3.3 shows the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and older grouped by household socio-economic status and region. A correlation between literacy rate and socio-economic status was observed in all six regions. The regional differentials in literacy rates decreased substantially in higher socio-economic status groups. Among households with very low living standards, literacy rates were highest in the Mekong River Delta region (85.6%) and lowest in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and in the Central Highlands (both at 72.8%). Among the very high living standards group, literacy rates were highest in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and in the Red River Delta (both at 98.9%) and lowest in the Mekong River Delta (97.9%). Thus the regional literacy gap was 12.8 percentage points among households with very low living standards but only 1 percentage point among households with very high living standards.

Table 3.3: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by region and household socio-economic status, 2009

Unit: percent

	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high
Northern Midlands and Mountains	72.8	92.7	96.8	98.0	98.9
Red River Delta	80.0	91.8	96.8	98.1	98.9
North and South Central Coast	80.4	92.1	95.5	96.5	98.3
Central Highlands	72.8	84.3	94.5	97.9	98.8
Southeast	84.4	88.9	94.7	96.7	98.1
Mekong River Delta	85.6	89.8	93.0	95.6	97.9

Provincial analysis of literacy rates also indicated sex and urban-rural differentials. Figure 3.8 shows sex differentials and Figure 3.9 shows the urban-rural differentials in literacy rates among the 10 provinces with the largest differentials and 10 provinces with the lowest differentials. Sex disparities in literacy rates were highest (male literacy exceeding female literacy by 20 percentage points) in the Northern Midlands and Mountains provinces of Lai Chau, Dien Bien and Son La. The lowest differentials were found in better off provinces and large cities, namely Binh Duong, Ho Chi Minh City, Ca Mau and Ba Ria - Vung Tau, ranging from 1 to 2 percentage points. The study found urban-rural differentials in literacy rates in all 63 provinces of Vietnam. Similar to sex differentials in literacy, urban-rural differentials were largest in the Northern Midlands and Mountains provinces, especially Lai Chau, Dien Bien and Ha Giang (literacy rates in urban areas were more than 30 percentage points higher than in rural areas). The urban-rural differentials were lowest in the delta provinces of the south (including Binh Duong, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau) and the north (including Hung Yen, Ninh Binh, Vinh Phuc).

Figure 3.8: Gender differentials in literacy rates by province, 2009

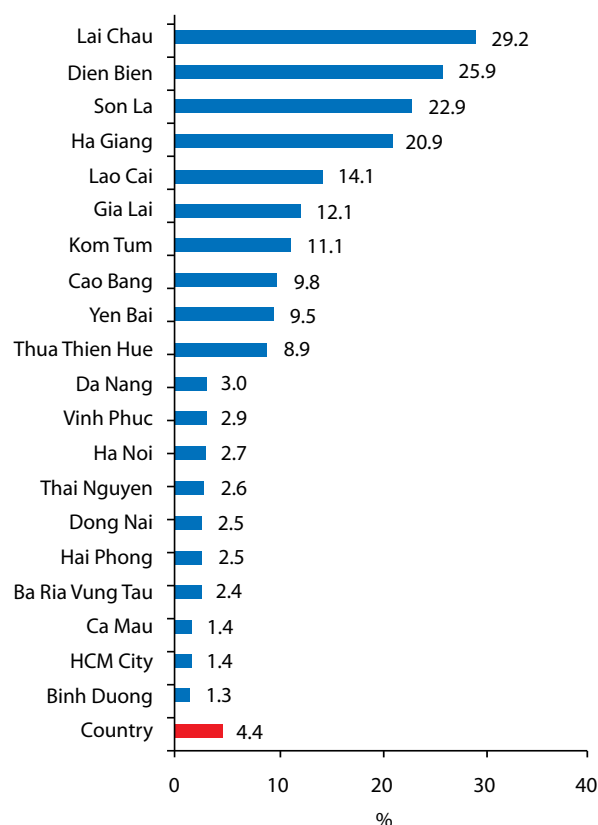


Figure 3.9: Urban-rural differentials in literacy rates by province, 2009

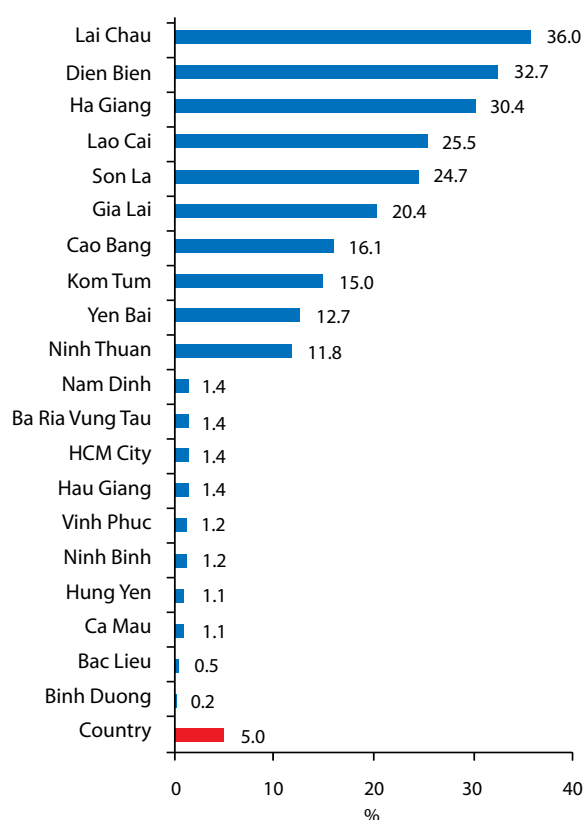
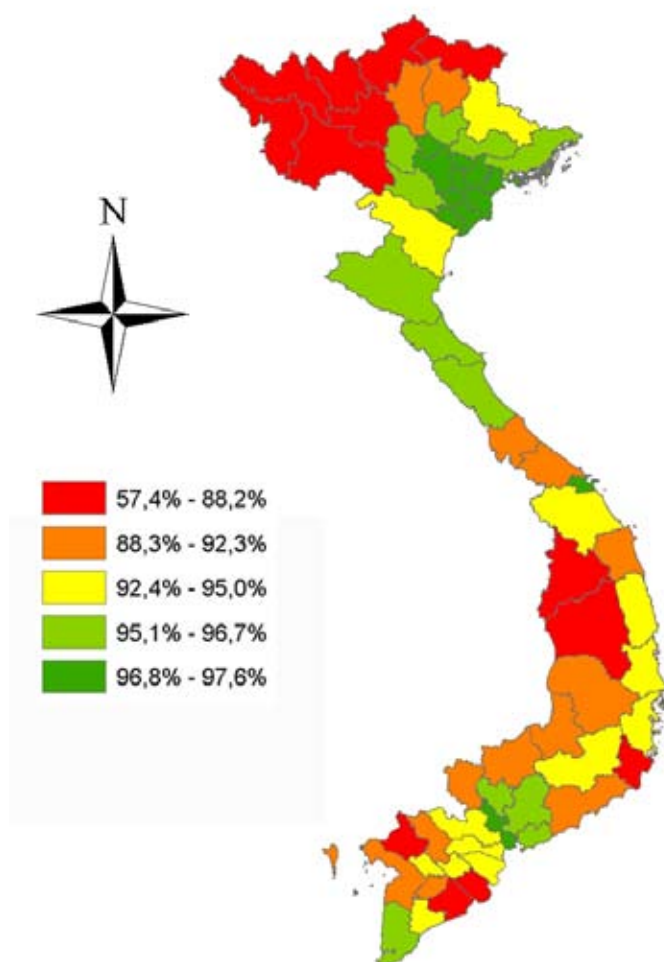


Figure 3.10 shows a map of the literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older in each of the 63 provinces of Vietnam. The map depicts differentials in literacy rates across provinces through darker and lighter shades of grey – the darker the shading, the lower the literacy rate. Clear differences in literacy rates can be observed across provinces. The province with the highest literacy rate was Hanoi at 97.6% followed by Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Ninh Binh and Da Nang. The province with the lowest literacy rate was Lai Chau province at 57.4% followed by Ha Giang, Dien Bien, Son La and Lao Cai. The literacy rates of all 63 provinces are provided in Appendix 2.

Figure 3.10: Map of literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by province, 2009



3.3. SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION PROJECTION BY AGE GROUP

In order to provide policy makers and the education sector with relevant information regarding general education needs in the future, a projection of the total number of children in the age groups 6–10, 11–14 and 15–17 years was performed, and estimates of the number of pupils and corresponding number of teachers and classrooms needed for each level of education was performed. Results are presented in Table 3.4. The projection was developed using data from the 2009 census (for calculating population and age structure) and 2008 national education statistics (for calculating number of pupils, teachers and classrooms) using the Spectrum software program [9], with three time points for the projection, namely the years 2019, 2029 and 2039. It is important to note that this projection uses the indicators for 2008 as the baseline parameters.

Table 3.4: Projections of school-age population, pupils, teachers needed and classrooms needed, by level of education, 2009~2039

Unit: 1000

	Projection years			
	2009	2019	2029	2039
Primary education				
Population aged 6–10	6754.6	7450.4	6786.0	6087.2
Pupils	6916.7	7629.2	6948.8	6233.2
Teachers needed	360.2	397.4	361.9	324.6
Classrooms needed	272.3	300.4	373.6	245.4
Lower secondary education				
Population aged 11–14	5884.9	5587.3	5813.9	4983.2
Pupils	5355.3	5084.5	5290.7	4534.7
Teachers needed	309.6	293.9	305.8	262.1
Classrooms needed	150.9	143.2	149.0	127.7
Upper secondary education				
Population aged 15–17	5315.7	3979.5	4479.3	3915.0
Pupils	3428.6	2566.8	2889.2	2525.2
Teachers needed	164.0	122.8	138.2	120.8
Classrooms needed	78.3	58.6	66.0	57.7

It can be seen from these projections that over the next 10 years, the number of primary school pupils will increase and consequently so will the number of classrooms and the number of primary school teachers needed. The figure will peak in 2019, but only after 2029, will the number of primary school pupils decrease to a level close to the current level. This means that in quantitative terms, the burden of primary school on the education sector as well as on the whole society will persist for at least the next 20 years. In contrast, there is a projected short-term decrease in the number of lower and upper secondary school pupils, and a consequent reduction in the short-term need for teachers and classrooms at this level.

CHAPTER 4: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

4.1. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In 2009, 24.7 percent of the population aged 5 years and older were attending school in the national education system. Some differentials in school attendance were observed between males and females, between urban and rural areas, and between migrants and non-migrants. However more prominent differentials were found between ethnic groups and household socio-economic quintiles.

Table 4.1: School attendance of the population aged 5 and older by selected socio-economic characteristics, 2009

Characteristics		Currently attending	Attended in the past
Total		24.7	70.2
Sex	Male	25.8	70.7
	Female	23.6	69.7
Urban-rural residence	Urban	25.7	71.7
	Rural	24.3	69.5
Migration status	Non-migrant	24.9	69.7
	Intra-provincial migrant	21.4	75.8
	In-migrant	24.1	74.2
Ethnic group	Kinh	24.7	72.2
	Tay	25.5	70.8
	Thai	25.5	59.8
	Muong	23.2	73.1
	Khmer	17.5	61.1
	Hmong	27.6	24.6
Household socio-economic status	Very low	22.6	61.2
	Low	23.3	70.0
	Average	24.6	72.1
	High	24.5	73.2
	Very high	27.2	71.4

In 2009, among the six major ethnic groups, school attendance among people aged 5 years and older was highest for the Hmong at 27.6 % and lowest for the Khmer at 17.5 % The high proportion currently attending school among the Hmong reflects the results of investments in education targeted to ethnic minority groups. However, the school aged population aged 5 and older who have never attended school is still high in the Hmong ethnic group (Figure 4.1).

The relationship between socio-economic status and education opportunities is clear, the higher the household socio-economic status the higher the proportion currently attending school (Table 4.1) and the lower the proportion that has never attended school (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Proportion of the population aged 5 and older that has never attended school by socio-economic characteristic, 2009

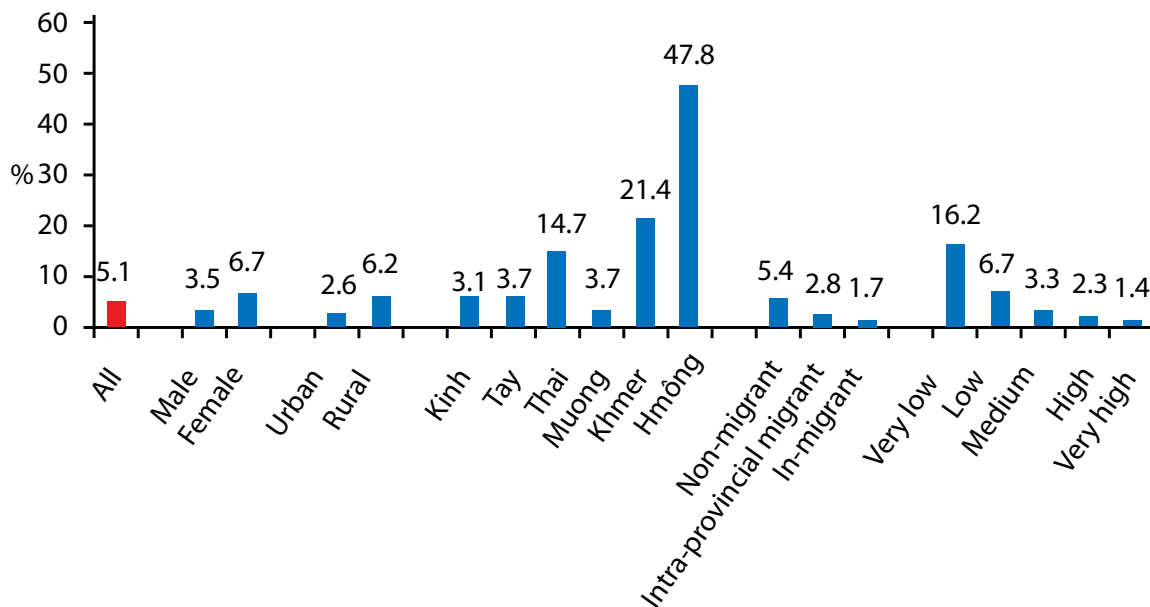
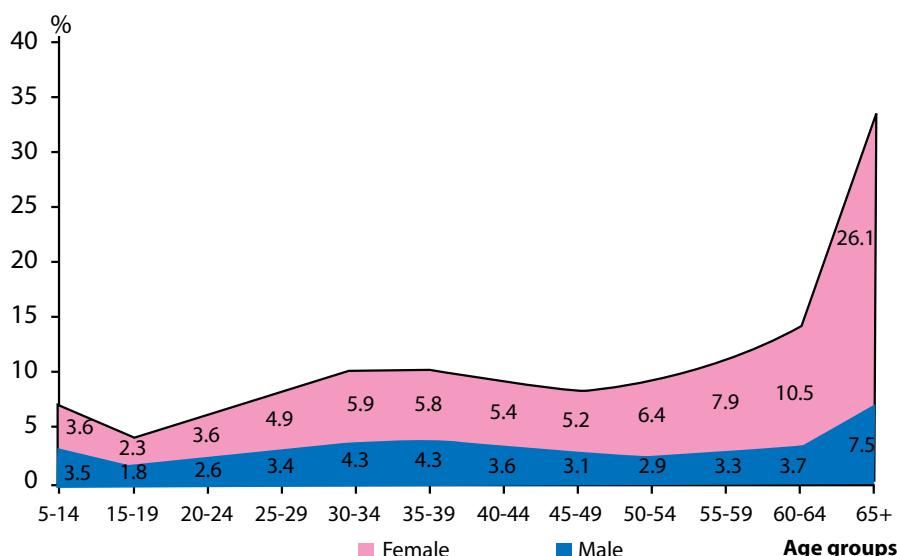


Figure 4.2 shows the proportion of the population aged 5 years and older that has never attended school by age group and sex. The figure shows higher sex differentials in the proportion of population who never attended school among older age groups, reflecting generational differences.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of the population aged 5 and older that has never attended school by age group and sex, 2009



The school dropout rate of the population aged 5–18 years is another indicator to identify possible problems affecting the education system. Figure 4.3 shows a sharp decline in this indicator, with the dropout rate at 22.0% in 1989, falling to 17.1% in 1999 and 15.5% by 2009.

However, Figure 4.3 also reveals a widening urban-rural gap in school dropout rates. The school dropout rate of the population aged 5–18 years in rural areas was 22.6% in 1989, which was 3.5 percentage points higher than the rate in the urban population of the same age group. By 2009, the school dropout rate of the rural population aged 5–18 was 16.9% which was 5.6 percentage points higher than in the urban population of the same age group.

Figure 4.3: School dropout rates among the population aged 5–18 years by urban-rural residence, 1989–2009

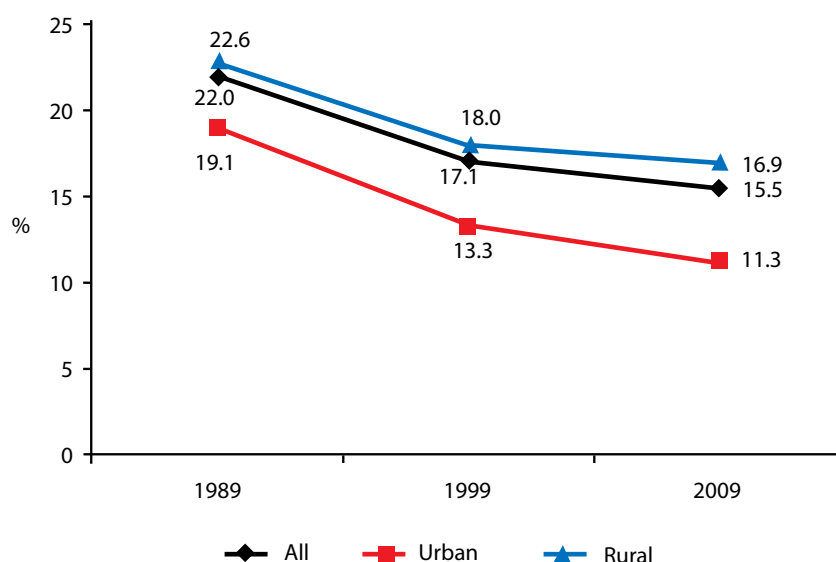


Table 4.2 shows the net enrolment rates across different levels of education by socio-economic characteristic. The net enrolment rates in primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, junior college and university level were 95.5%, 82.6%, 56.7%, 6.7%, and 9.6%, respectively.

Sex differentials in net enrolment rates in Vietnam have been virtually eliminated, with net enrolment rates of both sexes similar at all educational levels.

Table 4.2: Net enrolment rates at different levels of education by selected socio-economic characteristics, 2009

Unit: percent

Characteristic		Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Junior college	University
All		95.5	82.6	56.7	6.7	9.6
Sex	Male	95.5	81.4	53.1	6.0	9.1
	Female	95.4	83.9	60.6	7.4	10.1
Urban-rural residence	Urban	97.2	88.8	68.4	12.9	23.3
	Rural	94.9	80.6	52.8	3.7	3.0
Migration status	Non-migrant	95.5	82.9	58.3	4.2	5.9
	Intra-provincial migrant	95.7	81.7	48.1	15.1	14.3
	In-migrant	90.3	58.5	16.6	14.9	25.5
Ethnic groups	Kinh	97.0	86.7	61.8	7.7	11.1
	Tay	97.5	87.6	55.5	3.0	3.2
	Thai	92.7	73.3	29.9	1.6	1.1
	Muong	95.7	83.3	41.4	1.3	1.7
	Khmer	86.4	46.3	15.4	0.9	1.1
	Hmong	72.6	34.1	6.6	0.2	0.2
Socio-economic status	Very low	88.9	59.0	23.2	0.3	0.3
	Low	95.3	78.7	44.2	1.8	1.0
	Average	97.0	86.7	56.1	7.8	5.5
	High	97.5	89.6	64.6	8.6	10.6
	Very high	98.3	94.9	82.3	11.6	26.3

Table 4.2 shows that the urban-rural differentials in net enrolment rates were more prominent at higher levels of education. Among the ethnic minority populations examined the net enrolment rate of the Kinh ethnic majority was highest, followed by the Tay and Muong ethnic groups. The Khmer and Hmong ethnic groups had the lowest net enrolment rates even at middle levels of education like lower and upper secondary.

Figure 4.4: Net enrolment rates at different levels of education by migration status, 2009

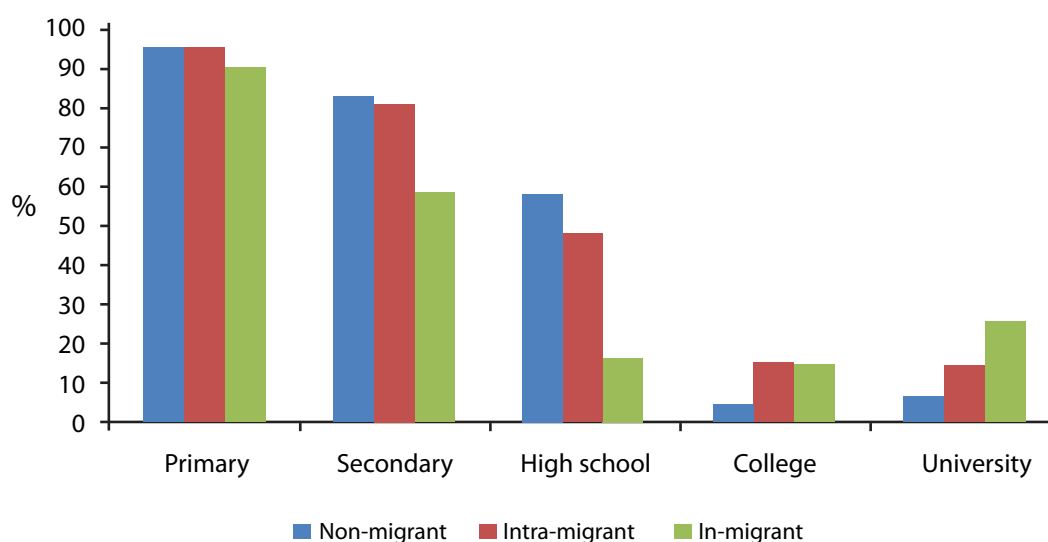


Figure 4.4 illustrates the net enrolment rates at different education levels by migration status. The contrast in the patterns of net enrolment rate among different migration statuses in the three lower levels (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) and two higher levels of education (junior college and university) are conspicuous. The non-migrant population had higher net enrolment rates in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels compared to migrant populations. On the other hand, the migrant population had higher net enrolment rates at junior college and university levels compared to the non-migrant population. It is likely that children in migrant families had fewer opportunities to enrol in school at primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels than children in non-migrant families. At the same time, some people migrated to urban areas and cities to obtain higher education, leading to higher enrolment rates at college and university levels among migrants compared to non-migrants.

4.2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACROSS REGIONS AND PROVINCES

Table 4.3 shows figures on school attendance of the population aged 5 years and older in the six regions of Vietnam. School attendance was highest in the Central Highlands at 29.9% and lowest in the Mekong River Delta at 21.4%. There were no major sex-differentials or urban-rural differentials in current school attendance across the six regions. However, the following findings were drawn from analysis of differences in the proportion who had never attended school across six regions, disaggregated by sex and urban-rural residence:

- Large regional differences were apparent: The Northern Midlands and Mountains had the highest proportion of its population aged 5 and older who had never attended school (10.4%) while the Red River Delta had the lowest rate (2.2%).
- In general, the poorer the region, the greater the male-female gap in the proportion that never attended school. For instance, the proportion of females who had never attended school was more than twice as high as the proportion of males in the Northern Midlands and Mountains (14.1% versus 6.6%), while the proportion who had never attended schools among

females was slightly higher than males in the Southeast (3.7% versus 2.4%). The Northern Midlands and Mountains of Vietnam has enormous urban-rural differentials in the proportion of the population that has never attended school. While urban-rural differentials are present in all regions, outside of the Northern Midlands and Mountains the differentials are of a much smaller magnitude.

Table 4.3: School attendance of the population aged 5 and older by region, 2009

Unit: percent

Region	Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Northern Midlands and Mountains	Currently attending	24.8	26.2	23.5	26.1	24.6
	Attended in the past	64.8	67.2	62.4	71.5	63.5
	Never attended	10.4	6.6	14.1	2.4	11.9
Red River Delta	Currently attending	25.4	26.9	24.0	26.9	24.8
	Attended in the past	72.4	72.0	72.7	71.9	72.6
	Never attended	2.2	1.1	3.3	1.2	2.6
North and South Central Coast	Currently attending	27.5	28.7	26.4	29.0	27.1
	Attended in the past	68.2	68.6	67.9	68.3	68.2
	Never attended	4.3	2.7	5.7	2.7	4.7
Central Highlands	Currently attending	29.8	29.9	29.6	30.8	29.4
	Attended in the past	61.3	63.6	59.0	66.1	59.4
	Never attended	8.9	6.5	11.4	3.1	11.2
Southeast	Currently attending	22.9	24.1	21.8	23.8	21.7
	Attended in the past	74.0	73.5	74.5	74.0	74.0
	Never attended	3.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	4.3
Mekong River Delta	Currently attending	20.7	21.4	20.1	22.4	20.2
	Attended in the past	72.7	73.5	71.9	72.7	72.6
	Never attended	6.6	5.1	8.0	4.9	7.2

Figure 4.5 shows the school dropout rates of the population aged 5–18 years over three census years from 1989 to 2009, disaggregated by urban-rural residence, sex and region. The graph reveals a tendency for higher dropout rates in the southern regions compared to the northern regions.

Figure 4.5: Trends in school dropout rates among the population aged 5–18 years by rural/urban residence and region, 1989~2009

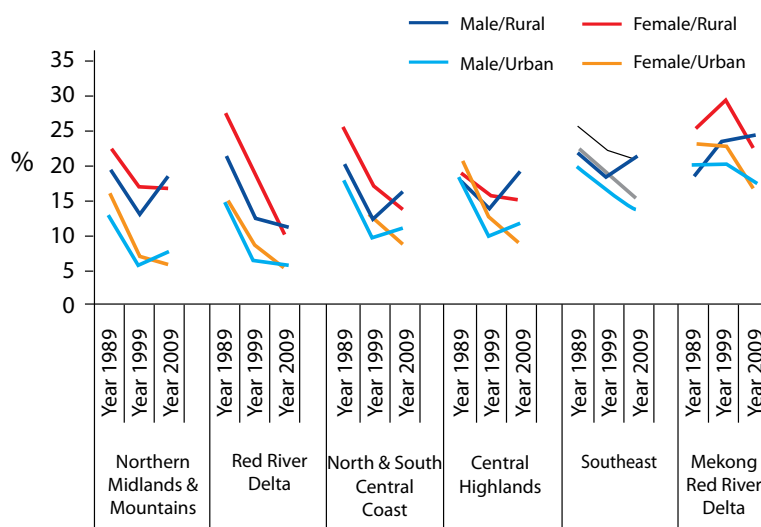


Table 4.4 shows net enrolment rates at primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, junior college and university levels across the 6 regions. The data reveal the following:

- Regional differences in net enrolment rates are more prominent at higher levels of education. At the primary level, the largest gap was only 6 percentage points between the Red River Delta and the Northern Midlands and Mountains, while at lower secondary level, the differential was as large as 22.4 percentage points (between the Red river Delta and the Mekong River Delta regions).
- The higher the level of education, the bigger the gaps in the net enrolment rates between males and females and between urban and/ rural areas.
- More disadvantaged regions (such as the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands) have larger sex differentials and urban-rural differentials than more prosperous regions.

Table 4.4: Net enrolment rates at different education levels by region, sex, and rural/urban residence, 2009

Region	Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Northern Midlands and Mountains	Currently attending	24.8	26.2	23.5	26.1	24.6
	Attended in the past	64.8	67.2	62.4	71.5	63.5
	Never attended	10.4	6.6	14.1	2.4	11.9
Red River Delta	Currently attending	25.4	26.9	24.0	26.9	24.8
	Attended in the past	72.4	72.0	72.7	71.9	72.6
	Never attended	2.2	1.1	3.3	1.2	2.6

Region	Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
North and South Central Coast	Currently attending	27.5	28.7	26.4	29.0	27.1
	Attended in the past	68.2	68.6	67.9	68.3	68.2
	Never attended	4.3	2.7	5.7	2.7	4.7
Central Highlands	Currently attending	29.8	29.9	29.6	30.8	29.4
	Attended in the past	61.3	63.6	59.0	66.1	59.4
	Never attended	8.9	6.5	11.4	3.1	11.2
Southeast	Currently attending	22.9	24.1	21.8	23.8	21.7
	Attended in the past	74.0	73.5	74.5	74.0	74.0
	Never attended	3.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	4.3
Mekong River Delta	Currently attending	20.7	21.4	20.1	22.4	20.2
	Attended in the past	72.7	73.5	71.9	72.7	72.6
	Never attended	6.6	5.1	8.0	4.9	7.2

Figure 4.6 shows the school dropout rate of the population aged 5–18 years disaggregated by sex for all provinces of Vietnam. Higher school dropout rates were observed in the southern provinces compared to the northern provinces. The school dropout rates were lowest in Hanoi (7.8%), Thai Binh (8.1%), Hai Duong (8.9%) and highest in Binh Duong (30.8%), Bac Lieu (26.3%), An Giang (25.9%), and Soc Trang (25.8%). Dropout rates for all provinces disaggregated by urban and rural areas are provided in Appendix 2.

Figures 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 are maps of the provinces of Vietnam shaded from light grey (for high net enrolment rates) to dark grey (for lower net enrolment rates) by level of education.

At primary level, the five provinces with the lowest net enrolment rates were Lai Chau (81.2%), Dien Bien (82.8%), Ha Giang (84%), Son La (86%) and Gia Lai (87.5%) and provinces with the highest net enrolment rates included Ha Nam (98%), Nam Dinh (98%), Hai Duong (98.1%), Da Nang (98.5%) and Bac Ninh (98.6%).

At lower secondary level, the five provinces with the lowest net enrolment rates were Lai Chau (50.9%), Ha Giang (51.7%), Soc Trang (57.5%), Ca Mau (59.8%) and Dien Bien (60.0%). The five provinces with the highest net enrolment rates were Ha Nam (94.3%), Bac Ninh (93.4%), Thai Binh and Nam Dinh (both 94.8%), and Hai Duong (95.0%).

At upper secondary level, the five provinces with the lowest net enrolment rates were Lai Chau (20%), Ha Giang (25.7%), Soc Trang (28.1%), Ca Mau (27.5%) and Bac Lieu (28.7%) and the five provinces with the highest net enrolment rates were Hai Duong (76%), Bac Ninh (76.4%), Hai Phong (77.7%), Hanoi (78.1%) and Thai Binh (79.2%).

At junior college and university levels, the provinces with the lowest net enrolment rates were Lai Chau (1%), Dak Nong (1.1%), Lang Son (1.2%), Cao Bang (1.3%) and Ha Giang (1.4%). Meanwhile, the provinces with the highest net enrolment rates were Thua Thien-Hue (28.3%), Hai Phong (28.8%), Ho Chi Minh City (35%), Hanoi (43.5%), and Da Nang (50.6%).

People with high levels of education, especially junior college and university levels, play a key role in the future development of their province. However, the current net enrolment rate at junior college and university levels is alarming low (under 2%) in some provinces such as Ha Giang, Lai Chau, and Gia Lai and calls for more investment in technical training of residents of these provinces.

Figure 4.6: School dropout rate of the population aged 5–18 years by sex and province, 2009

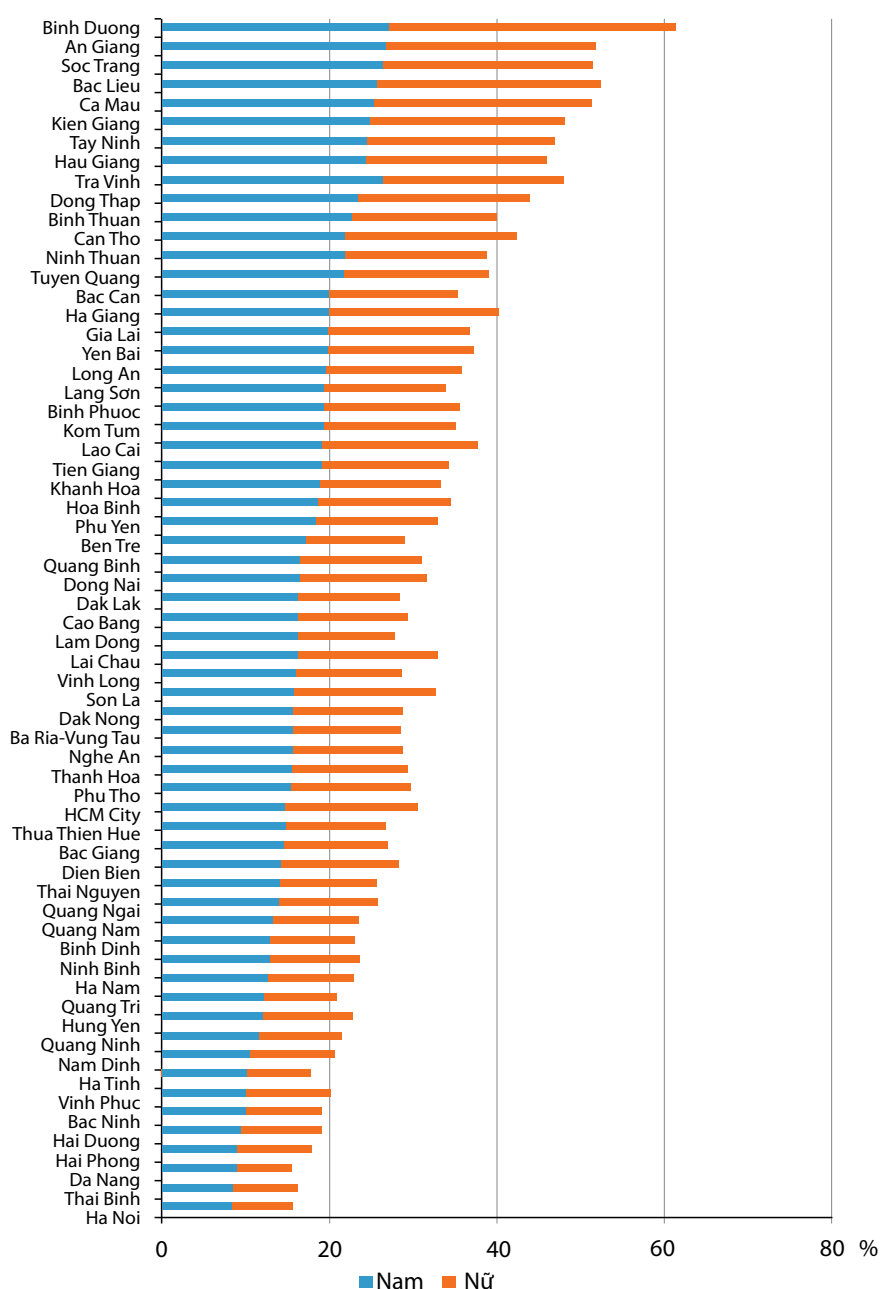


Figure 4.7: Map of net enrolment rates at primary school by province, 2009

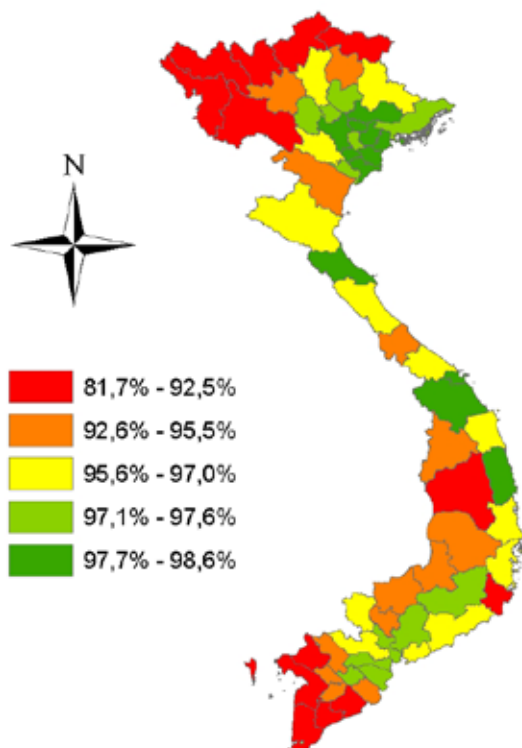


Figure 4.8: Map of net enrolment rates at lower secondary school by province, 2009

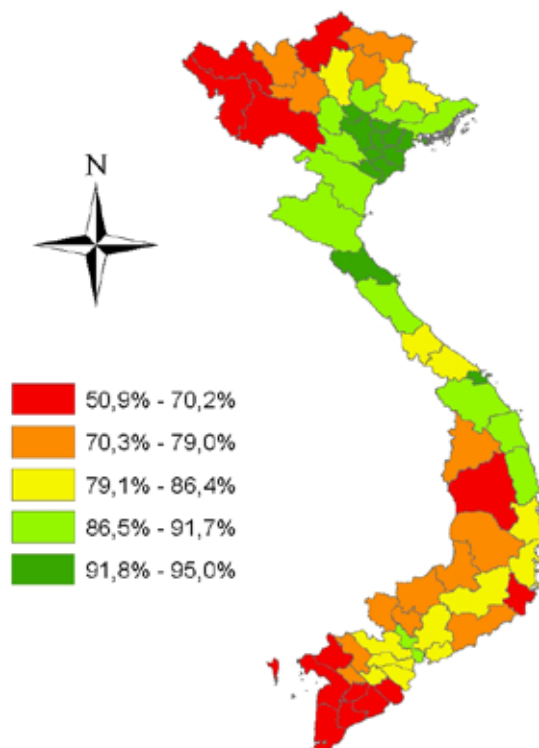


Figure 4.9: Map of net enrolment rates at upper secondary school by province, 2009

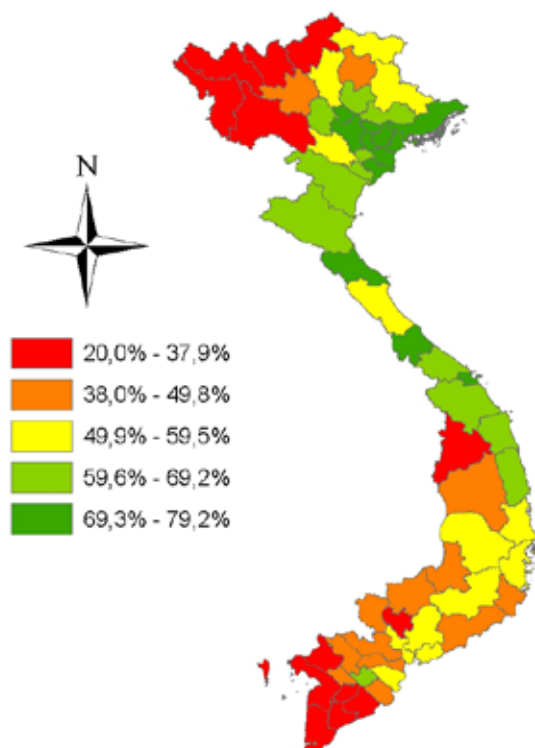
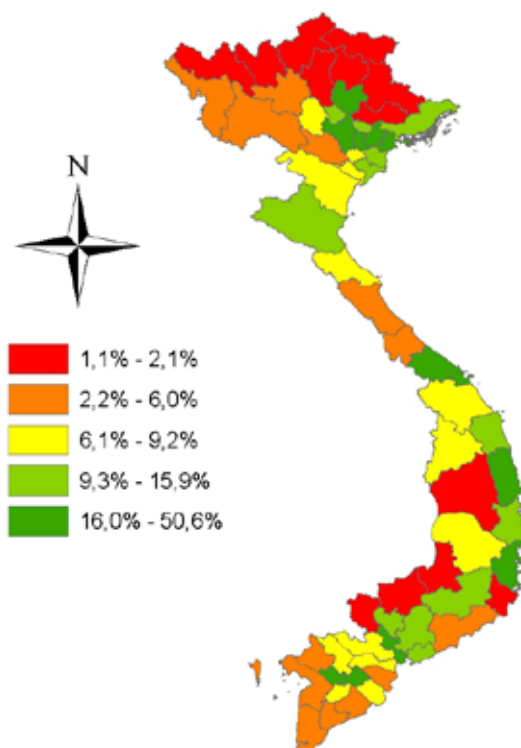


Figure 4.10: Map of net enrolment rates at junior college/university by province, 2009



CHAPTER 5: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

5.1. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The next education indicator to be examined is highest educational attainment, which shows the percent of the population with incomplete primary education, completed primary education, completed lower secondary education and completed upper secondary and higher education. Table 5.1 shows these indicators for the Vietnamese population aged 5 and over for both sexes, for urban and rural areas, for ethnic groups and migration status. The proportion of males with completed primary school and higher is higher than for females. The gender gap in educational attainment increases at higher levels of education.

Table 5.1 also shows urban-rural differentials in educational attainment. The largest differential is in the highest education level; the proportion of the urban population with completed upper secondary and higher education was three times higher than among the rural population (37.4% for urban areas and 13.8% for rural areas). In contrast, the proportion of the rural population with completed primary education was higher in rural areas (29.6%) than in urban areas (23%). The largest ethnic differentials in educational attainment are seen in upper secondary and higher education, the proportion of the Kinh with this level of schooling (22.7%) is more than two times higher than the proportion among the ethnic minorities (9%).

Table 5.1: Highest educational attainment among the population aged 5 and older by selected socio-economic characteristics, 2009

Unit: percent

Characteristic	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
Total	22.7	27.6	23.7	20.8
Male	21.2	27.8	24.3	23.2
Female	24.1	27.4	23.2	18.5
Urban	16.7	23.0	20.4	37.4
Rural	25.3	29.6	25.1	13.8

Kinh	21.5	27.6	25.1	22.7
Other ethnic group	30.2	28.0	15.2	9.0
Non-migrant	23.8	28.4	24.0	18.5
Intra-provincial migrant	13.0	19.4	19.2	45.7
In-migrant	8.9	20.3	23.3	45.7

Table 5.1 also shows differences in highest educational attainment across migration status. In-migrants and intra-provincial migrants are more likely to have higher educational attainment compared to non-migrants. Reasons for migration in Vietnam are primarily economic such as seeking job opportunities. Migrants tend to be in younger age groups, and therefore more active and more likely to seek opportunities for furthering their education.

Regarding educational attainment by age group, the proportion of the population aged 20–24 years has the highest proportion with upper secondary or higher education (43.9%). This proportion is lower in older age groups and reflects sharp differences across generations.

Table 5.2: Highest educational attainment among the population age 5 and older by age group, 2009

Unit: percent

Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	94.4	0.03
10–14	27.5	70.5	0.4	0.02
15–19	3.9	22.7	56.5	14.9
20–24	6.6	20.7	25.7	43.9
25–29	10.3	26.0	22.5	37.1
30–34	12.6	32.5	24.7	25.3
35–39	12.4	29.0	28.9	24.7
40–44	13.8	28.5	30.1	23.1
45–49	14.1	26.5	31.5	23.8
50–54	17.3	25.6	29.0	23.4
55–59	21.9	25.8	23.6	22.9
60–64	26.7	25.9	18.0	21.9
65+	43.3	21.1	7.4	9.6

Figure 5.1 shows the highest educational attainment of the Vietnamese population aged 5 years and older by household socio-economic quintiles. The association between educational attainment and household socio-economic status are obvious in this figure, with sharp differences in educational attainment between the people in households with very low socio-economic status compared to better off groups. The proportion of the population in the very high socio-economic quintile that has completed upper secondary education reached as high as 43%, while this proportion among the very low socio-economic status quintile was only 3.9%.

Figure 5.1: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by quintile of household socio-economic status, 2009

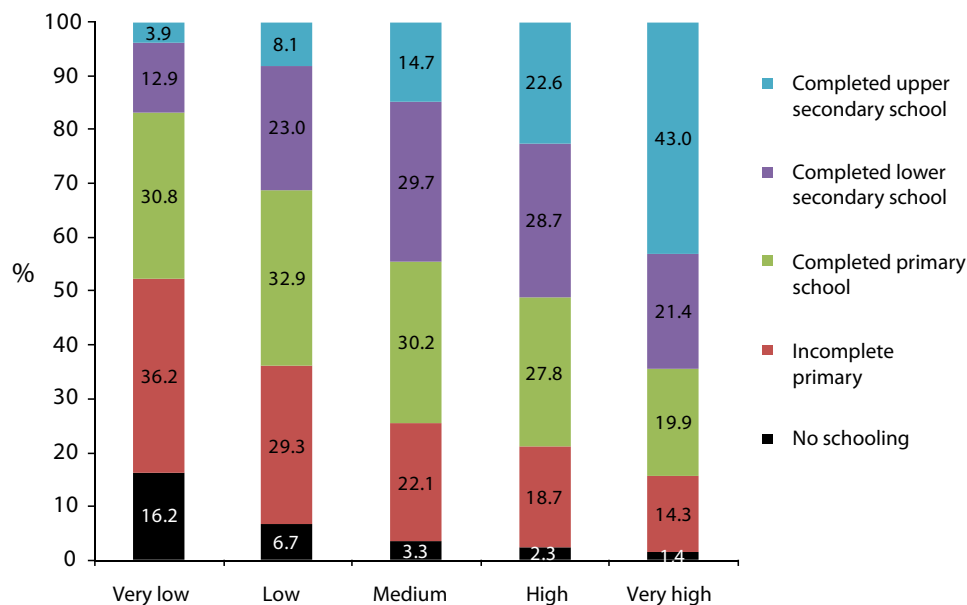
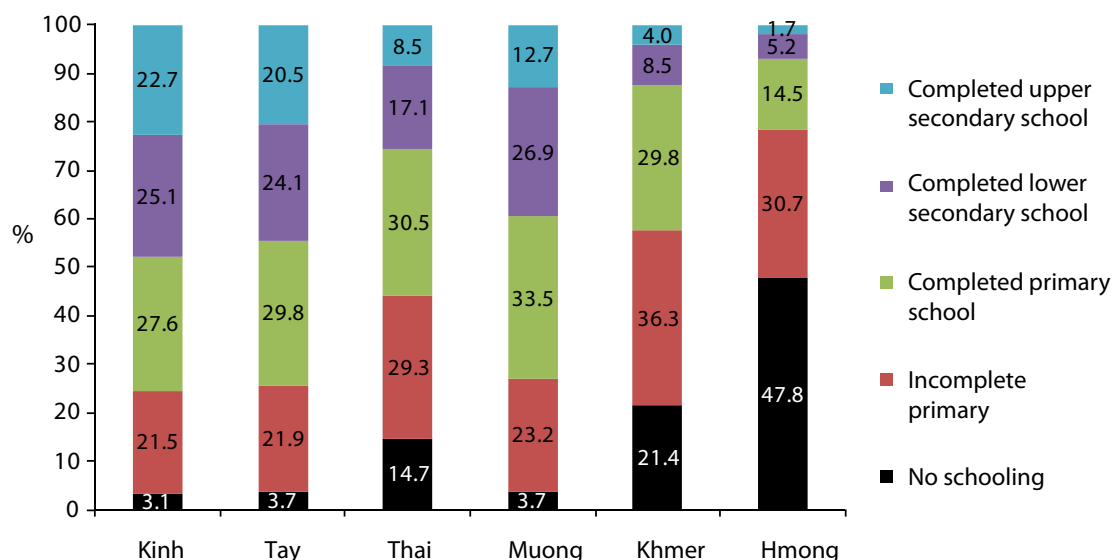


Figure 5.2 shows the highest educational attainment among the population aged 5 years and older in six major ethnic groups in Vietnam. This Figure shows clear differences between ethnic groups regarding this indicator. The Kinh ethnic majority had the largest proportion of people completing higher levels of education while the Hmong ethnic group lagged far behind.

Figure 5.2: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by ethnic group, 2009



5.2. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY REGION AND PROVINCE

Table 5.3 shows the highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older in the six regions of Vietnam. The most developed regions (Red River Delta and Southeast) also had the highest proportion of the population with completed upper secondary and higher education. Educational attainment was higher among males than females, among urban than rural residents, among the Kinh majority than the ethnic minorities and among migrants than non-migrants. Details of these differences are available from Tables A2.7 to A2.12 in Appendix 2.

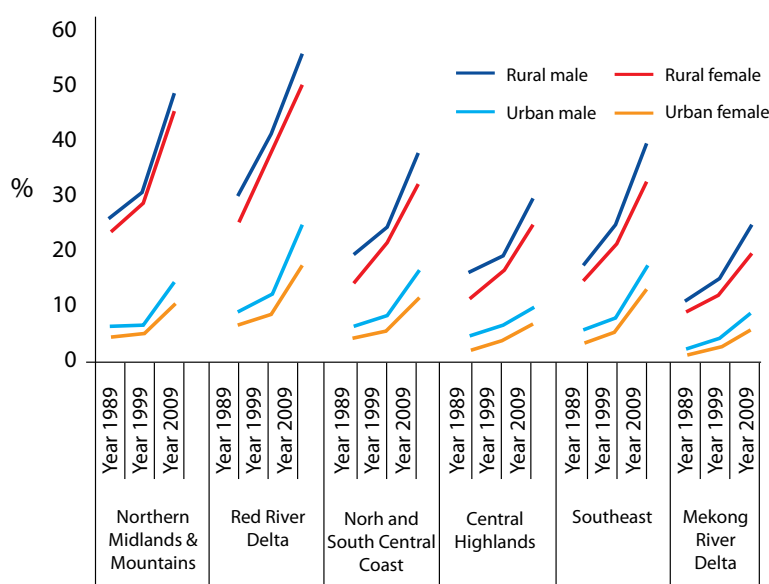
Table 5.3: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Northern Midlands and Mountains	Red River Delta	North and South Central Coast	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta
Proportion with incomplete primary education	22.7	15.8	22.2	25.7	19.7	32.8
Proportion with completed primary education	25.6	18.9	28.6	30.9	29.1	35.6
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	23.2	33.0	25.9	20.8	21.0	14.3
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	18.2	30.1	19.1	13.7	27.2	10.7

Figure 5.3 shows the proportion of population aged 15 and over who have completed upper secondary or higher education disaggregated by sex and urban-rural residence. Clear increases in the proportion of the population with completed upper secondary and higher education were observed in all six regions during the period from 1989 to 2009.

Figure 5.3: Trends in proportion of the population aged 15 and older with completed upper secondary or higher education by region, 1989~2009



Increases were observed in the proportion with completed upper secondary or higher education for both males and females, in both urban and rural areas. The proportion of the population with completed upper secondary or higher education was highest in the Red River Delta and lowest in the Mekong River Delta. However, according to Figure 5.3, there was no narrowing in the urban-rural differential over time. In addition, the proportion with completed upper secondary or higher education among males is always higher than among females and the male-female gap has not closed over the past 20 years. In particular, in the Central Highlands and the Mekong River Delta, the proportion with completed upper secondary or higher for men and women in rural areas in 2009, remains lower than the proportion in urban areas 20 years previously (1989). This is a big concern as it reflects inequalities in terms of educational attainment between urban and rural areas in Vietnam, especially in the most disadvantaged regions.

Figure 5.4 shows trends in the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who had a junior college or higher degree disaggregated by sex and urban-rural residence. The figure shows a more rapid increase in the urban population share (especially males) with junior college or higher education compared to the rural population. Males had a larger proportion with high professional and technical qualifications compared to females in all regions. It is clear that the rural female population is the most disadvantaged group even compared to the urban female population. However the gender gap in rural areas was much smaller than in urban areas.

Figure 5.4: Proportion with completed junior college or higher education among people aged 15 years and over by urban-rural residence, sex and region, 1989~2009

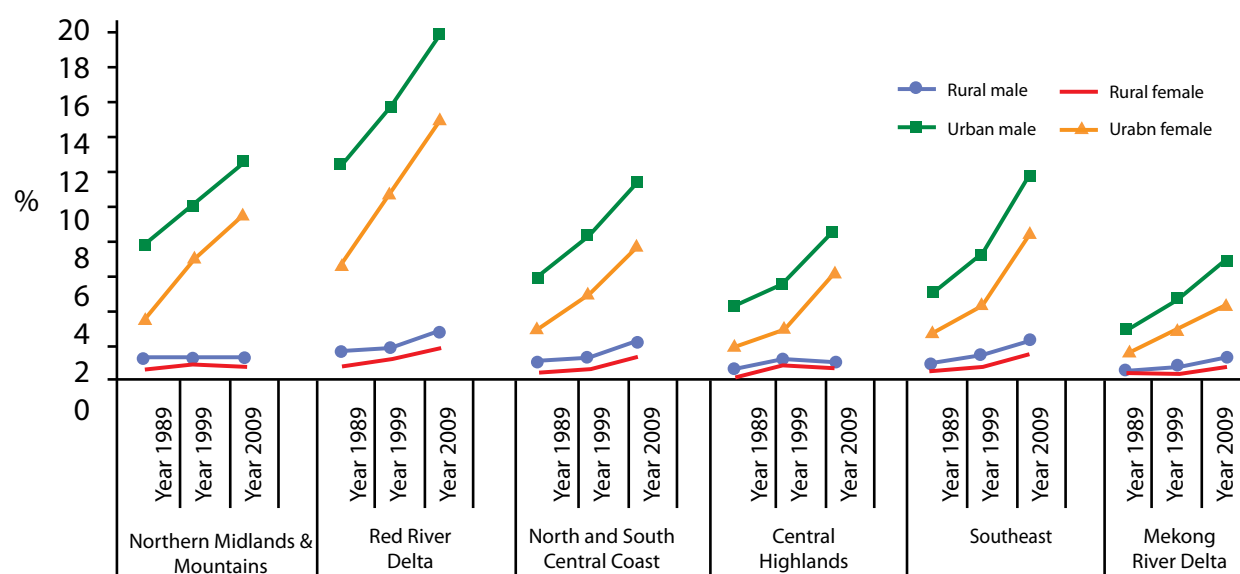


Table 5.4 shows the highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 years and older by selected provinces.

Table 5.4: Highest educational attainment among the population aged 5 and older: data of 15 provinces having the highest proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education, 2009

Unit: percent

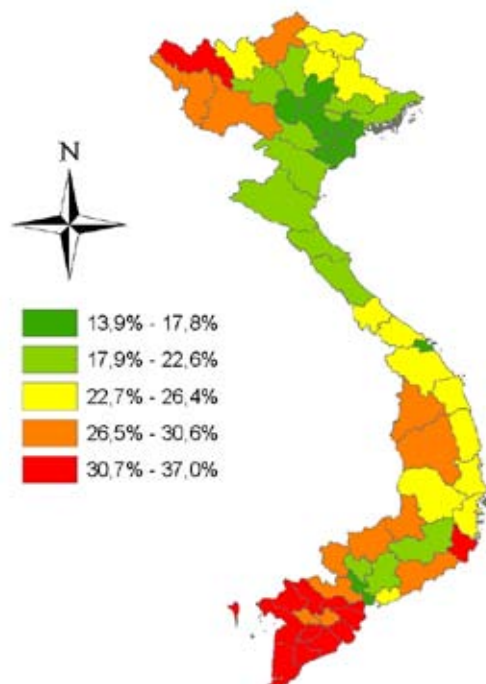
Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
Hanoi	14.27	18.34	23.78	41.62
Da Nang	16.09	22.17	21.37	38.35
Ho Chi Minh City	16.31	26.00	20.86	34.71
Quang Ninh	18.62	20.83	22.77	33.94
Hai Duong	13.92	18.14	32.53	33.33
Thai Nguyen	17.76	26.78	27.09	25.92
Hai Phong	16.13	18.23	38.51	24.74
Phu Tho	17.48	22.35	33.77	24.23
Ha Tay	15.44	14.81	43.26	24.17
Ninh Binh	16.19	19.13	38.73	23.93
Binh Duong	18.66	30.45	24.50	23.81
Vinh Phuc	17.48	24.76	32.08	23.71
Nghe An	17.89	23.50	32.48	23.03
Bac Ninh	17.97	24.99	31.69	23.02
Ha Tinh	18.23	22.27	35.79	21.56

Data in Table 5.4 show that administrative centres as well as more developed provinces had the highest proportions with completed upper secondary and higher education. Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City had the highest proportions at 41.6%, 38.4%, and 34.7% respectively; followed by other northern provinces such as Quang Ninh, Hai Duong, Hai Phong, and others. Binh Duong was the only southern province in this list except for Ho Chi Minh City. This is largely due to the fact that Binh Duong contains numerous industrial zones that attract a large migrant worker population.

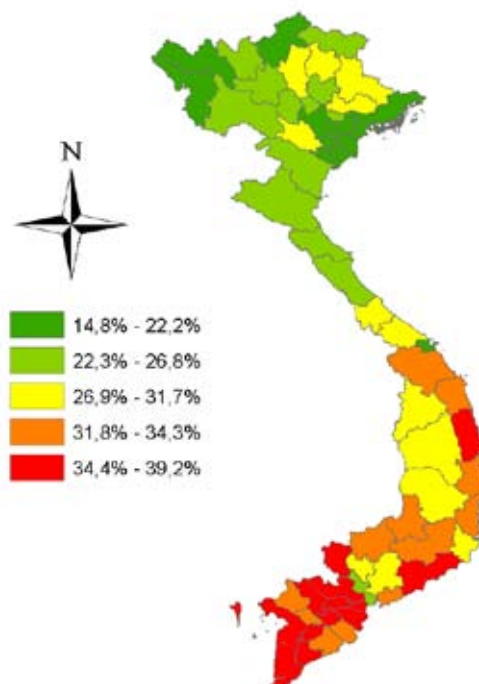
Different levels of educational attainment in the 63 provinces of Vietnam are reflected in Figure 5.5. The shaded maps show that provinces of the Mekong River Delta have much higher proportions with incomplete primary education compared to the northern provinces. On the other hand, the Northern provinces had much higher proportion of the population with completed lower and upper secondary education.

Figure 5.5: Map of proportion with highest educational attainment at different levels by province, 2009

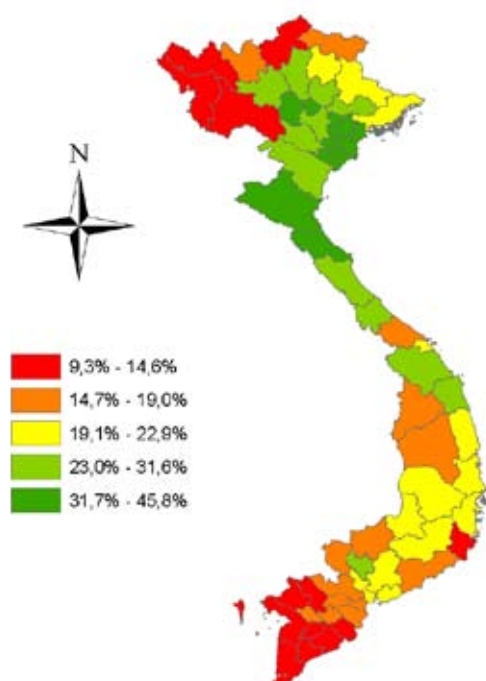
a. Incomplete primary education



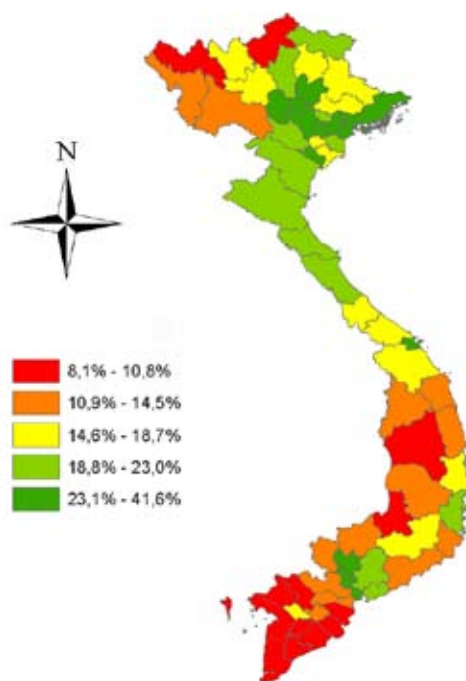
b. Completed primary education



c. Completed lower secondary education



d. Completed upper secondary or higher education



CHAPTER 6: HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS

6.1. HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS BY SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Professional and technical qualifications were categorised into five groups, namely short-term training certificate, vocational training degree, junior college degree, university degree and post-graduate degree. Table 6.1 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that have attained each of these levels of professional and technical qualification disaggregated by basic socio-economic characteristics. The data in the table indicate a low level of professional and technical qualifications in the adult population; 1.6% had a junior college degree, 4.2% had a university degree and 0.21% had post-graduate degree. The professional and technical qualifications attained by the male population exceeds that in the female population at all levels except for junior college education, in which 1.8% of females compared to 1.4% of males had attained this level of qualification. The analysis showed a substantial urban-rural gap in the proportion attaining different levels of professional and technical qualifications. This gap was most prominent in the higher levels of education. The proportion of people in rural areas with junior college degrees was two times lower than in urban areas, yet the proportion with a university degree was six times lower and with a post-graduate degree it was 20 times lower. Large differentials in professional and technical qualifications were also observed between the Kinh majority and the ethnic minority groups.

Table 6.1: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by selected socio-economic characteristics, 2009

Unit: percent

Characteristic	Short-term training certificate	Vocational degree	Junior college degree	University degree	Post-graduate degree
Total	2.6	4.7	1.6	4.2	0.2
Male	3.7	5.5	1.4	4.8	0.3
Female	1.5	4.0	1.8	3.5	0.1
Urban	4.4	7.6	2.5	10.2	0.6
Rural	1.8	3.5	1.2	1.5	0.0
Kinh	2.8	5.0	1.8	4.6	0.2
Other ethnic group	1.1	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.03

Characteristic	Short-term training certificate	Vocational degree	Junior college degree	University degree	Post-graduate degree
Non-migrant	2.5	4.5	1.5	3.6	0.2
Intra-provincial migrant	3.8	8.2	3.7	12.6	0.8
In-migrant	3.4	5.5	2.1	5.9	0.2

Figure 6.1 shows that the population with higher socio-economic status tended to have higher professional and technical qualifications. Some 14.2% of households in the highest socio-economic status quintile had university or higher qualifications compared to a mere 0.1% among the lowest socio-economic status quintile. This positive correlation between household socio-economic status and professional and technical qualification was observed at all professional and technical training levels.

Figure 6.1: Highest professional and technical qualifications of the population aged 15 and older by household socio-economic status, 2009

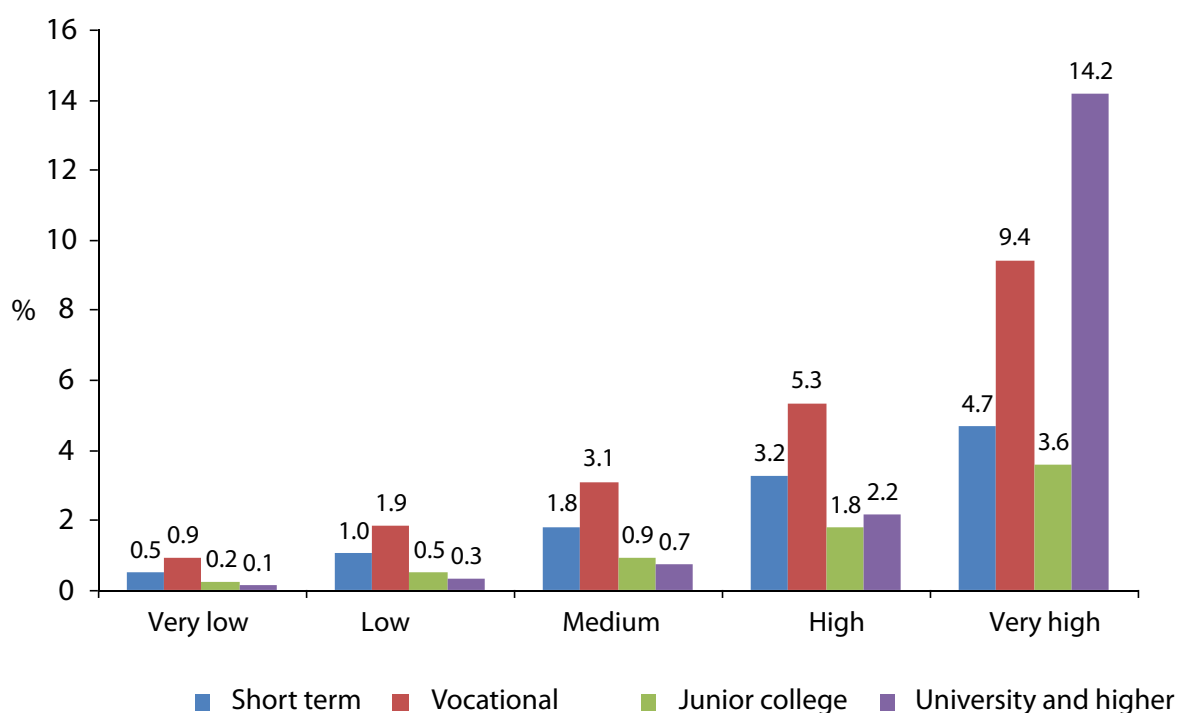


Table 6.2 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older with different levels of technical and professional qualifications by age group. At the short-term training level, the age group 30–39 accounted for the highest proportion (3.4% to 3.6%). At the vocational degree level, the age group 65 and older had the highest proportion (7.5%), followed by the age group 30–34 (7.3%). At the junior college level, the age group 30–34 had the highest proportion (3.3%) compared to other age groups. The age group 30–34 and 35–39 had the highest proportions of population with a university degree. The people in this age group were born after the Vietnam-American war era and therefore had better education opportunities as the Vietnamese economy adopted open market practices. This explains why these age groups had the largest proportion of people with the highest professional and technical qualifications. At the post-graduate level, a very low proportion of people (0.5%) had attained this level of qualifications in all age groups. The low proportion of people with the highest professional and technical qualification at university or post-graduate levels is a pressing issue for quality of human resources in Vietnam.

Table 6.2: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by age group, 2009

Unit: percent

Age group	Short term training certificate	Vocational degree	Junior college degree	University degree	Post-graduate degree
20–24	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.00
25–29	3.0	7.1	2.6	2.9	0.02
30–34	3.6	7.3	3.3	8.3	0.3
35–39	3.4	4.1	2.1	7.6	0.4
40–44	3.2	3.7	1.3	4.7	0.3
45–49	2.7	4.2	1.4	3.6	0.2
50–54	2.7	5.4	1.5	4.2	0.3
55–59	2.8	6.3	1.6	4.2	0.3
60–64	2.5	6.9	1.8	4.5	0.3
65+	2.5	7.5	1.5	4.5	0.2

Figure 6.2 shows differentials in the highest professional and technical qualification attained across different ethnic groups. In general, the Kinh ethnic majority had the highest professional and technical qualifications at all levels except at the vocational degree level where the Tay ethnic group had 7.2 percent compared to 5.0% among the Kinh. The disparities in the highest professional and technical qualification between the Kinh ethnic majority and other ethnic groups are most prominent at higher levels of qualifications.

Figure 6.2: Highest professional and technical qualification attained by the population aged 15 and older by ethnicity, 2009

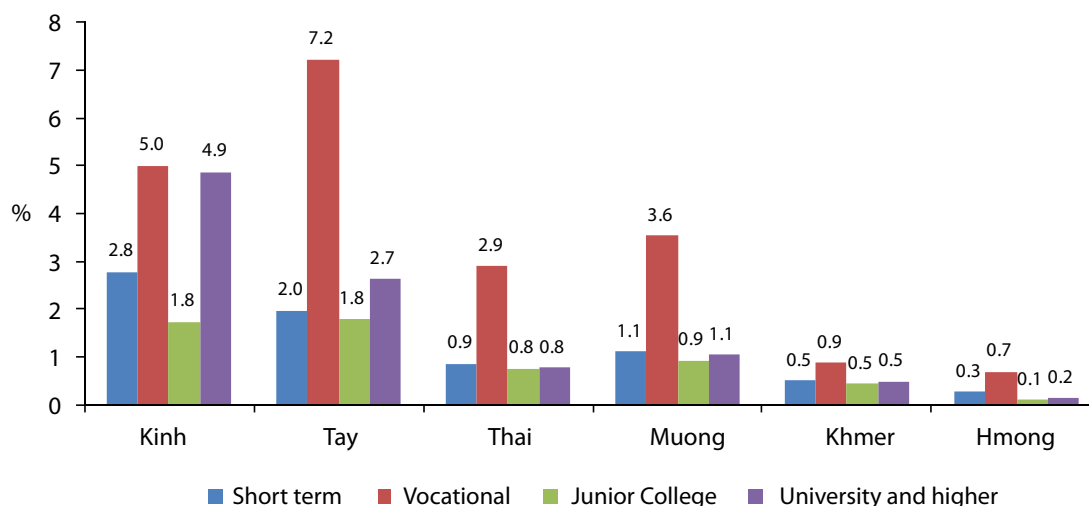


Figure 6.3 shows the gender and urban-rural gaps in the highest professional and technical qualification attainment. Overall, urban areas had a higher proportion of people with a university or higher degrees compared to rural areas. The urban male population had a higher level of professional and technical qualifications than the female population in both urban and rural areas. Women in rural areas were the most disadvantaged group with regard to both educational and profession/technical qualifications. Only 1.2% of women in rural areas had a university degree and 1.4% had a junior college degree.

Figure 6.3: Highest professional and technical qualifications in the population aged 15 and older by sex and by rural/urban residence, 2009

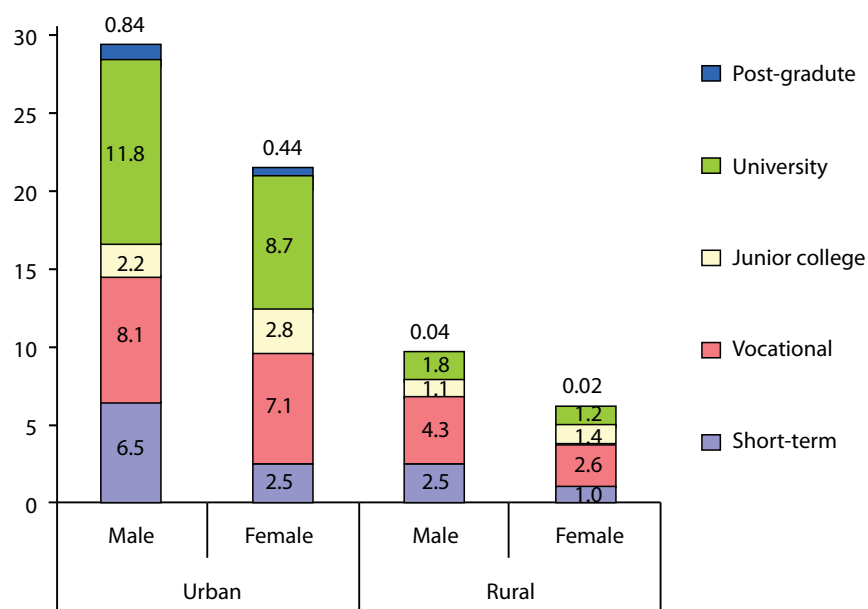
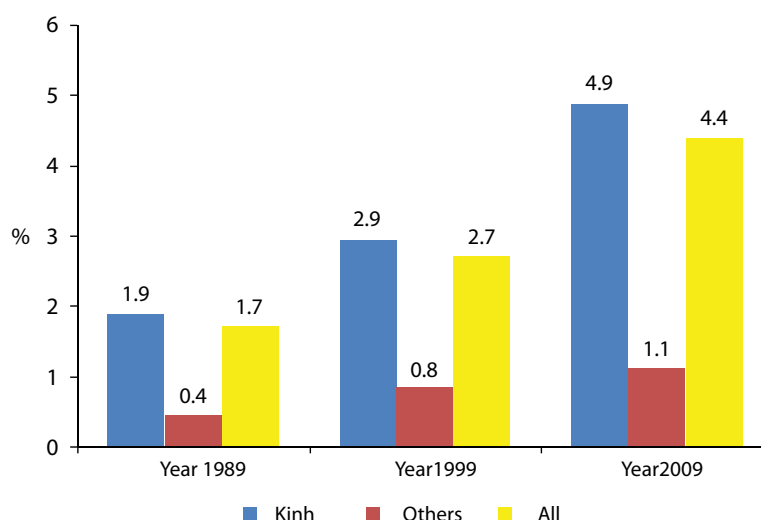


Figure 6.4 presents results on trends in ethnic differentials in the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older with a junior college degree.

Since 1989, the population aged 15 years and older with a junior college degree or higher in the ethnic minority groups increased 2.5 times. However, this was only a modest increase in the absolute proportion of ethnic minority people with higher levels of qualifications. In 2009, only 1% of ethnic minorities had a junior college degree or higher.

Figure 6.4: Proportion of the population aged 15 and older with junior college or higher qualifications by ethnic group, 1989-2009



6.2. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION ATTAINMENT AT REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS

In this section we examine the highest professional and technical qualifications across the six regions of the country. Table 6.3 shows that the Red River Delta and Southeast had the highest attainment of professional qualifications and the highland regions lagged far behind. In general, the Red River Delta and Southeast stood out with much higher proportions of the population having university or higher degrees compared to other regions. However, the proportion of the population with a junior college degree was higher in the northern regions than in the southern regions of the country (even higher than in the Southeast). This may result from differences in education before and after the war era in the two regions. Another interesting issue was that the lowest attainment of professional and technical qualifications was observed in the Mekong River Delta, even lower than the disadvantaged regions of the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands.

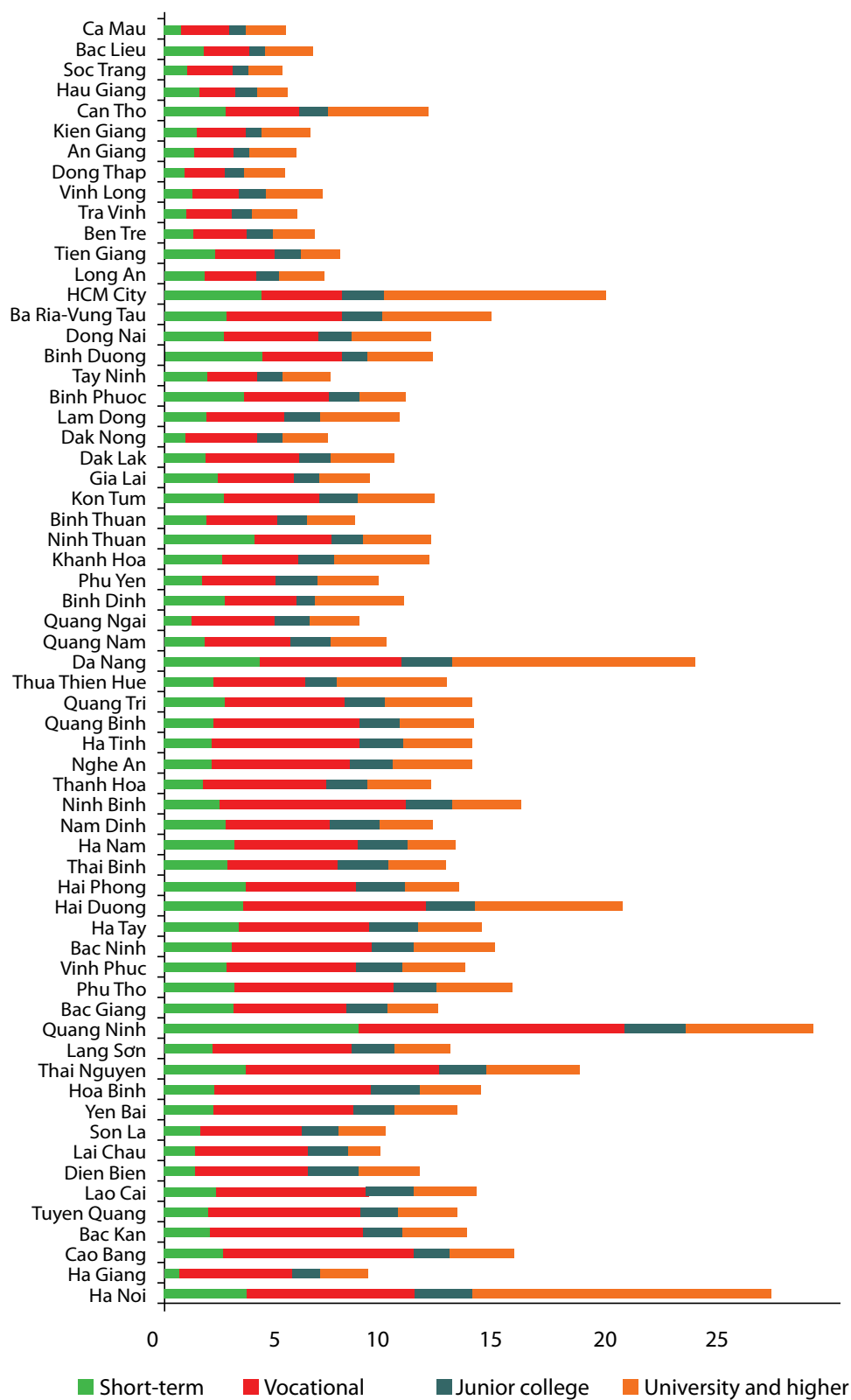
Table 6.3: Highest professional and technical qualifications of the population aged 15 and older by region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Northern Midlands and Mountains	Red River Delta	North and South Central Coast	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta
Short-term training certificate	2.4	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.6	1.4
Vocational degree	6.4	6.8	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.2
Junior college degree	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.9
University degree	2.7	6.3	3.4	2.8	6.3	2.0
Post- graduate degree	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

When technical and professional qualifications was analysed by province, it could be observed that Hanoi had the highest proportion of people with qualifications, with 13.3% having a university or higher degree, followed by Quang Ninh, Hai Duong, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City.

Figure 6.5: Highest professional and technical qualifications of the population aged 15 and older by province, 2009



The map in Figure 6.6 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older with different levels of technical and professional qualifications in each of the 63 provinces. Figure 6.6a shows that at the short-term training certificate level, 24 among the 63 provinces had higher proportions than the national average of 2.6%. Quang Ninh had the highest proportion (8.6%) while Ca Mau had the lowest proportion (0.7%).

Figure 6.6b shows results for the vocational training degree level, in which 30 out of the 63 provinces had higher proportions of people reaching this level among the population aged 15 years and over compared to the national average of 4.7%. Quang Ninh province had the highest proportion (11.8%) while Hau Giang had the lowest proportion (1.7%).

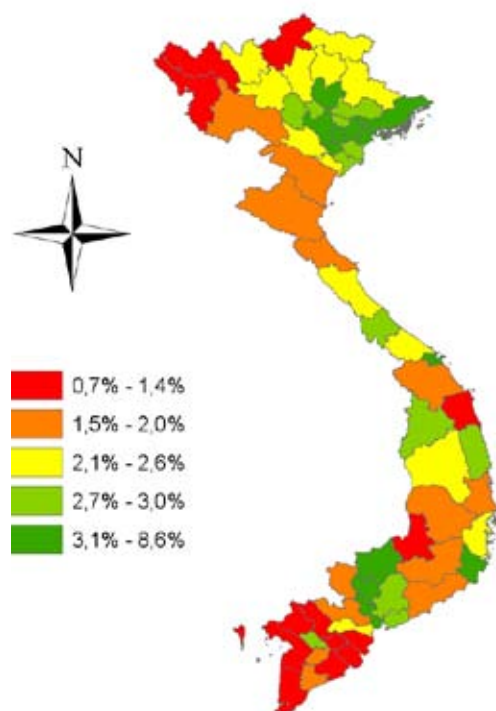
It can be seen from Figure 6.6c that at the junior college level, 30 out of the 63 provinces were below the national average of 1.6 percent. Quang Ninh had the highest proportion of people with a junior college degree among people aged 15 years and older at 2.7% while Ca Mau had the lowest proportion at 0.7%.

Figure 6.6d shows that at the university and higher level, while the national average was 4.4%, provincial proportions exceeding this level were observed in only 8 among the country's 63 provinces. Hanoi had the highest proportion (13.3%) while Hau Giang had the lowest (1.4%).

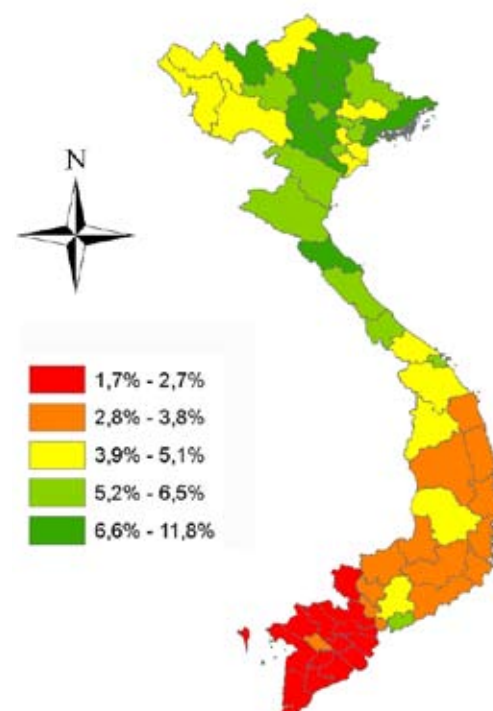
The common pattern shown in all 4 maps in Figure 6.6 was that provinces in the southern regions (especially in the Mekong River Delta) had poorer technical and professional qualifications than provinces in the northern regions.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of the population aged 15 and older with different levels of technical and professional qualifications by province, 2009

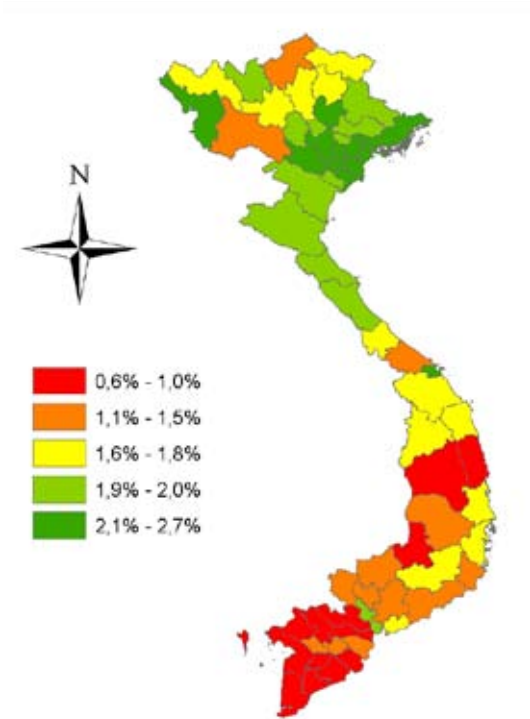
a. Short term training certificate



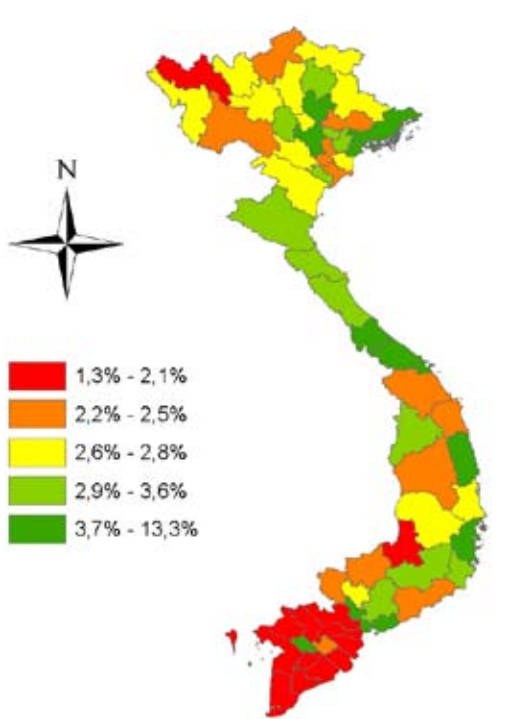
b. Vocational training degree



c. Junior college degree



d. University and higher degrees



CHAPTER 7: RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION, POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

7.1. TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vietnam is striving to achieve the United Nations Millennium Goals (MDGs). This section of the monograph examines Vietnam's progress in achieving two of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) related to education, namely the second MDG related to universal primary education and the third MDG related to gender equality. 2009 Population and Housing Census allow us to calculate indicators related to these MDGs. The second MDG, to achieve universal primary education, includes three indicators for measuring progress, the third of which is "by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling" [10], [11] (For a detailed description of indicators see [12]). The 2009 Census data allow calculation of three relevant indicators on universal primary education: Net enrolment rate in primary school, Primary completion rate and Literacy rate of the population aged 15–24 years. The third MDG is to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women, more specifically to "Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015". The 2009 Census data allow calculation of two related indicators namely the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education and the ratio of literate women to men in the age group 15–24.

Universal primary education

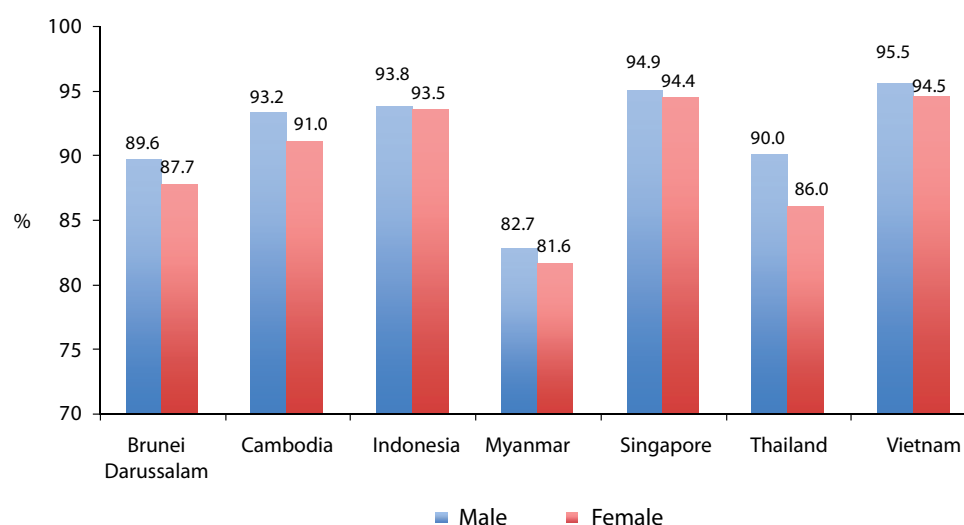
Table 7.1 presents the three indicators related to achievement of the second Millennium Development Goal that have been calculated from census data. Analysis of the first indicator – net enrolment rates in primary school – reveal that regional differentials were not as high as for the second indicator – Primary completion rate. The table also shows that the Red River Delta and the Southeast regions had achieved higher rates compared to the two mountainous regions of the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands.

Table 7.1: Indicators related to achievement of universal primary education by region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Whole country	Northern Midlands and Mountains	Red River Delta	North and South Central Coast	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta
Net enrolment rate in primary school	95.5	92.0	97.9	96.4	93.1	96.9	94.3
Primary completion rate	88.2	80.9	96.3	91.8	79.2	90.9	82.2
Literacy rate of people aged 15–24 years	97.1	92.8	99.3	97.7	94.7	98.7	96.2

Figure 7.1 shows that net enrolment rates in primary school for Vietnam are high in comparison with other ASEAN countries. This to some extent, reflects Vietnam's progress in achieving universal primary education.

Figure 7.1: Net enrolment rate in primary school of selected ASEAN countries

Data sources: Vietnam: 2009 Population and Housing Census data (15% sample survey); Other countries: ASEAN-Statistical Yearbook 2008.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

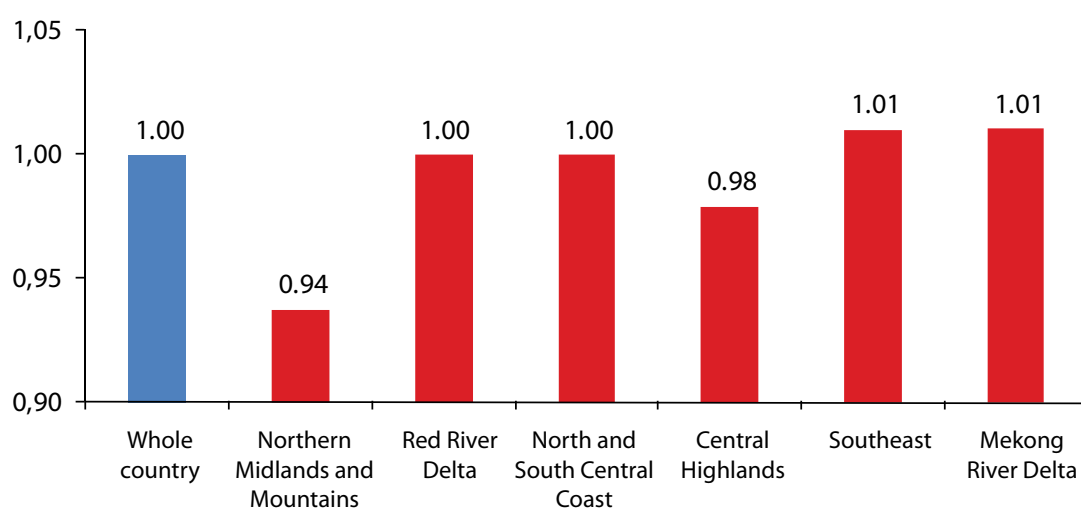
Table 7.2 presents the indicators related to the third MDG, gender equality. The table indicates rather high achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women in terms of education in all regions. The data also indicate that in higher levels of education, girls outnumber boys.

Figure 7.2 shows the ratio of literate females to literate males in the population aged 15–24 in the six regions. The national ratio of literate females to literate males in the population aged 15–24 was 1.0. However, this ratio in the least developed regions namely the Central Highlands and the Northern Midlands and Mountains was lower than in other regions.

Table 7.2: Ratio of females to males at each education level and the ratio of literate females to literate males in the population aged 15–24 by region, 2009

Indicator	Whole country	Northern Midlands and Mountains	Red River Delta	North and South Central Coast	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta
Ratio of females to males in primary education	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.93
Ratio of females to males in secondary education	0.95	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.99	0.95	0.97
Ratio of females to males in tertiary education	1.01	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.08	1.06	1.04
Ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15 to 24	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.01

Figure 7.2: Ratio of literate females to literate males in the population aged 15–24 by region, 2009



7.2. HUMAN CAPITAL AND GOLDEN POPULATION STRUCTURE

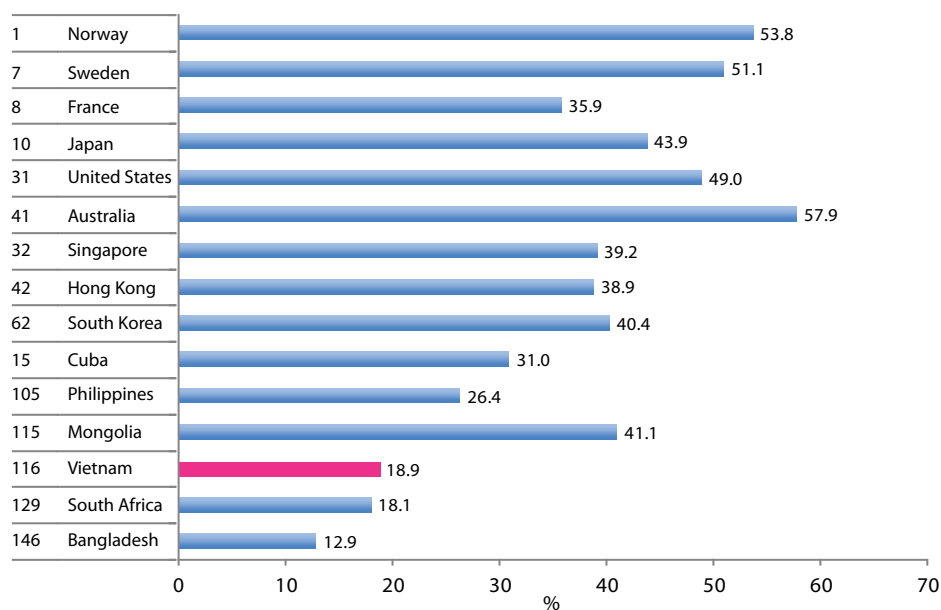
Currently Vietnam's population structure is characterized by a low total dependency ratio, (less than 50%), and a high proportion of young people and working age people [13]. This situation is often referred to as the "population bonus" or the "golden population structure". To benefit from this population structure, it is critical that the young and most-productive age groups are well equipped with knowledge and technical skills. According to international standards the age group 25 years and older is considered as the cut off point for the completion of an individual's basic education, as well as of technical and university education. While Vietnam provides high coverage of primary education and illiteracy eradication, the challenge is in the provision of comprehensive technical skills training to meet current need. This is related to the proportion of adults with middle (equivalent to UNESCO classification ISCED levels 3 and 4) and high educational attainment levels (equivalent to UNESCO classification ISCED level 5 and 6 (Refer to Appendix 3). These indicators are usually measured as the percentage of adults aged 25 and older who have medium and high educational attainment.

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, an estimated 18.9 percent of the population aged 25 and older had a medium level of educational attainment and only 5.4 percent had reached a high level of educational attainment. The United Nations Development Programme's 2009 Human Development Report states that these indicators are correlated with the overall educational attainment of the country and its Human Development Index (HDI) ranking [14].

Figure 7.3 and 7.4 show the HDI of various countries. The figure presents the ranking of the HDI next to the name of the countries on the y-axis. For reference, data of the country with the top HDI ranking (Norway), and data from high, middle and low-income countries were compared with Vietnam [14].

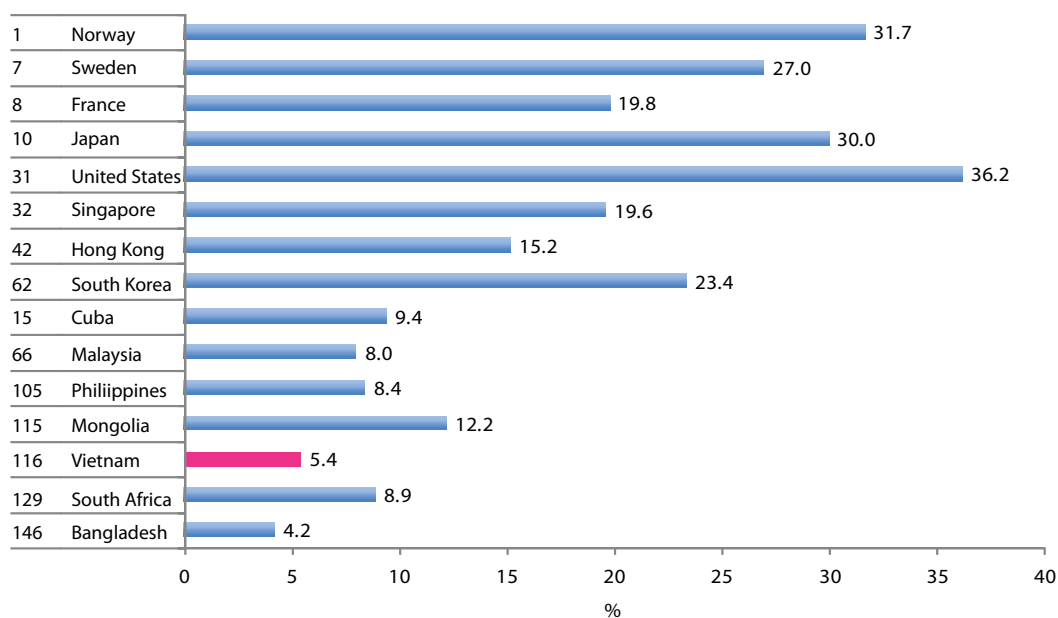
In both figures, the gap between Vietnam and countries with higher HDI is substantial. The proportion of people aged 25 and older with high educational attainment in Vietnam is even lower than in some countries at lower HDI ranks (such as South Africa). Proportions for both middle and high educational attainment in Vietnam are low compared to other ASEAN countries for which data were available. This is a big concern as the population with medium and especially high levels of educational attainment are Vietnam's pool of human capital. With such a low proportion of people with high qualifications, Vietnam faces a considerable challenge to achieve economic development and social reforms.

Figure 7.3: Proportion of adults aged 25 and older with medium educational attainment, 2009



Data sources: Vietnam: 2009 Population and Housing Census, other countries: UNESCO [15]

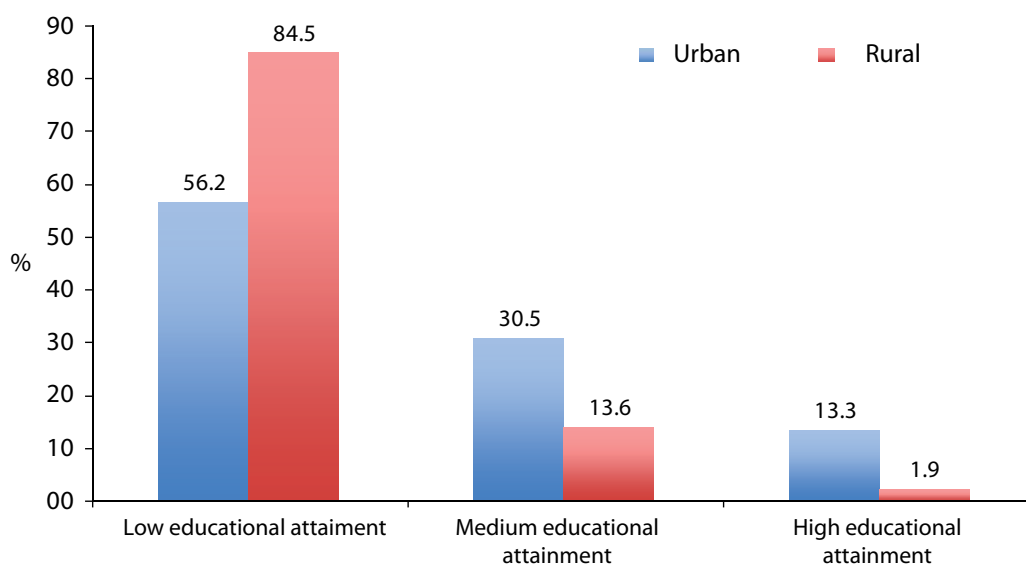
Figure 7.4: Proportion of adults aged 25 and older with high educational attainment



Data sources: Vietnam: 2009 Population and Housing Census; other countries: UNESCO [15]

Figure 7.5 indicates urban-rural differentials in educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older. The figure shows clear disparities in educational attainment levels between urban and rural populations, especially in the high level educational attainment (11.4 percentage point gap). The majority of the rural population had only low educational attainment (84.5%).

Figure 7.5: Proportion of adults aged 25 and older with different educational attainment by urban-rural residence, 2009



The population in the age group 25–34 is expected to play a key role in socio-economic development of the country. The above analysis shows that the age groups 25–34 and 35–39 had the highest educational attainment and professional and technical qualifications. As Vietnam experiences the “population bonus” over the next 30 years, the population in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 who have completed their education and professional training and started participating in the labour market will continue to contribute the most to socio-economic development in this “population bonus” period. Therefore, the fact that this young, economically active age group, has only a low proportion (only 8.2%) with high educational attainment according to UNESCO standards (equivalent to university or higher), will create a major challenge for education sector and the society at large.

7.3. CORRELATION OF EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS WITH POPULATION STRUCTURE, POPULATION GROWTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL

2008 Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey provides data to estimate average monthly household income. While 2008 poverty estimates were not available at the time of this research, provincial poverty rates from the 2006 Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey were available and have been used in this monograph [8]. Using data from these sources it was possible to look at the correlation between average monthly income (average value at provincial level, 2008 data) and poverty (2006 data) and some provincial educational indicators.

The correlation between socio-economic status and provincial educational indicators was illustrated by the maps in Figure 7.6 and 7.7. Figure 7.6 depicts the correlation between monthly household per capita income (in thousand VND) and the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older whose highest professional qualifications at the junior college and higher level. The white dots in the map indicate the proportion of people with junior college degrees or higher, with larger dots indicating a higher proportion. The shading of each province is black for the poorer provinces and becomes lighter in shade as the provincial per capita household income increases. It can be observed from this map that monthly household income is positively associated with the proportion of people aged 15 years and older reaching junior college level or higher. Low-income provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains also had an extremely low proportion of people attaining junior college or higher degrees.

Similarly, the correlation between the proportion of the population aged 5 years or older that has never attended school and the provincial poverty rate is illustrated by the map in Figure 7.7. The positive association between socio-economic status and the population's educational opportunities can be clearly observed in this map. Provinces with high poverty rates (illustrated by the darker colour on the map) also had very high proportions of population aged 5 years or older who had never attended school (illustrated by larger dots on the map).

Figure 7.6: Correlation between monthly income and attainment of junior college or higher degree, 2009

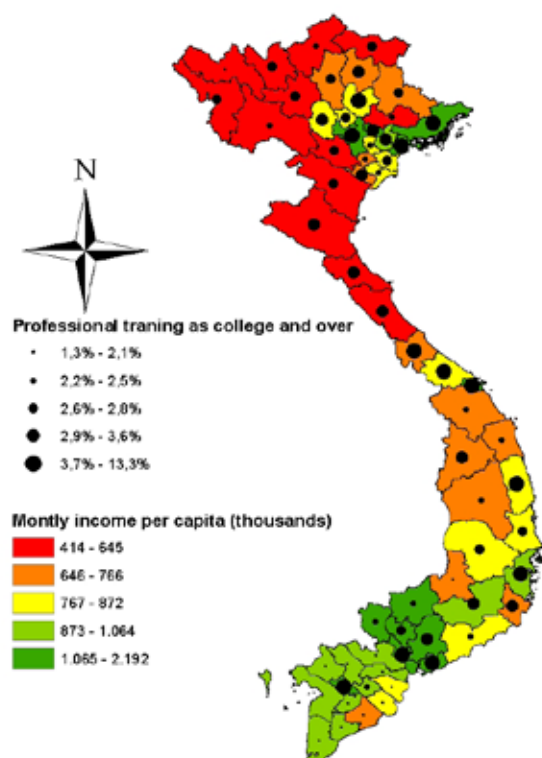


Figure 7.7: Correlation between proportion of population that never attended school (2009) and poverty rates (2006)

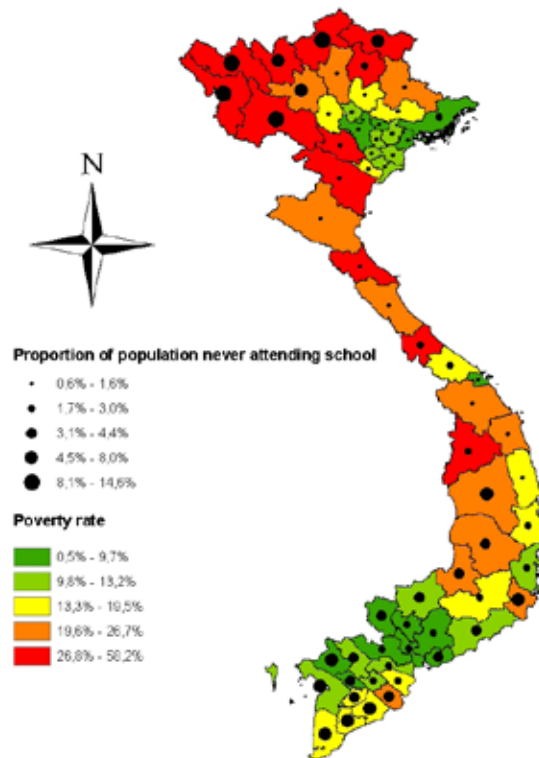


Figure 7.8: Correlation between illiteracy rates and TFR, 2009

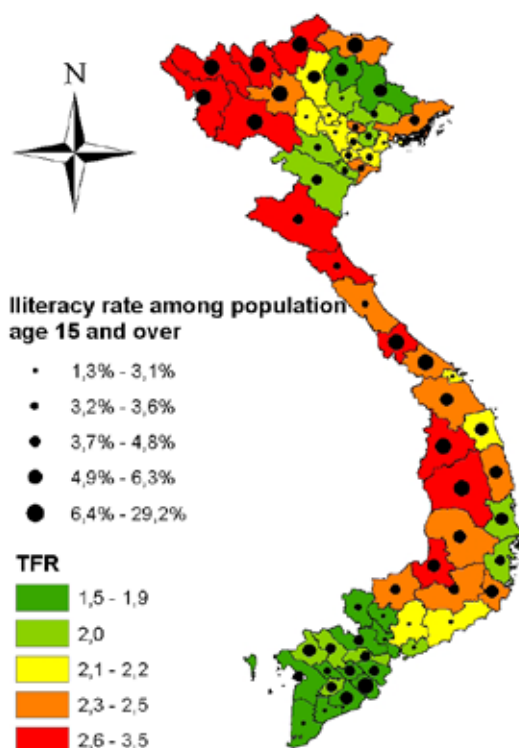
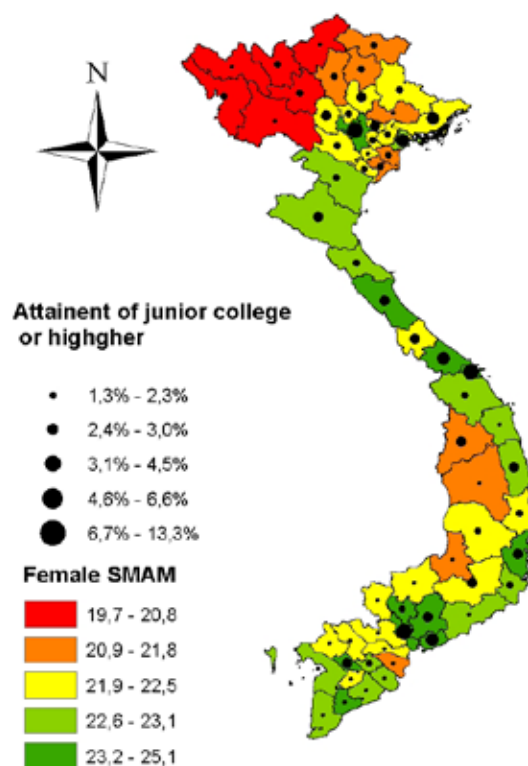


Figure 7.9: Correlation between attainment of junior college or higher degree and female SMAM



The 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census data also provided indicators that were used to analyse the correlation between population structure, and population growth and education at the provincial level, namely: sex ratio, total fertility rate, percent of women with 3 children or more and singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM). In this study, only two significant correlations were found namely the correlation between the illiteracy rate of the population aged 15 years and older and total fertility rate (TFR) and the correlation between the proportion of the population reaching junior college or higher levels among those aged 15 years and older and SMAM (illustrated by the maps in Figures 7.8 and 7.9).

Figure 7.8 shows the correlation between TFR and illiteracy of the population aged 15 years or older. In general, provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains had high TFRs and also higher levels of illiteracy compared to the other provinces. The relationship between total fertility rate and illiteracy of the population aged 15 years and older can be explained by the fewer resources available to provide for children's education among families with many children.

Figure 7.9 shows another relationship, which is the correlation between female SMAM and the proportion of the population that has attained junior college or higher education in the population aged 15 years and older. The female SMAM measured at the provincial level ranged from 19.7 to 25.1. In fact, the correlation between female SMAM and professional and technical qualification is a two-way correlation. People with higher education and higher professional and technical qualification often get married later. Meanwhile, women who get married too early often have poorer socio-economic status and are thus unable to invest in their children's education.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

1. Basic indicators on education and training in Vietnam based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census quantitatively reflect a very optimistic picture about universal education. The literacy rate (for the population aged 15 and over) in 2009 was 93.5%. Of the population aged 5 and over, 24.7% were attending school, 70.2% had attended school in the past and only 5.1% had never attended school.
2. The results of three key indicators to measure achievement of the second MDG on universal primary education were all found to be promising in Vietnam: 1) Net enrolment rates in primary education reached 95.5%; 2) The primary completion rate was 88.2%; and 3) The literacy rate of people aged 15 to 24 years was 95.5%.
3. With regard to education, Vietnam has shown important progress towards the third goal of the MDGs, which is related to promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. This success is evidenced by the fact that the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education were found to be 0.92, 0.95 and 1.01, respectively; and the ratio of literate women to literate men in the age group of 15–24 years was 1.0 and quite stable across the 6 regions. Although the gender gap in the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and older was still apparent, it has experienced a sharp decreasing trend over the past 20 years (from a gap of 10 percentage points in 1989 to 7 percentage points in 1999 and 4.4 percentage points by 2009).
4. The education disparity between urban and rural settings still exists. Analysis of change over time revealed improvements in the proportion of the population that had completed upper secondary or higher education in the past 20 years. However, the urban-rural gap in this proportion was increasing (in both males and females).
5. There were also disparities found across regions. The data revealed that the Red River Delta and the Southeast regions were more advantaged than the other regions, especially when compared to the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands. Educational differentials between genders were still rather prominent in certain regions and urban-rural areas, especially in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands where the illiteracy rate among rural females aged 15 years and older in 2009 was the same as (or even higher than) that of rural males 20 years previously. In addition, it was the Mekong River Delta that lagged behind all other regions in terms of the proportion of the population that had completed upper secondary or higher education, the proportion of the population that had obtained short-term technical certificate, vocational, junior college or university and higher degrees.
6. The regional differentials in net enrolment rates were most prominent at higher levels of education. While at the primary level, the largest differential was only 6 percentage points

(between the Red River Delta and the Northern Midlands and Mountains); at the lower secondary level, the differential had increased to 22.4% points (between the Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta). The higher the educational level, the greater the gender inequity and the greater the urban-rural disparity in net enrolment rates. The more socio-economically disadvantaged the region, the larger the gender gap and urban-rural gap.

7. Another noteworthy pattern is the higher dropout rate in southern provinces among people of schooling age (5–18 years) compared to northern provinces. Throughout the country, the dropout rate was the lowest in the Northern provinces including Hanoi (7.8%), Thai Binh (8.1%), and Hai Duong (8.9%), while it was highest in the southern provinces including Binh Duong (30.8%), Bac Lieu (26.2%), An Giang (25.9%), and Soc Trang (25.8%).
8. Ethnic disparities were also observed with a large gap between ethnic minority groups and the Kinh majority. The Kinh had the highest literacy rate (95.9%) while the Hmong had the lowest (37.7%). The Khmer had the lowest proportion of the population currently attending school among those aged 5 years and older (17.5%). It is noteworthy that the Hmong, who had the highest proportion of the population age 5 and older currently attending school (27.6%), also had the highest proportion that had never attended school (47.8%). The figures reflect to some extent the recent positive effect of investments in education for some ethnic minority groups. Regarding differentials between the Kinh and ethnic minorities in net enrolment rates, the Tay and Muong groups experienced the smallest gap compared to the Kinh, while the Khmer and Hmong, with the lowest net enrolment rates, especially in higher education levels like lower and upper secondary school education, had the largest gap compared to the Kinh. The Kinh majority was the most advantaged in terms of the proportion of people with completed upper secondary education compared to other ethnic groups, while the Hmong was the most disadvantaged with regard to this proportion.
9. Census data reveal that the proportion of the population that has attained a high level of technical and professional qualifications among those aged 15 years and older was rather low. At the time of the 2009 Census, only 1.6% had a junior college degree, 4.2% had a university degree and only 0.21% had a post-graduate degree. According to the UNESCO international standard classification of education, 18.9% of Vietnam's population aged 25 years or older had reached a medium education level while only 5.4% of Vietnam's population in these ages had reached a high educational attainment level (university or higher degree).
10. A projection of the number of pupils, and the corresponding number of classrooms and teachers needed, indicates a substantial challenge for the education sector as well as the whole society. This burden will not decline substantially until at least 20 more years have passed. At the primary level, the number of pupils will continue increasing over the next 10 years and only after 2029 will this number fall below current numbers. At lower and upper secondary levels, one can see a decreasing trend in the number of pupils over the next 10 years. However, again, only after 2029, will this number decrease dramatically.
11. Correlation analysis revealed the following findings:
 - There was a positive correlation between socio-economic status and education opportunities. Provinces that had high poverty rates (especially the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands) also had a higher proportion of population that had never attended school.

- Correlation between higher professional and technical qualifications and conditions for poverty reduction were observed. Provinces that had higher household income also had higher proportion of population reaching junior college or higher levels of education. Similarly, provinces that had higher proportion of population reaching junior college level or higher also had lower poverty rates.
- TFR was negatively correlated with literacy rates, the lower the literacy rate, the higher the TFR at the provincial level. In addition, singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) was also found to be correlated with professional and technical qualifications. Provinces that had younger female SMAM also had a lower proportion of the population that had earned junior college or higher degrees.

8.2. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. The correlation between better educational attainment or qualifications and higher average incomes and lower poverty rates again confirms the fact that appropriate investment in education, if successful, can have a tangible impact on the socio-economic development in Vietnam.
2. Vietnam is on-track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as indicated by promising achievements to date in both universal primary education and gender equality in education. However, Census data revealed big disparities at both regional and provincial levels. In particular, in disadvantaged rural areas, women fell far behind men in almost all educational indicators from literacy rates to attainment of high professional and technical qualifications. Therefore, it is likely that increased efforts by the Government to improve the overall educational attainment and technical qualifications of women, especially those living in rural areas of disadvantaged provinces could result in a greater impact on gender inequality reduction in education and improve the overall indicators of the less developed provinces, as well as of the whole country.
3. Vietnam is still facing low educational attainment of ethnic minority groups. Policies and intervention programs that set higher priority for these populations will help to solve the situation. In the short run, educational efforts should be focused on augmenting net enrolment rates and achieving universal primary education, in particular for the Thai, Khmer and Hmong groups for whom primary enrolment rates were low.
4. The correlation between better educational background and lower fertility rates and higher singulate mean age at marriage among females indicates that if the government successfully improves fundamental education of the population, this could contribute considerably towards maintenance and stabilization of replacement level fertility. Achievement in maintaining small family size at the macro level, in return, would provide more opportunities for females, especially those in the most disadvantaged situation, ethnic minority groups and the poor. This needs to be further emphasized in communication campaigns for fertility reduction.
5. The burden of investing in primary education will not decrease within the next 20 years. This should be taken into consideration in national strategies on primary education. The burden of lower secondary and upper secondary education is decreasing slightly over time, but only after 2029, will this decrease sharply.

6. The unfavourable situation in terms of the low proportion of human resources with high professional and technical qualifications (vocational training or university or higher education) indicates that the government may need to pay much more attention to promoting higher education and training. This is the appropriate action needed to seize the opportunity afforded by the young population structure and to increase competitiveness of Vietnam in the global economy.
7. Further research is needed to gain a better understanding of the education situation in the Mekong River Delta. The fact that in this region, the school dropout rates among the population aged 5-18 years were high and this region had the lowest proportion of the population with completed upper secondary education, with short-term training certificates, vocational training degrees, and junior college or higher degrees is of great concern and indicates an urgent need for the Government to put in place relevant policies to help improve the situation in this region.
8. Finally, it must be noted that results from this 2009 Census are only quantitative information, and they do not yet take into account the quality of education in Vietnam. Further research and more information sources are needed to gain a better understanding of education quality to provide policy makers with adequate evidence to develop appropriate strategies.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL INDICATORS - ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

Table A1.1: Literacy rates for the population aged 15 and older, attendance status for the population aged 5 and older by region and age group, 2009

Unit: percent

Age group	Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older	Currently attending among the population aged 5 and older	Attended in the past among the population aged 5 and older	Never attended among the population aged 5 and older
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS				
5–9		92.8	0.7	6.5
10–14		88.9	7.3	3.9
15–19	94.9	48.2	46.7	5.1
20–24	91.6	7.0	84.5	8.4
25–29	88.9	2.5	86.5	11.1
30–34	86.7	1.5	85.2	13.3
35–39	87.1	1.0	86.2	12.9
40–44	88.7	0.5	88.2	11.3
45–49	90.0	0.3	89.7	10.0
50–54	90.4	0.1	90.3	9.6
55–59	89.2	0.02	89.2	10.8
60–64	85.3	0.0	85.3	14.8
65+	71.4	0.0	71.3	28.7
RED RIVER DELTA				
5–9	97.0	96.7	0.2	3.0
10–14	99.6	97.6	1.9	0.4
15–19	99.5	69.0	30.5	0.5

Age group	Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older	Currently attending among the population aged 5 and older	Attended in the past among the population aged 5 and older	Never attended among the population aged 5 and older
20–24	99.4	20.8	78.6	0.7
25–29	99.3	4.2	95.1	0.7
30–34	99.2	1.5	97.7	0.8
35–39	99.1	0.8	98.3	0.9
40–44	99.3	0.4	98.8	0.8
45–49	99.2	0.2	99.0	0.8
50–54	99.2	0.1	99.1	0.9
55–59	98.8	0.0	98.7	1.3
60–64	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9
65+	85.5	0.0	85.5	14.5
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST				
5–9	96.7	96.2	0.4	3.3
10–14	98.8	93.0	5.8	1.2
15–19	98.6	59.5	39.1	1.4
20–24	97.3	13.8	83.5	2.7
25–29	96.5	2.9	93.6	3.5
30–34	95.8	1.1	94.6	4.2
35–39	96.0	0.6	95.3	4.0
40–44	96.7	0.4	96.3	3.3
45–49	96.7	0.3	96.5	3.3
50–54	96.0	0.1	96.0	4.0
55–59	95.0	0.01	95.0	5.0
60–64	93.6	0.0	93.6	6.4
65+	83.7	0.0	83.7	16.3
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS				
5–9	92.9	92.2	0.8	7.1
10–14	97.3	88.3	9.0	2.7
15–19	96.6	50.7	45.9	3.4
20–24	93.7	8.4	85.3	6.3

Age group	Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older	Currently attending among the population aged 5 and older	Attended in the past among the population aged 5 and older	Never attended among the population aged 5 and older
25–29	90.9	2.1	88.8	9.1
30–34	89.4	1.1	88.3	10.6
35–39	90.6	0.8	89.9	9.4
40–44	91.7	0.6	91.0	8.3
45–49	90.3	0.3	90.0	9.7
50–54	87.8	0.1	87.7	12.2
55–59	83.0	0.02	83.0	17.0
60–64	77.7	0.0	77.7	22.3
65+	65.9	0.0	65.9	34.1
SOUTHEAST				
5–9	93.9	93.2	0.7	6.1
10–14	99.0	90.5	8.5	1.0
15–19	98.9	51.8	47.2	1.1
20–24	98.9	19.6	79.3	1.1
25–29	98.4	4.0	94.4	1.6
30–34	97.8	1.2	96.6	2.2
35–39	97.1	0.6	96.4	2.9
40–44	97.4	0.4	96.9	2.6
45–49	97.5	0.2	97.3	2.5
50–54	97.0	0.1	96.9	3.0
55–59	96.0	0.02	96.0	4.0
60–64	93.8	0.0	93.8	6.2
65+	84.2	0.0	84.2	15.8
MEKONG RIVER DELTA				
5–9	91.0	90.0	1.0	9.0
10–14	98.3	84.0	14.3	1.7
15–19	97.3	40.2	57.2	2.7
20–24	96.1	8.2	88.0	3.9
25–29	94.7	1.7	93.0	5.3

Age group	Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older	Currently attending among the population aged 5 and older	Attended in the past among the population aged 5 and older	Never attended among the population aged 5 and older
30–34	93.8	0.8	93.1	6.2
35–39	93.6	0.5	93.1	6.4
40–44	93.9	0.4	93.5	6.1
45–49	94.2	0.3	93.9	5.8
50–54	92.2	0.1	92.2	7.8
55–59	91.5	0.0	91.5	8.5
60–64	90.3	0.0	90.3	9.8
65+	78.7	0.0	78.8	21.3

Table A1.2: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by sex and region, 2009

Indicator	Male	Female
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	22.8	22.6
Proportion with completed primary education	26.6	24.5
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	24.1	22.2
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	20.0	16.5
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	14.3	17.2
Proportion with completed primary education	18.6	19.2
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	32.5	33.5
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	33.5	26.8
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	19.9	24.4
Proportion with completed primary education	28.9	28.3
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	26.9	24.9
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	21.6	16.7
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	25.4	26.0
Proportion with completed primary education	31.4	30.4
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	21.6	20.0
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	15.1	12.2
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	18.6	20.7
Proportion with completed primary education	28.3	29.8
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	20.8	21.2
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	29.9	24.6
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	30.3	35.3
Proportion with completed primary education	36.3	34.9
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	15.9	12.7
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	12.4	8.9

Table A1.3: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by urban-rural residence and region, 2009

Indicator	Urban	Rural
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	14.3	24.3
Proportion with completed primary education	16.6	27.3
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	20.1	23.7
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	46.6	12.8
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	11.8	17.4
Proportion with completed primary education	13.5	21.1
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	20.9	38.0
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	52.5	20.9
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	17.8	23.6
Proportion with completed primary education	24.1	30.0
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	20.8	27.5
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	34.5	14.3
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	18.6	28.5
Proportion with completed primary education	27.5	32.3
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	23.7	19.7
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	27.2	8.3
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	15.8	24.9
Proportion with completed primary education	25.2	34.5
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	21.0	20.9
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	35.9	15.4
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	24.8	35.2
Proportion with completed primary education	31.9	36.7
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	16.7	13.6
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	21.8	7.4

Table A1.4: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by ethnicity and region, 2009

Indicator	Kinh	Other ethnicity
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	16.7	27.8
Proportion with completed primary education	24.3	26.6
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	29.8	17.5
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	27.3	10.5
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	15.7	24.4
Proportion with completed primary education	18.7	26.6
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	33.2	21.5
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	30.3	19.5
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	21.2	30.9
Proportion with completed primary education	28.4	30.4
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	26.9	15.8
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	20.4	7.2
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	20.5	36.3
Proportion with completed primary education	33.0	26.8
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	26.4	9.6
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	18.6	3.8
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	19.1	28.5
Proportion with completed primary education	29.0	31.4
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	21.4	15.3
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	28.1	13.7
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with incomplete primary education	32.7	34.8
Proportion with completed primary education	36.0	30.2
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	14.7	9.9
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	11.1	6.0

Table A1.5: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by migration status and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	23.3	12.8	7.7
Proportion with completed primary education	26.1	16.0	12.8
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	23.3	20.6	20.4
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	16.7	43.1	56.1
RED RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	16.7	6.5	3.1
Proportion with completed primary education	19.9	7.4	5.4
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	34.3	19.3	15.2
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	26.8	66.3	76.0
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	22.8	11.6	7.2
Proportion with completed primary education	29.3	17.9	13.8
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	26.2	19.9	17.8
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	17.3	48.4	60.2
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	26.5	17.2	15.6
Proportion with completed primary education	31.5	23.6	25.8

Indicator	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	20.6	19.4	25.2
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	12.2	33.3	28.4
SOUTHEAST			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	22.1	14.1	9.3
Proportion with completed primary education	30.6	22.5	24.8
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	19.8	19.5	27.9
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	23.9	42.2	36.5
MEKONG RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	33.5	19.7	17.9
Proportion with completed primary education	35.8	32.2	31.3
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	14.2	16.7	16.3
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	9.7	27.4	30.6

Table A1.6: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by marital status and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated /Widowed
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	5.2	13.0	32.2
Proportion with completed primary education	19.0	34.3	17.7
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	43.9	29.9	10.4
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	26.8	18.3	8.6
RED RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	2.2	6.6	36.9
Proportion with completed primary education	9.4	16.8	18.5
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	42.2	40.5	16.6
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	44.6	35.1	10.6
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	4.6	14.2	42.6
Proportion with completed primary education	19.6	29.0	21.6
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	44.5	29.2	10.7
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	28.5	23.8	6.4
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	7.2	14.9	30.9

Indicator	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated /Widowed
Proportion with completed primary education	27.8	32.0	21.7
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	41.0	23.7	9.2
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	19.3	18.7	5.4
SOUTHEAST			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	6.0	13.6	37.9
Proportion with completed primary education	22.2	31.6	28.1
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	31.0	22.3	9.5
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	39.0	29.9	8.8
MEKONG RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with incomplete primary education	13.0	30.1	50.2
Proportion with completed primary education	34.3	38.4	20.2
Proportion with completed lower secondary education	29.9	13.5	4.1
Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	18.3	11.7	2.8

Table A1.7: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by age group and region, 2009

Unit: percent

NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS				
Age group	Proportion with in complete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	93.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
10–14	30.1	65.4	0.7	0.0
15–19	4.2	22.2	57.1	11.4
20–24	7.1	17.6	30.0	36.9
25–29	11.9	24.2	21.8	31.1
30–34	15.5	31.0	19.9	20.3
35–39	13.4	27.2	24.5	22.1
40–44	11.6	25.6	30.0	21.5
45–49	11.8	23.3	31.4	23.6
50–54	13.5	24.4	28.2	24.4
55–59	16.2	23.6	23.4	26.0
60–64	23.5	23.9	15.3	22.5
65+	38.1	17.0	5.9	10.4

RED RIVER DELTA				
Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	96.9	0.04	0.0	0.0
10–14	23.5	75.4	0.6	0.01
15–19	0.6	10.2	64.2	24.4
20–24	1.2	7.3	27.1	63.8
25–29	2.2	11.9	31.3	53.9
30–34	3.3	18.4	38.7	38.8
35–39	3.3	16.3	42.4	37.1
40–44	3.0	15.7	50.4	30.1
45–49	3.8	15.5	50.1	29.8
50–54	5.8	18.3	47.3	27.8
55–59	8.8	19.6	37.6	32.8
60–64	14.6	21.6	27.1	34.8
65+	40.1	20.0	10.5	15.0

NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST				
Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	96.6	0.04	0.0	0.0
10–14	24.6	73.7	0.5	0.01
15–19	2.5	20.4	63.1	12.6
20–24	5.2	19.0	27.5	45.7
25–29	8.2	26.0	24.7	37.6
30–34	10.2	34.1	28.8	22.8
35–39	10.4	29.9	32.9	22.8
40–44	10.8	29.2	33.4	23.4
45–49	11.5	26.6	33.4	25.3
50–54	15.4	26.4	30.7	23.5
55–59	19.8	26.4	26.2	22.5
60–64	26.3	27.7	19.5	20.2
65+	45.8	22.6	7.5	7.8

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS				
Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	92.9	0.01	0.0	0.0
10–14	34.0	63.1	0.2	0.01
15–19	6.3	31.0	52.9	6.4
20–24	10.5	28.2	26.8	28.3
25–29	13.9	31.7	20.3	25.0
30–34	14.5	36.5	20.9	17.6
35–39	12.4	33.1	26.3	18.9
40–44	12.1	31.0	26.9	21.6
45–49	12.8	28.9	27.1	21.5
50–54	15.0	28.1	24.2	20.6
55–59	19.9	27.5	19.6	16.2
60–64	25.3	25.6	14.3	12.6
65+	34.9	19.7	6.0	5.3

SOUTHEAST				
Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	26.5	72.2	0.3	0.1
15–19	4.2	24.3	50.3	20.1
20–24	5.3	21.1	24.2	48.3
25–29	7.8	25.7	21.4	43.5
30–34	9.9	32.5	22.0	33.4
35–39	11.8	30.2	24.5	30.5
40–44	14.4	33.1	22.1	27.7
45–49	14.5	33.7	22.0	27.4
50–54	16.7	30.4	19.7	30.2
55–59	20.9	31.0	17.3	26.8
60–64	26.4	29.9	15.1	22.5
65+	38.5	26.2	8.2	11.3

MEKONG RIVER DELTA				
Age group	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
5–9	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	31.5	66.5	0.2	0.01
15–19	8.4	36.3	44.7	8.0
20–24	14.2	36.8	21.1	24.0
25–29	21.0	40.5	13.7	19.5
30–34	24.1	44.7	13.0	12.0
35–39	23.6	39.5	18.2	12.3
40–44	28.6	37.6	14.1	13.6
45–49	32.4	36.9	13.0	11.8
50–54	38.4	30.9	10.9	12.1
55–59	43.8	30.3	8.8	8.7
60–64	47.5	28.8	7.4	6.6
65+	52.6	20.1	3.4	2.7

Table A1.8: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by sex and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Male	Female
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.1	1.7
Proportion with vocational degree	7.1	5.7
Proportion with junior college degree	1.4	2.1
Proportion with university degree	3.1	2.3
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.1
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	4.8	2.3
Proportion with vocational degree	8.3	5.5
Proportion with junior college degree	2.0	2.5
Proportion with university degree	7.2	5.4
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.6	0.4
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.2	1.1
Proportion with vocational degree	5.5	4.2
Proportion with junior college degree	1.4	1.9
Proportion with university degree	4.1	2.8
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.2	0.1
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.9	0.9
Proportion with vocational degree	4.0	3.5
Proportion with junior college degree	0.9	1.7

Indicator	Male	Female
Proportion with university degree	3.1	2.4
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.04
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	5.5	1.9
Proportion with vocational degree	4.3	3.4
Proportion with junior college degree	1.5	1.7
Proportion with university degree	7.3	5.4
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.4	0.2
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.1	0.7
Proportion with vocational degree	2.6	1.8
Proportion with junior college degree	0.8	1.0
Proportion with university degree	2.5	1.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.01

Table A1.9: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by urban/ rural residence and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Urban	Rural
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	5.9	1.6
Proportion with vocational degree	17.3	4.1
Proportion with junior college degree	4.5	1.2
Proportion with university degree	10.7	1.1
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.4	0.01
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	6.0	2.5
Proportion with vocational degree	11.0	5.1
Proportion with junior college degree	3.3	1.8
Proportion with university degree	15.8	2.2
Proportion with post- graduate degree	1.5	0.1
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.9	1.5
Proportion with vocational degree	8.1	3.8
Proportion with junior college degree	2.7	1.3
Proportion with university degree	9.1	1.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.4	0.02
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.6	1.2
Proportion with vocational degree	7.0	2.4
Proportion with junior college degree	2.3	0.9
Proportion with university degree	7.1	0.9

Indicator	Urban	Rural
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.3	0.00
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	4.1	2.9
Proportion with vocational degree	4.5	2.9
Proportion with junior college degree	2.0	1.1
Proportion with university degree	9.5	1.9
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.5	0.04
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.8	1.0
Proportion with vocational degree	4.4	1.5
Proportion with junior college degree	1.5	0.7
Proportion with university degree	5.3	1.0
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.2	0.01

Table A1.10: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by ethnicity and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Kinh	Other ethnicity
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.7	1.2
Proportion with vocational degree	9.1	3.9
Proportion with junior college degree	2.7	0.9
Proportion with university degree	4.3	1.2
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.02
RED RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.5	2.0
Proportion with vocational degree	6.9	4.8
Proportion with junior college degree	2.3	1.2
Proportion with university degree	6.3	2.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.5	0.3
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.2	0.7
Proportion with vocational degree	5.1	2.4
Proportion with junior college degree	1.8	0.7
Proportion with university degree	3.7	0.8
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.01
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.5	0.6
Proportion with vocational degree	4.9	1.2
Proportion with junior college degree	1.7	0.3
Proportion with university degree	3.8	0.4

Indicator	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.01
SOUTHEAST		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.7	2.1
Proportion with vocational degree	3.9	1.5
Proportion with junior college degree	1.7	0.5
Proportion with university degree	6.6	1.9
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.3	0.04
MEKONG RIVER DELTA		
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.5	0.8
Proportion with vocational degree	2.3	1.2
Proportion with junior college degree	0.9	0.5
Proportion with university degree	2.1	0.9
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.01

Table A1.11: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by migration status and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.3	3.4	3.8
Proportion with vocational degree	6.0	12.9	13.5
Proportion with junior college degree	1.6	5.8	4.6
Proportion with university degree	2.4	7.4	8.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree		0.3	0.1
RED RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.5	4.7	3.5
Proportion with vocational degree	6.6	10.8	8.6
Proportion with junior college degree	2.1	4.9	3.9
Proportion with university degree	5.4	20.6	9.7
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.4	1.9	0.4
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.0	3.0	2.6
Proportion with vocational degree	4.6	9.5	7.9
Proportion with junior college degree	1.5	4.1	2.7
Proportion with university degree	3.0	11.2	8.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.5	0.3
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.8	2.9	2.8
Proportion with vocational degree	3.4	7.9	6.1
Proportion with junior college degree	1.2	3.6	1.9

Indicator	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Proportion with university degree	2.4	7.4	5.1
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.1	0.2	0.03
SOUTHEAST			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.5	4.5	3.5
Proportion with vocational degree	3.6	5.7	3.7
Proportion with junior college degree	1.5	2.7	1.4
Proportion with university degree	5.9	14.2	4.3
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.3	0.8	0.1
MEKONG RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.3	2.6	3.7
Proportion with vocational degree	2.1	4.7	3.8
Proportion with junior college degree	0.9	2.0	1.2
Proportion with university degree	1.8	5.4	4.3
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.04	0.2	0.1

Table A1.12: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by marital status and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Indicator	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated / Widowed
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	2.0	2.6	1.4
Proportion with vocational degree	5.3	7.0	3.7
Proportion with junior college degree	1.6	1.9	0.8
Proportion with university degree	1.5	3.2	0.8
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.02	0.1	0.02
RED RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.1	3.9	1.5
Proportion with vocational degree	5.9	7.5	3.3
Proportion with junior college degree	2.3	2.4	0.9
Proportion with university degree	4.6	7.4	1.6
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.2	0.6	0.1
NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.8	2.4	0.7
Proportion with vocational degree	4.4	5.4	2.1
Proportion with junior college degree	1.6	1.8	0.6
Proportion with university degree	2.4	4.2	0.7
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.04	0.2	0.01
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.6	2.2	0.6
Proportion with vocational degree	3.3	4.1	1.5

Indicator	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated / Widowed
Proportion with junior college degree	1.0	1.5	0.6
Proportion with university degree	1.9	3.3	0.5
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.03	0.1	0.01
SOUTHEAST			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	3.1	4.2	0.8
Proportion with vocational degree	3.9	4.0	1.1
Proportion with junior college degree	1.8	1.6	0.5
Proportion with university degree	5.8	7.1	1.5
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.2	0.4	0.1
MEKONG RIVER DELTA			
Proportion with short-term training certificate	1.6	1.4	0.3
Proportion with vocational degree	2.4	2.3	0.6
Proportion with junior college degree	1.0	0.9	0.2
Proportion with university degree	1.9	2.2	0.3
Proportion with post- graduate degree	0.03	0.1	0.01

Table A1.13: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by age group and region, 2009

Unit: percent

Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS					
15–19	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.01	0.0
20–24	2.6	8.3	2.5	1.3	0.01
25–29	2.9	8.7	3.4	4.8	0.1
30–34	2.3	5.4	2.5	4.6	0.1
35–39	2.2	4.9	1.6	3.4	0.1
40–44	2.1	5.6	1.4	2.6	0.1
45–49	2.5	8.0	2.0	3.2	0.1
50–54	3.7	10.6	2.1	3.2	0.1
55–59	3.9	12.0	2.4	3.7	0.1
60–64	4.1	11.0	1.6	3.2	0.02
65+	2.2	4.9	0.6	1.7	0.02

RED RIVER DELTA					
Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
15–19	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0
20–24	4.5	10.7	4.1	4.8	0.1
25–29	5.3	10.4	4.6	13.4	0.7
30–34	4.5	5.7	2.9	12.2	1.2
35–39	4.1	5.1	1.8	7.3	0.7
40–44	3.4	5.1	1.4	4.2	0.4
45–49	3.5	6.6	1.7	4.8	0.5
50–54	3.6	8.2	1.8	5.2	0.6
55–59	3.6	11.0	3.0	7.2	0.7
60–64	3.9	12.7	2.6	8.2	0.6
65+	1.8	5.1	1.1	4.0	0.4

NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST					
Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
15–19	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.04	0.0
20–24	2.5	8.4	2.8	2.5	0.01
25–29	3.0	8.6	3.6	7.8	0.2
30–34	2.9	4.0	2.2	6.7	0.3
35–39	2.8	3.4	1.2	3.7	0.2
40–44	2.3	4.0	1.4	3.2	0.1
45–49	2.3	5.7	1.7	3.9	0.2
50–54	2.4	6.9	2.0	3.8	0.2
55–59	2.3	7.7	2.0	3.7	0.1
60–64	2.3	7.8	1.6	3.2	0.1
65+	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.6	0.04

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS					
Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
15–19	0.5	0.2	0.03	0.03	0.0
20–24	2.0	5.6	1.6	1.6	0.0
25–29	2.2	5.9	2.6	5.2	0.1
30–34	2.5	3.2	1.9	4.8	0.1
35–39	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.9	0.1
40–44	2.4	4.5	1.4	3.3	0.1
45–49	2.4	5.5	1.5	3.8	0.2
50–54	2.5	5.6	1.2	3.3	0.2
55–59	1.7	4.2	0.9	2.4	0.1
60–64	1.5	3.9	0.7	1.9	0.1
65+	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.01

SOUTHEAST					
Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
15–19	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
20–24	3.6	5.6	2.4	4.2	0.03
25–29	4.9	6.2	3.2	11.0	0.4
30–34	5.2	3.9	1.9	11.1	0.5
35–39	5.3	3.5	1.1	7.3	0.4
40–44	4.5	3.8	1.3	5.6	0.4
45–49	3.6	4.1	1.4	6.2	0.4
50–54	3.1	4.0	1.4	6.7	0.5
55–59	2.3	3.2	1.2	6.6	0.4
60–64	1.3	2.8	1.0	5.9	0.3
65+	0.5	1.3	0.5	3.4	0.3

MEKONG RIVER DELTA					
Age group	Proportion with short-term training certificate	Proportion with vocational degree	Proportion with junior college degree	Proportion with university degree	Proportion with post-graduate degree
15–19	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20–24	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.4	0.0
25–29	2.1	3.8	1.8	3.8	0.1
30–34	1.8	2.2	1.1	3.3	0.1
35–39	1.7	2.2	0.8	2.2	0.1
40–44	1.6	2.8	1.2	2.6	0.1
45–49	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.6	0.1
50–54	1.2	2.4	1.0	2.3	0.1
55–59	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.0
60–64	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.0
65+	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.01

APPENDIX 2: PROVINCIAL INDICATORS - ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

Table A2.1: Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older by sex, urban-rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	97.6	99.0	96.3	99.1	96.5
Ha Giang	65.5	76.0	55.1	91.8	61.4
Cao Bang	82.2	87.2	77.4	95.4	79.3
Bac Kan	89.6	92.7	86.5	97.5	88.0
Tuyen Quang	92.2	95.1	89.3	97.8	91.3
Lao Cai	77.5	84.7	70.6	97.1	71.6
Dien Bien	67.6	80.7	54.8	94.5	61.8
Lai Chau	57.4	71.9	42.7	87.4	51.4
Son La	75.2	86.7	63.8	96.1	71.4
Yen Bai	86.6	91.4	81.9	96.7	84.0
Hoa Binh	95.0	96.8	93.2	98.5	94.4
Thai Nguyen	96.5	97.9	95.2	98.7	95.8
Lang Son	93.3	95.7	90.9	97.8	92.1
Quang Ninh	95.3	97.2	93.3	98.6	91.7
Bac Giang	96.3	98.0	94.6	98.0	96.1
Phu Tho	96.7	98.2	95.2	98.4	96.3
Vinh Phuc	97.1	98.6	95.7	98.0	96.8
Bac Ninh	96.9	98.7	95.1	98.1	96.5
Hai Duong	97.0	98.8	95.2	98.1	96.7
Hai Phong	97.6	98.9	96.4	98.6	96.7
Hung Yen	96.9	98.7	95.2	97.8	96.7
Thai Binh	97.0	98.8	95.4	98.3	96.8
Ha Nam	96.9	98.6	95.3	98.4	96.7
Nam Dinh	97.0	98.8	95.3	98.1	96.7
Ninh Binh	97.1	98.7	95.6	98.1	96.9
Thanh Hoa	94.8	97.0	92.7	97.8	94.4
Nghe An	95.2	97.1	93.4	98.7	94.6
Ha Tinh	96.7	98.3	95.2	98.1	96.5

Province	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Quang Binh	95.7	97.6	94.0	98.0	95.3
Quang Tri	90.7	95.1	86.5	96.3	88.5
Thua Thien -Hue	90.5	95.1	86.2	93.9	88.4
Da Nang	97.1	98.7	95.7	97.5	94.6
Quang Nam	94.1	96.9	91.6	96.4	93.6
Quang Ngai	91.8	95.1	88.8	96.5	91.0
Binh Dinh	95.0	97.6	92.7	97.1	94.2
Phu Yen	93.5	96.1	91.0	96.8	92.5
Khanh Hoa	93.3	95.2	91.5	96.5	91.0
Ninh Thuan	86.0	88.8	83.3	93.3	81.5
Binh Thuan	91.2	92.8	89.7	92.6	90.3
Kon Tum	84.5	90.1	79.0	94.1	79.1
Gia Lai	80.5	86.6	74.5	94.6	74.2
Dak Lak	91.4	93.9	88.9	96.8	89.7
Dak Nong	90.8	93.5	87.9	97.1	89.6
Lam Dong	93.6	95.8	91.4	97.5	91.0
Binh Phuoc	91.9	94.2	89.6	97.2	90.8
Tay Ninh	92.3	93.9	90.7	95.9	91.6
Binh Duong	96.7	97.4	96.1	96.8	96.6
Dong Nai	96.0	97.3	94.7	97.2	95.4
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	95.4	96.7	94.2	96.1	94.7
HCMC	97.6	98.3	96.9	97.8	96.4
Long An	94.9	96.7	93.1	97.0	94.4
Tien Giang	94.1	96.2	92.1	96.2	93.7
Ben Tre	93.6	95.8	91.5	95.3	93.4
Tra Vinh	86.4	90.5	82.6	92.1	85.4
Vinh Long	93.9	95.9	92.0	96.1	93.5
Dong Thap	90.8	93.1	88.4	93.5	90.2
An Giang	88.2	90.7	85.7	91.8	86.7
Kien Giang	91.4	93.6	89.3	94.2	90.4
Can Tho	93.5	95.2	91.9	94.7	91.2
Hau Giang	91.9	94.3	89.5	93.0	91.6
Soc Trang	86.5	89.5	83.7	91.7	85.2
Bac Lieu	92.3	93.9	90.8	92.7	92.2
Ca Mau	95.1	96.3	93.9	96.0	94.9

Table A2.2: Age-specific literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older by province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	98.9	98.4	85.3
Ha Giang	86.9	79.4	70.3	61.1	56.6	59.2	59.8	61.3	57.5	49.0	37.8
Cao Bang	94.0	89.7	84.1	81.3	82.3	84.3	85.9	85.3	82.0	77.2	61.6
Bac Kan	97.6	94.9	92.0	90.5	91.4	91.9	92.1	91.6	91.3	85.7	69.5
Tuyen Quang	98.8	97.5	95.3	93.1	93.2	93.8	94.6	94.1	92.0	87.9	71.9
Lao Cai	92.7	85.1	79.5	73.2	73.2	73.0	75.4	77.7	76.7	68.7	58.3
Dien Bien	83.0	73.2	67.2	61.7	64.0	65.9	69.4	67.5	66.9	60.8	44.3
Lai Chau	79.1	69.8	61.2	52.6	49.2	49.9	52.1	52.0	49.9	45.3	29.2
Son La	88.6	82.6	75.8	69.6	73.1	76.8	77.0	74.1	71.2	68.7	48.6
Yen Bai	94.5	90.7	87.4	85.3	86.7	87.8	89.5	90.2	89.0	87.6	73.7
Hoa Binh	99.3	98.6	98.5	97.7	97.7	98.4	98.4	98.3	96.7	94.9	79.8
Thai Nguyen	99.5	99.1	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.8	98.6	98.4	97.8	96.4	83.5
Lang Son	99.2	98.5	97.2	96.4	96.6	97.1	96.7	95.9	94.1	90.4	70.9
Quang Ninh	98.8	97.7	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.6	97.3	96.3	95.0	80.8
Bac Giang	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.5	98.0	98.4	98.3	98.5	97.7	95.8	81.3
Phu Tho	99.5	98.9	98.8	98.6	98.5	99.0	99.2	98.9	98.8	98.0	86.5
Vinh Phuc	99.5	99.4	99.3	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.6	97.8	86.0
Bac Ninh	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3	98.9	98.7	97.2	80.4
Hai Duong	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.2	84.1
Hai Phong	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.2	98.5	84.8

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hung Yen	99.5	99.4	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.1	84.8
Thai Binh	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	98.9	98.6	89.8
Ha Nam	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.2	86.0
Nam Dinh	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.5	98.8	98.4	86.8
Ninh Binh	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.2	98.7	98.2	87.9
Thanh Hoa	98.9	98.0	97.6	96.8	97.2	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.4	96.1	81.0
Nghe An	98.9	97.8	97.2	96.4	96.6	97.3	98.0	98.1	97.8	96.8	87.0
Ha Tinh	99.4	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.2	88.9
Quang Binh	99.1	97.9	97.6	97.1	97.7	97.9	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.1	84.6
Quang Tri	97.8	94.0	93.3	92.7	93.8	96.5	95.5	94.6	90.5	86.5	76.8
Thua Thien - Hue	98.8	97.8	96.0	94.1	93.4	95.3	94.4	90.6	85.8	83.2	67.4
Da Nang	99.5	99.6	99.3	99.0	98.3	98.6	98.6	97.5	97.1	95.7	88.1
Quang Nam	99.2	98.5	97.5	97.2	97.7	98.2	97.4	96.5	95.0	92.6	87.8
Quang Ngai	98.8	96.4	94.1	93.8	95.4	95.7	93.3	91.6	90.5	89.7	84.7
Binh Dinh	99.1	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.4	96.4	95.0	93.3	87.1
Phu Yen	98.2	96.9	95.6	95.9	95.8	96.4	95.1	94.0	93.0	91.9	86.4
Khanh Hoa	97.7	96.7	95.4	94.9	94.5	94.9	95.6	94.2	93.2	91.4	84.3
Ninh Thuan	93.4	88.5	89.2	86.6	87.2	89.1	89.2	88.0	85.1	84.7	73.5
Binh Thuan	96.9	94.4	93.1	91.6	90.9	92.7	93.6	93.3	91.8	90.6	83.5
Kon Tum	97.3	94.5	90.2	85.9	85.8	86.0	84.5	78.2	72.6	64.7	56.5
Gia Lai	93.1	88.0	84.0	81.2	82.8	83.4	79.1	75.5	67.8	61.8	52.5
Dak Lak	97.5	95.2	92.7	92.0	93.5	95.1	94.5	92.1	88.4	84.0	70.4

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Nong	97.0	94.3	92.6	91.5	92.2	93.0	92.3	90.9	85.7	78.7	63.8
Lam Dong	98.5	97.2	95.5	94.7	94.7	95.2	95.2	94.7	91.9	89.1	76.0
Binh Phuoc	97.4	95.7	94.1	93.3	92.4	93.6	94.4	92.9	90.1	85.7	74.1
Tay Ninh	97.7	96.5	95.4	94.6	93.7	94.3	94.9	94.3	92.3	88.9	77.8
Binh Duong	99.1	99.1	98.6	98.1	97.2	97.3	97.3	96.4	96.1	93.6	83.7
Dong Nai	99.0	98.8	98.4	97.6	96.5	96.9	97.2	96.6	95.4	94.1	79.9
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	98.7	98.2	97.5	96.8	96.3	96.9	97.4	96.6	96.2	94.6	85.0
HCMC	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.1	97.4	95.4	87.7
Long An	98.9	98.3	97.5	97.4	97.0	97.3	97.3	96.1	95.7	94.3	83.2
Tien Giang	98.7	98.0	97.5	97.3	97.0	96.9	97.2	95.5	94.8	93.9	81.2
Ben Tre	98.4	97.4	96.8	96.8	96.4	96.9	96.6	95.9	95.6	94.3	81.5
Tra Vinh	96.6	95.0	91.6	90.2	88.6	88.8	88.6	84.7	83.1	82.0	67.2
Vinh Long	98.6	98.1	97.2	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.8	95.2	95.1	93.8	82.6
Dong Thap	97.3	95.4	93.9	93.1	92.7	92.7	93.4	91.4	91.2	89.3	79.8
An Giang	95.4	92.7	90.6	88.8	88.9	90.2	91.6	90.0	88.8	88.1	75.8
Kien Giang	97.2	96.5	94.5	93.2	92.7	92.7	92.5	90.4	88.6	87.6	75.5
Can Tho	98.1	97.6	96.2	95.5	95.2	95.9	96.9	94.9	95.1	93.4	81.2
Hau Giang	97.7	96.5	95.2	94.6	95.0	94.9	93.9	91.5	91.3	88.2	79.8
Soc Trang	95.1	93.4	91.5	89.4	89.2	88.3	88.8	85.0	84.3	82.5	69.1
Bac Lieu	97.2	96.6	95.1	94.2	93.5	93.7	93.5	91.5	91.2	89.2	75.5
Ca Mau	98.1	97.5	96.7	96.0	96.3	96.1	95.8	94.8	94.6	93.9	88.6

Table A2.3: School attendance status of the population aged 5 and older by sex and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ha Noi	28.7	26.1	70.3	71.0	1.0	3.0
Ha Giang	26.8	22.7	53.2	40.4	19.9	36.9
Cao Bang	25.6	23.8	63.9	57.3	10.5	18.8
Bac Kan	23.1	23.2	71.4	66.3	5.5	10.6
Tuyen Quang	23.7	22.9	72.7	69.0	3.6	8.1
Lao Cai	28.8	25.3	58.9	51.1	12.3	23.5
Dien Bien	32.1	25.0	51.5	37.8	16.4	37.3
Lai Chau	30.2	24.0	47.9	30.7	21.9	45.3
Son La	29.1	23.9	59.6	46.0	11.3	30.1
Yen Bai	25.1	22.4	68.0	62.9	6.9	14.7
Hoa Binh	23.8	22.5	74.5	73.6	1.7	3.9
Thai Nguyen	26.6	24.5	72.0	72.0	1.4	3.5
Lang Son	24.7	24.1	72.8	69.7	2.5	6.2
Quang Ninh	25.2	24.0	72.5	70.6	2.4	5.4
Bac Giang	25.9	24.0	72.8	72.1	1.3	3.9
Phu Tho	24.5	21.9	74.4	75.0	1.1	3.2
Vinh Phuc	27.5	24.5	71.4	72.6	1.0	2.9
Bac Ninh	28.0	25.5	71.1	70.8	0.9	3.7
Hai Duong	25.4	22.0	73.6	74.5	1.0	3.6
Hai Phong	26.2	22.7	72.6	74.3	1.1	3.0
Hung Yen	25.8	23.3	73.1	73.1	1.1	3.6
Thai Binh	24.7	21.1	74.4	76.1	0.9	2.8
Ha Nam	25.1	22.7	73.7	73.8	1.1	3.6
Nam Dinh	26.5	23.3	72.5	73.6	1.0	3.2
Ninh Binh	26.8	23.8	72.2	73.2	1.0	3.0
Thanh Hoa	26.4	23.5	71.5	71.4	2.1	5.1
Nghe An	28.9	26.9	69.1	68.7	1.9	4.3

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ha Tinh	30.8	27.8	68.0	69.1	1.2	3.1
Quang Binh	29.1	27.9	69.1	68.0	1.8	4.1
Quang Tri	31.8	29.2	64.3	61.3	3.9	9.5
Thua Thien - Hue	32.0	30.2	64.0	59.4	3.9	10.4
Da Nang	33.4	30.2	65.5	66.9	1.1	2.9
Quang Nam	28.9	25.8	69.2	69.7	2.0	4.5
Quang Ngai	28.4	25.8	67.9	66.8	3.6	7.4
Binh Dinh	29.8	26.5	68.5	69.2	1.7	4.3
Phu Yen	27.4	25.5	69.6	68.4	3.0	6.1
Khanh Hoa	26.8	26.0	69.4	67.8	3.7	6.2
Ninh Thuan	26.5	25.9	64.1	61.4	9.3	12.7
Binh Thuan	26.0	26.2	68.3	66.2	5.7	7.6
Kon Tum	30.7	30.4	62.1	54.9	7.2	14.8
Gia Lai	28.1	27.4	60.2	52.6	11.8	20.0
Dak Lak	31.4	31.1	63.7	60.6	5.0	8.3
Dak Nong	30.3	30.1	64.0	60.3	5.7	9.6
Lam Dong	29.3	29.4	67.3	64.2	3.4	6.4
Binh Phuoc	26.2	25.5	68.7	66.1	5.1	8.4
Tay Ninh	20.5	19.2	74.5	73.5	5.0	7.3
Binh Duong	18.1	16.0	79.8	80.9	2.1	3.1
Dong Nai	25.9	24.2	71.7	71.5	2.4	4.3
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	25.9	25.0	71.0	70.6	3.1	4.5
HCMC	24.8	21.6	73.6	75.8	1.6	2.6
Long An	22.6	21.5	74.8	73.6	2.6	4.9
Tien Giang	21.7	20.3	75.5	74.2	2.7	5.5
Ben Tre	21.6	20.6	75.5	73.6	2.9	5.8
Tra Vinh	21.2	19.2	71.6	67.8	7.2	13.1
Vinh Long	22.8	21.0	74.3	73.7	2.9	5.3
Dong Thap	21.5	20.5	73.1	71.1	5.4	8.4
An Giang	19.5	18.5	72.6	70.2	7.9	11.3

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kien Giang	21.7	20.5	72.0	70.2	6.3	9.3
Can Tho	22.9	21.5	73.3	72.5	3.8	6.0
Hau Giang	21.0	19.9	74.3	72.3	4.7	7.8
Soc Trang	20.3	19.1	71.0	68.2	8.8	12.8
Bac Lieu	20.8	19.0	73.3	73.1	5.9	7.9
Ca Mau	21.4	19.4	74.3	74.8	4.3	5.8

Table A2.4: School attendance status of the population aged 5 and older by urban/ rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	28.0	26.9	71.1	70.4	1.0	2.7
Ha Giang	27.1	24.5	66.2	44.1	6.7	31.5
Cao Bang	24.0	24.8	72.3	58.1	3.7	17.0
Bac Kan	23.8	23.0	74.3	67.8	1.9	9.2
Tuyen Quang	23.2	23.3	75.3	70.2	1.5	6.5
Lao Cai	26.9	27.1	70.6	50.7	2.5	22.2
Dien Bien	28.9	28.5	66.9	40.5	4.2	31.0
Lai Chau	26.4	27.3	63.3	35.4	10.3	37.3
Son La	26.5	26.5	70.3	49.9	3.2	23.6
Yen Bai	22.8	24.0	74.5	63.3	2.7	12.7
Hoa Binh	26.2	22.6	72.8	74.3	1.0	3.2
Thai Nguyen	30.1	24.0	68.6	73.2	1.3	2.9
Lang Son	24.3	24.4	74.1	70.5	1.6	5.1
Quang Ninh	23.5	25.7	75.0	68.0	1.4	6.3
Bac Giang	25.4	24.8	73.1	72.4	1.5	2.8
Phu Tho	24.7	22.9	74.3	74.8	1.1	2.4
Vinh Phuc	28.8	25.2	69.8	72.7	1.4	2.1
Bac Ninh	27.2	26.6	71.1	70.9	1.8	2.5
Hai Duong	27.5	22.7	70.9	74.8	1.6	2.5
Hai Phong	25.6	23.4	73.0	73.9	1.4	2.7
Hung Yen	26.6	24.2	71.6	73.3	1.8	2.5
Thai Binh	24.4	22.6	74.2	75.4	1.4	1.9
Ha Nam	26.4	23.6	72.3	73.9	1.3	2.5
Nam Dinh	26.5	24.5	72.0	73.2	1.5	2.2
Ninh Binh	28.2	24.6	70.1	73.3	1.7	2.1
Thanh Hoa	26.0	24.8	72.2	71.3	1.8	3.9
Nghe An	32.0	27.3	67.0	69.2	1.0	3.4
Ha Tinh	29.0	29.3	69.8	68.4	1.3	2.3
Quang Binh	29.6	28.3	68.8	68.5	1.5	3.2

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Quang Tri	30.6	30.5	66.8	61.3	2.7	8.3
Thua Thien - Hue	32.3	30.4	62.2	61.4	5.5	8.2
Da Nang	32.2	28.9	65.9	68.4	1.9	2.7
Quang Nam	27.6	27.2	70.3	69.3	2.1	3.5
Quang Ngai	28.0	26.9	69.5	67.0	2.5	6.1
Binh Dinh	28.3	28.0	69.7	68.5	1.9	3.5
Phu Yen	28.4	25.9	69.5	68.8	2.1	5.3
Khanh Hoa	27.1	26.0	70.2	67.5	2.7	6.6
Ninh Thuan	26.5	26.0	68.6	59.4	4.9	14.6
Binh Thuan	24.6	27.1	69.6	65.8	5.8	7.1
Kon Tum	31.3	30.1	64.4	55.4	4.3	14.5
Gia Lai	29.5	27.0	65.8	52.5	4.7	20.4
Dak Lak	32.3	31.0	65.2	61.3	2.5	7.8
Dak Nong	30.8	30.1	66.5	61.5	2.7	8.4
Lam Dong	30.5	28.6	67.7	64.5	1.8	6.8
Binh Phuoc	26.7	25.7	70.7	66.8	2.6	7.5
Tay Ninh	21.4	19.6	74.9	73.9	3.8	6.6
Binh Duong	22.2	14.8	75.4	82.5	2.4	2.7
Dong Nai	25.5	24.8	71.9	71.4	2.6	3.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	23.5	27.3	73.0	68.6	3.5	4.1
HCMC	23.7	20.2	74.4	76.8	2.0	3.0
Long An	23.5	21.7	74.0	74.3	2.5	4.0
Tien Giang	22.3	20.8	75.2	74.8	2.5	4.4
Ben Tre	20.9	21.1	75.5	74.4	3.6	4.5
Tra Vinh	23.6	19.5	70.7	69.5	5.7	11.0
Vinh Long	25.2	21.3	72.2	74.3	2.6	4.4
Dong Thap	23.7	20.5	71.3	72.2	5.0	7.3
An Giang	20.1	18.6	73.2	70.7	6.7	10.8
Kien Giang	21.9	20.8	72.3	70.7	5.8	8.5
Can Tho	23.5	19.7	72.5	73.8	4.0	6.6
Hau Giang	22.3	20.0	72.1	73.6	5.6	6.4
Soc Trang	21.2	19.3	72.3	68.9	6.5	11.9
Bac Lieu	21.6	19.3	71.7	73.7	6.8	7.0
Ca Mau	23.3	19.6	72.9	75.0	3.8	5.4

Table A2.5: School attendance status of the population aged 5 and older by ethnicity and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Kinh	Other Ethnicity	Kinh	Other Ethnicity	Kinh	Other Ethnicity
Ha Noi	27.3	28.1	70.7	69.9	2.0	2.0
Ha Giang	25.6	24.7	73.1	43.0	1.2	32.4
Cao Bang	14.7	25.2	83.6	59.3	1.6	15.4
Bac Kan	18.3	23.9	79.7	67.2	2.0	9.0
Tuyen Quang	21.9	24.5	75.9	66.7	2.2	8.8
Lao Cai	24.6	28.5	73.9	43.9	1.5	27.6
Dien Bien	25.8	29.2	72.9	37.8	1.3	33.0
Lai Chau	22.4	28.0	76.2	33.3	1.5	38.7
Son La	25.7	26.7	72.9	48.7	1.5	24.7
Yen Bai	23.1	24.4	74.9	57.3	2.0	18.3
Hoa Binh	24.3	22.7	74.3	73.9	1.4	3.4
Thai Nguyen	25.0	27.2	73.0	69.3	2.1	3.6
Lang Son	21.3	25.0	77.0	70.0	1.7	5.0
Quang Ninh	24.3	26.7	73.4	58.4	2.3	14.9
Bac Giang	24.4	28.1	73.4	65.8	2.2	6.0
Phu Tho	23.3	22.4	74.8	73.9	1.9	3.7
Vinh Phuc	25.9	30.1	72.2	67.4	2.0	2.5
Bac Ninh	26.7	36.8	71.0	62.4	2.3	0.8
Hai Duong	23.6	25.6	74.1	72.4	2.3	2.0
Hai Phong	24.4	33.6	73.5	64.8	2.1	1.6
Hung Yen	24.5	28.4	73.1	70.7	2.4	0.9
Thai Binh	22.8	15.4	75.3	83.2	1.9	1.5
Ha Nam	23.9	26.3	73.7	73.7	2.4	0.0
Nam Dinh	24.9	30.5	73.0	65.6	2.1	3.9
Ninh Binh	25.3	23.9	72.7	74.1	2.0	2.0
Thanh Hoa	25.0	24.5	72.1	68.3	2.9	7.2
Nghe An	28.5	24.8	69.8	64.0	1.7	11.1
Ha Tinh	29.3	28.3	68.6	69.2	2.2	2.5
Quang Binh	28.4	31.8	69.4	45.0	2.2	23.1

Province	Currently attending		Attended in the past		Never attended	
	Kinh	Other Ethnicity	Kinh	Other Ethnicity	Kinh	Other Ethnicity
Quang Tri	30.6	29.8	66.0	38.9	3.4	31.4
Thua Thien - Hue	31.1	30.8	62.1	52.5	6.8	16.7
Da Nang	31.7	34.9	66.3	62.3	2.0	2.6
Quang Nam	26.8	33.2	70.9	51.6	2.3	15.2
Quang Ngai	27.5	24.5	70.3	46.8	2.2	28.8
Binh Dinh	28.3	23.9	69.2	55.8	2.5	20.3
Phu Yen	26.6	24.2	70.6	42.7	2.9	33.1
Khanh Hoa	26.4	26.2	69.9	46.0	3.6	27.8
Ninh Thuan	26.1	26.5	67.3	45.4	6.5	28.2
Binh Thuan	26.2	25.7	68.5	53.1	5.3	21.2
Kon Tum	30.0	31.1	68.8	48.6	1.3	20.3
Gia Lai	30.1	24.9	68.3	41.9	1.6	33.2
Dak Lak	32.0	29.6	66.3	52.3	1.7	18.1
Dak Nong	30.2	30.1	68.2	49.8	1.5	20.1
Lam Dong	29.4	29.1	68.9	53.0	1.7	17.8
Binh Phuoc	26.1	24.7	70.9	51.6	3.1	23.7
Tay Ninh	19.9	19.4	74.4	47.8	5.7	32.8
Binh Duong	17.5	7.5	80.0	87.7	2.5	4.8
Dong Nai	25.0	25.2	72.2	63.8	2.8	11.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	25.4	26.5	71.1	60.4	3.4	13.1
HCMC	23.3	20.9	74.9	72.0	1.8	7.2
Long An	22.1	11.5	74.2	83.0	3.8	5.6
Tien Giang	21.0	16.3	74.8	78.5	4.2	5.2
Ben Tre	21.1	16.5	74.5	78.3	4.4	5.2
Tra Vinh	21.3	17.6	73.1	62.1	5.7	20.3
Vinh Long	22.0	18.4	74.1	67.9	3.8	13.7
Dong Thap	21.0	15.6	72.1	76.8	6.9	7.6
An Giang	19.0	19.7	72.6	46.8	8.4	33.5
Kien Giang	21.3	20.2	72.4	63.2	6.3	16.6
Can Tho	22.2	22.5	73.1	69.0	4.8	8.5
Hau Giang	20.5	19.8	73.6	64.9	6.0	15.3
Soc Trang	20.7	17.7	73.0	63.1	6.3	19.2
Bac Lieu	20.2	17.2	74.2	65.0	5.6	17.9
Ca Mau	20.4	19.4	74.9	66.2	4.7	14.4

Table A2.6: School attendance status of the population aged 15 and older by migration status and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Currently attending			Attended in the past			Never attended		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Ha Noi	26.1	23.8	47.1	71.7	75.7	52.7	2.2	0.5	0.3
Ha Giang	25.1	17.6	12.1	45.8	67.5	82.3	29.1	14.9	5.6
Cao Bang	25.3	16.0	9.4	59.4	77.4	87.9	15.3	6.5	2.7
Bac Kan	23.7	17.1	12.1	68.2	77.6	78.9	8.1	5.3	9.0
Tuyen Quang	23.7	15.8	16.5	70.5	77.9	78.3	5.8	6.3	5.3
Lao Cai	27.6	19.4	14.5	53.8	70.0	82.8	18.6	10.6	2.7
Dien Bien	28.9	23.7	17.8	43.7	58.2	65.9	27.3	18.1	16.3
Lai Chau	28.2	18.2	12.9	36.6	54.9	85.4	35.2	26.9	1.7
Son La	26.7	21.3	34.9	52.3	61.1	62.9	21.0	17.5	2.3
Yen Bai	24.2	15.6	13.9	64.9	76.8	80.9	10.9	7.6	5.2
Hoa Binh	23.3	15.9	23.0	73.7	83.4	75.9	2.9	0.7	1.0
Thai Nguyen	24.4	25.5	62.4	73.1	73.8	36.6	2.6	0.7	1.0
Lang Son	25.0	13.0	8.5	70.5	85.2	90.3	4.5	1.8	1.1
Quang Ninh	25.3	15.9	11.0	70.7	82.3	88.3	4.0	1.8	0.7
Bac Giang	25.3	16.1	14.3	72.1	81.3	83.6	2.7	2.6	2.1
Phu Tho	23.4	14.4	25.8	74.4	84.9	73.6	2.2	0.7	0.7
Vinh Phuc	25.6	23.2	48.0	72.4	76.5	51.6	2.1	0.3	0.4
Bac Ninh	26.8	20.7	30.1	70.8	79.1	69.7	2.5	0.2	0.2

Province	Currently attending				Attended in the past			Never attended		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant		Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Hai Duong	23.3	22.7	42.2		74.3	77.0	57.5	2.5	0.3	0.3
Hai Phong	24.4	20.9	33.3		73.4	78.5	65.8	2.2	0.6	0.9
Hung Yen	24.1	17.4	43.8		73.4	82.2	55.8	2.5	0.3	0.4
Thai Binh	22.9	19.1	18.1		75.1	80.4	81.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
Ha Nam	24.0	15.1	25.8		73.6	84.8	73.9	2.4	0.2	0.3
Nam Dinh	24.7	25.7	43.6		73.2	73.9	55.6	2.2	0.4	0.9
Ninh Binh	25.1	23.8	37.3		72.8	75.5	62.2	2.1	0.7	0.5
Thanh Hoa	25.1	24.2	10.3		71.2	74.3	89.0	3.7	1.6	0.7
Nghe An	27.4	35.1	48.1		69.3	63.0	51.2	3.2	1.9	0.5
Ha Tinh	29.6	26.3	15.3		68.2	73.1	84.0	2.2	0.5	0.6
Quang Binh	28.7	27.0	11.4		68.2	72.4	88.0	3.0	0.6	0.6
Quang Tri	31.0	21.8	14.9		62.2	74.5	83.2	6.9	3.7	1.9
Thua Thien -Hue	30.6	24.2	59.5		61.9	69.9	39.1	7.5	5.9	1.3
Da Nang	29.5	27.3	54.1		68.3	70.7	45.5	2.2	2.0	0.3
Quang Nam	27.5	19.3	28.1		69.1	79.7	71.1	3.4	1.0	0.8
Quang Ngai	27.3	16.8	30.8		67.1	81.1	68.1	5.6	2.1	1.2
Binh Dinh	28.1	25.9	36.3		68.8	72.0	62.9	3.1	2.1	0.8
Phu Yen	26.3	26.9	37.3		69.0	71.3	59.3	4.7	1.9	3.4
Khanh Hoa	26.1	25.4	40.2		68.6	72.7	58.9	5.3	1.9	0.9
Ninh Thuan	26.6	19.1	14.7		62.0	76.5	82.7	11.4	4.4	2.7

Province	Currently attending			Attended in the past			Never attended		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Binh Thuan	26.6	17.0	12.1	66.7	77.6	83.7	6.7	5.4	4.2
Kon Tum	31.5	24.6	18.7	56.9	68.3	79.9	11.6	7.1	1.4
Gia Lai	28.2	23.3	18.1	55.3	68.2	76.1	16.4	8.5	5.8
Dak Lak	31.7	28.2	21.8	61.8	63.2	72.3	6.5	8.6	5.9
Dak Nong	31.9	23.3	17.1	60.7	69.6	74.6	7.5	7.1	8.4
Lam Dong	29.6	28.0	25.6	65.3	69.4	71.8	5.2	2.6	2.6
Binh Phuoc	26.5	23.4	15.1	66.6	73.3	81.0	6.9	3.3	3.9
Tay Ninh	20.3	12.6	8.9	73.5	82.4	84.9	6.1	5.0	6.2
Binh Duong	22.1	21.9	8.2	75.0	76.5	89.7	2.9	1.6	2.1
Dong Nai	26.8	20.3	12.8	69.5	78.1	85.3	3.7	1.6	1.9
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	26.4	21.4	14.1	69.7	76.1	82.6	3.9	2.5	3.4
HCMC	23.9	19.8	21.9	73.7	78.6	77.2	2.5	1.6	0.9
Long An	22.6	18.7	6.9	73.6	79.6	89.8	3.9	1.8	3.3
Tien Giang	21.3	17.1	9.9	74.4	81.0	86.7	4.3	1.9	3.4
Ben Tre	21.4	15.0	9.4	74.1	82.7	87.3	4.5	2.3	3.3
Tra Vinh	20.2	20.6	15.5	69.4	73.7	78.2	10.4	5.7	6.3
Vinh Long	21.5	22.2	38.6	74.3	75.7	58.8	4.2	2.1	2.6
Dong Thap	21.1	20.4	16.2	71.9	75.4	78.3	7.0	4.3	5.6
An Giang	19.2	15.8	11.6	71.1	77.2	81.0	9.7	7.0	7.4
Kien Giang	21.4	14.9	12.1	70.8	79.6	81.3	7.8	5.5	6.6

Province	Currently attending			Attended in the past			Never attended		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Can Tho	20.9	22.3	45.1	73.9	75.5	53.4	5.2	2.3	1.5
Hau Giang	20.6	18.4	13.6	73.1	77.2	80.9	6.3	4.4	5.5
Soc Trang	19.8	17.3	10.6	69.2	76.7	84.5	11.0	6.1	4.9
Bac Lieu	19.9	21.6	18.6	73.2	74.1	77.2	7.0	4.3	4.2
Ca Mau	20.6	16.8	11.7	74.3	79.4	83.8	5.1	3.8	4.5

Table A2.7: Proportion of the population aged 5 and over currently attending school by age group, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Ha Noi	96.0	97.7	74.6	33.7	6.6	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ha Giang	84.2	75.8	35.3	4.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Cao Bang	88.0	87.7	53.6	6.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bac Kan	94.9	90.4	47.9	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Tuyen Quang	97.7	91.0	43.7	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Lao Cai	91.4	85.5	38.7	5.7	2.7	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Dien Bien	83.2	78.3	44.3	8.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Lai Chau	84.7	74.4	32.7	5.0	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Son La	87.9	82.5	43.9	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Yen Bai	92.2	87.8	41.2	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Hoa Binh	97.9	94.0	48.1	6.8	3.5	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Thai Nguyen	97.2	96.1	61.7	20.5	4.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Lang Son	97.2	93.6	50.2	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Quang Ninh	95.6	95.2	63.6	9.5	3.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Bac Giang	98.5	96.5	55.4	3.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Phu Tho	98.5	95.8	54.4	7.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
Vinh Phuc	97.9	97.7	65.9	13.1	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Bac Ninh	98.8	97.7	67.0	11.1	3.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Hai Duong	97.2	98.5	66.5	10.8	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Hai Phong	96.5	97.7	70.9	22.9	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hung Yen	96.1	97.3	63.8	13.6	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Thai Binh	97.4	98.4	69.3	8.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ha Nam	97.3	97.6	62.0	7.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nam Dinh	97.2	98.0	64.6	10.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ninh Binh	97.1	97.3	64.4	12.1	3.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Thanh Hoa	97.1	94.5	57.9	7.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Nghe An	97.0	94.3	58.5	15.0	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ha Tinh	98.2	97.1	71.0	9.0	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Quang Binh	97.2	94.2	54.8	8.0	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
Quang Tri	94.7	92.8	66.3	9.7	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Thua Thien - Hue	95.4	91.7	62.0	27.0	5.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Da Nang	97.4	97.0	77.6	44.4	7.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Quang Nam	96.7	95.8	62.3	9.5	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Quang Ngai	96.3	94.3	62.0	10.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Binh Dinh	97.3	95.4	64.5	14.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Phu Yen	95.0	90.9	51.5	11.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Khanh Hoa	95.4	88.7	54.4	16.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Ninh Thuan	89.7	80.1	45.0	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Binh Thuan	93.7	85.1	45.4	5.2	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Kon Tum	94.6	87.4	43.2	6.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Gia Lai	87.0	80.7	40.6	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Dak Lak	93.7	90.9	55.7	10.4	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0
Dak Nong	91.3	90.4	50.3	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Lam Dong	96.0	92.3	56.0	14.1	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Binh Phuoc	90.5	87.6	45.6	5.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
Tay Ninh	89.8	85.7	36.2	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Binh Duong	92.7	84.8	31.7	11.1	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dong Nai	94.7	92.5	52.0	12.4	2.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	91.4	91.4	57.4	12.5	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
HCMC	94.1	92.0	59.3	28.1	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Long An	93.8	89.7	46.9	7.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Tien Giang	94.7	90.3	45.7	5.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ben Tre	96.2	91.1	54.5	5.3	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tra Vinh	92.8	81.1	36.7	7.9	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0
Vinh Long	96.0	92.8	55.6	14.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Dong Thap	92.1	84.3	40.3	7.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
An Giang	88.3	77.9	32.4	6.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kien Giang	83.0	81.8	36.2	6.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Can Tho	91.3	85.2	46.9	21.2	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
Hau Giang	90.0	84.2	37.5	8.0	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
Soc Trang	86.5	77.9	32.7	6.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Bac Lieu	86.1	80.2	32.4	6.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ca Mau	83.3	79.6	33.8	6.9	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0

Table A2.8: Net enrolment rates at each level by urban-rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Primary school		Lower secondary school		Upper secondary school		Junior college/ University	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	98.2	97.7	96.0	93.1	85.0	74.5	64.8	29.6
Ha Giang	95.9	82.8	83.1	48.8	67.7	21.1	11.1	0.3
Cao Bang	97.3	88.7	91.5	67.4	79.2	46.6	3.5	0.9
Bac Kan	98.0	94.8	90.7	77.3	77.6	45.1	8.7	0.6
Tuyen Quang	98.3	96.5	93.5	80.8	85.7	47.9	5.9	1.6
Lao Cai	96.8	88.0	90.9	69.1	72.9	27.3	7.1	0.5
Dien Bien	97.4	81.3	91.1	56.3	76.2	26.9	16.3	1.5
Lai Chau	92.5	80.6	80.6	47.6	61.6	13.5	7.4	0.2
Son La	95.7	84.9	91.8	58.7	80.0	27.0	23.4	2.5
Yen Bai	97.5	91.7	93.2	74.2	75.8	36.5	11.5	1.0
Hoa Binh	98.6	95.8	95.8	85.2	85.5	48.3	27.6	1.9
Thai Nguyen	98.8	97.3	97.0	90.1	84.3	57.6	61.5	12.4
Lang Son	97.8	96.3	93.9	83.0	80.7	45.2	5.3	0.6
Quang Ninh	98.0	96.7	96.1	85.7	86.5	58.3	16.5	4.9
Bac Giang	98.2	97.6	95.0	91.4	80.6	62.5	6.4	1.8
Phu Tho	98.5	97.0	94.6	90.8	83.3	57.8	28.2	4.2
Vinh Phuc	97.5	97.3	94.6	92.2	81.1	71.8	36.4	5.5
Bac Ninh	98.9	98.5	94.3	94.4	77.1	76.2	27.6	11.8
Hai Duong	98.0	98.1	95.9	94.8	82.4	74.8	42.0	5.0
Hai Phong	97.8	98.0	94.3	93.8	80.8	75.7	45.8	13.3
Hung Yen	97.8	97.6	94.2	92.2	79.3	68.7	42.1	17.2
Thai Binh	97.5	97.9	96.5	94.7	91.3	78.1	39.7	7.9
Ha Nam	98.6	97.9	94.9	94.2	82.8	68.0	28.2	6.8
Nam Dinh	98.4	97.9	97.0	94.5	81.4	68.1	47.0	5.7
Ninh Binh	98.0	97.2	97.1	92.5	80.2	65.8	21.9	6.5
Thanh Hoa	97.1	95.3	93.4	87.0	84.0	61.8	26.8	5.0
Nghe An	97.3	95.5	92.9	87.8	80.0	57.8	54.4	5.6
Ha Tinh	97.9	97.6	95.7	92.9	83.1	74.0	23.9	2.2
Quang Binh	98.4	96.5	94.7	87.6	82.6	56.0	25.4	2.6
Quang Tri	97.8	93.5	91.7	83.7	77.9	66.1	13.6	1.4

Province	Primary school		Lower secondary school		Upper secondary school		Junior college/ University	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Thua Thien - Hue	97.2	97.0	87.1	83.3	67.3	55.9	49.6	9.3
Da Nang	98.5	98.7	93.8	94.4	76.1	69.3	53.4	17.5
Quang Nam	98.0	97.7	93.7	91.1	76.1	64.5	25.0	4.9
Quang Ngai	97.9	96.9	93.1	87.6	78.0	60.9	38.5	6.6
Binh Dinh	98.1	97.8	92.5	89.2	73.4	62.2	41.6	1.6
Phu Yen	98.3	96.2	91.5	82.3	67.2	50.3	30.0	5.3
Khanh Hoa	98.2	96.2	90.1	77.9	70.7	46.8	35.9	10.1
Ninh Thuan	96.1	89.4	78.7	62.5	58.7	37.6	3.8	0.8
Binh Thuan	95.9	96.7	77.6	77.1	53.3	45.2	4.4	1.7
Kon Tum	96.8	92.9	84.8	68.7	64.0	23.1	18.8	1.1
Gia Lai	95.4	85.0	85.2	54.8	64.2	28.2	6.1	0.3
Dak Lak	97.5	94.2	89.5	75.8	71.5	48.7	27.7	1.1
Dak Nong	96.4	93.2	88.0	69.1	65.4	39.9	3.4	0.7
Lam Dong	98.6	96.4	92.7	80.8	71.9	48.2	33.8	0.8
Binh Phuoc	97.6	94.6	87.4	71.3	62.8	41.3	5.2	1.2
Tay Ninh	96.8	96.1	86.9	74.0	62.5	36.9	4.7	1.8
Binh Duong	96.1	94.9	84.9	73.5	45.4	29.2	33.1	4.8
Dong Nai	97.9	96.7	90.4	83.8	62.9	52.2	27.0	5.8
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	96.5	97.0	83.8	84.2	60.8	56.5	19.7	6.3
HCMC	97.7	96.8	88.3	82.5	60.6	49.3	38.4	14.6
Long An	97.7	96.9	90.0	80.9	67.8	45.9	24.5	5.1
Tien Giang	98.1	97.4	92.4	83.1	67.8	47.1	21.4	4.1
Ben Tre	97.6	97.4	87.2	84.6	69.0	57.9	7.5	3.1
Tra Vinh	96.4	93.7	81.3	68.4	55.2	37.3	28.2	4.2
Vinh Long	98.3	97.5	90.2	85.7	72.8	57.7	39.9	12.1
Dong Thap	96.0	95.3	83.1	71.7	58.3	40.6	27.1	3.2
An Giang	93.7	91.7	73.5	61.2	45.5	28.4	14.4	2.8
Kien Giang	94.3	91.9	75.1	61.2	48.7	27.4	10.1	2.3
Can Tho	96.5	93.9	79.5	67.2	51.2	34.4	35.0	2.9
Hau Giang	93.9	94.9	73.9	67.4	49.0	32.0	17.3	4.1
Soc Trang	93.3	90.1	70.8	54.8	47.0	24.0	15.8	2.0
Bac Lieu	91.8	91.8	67.6	59.5	44.9	23.6	13.2	2.5
Ca Mau	92.6	90.7	75.9	55.8	51.1	21.9	9.6	2.7

Table A2.9: Net enrolment rates at each level by sex and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Primary		Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Junior college/ University	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ha Noi	97.8	97.9	93.4	94.9	75.1	81.3	42.9	44.1
Ha Giang	86.6	81.3	55.4	47.9	24.4	27.1	1.0	1.7
Cao Bang	90.9	88.5	70.0	71.3	46.1	57.1	0.8	1.8
Bac Kan	95.4	94.9	77.4	80.7	41.1	58.3	0.8	2.5
Tuyen Quang	96.5	96.9	80.8	83.2	45.1	59.3	1.5	2.5
Lao Cai	90.9	87.7	75.4	69.4	34.7	36.8	1.1	1.9
Dien Bien	85.5	80.0	66.6	52.7	34.5	32.0	2.4	3.8
Lai Chau	84.2	78.9	58.2	42.7	21.5	18.3	0.9	1.2
Son La	88.9	82.9	65.2	58.9	34.1	32.4	3.9	5.2
Yen Bai	93.8	91.3	77.6	76.1	39.3	45.2	1.8	2.5
Hoa Binh	96.2	96.2	84.7	88.5	48.2	57.7	3.7	5.1
Thai Nguyen	97.4	97.8	90.2	93.0	57.6	69.4	26.4	28.6
Lang Son	96.7	96.3	82.3	87.3	43.0	59.5	0.8	1.7
Quang Ninh	97.3	97.3	89.2	91.2	67.1	73.9	8.1	11.2
Bac Giang	97.6	97.7	90.7	92.7	58.6	69.7	1.9	2.4
Phu Tho	97.3	97.2	90.7	91.9	57.9	64.4	6.7	8.5
Vinh Phuc	97.6	97.1	92.2	93.3	71.1	76.2	14.1	15.2
Bac Ninh	98.5	98.7	93.8	95.0	72.7	80.1	13.1	18.4
Hai Duong	98.2	98.1	94.7	95.3	74.8	77.3	13.4	18.5
Hai Phong	97.9	98.0	93.1	95.0	76.3	79.2	29.0	28.7
Hung Yen	97.7	97.4	91.5	93.4	66.7	73.3	17.8	23.3
Thai Binh	97.6	98.2	94.3	95.5	77.9	80.6	9.7	12.3
Ha Nam	98.1	97.8	93.4	95.2	65.1	73.6	7.3	11.0
Nam Dinh	98.0	98.1	94.2	95.6	68.6	71.6	13.8	16.3
Ninh Binh	97.5	97.3	92.7	93.7	61.8	75.0	9.4	8.9
Thanh Hoa	95.6	95.4	86.8	88.3	60.2	67.4	6.2	7.7
Nghe An	95.8	95.6	87.5	89.0	56.0	64.5	12.5	17.8
Ha Tinh	97.5	97.8	92.9	93.6	71.1	79.6	5.0	7.3
Quang Binh	96.7	96.7	88.1	88.9	54.8	64.4	4.1	7.9
Quang Tri	94.7	94.4	84.7	86.7	65.4	73.8	3.8	6.6

Province	Primary		Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Junior college/ University	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Thua Thien - Hue	96.9	97.1	83.2	85.9	54.7	65.2	25.0	31.5
Da Nang	98.5	98.5	92.3	95.7	70.3	80.4	50.3	50.8
Quang Nam	97.6	98.0	90.0	93.2	60.7	72.6	6.8	10.8
Quang Ngai	96.9	97.2	87.2	89.5	58.7	68.0	8.8	13.9
Binh Dinh	97.8	98.0	88.8	91.2	60.2	70.0	14.2	18.4
Phu Yen	96.4	96.8	82.6	85.7	47.9	59.8	11.7	10.7
Khanh Hoa	96.6	97.2	79.7	84.8	48.9	62.5	15.9	24.2
Ninh Thuan	90.5	92.8	63.7	72.3	38.7	52.6	0.9	2.7
Binh Thuan	96.0	96.9	73.3	81.6	41.7	55.6	1.9	3.7
Kon Tum	93.6	94.4	70.4	77.5	33.4	42.6	5.6	8.2
Gia Lai	86.3	88.8	60.1	65.7	34.7	43.5	1.0	2.4
Dak Lak	94.3	95.4	75.3	81.9	46.8	60.6	6.1	8.8
Dak Nong	93.4	93.7	69.2	74.5	39.3	49.4	0.8	1.4
Lam Dong	96.9	97.4	81.5	88.2	49.9	63.5	11.7	17.5
Binh Phuoc	94.8	95.3	70.8	76.7	38.7	51.0	1.6	2.0
Tay Ninh	96.0	96.4	74.1	77.9	36.7	45.1	1.7	2.6
Binh Duong	95.1	95.5	76.7	77.3	33.5	33.3	14.2	12.1
Dong Nai	97.0	97.1	83.2	88.1	50.9	59.5	12.6	14.2
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	96.7	96.8	82.1	86.2	52.9	64.4	11.0	15.4
HCMC	97.5	97.6	86.4	88.2	57.9	59.3	35.7	34.4
Long An	96.9	97.1	80.3	84.6	43.7	55.7	7.2	9.8
Tien Giang	97.5	97.5	81.7	87.1	43.2	56.8	5.5	7.7
Ben Tre	97.5	97.3	82.0	87.9	51.3	67.2	3.2	3.9
Tra Vinh	93.3	94.8	68.1	72.6	37.6	41.7	7.2	9.1
Vinh Long	97.4	97.7	84.4	88.4	55.1	65.3	18.6	15.7
Dong Thap	95.1	95.8	71.1	76.1	39.6	47.6	7.3	8.5
An Giang	91.7	92.9	62.6	66.3	29.9	36.3	5.6	6.4
Kien Giang	92.2	92.9	63.1	66.3	30.8	35.0	3.8	4.7
Can Tho	95.1	96.0	72.2	77.2	41.0	48.8	24.1	26.6
Hau Giang	94.6	94.8	65.1	72.3	32.1	39.1	6.0	7.4
Soc Trang	90.1	91.2	55.3	59.9	25.3	31.0	4.2	5.0
Bac Lieu	91.6	92.0	61.0	61.9	28.4	28.9	4.5	5.5
Ca Mau	91.3	90.7	59.5	60.0	27.0	28.0	3.9	4.1

Table A2.10: Dropout rates of the population aged 5–18 years by urban-rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Total	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	25.7	16.2	27.9
Ha Giang	7.8	4.6	9.6
Cao Bang	20.1	10.2	21.1
Bac Kan	14.6	7.7	15.7
Tuyen Quang	17.8	7.8	19.3
Lao Cai	19.6	6.1	21.1
Dien Bien	18.9	8.4	20.9
Lai Chau	14.1	5.6	15.1
Son La	16.5	10.7	17.2
Yen Bai	16.3	7.3	17.4
Hoa Binh	18.6	8.5	20.3
Thai Nguyen	17.3	5.1	19.2
Lang Son	12.9	4.6	15.2
Quang Ninh	17.1	7.5	19.0
Bac Giang	10.7	4.9	15.1
Phu Tho	13.5	6.7	14.2
Vinh Phuc	14.9	5.7	16.3
Bac Ninh	10.0	6.4	10.9
Hai Duong	9.5	8.4	9.8
Hai Phong	9.5	6.8	10.1
Hung Yen	8.9	6.9	10.5
Thai Binh	11.3	8.1	11.7
Ha Nam	8.1	3.3	8.6
Nam Dinh	11.5	6.8	12.0
Ninh Binh	10.3	6.2	11.1
Thanh Hoa	11.8	4.8	13.2
Nghe An	14.7	6.3	15.5
Ha Tinh	14.4	7.5	15.2
Quang Binh	8.9	6.1	9.3
Quang Tri	15.5	6.8	16.7
Thua Thien Hue	10.5	8.1	11.3

Province	Total	Urban	Rural
Da Nang	13.4	11.7	14.2
Quang Nam	7.9	7.6	9.6
Quang Ngai	11.8	7.9	12.5
Binh Dinh	12.9	6.6	13.9
Phu Yen	11.6	9.0	12.4
Khanh Hoa	16.5	10.4	18.0
Ninh Thuan	16.7	10.3	20.1
Binh Thuan	19.5	16.0	21.3
Kon Tum	20.1	18.9	20.8
Gia Lai	17.6	12.9	19.8
Dak Lak	18.4	11.3	20.9
Dak Nong	14.3	9.7	15.4
Lam Dong	14.5	10.0	15.2
Binh Phuoc	13.9	9.1	16.4
Tay Ninh	17.9	11.9	18.9
Binh Duong	23.5	14.4	25.1
Dong Nai	30.8	20.5	35.1
Ba Ria Vung Tau	15.9	12.8	17.1
HCMC	14.3	14.2	14.4
Long An	15.4	14.5	19.5
Tien Giang	18.0	11.1	19.3
Ben Tre	17.2	11.0	18.1
Tra Vinh	14.5	11.5	14.8
Vinh Long	24.0	16.5	25.2
Dong Thap	14.4	9.6	15.2
An Giang	22.0	15.2	23.3
Kien Giang	25.9	21.0	27.7
Can Tho	24.1	18.3	26.0
Hau Giang	21.1	18.3	25.7
Soc Trang	23.0	18.3	24.1
Bac Lieu	25.8	18.3	27.3
Ca Mau	26.2	19.9	28.2

Table A2.11: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
Ha Noi	14.3	18.3	23.8	41.6
Ha Giang	27.3	20.2	13.3	10.7
Cao Bang	23.7	24.0	17.5	20.1
Bac Kan	22.8	28.4	22.6	18.2
Tuyen Quang	22.3	27.5	23.7	20.7
Lao Cai	25.5	23.1	18.4	15.0
Dien Bien	27.4	21.3	13.4	11.1
Lai Chau	31.3	17.6	9.3	8.5
Son La	28.2	23.9	14.6	12.7
Yen Bai	22.3	25.6	23.7	17.7
Hoa Binh	21.5	29.6	25.4	20.7
Thai Nguyen	17.8	26.8	27.1	25.9
Lang Son	25.7	30.9	21.3	17.8
Quang Ninh	18.6	20.8	22.8	33.9
Bac Giang	19.8	29.4	30.4	17.8
Phu Tho	17.5	22.4	33.8	24.2
Vinh Phuc	17.5	24.8	32.1	23.7
Bac Ninh	18.0	25.0	31.7	23.0
Hai Duong	15.4	14.8	43.3	24.2
Hai Phong	13.9	18.1	32.5	33.3
Hung Yen	16.1	18.2	38.5	24.7
Thai Binh	16.8	15.5	45.8	20.0
Ha Nam	17.3	19.3	42.5	18.6
Nam Dinh	17.5	20.8	41.1	18.5
Ninh Binh	16.2	19.1	38.7	23.9
Thanh Hoa	18.6	25.3	31.6	20.8
Nghe An	17.9	23.5	32.5	23.0
Ha Tinh	18.2	22.3	35.8	21.6
Quang Binh	20.0	26.2	30.6	20.2
Quang Tri	23.6	27.8	24.6	17.4

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education	Proportion with completed primary education	Proportion with completed lower secondary education	Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education
Thua Thien - Hue	26.1	31.7	16.6	18.3
Da Nang	16.1	22.2	21.4	38.4
Quang Nam	25.6	32.2	23.8	15.1
Quang Ngai	24.5	32.7	23.5	13.8
Binh Dinh	25.1	35.2	22.3	14.5
Phu Yen	26.4	34.3	20.2	14.5
Khanh Hoa	24.2	32.0	20.1	18.8
Ninh Thuan	30.8	31.2	14.1	12.9
Binh Thuan	29.9	36.3	16.3	11.0
Kon Tum	29.1	28.9	17.4	13.6
Gia Lai	28.3	28.3	16.9	10.6
Dak Lak	24.7	31.6	22.7	14.4
Dak Nong	27.3	32.6	21.8	10.8
Lam Dong	22.6	32.8	22.9	16.9
Binh Phuoc	27.0	34.0	19.0	13.3
Tay Ninh	29.4	36.8	16.3	11.3
Binh Duong	18.7	30.5	24.5	23.8
Dong Nai	21.6	31.0	22.6	21.4
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	23.8	32.6	19.2	20.6
HCMC	16.3	26.0	20.9	34.7
Long An	30.6	37.7	16.5	11.4
Tien Giang	30.8	36.8	16.3	11.9
Ben Tre	33.8	36.0	15.6	10.2
Tra Vinh	32.3	33.6	13.7	10.2
Vinh Long	29.3	35.7	16.7	14.2
Dong Thap	33.1	36.4	14.1	9.5
An Giang	37.0	32.2	11.8	9.5
Kien Giang	34.0	35.3	13.8	9.2
Can Tho	28.7	32.8	14.9	18.7
Hau Giang	33.0	38.0	14.0	8.8
Soc Trang	34.8	34.1	12.2	8.1
Bac Lieu	32.7	37.4	13.2	9.8
Ca Mau	33.3	39.2	14.3	8.2

Table A2.12: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by sex and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ha Noi	13.2	15.3	18.0	18.7	23.5	24.0	44.4	39.0
Ha Giang	30.5	24.2	23.1	17.4	15.2	11.4	11.3	10.1
Cao Bang	25.1	22.4	26.3	21.8	18.3	16.7	19.9	20.4
Bac Kan	23.4	22.3	29.6	27.1	22.8	22.4	18.7	17.7
Tuyen Quang	22.0	22.6	28.2	26.9	24.5	23.0	21.8	19.5
Lao Cai	26.6	24.5	24.6	21.6	20.0	16.9	16.5	13.5
Dien Bien	28.8	25.9	25.6	17.1	16.6	10.2	12.6	9.6
Lai Chau	35.1	27.3	21.8	13.3	11.5	7.0	9.7	7.2
Son La	28.7	27.6	27.5	20.2	17.8	11.5	14.8	10.6
Yen Bai	22.5	22.1	26.5	24.7	24.9	22.5	19.3	16.0
Hoa Binh	20.4	22.6	29.1	30.1	26.7	24.1	22.2	19.2
Thai Nguyen	16.9	18.6	26.4	27.2	26.9	27.3	28.3	23.5
Lang Son	26.1	25.3	31.8	30.0	21.5	21.1	18.2	17.4
Quang Ninh	17.9	19.4	20.3	21.4	21.3	24.4	38.2	29.5
Bac Giang	18.3	21.3	28.7	30.0	31.2	29.7	20.5	15.1
Phu Tho	16.1	18.8	22.2	22.5	33.1	34.4	27.4	21.2
Vinh Phuc	15.5	19.4	23.7	25.8	31.7	32.4	28.0	19.6

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bac Ninh	16.3	19.5	23.8	26.1	31.4	32.0	27.6	18.7
Hai Duong	13.8	16.9	15.0	14.6	41.7	44.7	28.5	20.1
Hai Phong	12.7	15.2	17.9	18.4	31.4	33.7	37.0	29.8
Hung Yen	14.5	17.7	18.5	18.0	38.2	38.8	27.6	22.0
Thai Binh	14.7	18.7	15.3	15.7	45.8	45.8	23.4	17.0
Ha Nam	15.2	19.4	19.2	19.3	42.5	42.4	22.0	15.4
Nam Dinh	15.3	19.5	20.4	21.2	41.7	40.6	21.6	15.6
Ninh Binh	14.4	18.0	19.0	19.2	38.0	39.5	27.6	20.4
Thanh Hoa	17.1	20.0	25.5	25.2	32.4	30.9	23.0	18.8
Nghe An	16.5	19.2	23.6	23.4	32.4	32.6	25.6	20.5
Ha Tinh	16.4	20.0	22.0	22.5	35.5	36.1	24.9	18.3
Quang Binh	18.6	21.4	26.2	26.3	30.4	30.8	23.1	17.4
Quang Tri	20.7	26.4	27.8	27.8	27.1	22.1	20.6	14.2
Thua Thien - Hue	23.4	28.8	33.1	30.4	19.1	14.2	20.5	16.2
Da Nang	14.2	17.9	21.7	22.7	21.5	21.2	41.5	35.3
Quang Nam	21.2	29.8	33.0	31.5	26.2	21.5	17.6	12.8
Quang Ngai	21.1	27.8	33.4	32.0	25.5	21.6	16.4	11.2
Binh Dinh	20.9	29.1	35.3	35.1	24.2	20.5	18.0	11.1
Phu Yen	23.3	29.5	35.0	33.6	22.1	18.4	16.6	12.5
Khanh Hoa	22.3	25.9	32.4	31.6	21.1	19.1	20.4	17.2

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ninh Thuan	29.0	32.5	31.9	30.6	14.8	13.4	15.0	10.9
Binh Thuan	27.6	32.2	37.1	35.5	17.4	15.2	12.3	9.6
Kon Tum	29.2	29.1	30.1	27.7	18.6	16.2	14.9	12.3
Gia Lai	28.8	27.8	29.5	27.1	17.8	16.1	12.1	9.0
Dak Lak	24.2	25.3	31.7	31.6	23.2	22.1	16.0	12.9
Dak Nong	26.9	27.8	32.4	32.8	22.9	20.5	12.2	9.3
Lam Dong	21.6	23.5	33.2	32.3	23.6	22.1	18.2	15.7
Binh Phuoc	26.4	27.7	33.9	34.0	19.6	18.5	15.1	11.5
Tay Ninh	27.8	31.1	37.3	36.3	17.2	15.5	12.8	9.9
Binh Duong	17.9	19.4	30.1	30.8	23.3	25.7	26.8	21.1
Dong Nai	20.4	22.8	30.7	31.4	22.5	22.6	24.1	18.9
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	21.8	25.8	31.9	33.2	19.8	18.6	23.4	17.9
HCMC	15.3	17.3	24.6	27.3	20.5	21.2	38.1	31.6
Long An	27.9	33.3	39.2	36.3	17.6	15.5	12.7	10.0
Tien Giang	27.6	33.8	37.8	35.9	18.2	14.6	13.7	10.3
Ben Tre	30.8	36.8	37.5	34.6	17.5	13.7	11.3	9.1
Tra Vinh	30.1	34.5	34.7	32.6	16.0	11.6	12.1	8.3
Vinh Long	26.4	32.1	35.9	35.4	18.5	15.0	16.3	12.2
Dong Thap	30.5	35.7	37.5	35.4	15.6	12.7	11.1	7.8
An Giang	34.8	39.2	33.4	31.0	12.8	10.7	11.2	7.8

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kien Giang	31.3	36.7	35.6	34.9	15.6	12.0	11.2	7.2
Can Tho	27.3	30.1	32.7	32.8	15.4	14.4	20.8	16.7
Hau Giang	30.1	35.9	38.4	37.6	16.1	11.8	10.7	6.9
Soc Trang	33.0	36.7	34.8	33.5	13.9	10.5	9.6	6.5
Bac Lieu	29.9	35.5	37.1	37.8	15.1	11.3	12.0	7.6
Ca Mau	30.4	36.3	38.5	39.9	16.8	11.7	10.1	6.3

Table A2.13: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by urban-rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	10.5	16.9	11.6	23.0	15.7	29.4	61.2	28.0
Ha Giang	17.4	28.7	17.8	20.6	18.6	12.6	39.5	6.6
Cao Bang	14.1	25.8	19.1	25.0	18.2	17.3	44.8	14.9
Bac Kan	13.8	24.6	19.7	30.0	21.5	22.8	43.1	13.4
Tuyen Quang	13.6	23.6	13.9	29.6	20.7	24.2	50.3	16.3
Lao Cai	16.1	28.2	17.4	24.7	22.2	17.4	41.8	7.6
Dien Bien	17.0	29.3	17.8	22.0	19.7	12.2	41.3	5.4
Lai Chau	19.6	33.3	19.6	17.3	19.7	7.5	30.9	4.6
Son La	16.3	30.1	18.4	24.8	18.8	13.9	43.3	7.5
Yen Bai	14.9	24.1	18.7	27.2	19.7	24.6	44.1	11.4
Hoa Binh	13.5	22.9	15.0	32.2	17.6	26.8	53.0	14.9
Thai Nguyen	11.4	20.0	13.2	31.5	19.0	29.9	55.2	15.8
Lang Son	14.2	28.5	20.6	33.3	21.2	21.3	42.5	11.9
Quang Ninh	12.8	24.5	14.7	27.1	20.1	25.5	50.9	16.8
Bac Giang	14.5	20.4	18.9	30.5	22.0	31.3	43.3	15.1
Phu Tho	12.8	18.4	12.9	24.1	21.9	36.0	51.4	19.1
Vinh Phuc	14.3	18.4	17.6	26.8	25.2	34.1	41.4	18.6
Bac Ninh	16.1	18.6	20.8	26.3	26.4	33.3	35.0	19.4

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Hai Duong	12.4	16.2	12.4	15.4	28.0	46.8	45.6	19.2
Hai Phong	11.8	15.8	15.5	20.4	24.9	39.1	46.6	22.1
Hung Yen	14.3	16.4	14.9	18.7	28.1	39.9	40.9	22.5
Thai Binh	12.0	17.3	11.9	15.9	27.4	47.8	47.3	17.1
Ha Nam	13.8	17.7	14.9	19.7	27.1	44.1	42.9	16.0
Nam Dinh	13.5	18.3	15.4	22.0	29.5	43.6	40.1	13.9
Ninh Binh	12.6	17.0	13.4	20.4	25.9	41.5	46.5	19.1
Thanh Hoa	13.1	19.3	16.3	26.4	20.7	32.9	48.2	17.7
Nghe An	11.1	18.9	13.4	25.0	21.3	34.1	53.3	18.6
Ha Tinh	14.9	18.8	16.5	23.3	25.4	37.6	42.0	18.0
Quang Binh	13.2	21.2	15.2	28.2	25.4	31.5	44.7	15.9
Quang Tri	18.0	25.7	24.3	29.1	23.7	24.9	31.4	12.0
Thua Thien - Hue	18.7	30.4	26.7	34.6	17.0	16.4	32.2	10.4
Da Nang	15.0	23.5	20.9	30.5	20.8	25.5	41.5	17.8
Quang Nam	19.5	27.0	27.2	33.3	23.1	24.0	28.2	12.1
Quang Ngai	17.2	25.7	25.2	34.0	23.6	23.5	31.5	10.7
Binh Dinh	18.0	27.8	26.8	38.4	22.8	22.0	30.4	8.3
Phu Yen	19.5	28.3	28.8	35.9	19.8	20.3	29.8	10.3
Khanh Hoa	18.4	28.0	27.1	35.2	21.7	19.0	30.2	11.2

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Ninh Thuan	25.3	33.9	32.2	30.7	17.7	12.0	20.1	8.8
Binh Thuan	27.4	31.5	34.5	37.5	16.9	15.9	15.5	7.9
Kon Tum	21.0	33.4	27.7	29.5	22.8	14.5	24.2	8.0
Gia Lai	20.5	31.5	28.6	28.2	23.4	14.3	22.9	5.5
Dak Lak	17.4	26.8	26.4	33.2	23.2	22.5	30.5	9.7
Dak Nong	18.6	28.9	25.6	33.8	27.2	20.8	26.0	8.1
Lam Dong	17.4	25.8	27.9	35.8	24.0	22.2	29.0	9.4
Binh Phuoc	19.7	28.5	31.6	34.5	21.8	18.5	24.3	11.0
Tay Ninh	21.9	30.8	32.7	37.6	19.0	15.8	22.6	9.2
Binh Duong	17.7	19.1	27.5	31.7	21.7	25.7	30.7	20.8
Dong Nai	15.3	24.7	23.4	34.8	24.4	21.7	34.4	15.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	21.4	26.2	28.5	36.6	18.0	20.4	28.6	12.7
HCMC	15.0	23.1	24.6	33.2	20.8	21.2	37.7	19.4
Long An	20.4	32.8	31.8	39.0	20.8	15.6	24.5	8.5
Tien Giang	19.8	32.5	29.7	38.0	20.1	15.7	27.9	9.4
Ben Tre	23.0	35.1	30.5	36.6	19.4	15.1	23.5	8.7
Tra Vinh	22.8	34.0	31.3	34.0	17.0	13.1	23.2	7.8
Vinh Long	19.5	31.1	27.7	37.1	17.6	16.5	32.5	10.9
Dong Thap	24.3	34.9	32.9	37.2	17.2	13.5	20.7	7.1
An Giang	29.0	40.2	32.2	32.2	15.0	10.4	17.1	6.4

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Kien Giang	26.8	36.6	33.1	36.1	16.1	12.9	18.3	5.9
Can Tho	24.3	37.3	31.0	36.3	15.8	13.2	25.0	6.7
Hau Giang	27.3	34.4	35.1	38.7	15.7	13.5	16.4	7.0
Soc Trang	25.8	37.0	32.4	34.6	16.6	11.1	18.8	5.5
Bac Lieu	26.1	35.1	31.6	39.5	14.7	12.6	20.8	5.9
Ca Mau	23.6	35.8	34.3	40.4	17.9	13.3	20.5	5.1

Table A2.14: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by ethnicity and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Ha Noi	14.3	14.2	18.3	24.4	23.8	25.2	41.7	34.1
Ha Giang	15.1	29.1	20.8	20.1	23.4	11.9	39.4	6.5
Cao Bang	10.5	24.5	20.2	24.2	23.0	17.2	44.6	18.8
Bac Kan	14.4	24.1	26.0	28.7	25.1	22.2	32.6	16.0
Tuyen Quang	17.4	26.3	25.0	29.6	27.3	20.8	28.1	14.5
Lao Cai	16.5	30.8	23.1	23.1	26.4	13.8	32.5	4.8
Dien Bien	15.1	30.3	19.3	21.8	25.9	10.4	38.5	4.4
Lai Chau	13.2	34.3	20.0	17.2	24.5	6.7	40.8	3.1
Son La	15.6	30.8	20.0	24.7	22.9	12.9	40.1	7.0
Yen Bai	16.2	27.5	24.3	26.7	29.2	19.0	28.4	8.4
Hoa Binh	15.1	24.1	20.2	33.4	23.5	26.1	39.7	13.0
Thai Nguyen	16.0	22.6	25.4	30.6	27.8	25.1	28.8	18.2
Lang Son	16.4	27.6	25.6	32.0	24.5	20.6	31.8	14.9
Quang Ninh	16.8	31.7	20.2	25.5	23.7	16.5	37.1	11.5
Bac Giang	18.3	30.8	28.7	34.1	31.8	20.5	19.1	8.7
Phu Tho	16.4	23.5	20.5	33.1	34.6	28.9	26.6	10.8
Vinh Phuc	17.2	26.7	24.3	39.3	32.6	17.9	24.1	13.6
Bac Ninh	18.0	9.8	25.0	13.2	31.7	18.9	22.9	57.3

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Hai Duong	15.4	18.5	14.8	26.6	43.3	31.7	24.2	21.2
Hai Phong	13.9	9.2	18.2	13.7	32.6	22.6	33.3	53.0
Hung Yen	16.1	8.7	18.2	10.7	38.5	26.2	24.7	53.6
Thai Binh	16.8	14.1	15.5	15.1	45.8	41.4	20.0	27.9
Ha Nam	17.3	8.4	19.3	17.1	42.5	37.4	18.6	37.2
Nam Dinh	17.5	14.2	20.8	24.3	41.1	27.3	18.5	30.3
Ninh Binh	16.0	22.3	18.8	28.2	38.8	35.3	24.3	12.2
Thanh Hoa	17.2	25.3	23.3	34.9	33.5	22.8	23.2	9.7
Nghe An	16.1	28.3	21.6	34.6	35.0	18.0	25.7	8.0
Ha Tinh	18.2	15.3	22.3	31.4	35.8	34.0	21.6	16.8
Quang Binh	19.1	45.4	26.4	22.3	31.5	6.1	20.8	3.2
Quang Tri	21.8	37.1	29.0	18.9	26.6	9.0	19.2	3.7
Thua Thien - Hue	25.8	33.6	32.0	26.3	16.7	14.3	18.8	9.1
Da Nang	16.1	10.3	22.2	20.5	21.4	23.6	38.3	43.0
Quang Nam	24.4	41.0	32.5	28.2	24.9	10.8	16.0	4.8
Quang Ngai	23.0	34.7	33.8	25.0	25.7	8.5	15.3	3.0
Binh Dinh	24.7	37.3	35.4	27.8	22.6	9.8	14.7	4.7
Phu Yen	26.1	31.7	35.0	22.8	20.9	8.6	15.2	3.8
Khanh Hoa	23.3	39.2	32.6	21.8	20.9	7.1	19.7	4.0

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Ninh Thuan	29.5	35.7	33.8	21.6	15.5	8.5	14.7	6.1
Binh Thuan	29.2	36.9	37.0	28.7	17.0	8.6	11.5	4.7
Kon Tum	18.9	39.0	30.3	27.6	25.7	9.4	23.9	3.7
Gia Lai	21.6	36.6	33.8	21.6	25.5	6.5	17.5	2.1
Dak Lak	20.5	34.7	32.3	30.1	27.2	12.0	18.4	5.1
Dak Nong	21.4	39.5	35.1	27.4	27.6	9.5	14.3	3.5
Lam Dong	19.7	34.3	33.2	31.0	25.6	11.6	19.8	5.2
Binh Phuoc	24.5	38.9	35.6	26.5	21.5	7.6	15.4	3.3
Tay Ninh	29.4	30.7	37.0	22.3	16.4	9.9	11.5	4.3
Binh Duong	18.9	14.8	30.6	27.5	24.3	29.4	23.8	23.7
Dong Nai	20.8	32.0	30.9	32.3	23.1	15.9	22.4	8.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	23.5	32.8	32.5	33.2	19.4	12.8	21.1	8.1
HCMC	15.7	25.5	25.5	33.5	21.2	15.8	35.8	18.1
Long An	30.6	25.9	37.7	38.1	16.5	18.7	11.4	11.7
Tien Giang	30.8	23.4	36.8	34.5	16.3	20.8	11.9	16.1
Ben Tre	33.9	23.2	36.0	33.8	15.5	22.5	10.2	15.3
Tra Vinh	31.5	34.1	35.1	30.3	15.4	10.1	12.4	5.2
Vinh Long	29.0	39.3	35.9	28.1	16.8	11.3	14.5	7.6
Dong Thap	33.1	23.8	36.4	36.6	14.1	14.7	9.4	17.4

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education		Proportion with completed primary education		Proportion with completed lower secondary education		Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
An Giang	37.3	29.8	32.6	23.8	12.0	7.7	9.7	5.2
Kien Giang	33.5	37.0	36.1	30.5	14.4	10.2	9.8	5.7
Can Tho	28.8	25.7	32.9	29.1	14.9	14.2	18.6	22.6
Hau Giang	32.9	36.1	38.2	32.1	14.1	9.8	8.9	6.7
Soc Trang	34.1	36.1	36.0	30.7	13.8	9.2	9.8	4.8
Bac Lieu	32.6	33.9	38.1	31.6	13.6	9.7	10.1	6.9
Ca Mau	33.3	35.1	39.4	32.6	14.4	10.7	8.3	7.1

Table A2.15: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by migration status and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant
Ha Noi	33.9	21.5	21.6	39.2	39.0	36.9	14.1	16.4	18.9	7.7	19.4	18.2
Ha Giang	15.6	7.2	2.4	20.1	6.8	4.6	25.5	11.8	11.5	36.6	73.8	81.2
Cao Bang	28.0	11.8	10.2	20.6	11.8	13.0	13.2	14.2	21.5	9.2	47.3	49.8
Bac Kan	24.6	10.8	6.5	24.5	12.8	18.0	17.4	14.2	25.2	18.2	55.7	47.7
Tuyen Quang	23.5	12.7	17.4	29.2	16.7	18.1	22.8	19.9	19.2	16.4	45.4	36.4
Lao Cai	22.8	13.9	11.8	28.1	17.6	15.1	23.9	19.9	23.3	19.4	42.3	44.5
Dien Bien	26.4	13.1	8.2	23.6	14.1	15.4	18.3	19.8	24.6	13.2	42.5	49.2
Lai Chau	28.1	14.1	13.3	21.8	12.6	12.3	13.3	11.2	22.6	9.4	44.0	35.5
Son La	33.0	17.4	6.5	18.1	15.1	10.5	8.6	11.3	20.9	5.1	29.3	60.5
Yen Bai	28.7	24.5	7.3	24.2	21.2	10.7	14.6	15.9	16.8	11.5	20.8	62.9
Hoa Binh	22.8	10.9	9.5	26.0	15.4	16.5	23.7	22.8	22.9	16.5	43.3	46.0
Thai Nguyen	22.1	8.7	6.4	30.3	16.0	12.3	25.4	26.8	21.5	19.3	47.8	58.8
Lang Son	18.7	6.5	3.6	27.9	14.4	7.1	27.8	22.4	11.7	23.1	56.0	76.7
Quang Ninh	26.4	11.0	10.1	31.3	20.0	22.9	21.1	23.8	27.8	16.7	43.4	38.2
Bac Giang	19.3	9.3	5.8	21.5	12.1	9.7	22.9	17.5	25.1	32.3	59.4	58.7
Phu Tho	20.1	12.8	8.7	29.8	17.5	17.9	30.6	25.4	23.3	16.8	41.7	48.2

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant
Vinh Phuc	17.9	6.5	6.4	22.8	11.4	9.2	34.0	27.5	24.9	23.0	54.0	58.8
Bac Ninh	18.2	3.8	2.5	25.7	8.5	4.7	32.8	22.0	11.9	21.2	65.4	80.5
Hai Duong	18.8	5.4	3.0	26.0	10.5	7.5	32.3	21.5	20.1	20.5	62.4	69.2
Hai Phong	16.2	3.6	3.2	15.4	4.9	4.8	44.3	29.2	20.1	21.6	62.0	71.5
Hung Yen	14.7	6.6	3.9	19.1	8.6	6.6	33.5	23.5	20.7	30.5	60.6	68.0
Thai Binh	16.8	4.0	2.8	18.9	6.1	4.3	39.5	27.6	15.2	22.3	62.0	77.3
Ha Nam	17.1	6.0	7.1	15.8	5.3	6.7	46.2	29.8	35.7	19.0	58.5	50.0
Nam Dinh	17.7	7.1	4.6	19.6	8.7	6.0	42.7	35.2	28.7	17.6	48.8	60.4
Ninh Binh	17.9	6.5	6.2	21.3	7.5	7.4	41.6	31.3	19.9	17.0	54.4	65.7
Thanh Hoa	16.6	7.1	5.4	19.6	9.9	7.0	39.4	26.8	22.5	22.3	55.5	64.6
Nghe An	19.0	7.8	6.7	25.8	11.7	15.8	32.0	20.3	25.9	19.5	58.7	50.8
Ha Tinh	18.4	9.9	4.6	24.2	11.5	7.2	33.2	18.1	17.9	21.0	58.6	70.0
Quang Binh	18.7	6.4	8.2	22.8	7.9	13.0	36.2	22.4	28.0	20.1	62.7	50.2
Quang Tri	20.5	7.5	6.6	26.7	10.6	15.2	30.9	18.3	30.2	18.8	63.0	47.4
Thua Thien - Hue	24.2	9.6	11.8	28.3	14.2	18.8	24.6	20.7	27.6	16.1	51.9	39.9
Da Nang	27.2	17.0	6.2	32.7	24.7	11.5	16.9	13.4	11.0	15.8	39.1	69.9
Quang Nam	18.0	14.4	3.4	24.4	19.2	7.9	22.7	19.4	13.1	32.7	45.0	75.3

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant
Quang Ngai	26.3	8.5	8.1	32.8	16.3	18.4	23.7	28.5	24.0	13.8	45.8	48.8
Binh Dinh	24.9	8.6	9.4	33.1	21.2	19.0	23.5	26.5	20.9	12.9	41.7	49.5
Phu Yen	25.9	10.8	8.6	36.0	22.6	17.0	22.4	21.5	17.4	12.6	43.0	56.2
Khanh Hoa	27.0	10.8	13.1	34.7	24.3	22.7	20.3	19.5	17.3	13.3	43.6	43.7
Ninh Thuan	25.1	13.3	8.0	32.8	23.0	17.1	20.2	20.3	15.7	16.7	41.4	58.3
Binh Thuan	31.4	18.5	14.5	31.4	27.7	25.8	13.9	17.3	20.7	12.0	32.2	36.3
Kon Tum	30.2	22.3	20.7	36.5	31.3	31.6	16.2	17.0	19.5	10.4	23.9	24.1
Gia Lai	30.4	19.9	13.5	29.3	22.8	26.3	17.1	15.7	24.5	11.5	34.5	34.3
Dak Lak	29.1	15.8	17.6	28.4	24.0	28.0	16.5	19.2	27.7	9.6	32.5	20.9
Dak Nong	25.3	17.2	15.9	32.3	21.3	23.8	22.8	18.7	24.2	13.1	34.3	30.2
Lam Dong	28.1	24.8	20.4	33.1	32.0	28.4	21.7	19.5	23.0	9.6	16.7	19.9
Binh Phuoc	23.6	14.8	10.7	33.7	23.9	23.8	22.8	21.8	26.0	14.8	37.0	36.9
Tay Ninh	27.7	19.2	17.7	34.3	28.9	31.7	18.8	20.1	23.6	12.3	28.4	23.1
Binh Duong	29.9	22.2	19.4	36.9	34.9	35.4	16.1	18.8	22.9	11.0	19.1	16.1
Dong Nai	23.6	14.8	11.0	32.3	24.2	28.1	19.8	22.3	32.4	21.4	37.2	26.5
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	23.5	13.4	10.6	32.4	21.0	24.7	21.5	22.7	31.0	18.9	41.3	31.7
HCMC	24.8	16.1	15.9	33.5	23.2	25.2	19.2	17.0	21.7	18.7	41.3	33.8

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	Inter-provincial migrant
Long An	18.6	13.5	7.4	27.3	21.7	22.7	20.2	18.9	25.6	31.5	44.3	43.3
Tien Giang	31.5	16.5	17.5	37.8	34.6	39.6	16.2	20.6	22.4	10.7	26.6	17.1
Ben Tre	31.5	17.1	19.9	36.9	34.7	35.7	16.2	18.5	19.3	11.2	27.8	21.7
Tra Vinh	34.5	19.1	21.9	36.1	34.0	35.9	15.5	17.4	18.5	9.5	27.2	20.4
Vinh Long	33.0	17.2	18.3	33.8	29.4	34.0	13.6	16.9	17.8	9.2	30.8	23.5
Dong Thap	30.2	14.7	13.3	36.3	26.7	23.0	16.7	18.7	13.7	12.6	37.8	47.5
An Giang	33.7	19.9	19.9	36.6	32.5	33.8	14.0	15.6	17.7	8.6	27.8	23.0
Kien Giang	37.5	27.0	24.4	32.3	30.2	34.7	11.7	12.9	13.5	8.9	22.9	20.0
Can Tho	34.3	24.0	30.5	35.3	33.0	37.2	13.7	17.6	13.7	8.9	19.9	12.0
Hau Giang	30.5	15.0	8.9	34.0	26.1	17.9	15.0	16.7	12.1	15.4	39.9	59.8
Soc Trang	33.6	18.0	20.6	38.1	36.4	35.1	13.9	15.1	14.9	8.2	26.1	24.0
Bac Lieu	35.4	20.3	22.2	34.2	32.9	36.3	12.1	15.7	15.6	7.5	25.1	21.0
Ca Mau	33.1	19.6	17.3	37.6	30.8	37.8	13.1	16.5	16.8	9.3	28.7	23.8

Table A2.16: Highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 and older by marital status and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed
Ha Noi	12.5	29.9	59.5	42.5	42.8	21.6	28.6	14.0	3.7	13.2	9.5	1.8
Ha Giang	1.7	5.6	32.2	8.1	17.5	19.0	30.9	28.0	14.5	58.1	48.1	16.5
Cao Bang	9.9	17.4	17.2	26.9	17.6	8.5	32.8	14.1	4.4	17.2	14.0	4.6
Bac Kan	6.6	16.6	26.1	19.5	23.8	15.5	42.3	16.2	7.2	25.3	26.2	12.8
Tuyen Quang	5.8	16.6	31.3	19.6	29.6	18.3	45.4	22.6	9.5	25.8	22.0	9.0
Lao Cai	4.2	15.4	33.7	16.9	28.9	18.1	44.4	24.9	10.0	31.6	24.4	9.1
Dien Bien	5.7	16.4	24.9	20.4	20.8	14.1	45.6	18.2	8.0	21.5	20.0	7.2
Lai Chau	8.6	17.8	19.1	24.0	18.8	10.1	34.8	13.3	6.5	17.3	15.0	5.7
Son La	11.8	20.1	15.5	25.6	14.4	6.0	28.3	9.0	2.2	15.6	11.2	3.4
Yen Bai	7.6	20.7	20.6	25.7	22.8	11.7	35.3	14.7	5.1	19.8	16.0	7.4
Hoa Binh	5.3	13.9	29.2	19.8	25.1	19.9	46.7	25.3	10.7	22.8	22.9	9.9
Thai Nguyen	4.6	14.7	37.6	17.8	32.0	23.5	48.4	25.8	10.2	26.8	25.6	9.1
Lang Son	3.3	9.7	34.1	14.6	28.5	21.3	40.8	30.7	14.9	39.5	29.5	11.6
Quang Ninh	5.8	21.3	34.4	22.7	32.3	19.9	45.5	20.3	9.3	23.7	22.1	11.0
Bac Giang	3.7	10.5	31.3	13.9	18.2	17.8	40.5	24.1	14.3	39.8	43.7	17.2
Phu Tho	3.4	11.1	40.1	16.2	31.2	20.6	50.5	34.9	11.9	27.8	21.2	5.9
Vinh Phuc	3.1	8.3	41.2	13.9	20.7	18.0	49.2	39.8	15.3	31.7	30.1	9.2
Bac Ninh	2.5	8.0	43.0	12.6	25.2	20.3	45.0	38.7	13.9	38.1	27.2	6.8
Hai Duong	2.5	8.1	37.9	12.0	25.5	19.1	46.3	38.4	13.1	37.4	26.9	7.0

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed
Hai Phong	1.8	6.0	38.6	7.4	10.7	15.0	50.1	55.0	19.1	39.0	27.4	7.0
Hung Yen	1.9	5.2	34.2	8.6	16.2	20.5	40.6	39.2	17.6	47.4	38.6	11.1
Thai Binh	2.2	6.5	40.0	9.6	15.3	16.8	46.7	48.8	17.3	39.6	28.5	7.1
Ha Nam	2.6	6.4	41.4	8.3	11.4	18.0	56.1	57.9	21.2	30.9	23.8	5.9
Nam Dinh	2.8	7.6	42.5	11.6	15.7	17.8	55.5	53.4	16.3	27.8	22.3	6.1
Ninh Binh	2.7	7.5	41.2	11.0	18.2	19.4	56.7	51.1	16.4	27.5	22.5	6.9
Thanh Hoa	2.2	7.4	38.1	10.6	16.3	18.6	50.9	47.2	19.4	34.5	28.3	9.0
Nghe An	3.1	10.6	35.5	15.6	24.8	20.3	50.3	36.0	14.9	28.3	25.9	8.2
Ha Tinh	2.6	9.0	36.0	14.2	20.5	20.9	48.9	38.8	17.8	32.1	29.0	10.0
Quang Binh	2.2	7.9	37.9	13.1	18.2	19.9	55.0	43.8	19.7	27.7	29.1	8.8
Quang Tri	3.5	11.0	36.1	17.9	24.3	20.0	48.8	35.9	17.7	27.7	26.4	8.8
Thua Thien -Hue	4.5	13.3	40.9	16.9	28.3	19.8	50.0	27.5	8.5	25.1	23.7	5.6
Da Nang	5.5	21.1	37.0	22.8	34.6	16.2	35.1	16.0	4.1	33.5	20.5	5.0
Quang Nam	2.0	7.6	36.6	11.3	22.1	27.7	29.5	25.0	10.2	55.8	44.0	11.8
Quang Ngai	5.3	18.2	55.9	20.1	35.9	22.9	45.7	25.6	5.5	26.6	17.6	2.5
Binh Dinh	4.6	17.5	51.3	22.1	35.5	22.5	46.1	24.9	5.2	24.4	15.8	2.6
Phu Yen	4.6	16.9	53.7	25.1	39.0	22.6	45.8	23.5	5.0	22.0	18.4	3.9
Khanh Hoa	5.3	19.2	52.0	24.8	38.7	22.2	42.2	20.4	5.4	24.5	17.3	3.6
Ninh Thuan	6.6	16.8	41.1	25.7	33.8	26.2	36.9	20.9	8.0	27.2	23.4	6.5
Binh Thuan	12.8	24.3	41.1	30.7	31.7	19.4	31.5	13.6	4.6	16.7	18.3	4.0
Kon Tum	10.6	24.7	47.9	32.1	38.7	23.6	36.3	15.2	5.4	16.1	14.2	3.7
Gia Lai	7.8	18.5	27.5	28.9	28.3	18.6	39.1	19.2	7.0	20.3	19.1	4.7

Province	Proportion with incomplete primary education			Proportion with completed primary education			Proportion with completed lower secondary education			Proportion with completed upper secondary and higher education		
	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed
Dak Lak	10.2	16.4	26.3	30.8	29.0	16.6	36.9	19.4	6.5	13.4	15.7	3.9
Dak Nong	6.1	14.5	33.8	25.9	32.7	23.6	43.7	25.7	10.2	20.2	19.7	6.2
Lam Dong	7.7	15.5	28.6	31.1	35.2	25.1	41.9	25.8	10.5	15.5	14.8	4.5
Binh Phuoc	5.6	12.6	33.6	26.3	34.2	24.6	41.0	25.9	11.1	24.2	21.9	6.5
Tay Ninh	9.9	18.3	36.1	31.8	36.3	24.8	36.3	20.9	10.0	17.5	17.8	5.1
Binh Duong	12.4	25.7	45.8	36.1	38.9	23.0	32.1	15.6	5.8	15.4	14.1	4.1
Dong Nai	6.0	14.9	46.2	24.4	34.1	25.0	34.7	24.7	7.7	33.6	24.1	6.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	5.7	14.9	36.7	23.3	33.3	28.1	37.0	24.0	9.7	32.0	24.9	5.9
HCMC	7.8	16.8	42.5	26.6	34.4	26.9	34.7	19.9	7.9	28.5	25.8	6.9
Long An	4.9	9.9	34.7	18.8	28.2	30.2	27.7	22.7	10.8	47.2	37.7	12.1
Tien Giang	10.3	26.4	54.2	32.9	41.8	21.1	34.9	15.9	4.6	19.2	12.9	3.0
Ben Tre	10.7	26.6	51.2	31.6	40.6	20.4	35.1	15.8	4.7	19.3	13.9	3.4
Tra Vinh	12.6	30.6	55.6	30.2	39.6	18.4	35.6	14.8	3.8	17.6	11.6	2.7
Vinh Long	12.2	30.0	43.5	32.1	36.1	17.5	30.1	12.2	3.0	19.5	10.3	2.1
Dong Thap	9.6	25.7	51.2	26.8	40.4	23.4	33.0	16.1	4.7	27.4	14.2	3.0
An Giang	12.5	30.9	51.2	34.5	39.0	20.8	31.6	12.6	3.4	16.4	10.3	2.5
Kien Giang	17.3	36.2	48.3	33.4	33.0	18.4	25.8	10.5	4.0	16.3	10.4	2.8
Can Tho	14.4	31.9	48.0	37.6	37.1	20.0	29.2	12.7	4.1	14.5	10.8	2.6
Hau Giang	11.1	26.3	43.6	28.4	35.3	25.4	26.0	14.7	6.1	31.5	19.3	5.1
Soc Trang	12.7	29.7	52.8	39.0	41.4	20.0	28.1	13.7	3.0	15.9	9.4	1.7
Bac Lieu	16.0	32.3	44.0	38.2	35.9	17.8	25.4	11.2	3.7	13.5	8.9	2.1
Ca Mau	13.4	30.3	49.1	40.1	40.3	19.8	26.6	12.0	2.9	15.6	10.9	2.9

Table A2.17: Proportion of the population aged 5 and older with incomplete primary education by age-group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	96.2	23.1	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.9	5.7	8.1	12.4	33.4
Ha Giang	85.4	42.7	10.9	11.8	16.2	18.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	18.5	20.3	21.1	21.3
Cao Bang	88.6	35.5	6.4	10.9	17.1	20.6	13.4	11.7	10.5	12.7	17.2	24.6	31.9
Bac Kan	95.5	30.1	4.2	8.1	15.2	18.8	14.6	12.8	11.7	14.7	17.8	26.6	38.9
Tuyen Quang	98.1	27.4	1.9	4.8	10.8	18.1	15.9	12.8	13.0	14.8	17.3	25.5	40.1
Lao Cai	92.3	31.5	5.1	10.0	15.0	16.7	14.7	14.6	16.2	16.9	18.2	24.4	31.1
Dien Bien	84.1	35.2	8.1	12.1	16.6	18.7	19.3	18.1	17.2	18.1	16.4	21.7	22.9
Lai Chau	86.1	42.3	13.4	15.6	18.5	21.3	21.2	20.0	19.1	20.9	21.1	21.4	18.0
Son La	88.9	37.2	7.7	11.7	17.7	23.7	22.8	21.3	20.7	22.2	21.8	26.6	25.3
Yen Bai	92.9	29.4	4.0	7.6	12.9	14.8	11.9	10.5	10.8	12.9	16.1	19.7	35.1
Hoa Binh	98.3	25.1	1.9	4.3	9.2	16.4	15.4	12.5	13.2	15.3	20.5	29.6	41.8
Thai Nguyen	97.4	24.0	1.4	2.6	6.5	9.2	7.2	6.2	7.5	8.9	12.8	21.3	39.9
Lang Son	97.7	26.8	2.8	7.7	18.9	25.9	20.5	17.3	18.4	20.3	22.8	30.8	41.7
Quang Ninh	96.0	25.0	2.3	4.7	6.9	8.5	7.6	7.3	6.9	10.3	13.5	20.1	37.3
Bac Giang	98.8	24.3	1.2	3.0	6.4	9.4	8.0	6.8	7.9	11.5	16.1	25.6	47.5
Phu Tho	98.7	22.8	0.8	2.6	5.4	6.4	6.3	4.4	4.8	6.1	8.2	16.2	45.1
Vinh Phuc	98.1	23.6	0.6	1.8	3.9	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.2	7.7	11.6	18.2	46.8
Bac Ninh	99.0	23.6	0.7	1.4	3.8	5.0	4.5	3.7	5.4	8.3	13.9	21.4	42.5
Hai Duong	97.3	23.9	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	3.4	6.5	14.8	44.3
Hai Phong	96.7	22.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.8	7.0	12.4	38.2

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hung Yen	96.5	24.3	0.6	1.0	2.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	4.7	7.9	14.7	43.2
Thai Binh	97.6	25.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.8	4.5	7.7	13.7	44.2
Ha Nam	97.5	22.8	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	6.3	10.0	16.6	44.5
Nam Dinh	97.4	23.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	6.5	10.6	16.8	45.3
Ninh Binh	97.2	22.4	0.5	1.4	2.8	4.8	5.4	3.9	4.2	5.6	7.9	12.9	40.8
Thanh Hoa	97.5	24.2	1.5	3.4	6.6	10.1	9.2	7.8	7.1	8.3	10.7	17.7	39.9
Nghe An	97.6	22.9	1.5	3.0	5.6	7.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	6.1	7.3	14.2	40.0
Ha Tinh	98.4	22.8	0.5	1.6	3.7	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.4	6.3	12.8	40.9
Quang Binh	97.5	23.9	1.7	4.9	8.3	9.2	7.4	6.0	5.4	5.8	9.6	19.9	45.3
Quang Tri	95.3	27.3	2.8	5.2	6.6	7.6	7.3	7.5	8.7	15.5	24.5	30.9	43.8
Thua Thien -Hue	95.7	26.0	2.9	5.6	9.8	15.9	19.2	18.5	18.9	24.0	27.2	32.3	40.1
Da Nang	97.7	21.3	0.5	1.0	1.9	3.5	5.6	6.3	7.5	10.9	17.0	21.2	36.5
Quang Nam	97.1	24.0	1.3	4.3	7.3	9.0	8.3	10.9	17.4	27.3	36.7	43.5	58.7
Quang Ngai	96.8	23.9	2.2	6.2	9.1	8.5	8.0	10.1	15.7	22.9	32.1	39.2	55.2
Binh Dinh	97.5	24.7	1.5	4.3	6.6	7.8	8.0	10.6	16.7	27.6	35.3	42.8	55.1
Phu Yen	95.5	25.7	2.8	5.7	9.4	11.3	12.0	15.1	20.7	28.5	36.3	41.9	56.4
Khanh Hoa	95.9	26.1	4.9	8.4	10.8	12.5	13.8	15.3	15.2	18.1	24.4	28.6	43.5
Ninh Thuan	91.1	32.1	10.3	17.7	20.6	20.0	22.1	23.1	22.9	26.5	30.0	36.4	43.7
Binh Thuan	94.4	26.9	7.6	14.1	18.2	20.4	21.1	24.3	24.7	26.2	33.9	38.9	51.9
Kon Tum	95.5	34.3	6.9	12.6	17.2	17.2	16.2	16.4	19.1	19.8	23.1	26.2	30.5
Gia Lai	88.2	39.7	10.8	14.0	16.3	15.7	12.7	13.4	15.0	15.9	20.3	22.4	30.1
Dak Lak	94.2	32.4	4.7	8.8	13.0	14.7	12.4	11.3	11.5	15.3	20.7	27.4	37.5

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Nong	91.9	39.0	7.1	11.8	14.1	15.4	13.7	13.3	13.8	15.9	20.4	26.7	34.2
Lam Dong	96.5	27.6	3.9	7.7	10.8	11.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	12.1	17.2	24.3	37.5
Binh Phuoc	91.2	34.1	8.2	12.3	15.7	16.7	16.1	17.7	18.4	20.5	25.2	29.0	39.9
Tay Ninh	90.6	28.3	7.7	14.1	19.4	21.9	21.5	26.2	26.0	29.9	36.8	40.5	48.8
Binh Duong	93.9	27.3	4.4	4.8	8.7	10.7	14.9	18.5	19.3	25.3	31.2	37.1	50.1
Dong Nai	95.2	26.2	3.1	5.2	7.8	11.2	14.3	17.0	15.6	16.8	21.5	28.4	38.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	92.1	26.6	5.4	7.9	10.8	13.5	15.7	17.0	17.0	18.1	23.2	28.6	43.7
HCMC	94.7	24.5	3.3	3.5	5.2	6.7	8.1	10.3	10.8	12.8	15.8	21.3	34.0
Long An	94.4	26.9	5.3	11.0	17.5	19.6	19.7	23.5	27.9	35.4	42.6	48.4	57.1
Tien Giang	95.2	25.1	4.7	10.7	17.3	19.2	19.1	24.1	28.0	34.5	42.5	47.3	54.0
Ben Tre	96.8	24.7	4.8	13.9	20.8	23.1	21.3	27.2	32.1	40.7	45.9	51.2	56.7
Tra Vinh	94.0	30.3	7.4	13.0	20.5	25.1	23.5	28.5	36.0	39.2	42.7	47.0	45.0
Vinh Long	96.5	25.3	4.5	8.7	14.9	18.3	18.8	23.9	26.8	35.0	39.6	42.5	53.9
Dong Thap	93.0	29.4	7.4	15.3	22.4	24.9	24.8	29.3	33.6	37.5	42.4	46.6	53.7
An Giang	89.7	33.4	11.6	19.5	28.7	32.4	32.6	39.3	37.5	38.7	44.9	47.9	50.0
Kien Giang	84.1	36.0	10.8	16.9	23.0	27.0	26.5	31.4	35.4	41.0	44.9	48.7	50.7
Can Tho	92.1	29.8	7.9	11.9	19.2	21.9	21.7	25.0	26.2	30.0	34.7	38.1	45.1
Hau Giang	90.9	34.5	8.2	13.0	19.8	23.9	20.9	26.7	34.5	40.5	46.7	49.3	56.0
Soc Trang	88.3	39.3	13.1	16.5	23.2	27.9	26.6	31.0	36.3	40.3	44.2	44.8	46.5
Bac Lieu	87.4	36.9	10.1	14.0	19.2	22.1	22.6	29.2	34.4	42.8	46.4	50.7	51.8
Ca Mau	84.4	38.0	9.9	13.3	18.2	21.3	20.7	26.3	34.1	47.1	52.6	54.1	61.9

Table A2.18: Proportion of the population aged 5 and older with completed primary education by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.0	75.9	9.1	6.7	11.0	18.3	17.8	18.9	18.1	20.0	18.5	18.6	18.8
Ha Giang	0.1	47.6	33.4	17.6	17.8	17.3	17.1	17.7	14.9	14.7	14.7	13.1	8.9
Cao Bang	0.0	58.9	24.0	18.8	19.9	28.5	25.5	22.3	22.4	23.3	23.0	22.0	14.2
Bac Kan	0.1	67.5	23.4	15.0	22.8	37.8	34.2	30.7	28.6	30.5	29.0	27.7	16.2
Tuyen Quang	0.0	70.7	19.0	14.7	25.4	38.6	33.9	30.5	24.9	26.1	26.2	24.7	16.5
Lao Cai	0.2	62.9	24.3	19.9	21.3	21.8	20.2	19.2	18.4	18.9	19.4	17.8	13.4
Dien Bien	0.1	52.8	29.3	20.1	18.7	18.3	17.5	18.9	17.2	15.0	15.3	15.4	10.7
Lai Chau	0.1	45.1	31.3	19.6	14.8	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.8	11.5	12.4	6.7
Son La	0.1	53.9	33.0	21.3	21.6	20.7	22.7	24.3	21.9	20.1	19.6	19.2	12.3
Yen Bai	0.1	65.8	21.4	17.4	24.9	31.1	26.0	25.0	21.6	23.7	24.3	26.3	19.8
Hoa Binh	0.2	73.1	19.7	15.0	26.9	37.5	35.9	35.8	32.6	32.0	29.1	28.9	21.4
Thai Nguyen	0.0	75.1	14.5	16.2	27.9	39.0	30.3	27.1	23.3	25.3	24.1	26.1	19.8
Lang Son	0.0	72.0	25.4	22.4	28.0	38.7	35.9	34.9	31.3	31.4	28.7	25.5	15.3
Quang Ninh	0.0	73.9	16.1	12.3	15.6	20.7	18.5	16.8	15.7	18.9	20.2	21.1	17.6
Bac Giang	0.0	74.6	15.8	17.4	29.7	40.0	33.4	30.0	28.3	31.2	30.2	30.6	19.1
Phu Tho	0.1	75.8	13.7	13.6	23.1	28.5	20.6	17.4	15.9	17.8	18.4	22.5	19.9
Vinh Phuc	0.0	75.2	12.9	13.5	22.2	29.8	27.4	23.3	23.3	25.3	25.4	27.9	21.5

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Bac Ninh	0.0	75.7	11.8	13.1	23.7	34.4	28.0	22.2	21.0	25.2	25.6	26.9	19.5
Hai Duong	0.0	75.1	8.0	4.0	8.2	12.1	8.4	7.6	7.8	10.7	15.0	19.8	18.8
Hai Phong	0.0	76.4	9.5	5.4	8.9	16.3	15.4	15.7	16.2	19.8	21.4	23.6	20.6
Hung Yen	0.1	74.3	10.6	6.6	11.7	17.1	13.7	13.1	13.4	16.6	18.5	23.6	19.6
Thai Binh	0.0	73.9	8.4	3.6	6.3	9.4	7.9	7.8	8.8	13.0	16.7	21.0	22.2
Ha Nam	0.1	76.1	11.5	7.7	10.2	16.1	14.0	13.3	13.9	18.4	21.5	22.9	20.9
Nam Dinh	0.0	75.7	10.9	7.0	12.0	18.8	17.0	16.4	17.0	20.8	24.0	26.3	21.0
Ninh Binh	0.1	76.3	11.2	9.1	13.1	20.0	16.4	14.3	13.4	14.2	16.3	19.8	21.8
Thanh Hoa	0.1	73.8	17.0	15.0	22.0	29.9	26.1	24.8	22.1	22.6	23.0	26.5	21.4
Nghe An	0.1	75.2	17.0	12.1	18.2	25.3	20.6	19.6	16.9	17.4	17.9	20.8	22.9
Ha Tinh	0.0	76.1	13.5	11.1	18.2	23.9	17.2	15.1	12.8	14.6	16.3	20.7	23.2
Quang Binh	0.1	74.9	18.6	17.8	26.0	32.9	25.8	20.1	18.2	19.5	19.7	25.1	20.4
Quang Tri	0.0	70.5	17.2	14.9	22.1	32.8	28.5	30.3	27.1	27.9	28.5	27.5	21.0
Thua Thien - Hue	0.0	73.0	25.5	20.4	29.8	41.1	38.9	37.7	33.8	28.6	28.2	25.7	17.4
Da Nang	0.0	78.0	12.0	7.5	12.5	21.2	21.5	23.8	22.6	25.2	27.5	28.2	28.5
Quang Nam	0.0	74.9	18.3	19.2	27.1	40.3	37.0	36.4	37.4	37.6	36.5	33.7	23.4
Quang Ngai	0.0	74.9	22.5	22.8	27.8	36.5	36.6	36.1	38.0	37.1	36.1	35.4	23.6
Binh Dinh	0.0	74.4	24.7	28.7	37.1	44.5	38.2	37.9	39.7	36.6	35.8	32.9	23.1
Phu Yen	0.0	72.3	25.0	27.3	36.7	44.6	39.8	37.6	36.5	33.9	34.4	33.3	23.4

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Khanh Hoa	0.0	72.3	25.1	26.4	32.7	38.8	31.8	32.7	33.6	29.9	31.5	33.1	25.6
Ninh Thuan	0.1	62.2	33.7	31.2	30.2	33.5	29.5	33.5	31.4	26.3	29.5	28.6	19.9
Binh Thuan	0.0	70.9	32.9	35.3	37.1	43.5	38.6	37.6	36.7	34.7	32.9	33.5	23.6
Kon Tum	0.0	63.5	34.7	26.8	29.2	30.0	28.6	26.6	26.9	24.1	22.0	20.3	16.9
Gia Lai	0.0	54.7	34.3	30.3	30.4	32.5	29.2	28.1	25.0	24.1	23.3	20.9	14.8
Dak Lak	0.0	65.3	28.9	26.4	31.2	38.1	34.9	32.0	29.1	28.2	28.7	26.6	20.5
Dak Nong	0.0	58.7	34.6	30.5	34.1	39.6	35.6	33.9	33.0	34.0	30.8	28.9	20.0
Lam Dong	0.0	71.2	28.0	27.9	34.0	39.3	34.6	32.4	31.2	30.5	30.3	29.8	23.9
Binh Phuoc	0.0	63.8	34.7	32.7	33.3	39.9	36.9	36.5	36.3	33.7	33.0	31.2	21.3
Tay Ninh	0.0	70.1	35.7	39.9	41.5	44.9	37.5	37.5	38.5	33.6	31.7	29.4	21.4
Binh Duong	0.0	70.9	27.1	23.0	28.0	37.0	34.8	38.6	39.5	33.6	33.0	29.1	22.5
Dong Nai	0.0	72.8	25.0	20.9	25.6	34.1	33.0	37.1	38.2	32.6	33.3	33.9	26.3
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.0	72.1	27.6	26.8	30.6	37.6	32.6	35.9	35.4	31.7	32.5	33.4	25.7
HCMC	0.0	74.4	19.6	16.9	21.9	28.0	26.4	29.4	30.0	28.3	29.5	28.1	28.1
Long An	0.0	72.0	32.1	38.6	44.3	50.1	42.4	41.2	39.9	33.8	33.2	29.6	20.0
Tien Giang	0.0	73.8	30.6	38.2	44.4	49.3	41.5	39.0	38.9	31.4	29.8	28.5	20.1
Ben Tre	0.0	74.3	28.4	36.1	41.5	48.6	42.0	41.1	37.4	30.9	29.6	28.0	18.4
Tra Vinh	0.0	67.0	34.2	35.1	37.5	41.9	38.2	35.0	33.8	28.4	27.2	24.8	18.0
Vinh Long	0.0	73.8	25.2	28.1	39.3	48.3	40.3	39.5	41.0	34.8	35.7	34.2	22.1
Dong Thap	0.0	68.9	34.3	37.7	42.3	44.9	38.4	37.9	37.3	33.3	34.0	30.6	21.4

Province	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
An Giang	0.0	63.7	37.1	33.8	34.1	38.0	33.1	31.1	32.5	27.8	26.7	26.6	19.4
Kien Giang	0.0	61.7	41.0	38.4	40.3	41.2	38.8	36.5	35.0	28.9	28.3	27.3	19.5
Can Tho	0.0	68.5	31.1	28.6	34.7	38.6	35.1	33.8	34.9	30.2	31.5	32.5	24.9
Hau Giang	0.0	63.9	42.4	41.3	44.2	47.8	43.1	40.6	39.7	33.8	31.4	28.4	20.2
Soc Trang	0.0	56.8	42.5	38.8	38.8	41.5	38.6	35.6	33.2	27.7	26.8	26.6	17.7
Bac Lieu	0.0	60.9	43.6	40.8	44.0	46.3	43.1	39.8	38.5	31.8	30.5	28.2	18.0
Ca Mau	0.0	60.0	46.7	43.7	45.7	49.9	46.3	42.8	40.9	30.9	30.4	30.6	21.7

Table A2.19: Proportion of population with completed lower secondary education by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.6	55.5	15.5	18.5	23.9	28.0	37.4	36.8	34.6	26.4	20.3	9.8
Ha Giang	0.5	37.6	27.7	14.2	9.0	9.7	12.5	14.0	13.1	8.7	5.0	2.5
Cao Bang	0.9	55.9	22.3	11.7	10.3	16.8	19.4	23.5	19.3	14.4	8.6	3.8
Bac Kan	0.5	60.4	31.4	19.3	14.9	24.0	28.9	28.9	23.4	20.4	13.0	4.4
Tuyen Quang	0.8	63.9	22.9	22.0	17.4	25.8	31.9	33.2	26.9	21.2	15.1	5.3
Lao Cai	1.1	56.6	29.6	15.8	13.0	15.9	18.5	19.7	19.2	15.5	10.2	4.6
Dien Bien	0.7	41.1	21.2	11.4	9.4	11.9	13.8	15.4	13.8	13.4	8.1	3.4
Lai Chau	0.5	32.3	17.1	7.7	6.2	7.0	9.3	8.5	7.7	6.5	3.7	1.3
Son La	0.7	41.6	25.2	14.8	9.5	10.9	14.0	14.3	12.9	12.0	8.7	3.6
Yen Bai	0.6	59.5	35.2	21.0	19.3	25.5	30.8	31.5	26.9	20.7	15.0	6.3
Hoa Binh	1.0	65.6	40.5	27.4	18.6	21.2	27.2	28.4	24.8	20.6	15.0	6.6
Thai Nguyen	0.5	60.0	29.0	26.9	25.4	31.5	38.3	37.8	32.8	26.2	17.3	7.8
Lang Son	0.6	61.5	33.2	19.6	13.3	18.1	22.4	24.0	20.1	19.3	12.1	4.1
Quang Ninh	0.4	64.8	21.7	18.8	23.2	25.6	29.2	28.8	27.8	22.2	15.7	7.7
Bac Giang	0.6	67.9	34.7	29.9	31.4	36.7	42.8	43.3	37.5	30.1	18.9	6.0
Phu Tho	0.8	68.5	35.0	31.7	37.5	40.7	48.9	48.9	45.2	38.5	27.3	9.2
Vinh Phuc	0.7	64.7	29.0	31.8	38.4	40.2	48.2	47.4	43.5	34.0	25.4	8.5
Bac Ninh	0.4	66.3	26.1	28.0	36.5	41.7	50.9	51.2	45.3	31.9	22.5	7.5
Hai Duong	0.5	68.7	37.9	45.7	57.1	60.0	66.5	66.8	63.5	51.9	34.9	10.6
Hai Phong	0.6	63.6	26.4	30.1	36.7	39.1	46.9	47.2	45.2	37.0	27.1	11.3

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hung Yen	0.9	64.2	30.8	38.7	50.1	52.9	59.6	58.6	58.8	48.7	33.0	11.6
Thai Binh	0.5	75.0	42.8	51.4	62.0	62.1	70.0	70.4	65.2	52.8	38.7	12.9
Ha Nam	0.6	72.4	45.5	50.0	55.9	59.5	63.8	62.9	56.8	45.3	33.3	11.1
Nam Dinh	0.6	74.4	48.0	52.0	55.0	55.3	59.2	57.7	53.9	42.4	29.6	10.1
Ninh Binh	0.8	68.4	36.2	39.6	45.4	50.1	58.2	58.9	53.7	43.2	33.6	12.6
Thanh Hoa	1.0	67.5	33.6	30.8	33.3	36.3	40.4	42.2	42.2	36.4	27.3	9.8
Nghe An	0.8	66.0	31.3	31.5	37.8	38.9	43.1	45.7	47.4	41.8	29.4	11.2
Ha Tinh	0.5	73.8	32.4	34.9	43.3	45.3	49.0	53.7	55.4	48.3	34.9	12.9
Quang Binh	0.6	67.4	29.8	24.9	33.2	39.3	44.1	46.2	46.2	38.0	24.0	9.0
Quang Tri	0.3	69.5	27.0	22.1	28.2	35.5	35.4	35.0	25.7	16.8	12.6	6.2
Thua Thien -Hue	0.2	54.9	19.3	14.7	14.4	18.3	21.0	18.8	14.5	11.4	10.3	4.4
Da Nang	0.2	52.0	14.1	18.5	26.3	31.4	31.2	23.2	20.3	16.4	16.1	9.1
Quang Nam	0.3	67.2	29.8	25.6	29.2	37.0	32.1	24.1	16.8	11.9	8.4	3.6
Quang Ngai	0.3	63.8	29.7	26.1	30.4	35.6	32.6	23.0	15.2	11.4	8.5	3.4
Binh Dinh	0.2	64.9	28.1	24.0	27.6	33.9	29.3	19.8	13.3	10.2	7.5	4.4
Phu Yen	0.4	59.7	27.8	20.4	22.7	27.8	23.3	18.1	13.6	10.0	8.2	3.7
Khanh Hoa	0.2	55.8	22.2	17.9	21.5	26.5	23.3	21.7	18.2	15.7	13.6	6.8
Ninh Thuan	0.3	44.2	15.6	11.4	12.1	16.8	14.9	15.7	14.2	11.6	8.5	5.2
Binh Thuan	0.1	51.7	20.5	13.4	13.9	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.2	12.3	9.3	4.4
Kon Tum	0.3	49.3	28.1	17.1	15.6	20.4	21.2	19.6	17.6	15.8	9.8	4.7
Gia Lai	0.2	44.2	25.0	17.9	18.1	23.5	22.5	20.2	17.1	12.9	9.7	4.0
Dak Lak	0.3	57.4	27.1	21.0	21.9	27.7	29.1	30.2	27.8	22.2	15.8	6.4

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Nong	0.2	50.6	28.4	23.0	23.2	27.6	29.0	30.7	26.9	22.5	15.0	6.0
Lam Dong	0.2	56.9	27.1	21.9	23.0	28.1	28.6	29.9	26.6	22.3	18.0	7.7
Binh Phuoc	0.2	48.8	25.0	17.4	17.6	21.5	21.8	23.7	23.9	18.6	15.2	7.5
Tay Ninh	0.3	48.6	22.4	14.4	15.0	19.9	14.7	15.9	14.5	12.0	10.3	4.2
Binh Duong	0.4	47.0	31.9	28.2	25.6	23.9	19.8	18.4	16.3	14.7	14.2	5.6
Dong Nai	0.2	56.4	27.8	24.1	24.3	24.9	21.6	23.5	24.8	20.7	15.5	8.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.2	54.7	22.6	17.7	18.6	22.2	19.7	20.3	20.3	18.6	15.0	7.5
HCMC	0.4	48.7	21.1	20.3	22.4	25.7	24.2	23.0	18.7	17.2	15.8	9.5
Long An	0.2	52.4	23.4	16.0	15.5	21.9	17.4	15.3	12.8	10.3	8.6	3.3
Tien Giang	0.3	54.9	24.9	16.2	15.8	21.7	16.2	15.5	13.2	10.2	8.4	3.5
Ben Tre	0.2	58.6	22.2	14.4	13.8	21.4	15.7	14.5	11.6	10.8	8.3	3.5
Tra Vinh	0.3	45.5	22.0	13.6	11.3	15.9	13.7	10.9	8.8	7.4	5.7	2.4
Vinh Long	0.1	55.4	21.3	16.2	16.4	22.6	16.6	15.6	12.1	10.6	9.1	3.6
Dong Thap	0.2	48.2	20.2	12.8	13.1	17.7	12.4	12.0	10.4	8.0	6.7	2.6
An Giang	0.3	39.5	17.9	9.2	9.3	13.7	9.2	11.1	10.1	8.4	7.8	3.7
Kien Giang	0.2	40.5	21.9	13.7	12.3	15.5	13.3	12.0	10.4	8.2	6.6	3.1
Can Tho	0.2	42.1	17.3	11.8	13.9	19.3	16.5	15.3	13.2	11.6	9.8	5.8
Hau Giang	0.2	40.5	20.7	14.3	12.4	20.9	15.3	11.8	10.1	7.1	6.7	2.5
Soc Trang	0.3	34.0	20.3	13.4	10.6	14.7	11.7	10.4	8.7	7.3	6.3	3.2
Bac Lieu	0.2	37.1	21.2	13.9	13.2	15.6	12.5	10.7	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7
Ca Mau	0.3	36.8	23.4	16.4	13.8	18.0	15.9	12.5	9.7	6.6	5.6	3.3

Table A2.20: Proportion of the population aged 10 and older with completed upper secondary and higher education by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.0	34.5	76.5	68.5	54.5	50.8	40.1	40.6	39.0	46.0	47.1	23.4
Ha Giang	0.0	5.0	22.4	22.0	16.6	13.4	12.6	14.2	15.0	13.8	9.8	5.1
Cao Bang	0.0	7.6	37.7	35.4	21.9	26.6	31.0	29.5	30.1	27.4	22.0	11.8
Bac Kan	0.0	9.6	40.3	34.7	19.0	18.7	19.5	22.8	23.0	24.0	18.4	9.9
Tuyen Quang	0.0	14.0	55.2	37.1	19.0	17.5	18.6	23.5	26.3	27.2	22.5	10.1
Lao Cai	0.0	6.6	25.7	27.4	21.7	22.4	20.7	21.1	22.7	23.5	16.4	9.2
Dien Bien	0.0	4.6	19.8	20.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	19.6	20.6	21.7	15.7	7.3
Lai Chau	0.0	2.2	17.5	20.1	13.6	10.0	9.6	12.8	10.7	10.8	7.8	3.3
Son La	0.0	6.4	24.4	21.8	15.8	16.7	17.2	20.2	19.0	17.9	14.2	7.4
Yen Bai	0.0	9.6	30.4	28.6	20.1	23.3	21.6	25.6	26.7	28.0	26.7	12.6
Hoa Binh	0.0	12.2	38.8	35.1	25.2	25.3	22.9	24.2	26.2	26.5	21.4	9.9
Thai Nguyen	0.0	23.6	51.4	37.5	24.9	29.4	27.2	30.0	31.5	34.7	31.7	16.1
Lang Son	0.0	9.5	35.1	30.7	18.5	22.1	22.5	23.1	24.1	23.4	21.9	9.8
Quang Ninh	0.0	15.5	59.1	56.0	44.3	45.2	43.9	46.2	40.4	40.4	38.1	18.2
Bac Giang	0.1	14.4	44.0	33.0	17.6	19.9	18.8	18.8	18.3	21.4	20.6	8.7
Phu Tho	0.0	16.5	47.7	38.7	26.2	31.0	28.3	29.7	29.9	33.8	31.9	12.3
Vinh Phuc	0.0	21.3	55.2	41.4	25.2	25.9	23.7	23.4	22.5	27.6	26.3	9.1
Bac Ninh	0.0	20.8	58.8	43.8	23.4	24.9	22.7	21.6	20.1	27.2	26.3	11.0
Hai Duong	0.0	22.5	56.8	44.2	28.4	29.3	24.0	23.1	21.7	25.5	28.7	10.4

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hai Phong	0.0	25.7	66.6	59.0	44.2	42.5	34.5	33.1	29.5	33.8	35.4	14.7
Hung Yen	0.0	24.1	61.1	46.8	29.0	29.8	24.2	24.1	19.0	23.8	26.8	10.4
Thai Binh	0.0	15.9	52.3	40.6	26.5	27.7	19.7	17.5	16.6	21.6	25.1	10.5
Ha Nam	0.0	14.9	44.8	36.7	23.9	22.3	19.2	18.6	17.7	22.4	25.4	9.5
Nam Dinh	0.0	13.7	43.3	33.7	22.7	23.8	20.9	20.4	18.3	21.7	25.8	10.5
Ninh Binh	0.0	19.5	52.6	43.7	29.0	27.0	22.9	22.8	25.8	31.4	32.0	12.7
Thanh Hoa	0.0	13.0	46.0	38.2	23.5	25.7	24.7	26.5	24.7	27.3	24.6	9.9
Nghe An	0.0	14.5	51.4	41.8	25.5	29.5	28.2	29.6	27.1	30.8	32.5	12.9
Ha Tinh	0.0	11.6	53.7	42.0	26.4	31.7	31.0	29.0	24.7	27.9	29.8	11.9
Quang Binh	0.0	11.5	45.4	38.4	21.9	25.2	27.8	28.8	26.7	30.7	28.0	10.0
Quang Tri	0.0	8.3	46.9	42.5	24.0	22.6	23.4	24.7	25.7	20.7	15.5	5.9
Thua Thien -Hue	0.0	34.5	76.5	68.5	54.5	50.8	40.1	40.6	39.0	46.0	47.1	23.4
Da Nang	0.0	5.0	22.4	22.0	16.6	13.4	12.6	14.2	15.0	13.8	9.8	5.1
Quang Nam	0.0	7.6	37.7	35.4	21.9	26.6	31.0	29.5	30.1	27.4	22.0	11.8
Quang Ngai	0.0	9.6	40.3	34.7	19.0	18.7	19.5	22.8	23.0	24.0	18.4	9.9
Binh Dinh	0.0	14.0	55.2	37.1	19.0	17.5	18.6	23.5	26.3	27.2	22.5	10.1
Phu Yen	0.0	6.6	25.7	27.4	21.7	22.4	20.7	21.1	22.7	23.5	16.4	9.2
Khanh Hoa	0.0	4.6	19.8	20.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	19.6	20.6	21.7	15.7	7.3
Ninh Thuan	0.0	2.2	17.5	20.1	13.6	10.0	9.6	12.8	10.7	10.8	7.8	3.3
Binh Thuan	0.0	6.4	24.4	21.8	15.8	16.7	17.2	20.2	19.0	17.9	14.2	7.4
Kon Tum	0.0	9.6	30.4	28.6	20.1	23.3	21.6	25.6	26.7	28.0	26.7	12.6
Gia Lai	0.0	12.2	38.8	35.1	25.2	25.3	22.9	24.2	26.2	26.5	21.4	9.9

Province	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Lak	0.0	23.6	51.4	37.5	24.9	29.4	27.2	30.0	31.5	34.7	31.7	16.1
Dak Nong	0.0	9.5	35.1	30.7	18.5	22.1	22.5	23.1	24.1	23.4	21.9	9.8
Lam Dong	0.0	15.5	59.1	56.0	44.3	45.2	43.9	46.2	40.4	40.4	38.1	18.2
Binh Phuoc	0.1	14.4	44.0	33.0	17.6	19.9	18.8	18.8	18.3	21.4	20.6	8.7
Tay Ninh	0.0	16.5	47.7	38.7	26.2	31.0	28.3	29.7	29.9	33.8	31.9	12.3
Binh Duong	0.0	21.3	55.2	41.4	25.2	25.9	23.7	23.4	22.5	27.6	26.3	9.1
Dong Nai	0.0	20.8	58.8	43.8	23.4	24.9	22.7	21.6	20.1	27.2	26.3	11.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.0	22.5	56.8	44.2	28.4	29.3	24.0	23.1	21.7	25.5	28.7	10.4
HCMC	0.0	25.7	66.6	59.0	44.2	42.5	34.5	33.1	29.5	33.8	35.4	14.7
Long An	0.0	24.1	61.1	46.8	29.0	29.8	24.2	24.1	19.0	23.8	26.8	10.4
Tien Giang	0.0	15.9	52.3	40.6	26.5	27.7	19.7	17.5	16.6	21.6	25.1	10.5
Ben Tre	0.0	14.9	44.8	36.7	23.9	22.3	19.2	18.6	17.7	22.4	25.4	9.5
Tra Vinh	0.0	13.7	43.3	33.7	22.7	23.8	20.9	20.4	18.3	21.7	25.8	10.5
Vinh Long	0.0	19.5	52.6	43.7	29.0	27.0	22.9	22.8	25.8	31.4	32.0	12.7
Dong Thap	0.0	13.0	46.0	38.2	23.5	25.7	24.7	26.5	24.7	27.3	24.6	9.9
An Giang	0.0	14.5	51.4	41.8	25.5	29.5	28.2	29.6	27.1	30.8	32.5	12.9
Kien Giang	0.0	11.6	53.7	42.0	26.4	31.7	31.0	29.0	24.7	27.9	29.8	11.9
Can Tho	0.0	11.5	45.4	38.4	21.9	25.2	27.8	28.8	26.7	30.7	28.0	10.0
Hau Giang	0.0	8.3	46.9	42.5	24.0	22.6	23.4	24.7	25.7	20.7	15.5	5.9
Soc Trang	0.0	34.5	76.5	68.5	54.5	50.8	40.1	40.6	39.0	46.0	47.1	23.4
Bac Lieu	0.0	5.0	22.4	22.0	16.6	13.4	12.6	14.2	15.0	13.8	9.8	5.1
Ca Mau	0.0	7.6	37.7	35.4	21.9	26.6	31.0	29.5	30.1	27.4	22.0	11.8

Table A2.21: Highest professional and technical qualification among the population aged 15 and older by sex and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ha Noi	1.1	0.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	2.5	1.2
Ha Giang	4.9	2.4	8.0	7.1	2.3	2.7	15.0	11.8
Cao Bang	1.2	0.6	4.6	5.0	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.8
Bac Kan	3.6	1.6	8.1	8.9	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.5
Tuyen Quang	2.9	1.3	6.9	6.6	1.2	2.2	3.3	2.5
Lao Cai	2.7	1.4	6.8	6.4	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.2
Dien Bien	3.2	1.2	7.4	6.3	1.4	2.4	3.4	2.2
Lai Chau	2.0	0.7	6.1	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.5
Son La	2.1	0.6	5.3	4.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1
Yen Bai	2.3	0.7	5.2	4.2	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.9
Hoa Binh	2.8	1.5	7.0	5.5	1.3	2.2	3.3	2.4
Thai Nguyen	2.9	1.4	7.2	6.9	1.6	2.5	3.0	2.4
Lang Son	4.6	2.6	10.1	7.2	1.8	2.3	4.5	3.8
Quang Ninh	3.1	1.2	6.2	6.2	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.1
Bac Giang	12.2	4.9	14.8	8.8	2.2	3.2	6.9	4.4
Phu Tho	3.2	2.8	6.2	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.6
Vinh Phuc	3.9	2.3	8.7	5.8	1.6	2.1	4.0	2.7
Bac Ninh	3.5	2.0	7.6	4.1	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.3
Hai Duong	4.5	1.5	8.5	4.2	1.9	1.9	4.3	2.9

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hai Phong	4.4	2.2	8.0	3.8	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.3
Hung Yen	5.0	1.9	10.3	6.1	1.8	2.3	7.6	5.7
Thai Binh	4.1	3.0	6.3	3.8	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.8
Ha Nam	3.4	2.2	6.4	3.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.1
Nam Dinh	4.1	2.2	7.0	4.2	1.7	2.4	2.9	1.6
Ninh Binh	3.2	2.1	6.1	3.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.8
Thanh Hoa	3.4	1.5	10.4	6.2	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.6
Nghe An	2.3	1.0	6.3	4.7	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.3
Ha Tinh	2.6	1.5	7.1	5.4	1.7	2.1	4.1	2.9
Quang Binh	3.0	1.1	8.0	5.3	1.6	2.1	3.8	2.3
Quang Tri	3.1	1.1	7.6	5.4	1.4	2.2	4.2	2.5
Thua Thien - Hue	3.9	1.4	6.2	4.6	1.4	2.1	4.9	2.8
Da Nang	3.4	0.9	4.3	3.9	1.1	1.7	5.9	4.0
Quang Nam	6.6	1.9	6.0	6.6	2.1	2.4	12.7	9.1
Quang Ngai	2.6	0.9	4.6	3.3	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.9
Binh Dinh	2.0	0.4	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.6
Phu Yen	4.5	0.9	3.9	2.6	1.0	0.8	4.6	3.2
Khanh Hoa	2.5	0.7	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.3
Ninh Thuan	4.2	0.9	3.5	3.2	1.2	2.0	5.1	3.3
Binh Thuan	5.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.6	3.6	2.5
Kon Tum	3.0	0.7	3.1	3.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	1.7
Gia Lai	3.7	1.6	4.5	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.9	3.0

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dak Lak	3.7	1.0	3.8	3.2	0.8	1.2	2.6	2.0
Dak Nong	2.8	0.8	4.3	3.9	1.0	1.8	3.3	2.3
Lam Dong	1.3	0.5	3.3	3.1	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.6
Binh Phuoc	2.8	0.8	3.9	3.3	1.0	2.0	3.8	3.1
Tay Ninh	4.8	2.2	3.9	3.7	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.6
Binh Duong	3.2	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.4	1.8
Dong Nai	6.5	2.3	4.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.2
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	4.2	1.1	5.1	3.4	1.2	1.6	4.2	2.9
HCMC	4.3	1.1	5.8	4.6	1.6	1.9	6.1	3.7
Long An	6.4	2.3	4.1	3.4	1.8	1.9	11.4	8.4
Tien Giang	2.8	0.6	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.6
Ben Tre	3.3	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4
Tra Vinh	1.8	0.7	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.5
Vinh Long	1.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.5
Dong Thap	1.8	0.5	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.0
An Giang	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.5
Kien Giang	2.1	0.5	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.5	1.6
Can Tho	2.3	0.5	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	2.4	1.7
Hau Giang	3.6	1.8	3.8	2.7	1.0	1.4	5.4	3.6
Soc Trang	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.0
Bac Lieu	1.4	0.6	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.1
Ca Mau	2.5	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.4

Table A2.22: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by urban/ rural residence and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Ha Noi	2.1	0.4	5.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	6.1	0.7
Ha Giang	5.2	2.5	10.1	5.7	3.1	2.1	26.1	4.1
Cao Bang	3.2	0.5	16.3	3.0	3.8	0.8	11.2	0.7
Bac Kan	5.7	1.8	19.3	6.0	4.1	1.1	9.3	1.2
Tuyen Quang	4.7	1.6	16.3	4.8	4.2	1.2	11.7	1.1
Lao Cai	6.3	1.4	20.1	4.5	5.1	1.1	12.9	1.0
Dien Bien	5.6	1.2	17.2	3.7	4.6	1.1	9.6	0.7
Lai Chau	4.0	0.7	17.0	2.6	6.1	1.3	12.1	0.7
Son La	3.0	1.0	15.1	3.0	5.1	1.0	7.4	0.4
Yen Bai	4.9	0.9	16.5	2.5	4.6	0.9	10.6	0.6
Hoa Binh	4.2	1.6	16.6	3.7	4.5	1.1	11.0	0.8
Thai Nguyen	6.3	1.4	21.7	4.4	5.2	1.5	11.7	1.0
Lang Son	7.9	2.0	18.8	5.0	3.8	1.4	11.8	1.4
Quang Ninh	5.5	1.2	15.2	3.9	5.2	1.1	9.1	0.9
Bac Giang	14.4	2.4	17.6	5.8	3.8	1.6	9.6	1.5

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Phu Tho	6.3	2.7	14.7	3.9	4.5	1.6	11.8	1.2
Vinh Phuc	7.7	2.1	16.3	5.4	4.0	1.4	11.4	1.8
Bac Ninh	4.1	2.3	9.3	4.8	3.3	1.6	7.2	1.6
Hai Duong	4.3	2.5	8.7	5.5	2.7	1.6	8.2	2.1
Hai Phong	5.1	2.8	9.8	4.8	3.6	1.7	8.5	1.6
Hung Yen	4.8	2.3	10.9	5.8	2.7	1.5	11.8	2.2
Thai Binh	8.2	2.9	8.1	4.6	3.7	1.8	7.1	1.7
Ha Nam	4.7	2.6	11.7	4.1	5.4	1.9	13.0	1.4
Nam Dinh	4.5	2.9	12.9	4.8	5.6	1.7	10.6	1.3
Ninh Binh	5.2	2.1	9.0	3.7	3.9	1.7	7.6	1.3
Thanh Hoa	4.4	2.0	16.8	6.4	3.7	1.7	9.7	1.5
Nghe An	4.2	1.3	15.0	4.3	4.7	1.5	13.0	1.6
Ha Tinh	5.2	1.5	14.9	4.8	3.9	1.6	12.2	2.1
Quang Binh	4.1	1.7	14.3	5.3	4.0	1.5	10.2	1.7
Quang Tri	5.6	1.4	14.9	4.9	3.3	1.5	12.4	1.6
Thua Thien - Hue	4.6	1.8	9.7	3.7	3.0	1.2	9.8	1.5
Da Nang	3.0	1.5	6.4	2.7	1.9	1.1	9.9	1.8
Quang Nam	4.4	2.0	6.6	3.9	2.4	1.5	12.0	2.3

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Quang Ngai	3.0	1.4	6.7	3.2	2.8	1.4	7.0	1.4
Binh Dinh	2.3	0.9	6.9	3.2	3.1	1.2	8.9	1.1
Phu Yen	4.2	2.0	5.9	2.2	1.5	0.6	9.5	1.6
Khanh Hoa	3.5	1.0	6.4	2.5	3.0	1.4	7.5	1.4
Ninh Thuan	3.9	1.6	4.9	2.3	2.3	1.2	8.1	1.5
Binh Thuan	3.5	4.3	5.8	2.1	2.1	0.9	6.2	1.1
Kon Tum	2.4	1.4	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	3.9	1.0
Gia Lai	2.8	2.5	6.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	8.0	0.8
Dak Lak	4.8	1.2	7.2	1.8	2.1	0.5	6.2	0.6
Dak Nong	3.9	1.2	8.3	2.8	2.5	1.0	8.4	1.0
Lam Dong	2.4	0.6	8.9	2.2	2.4	0.7	7.9	1.0
Binh Phuoc	2.9	1.1	5.6	2.2	2.0	1.1	7.0	1.2
Tay Ninh	4.2	3.3	7.4	3.1	2.4	1.0	6.1	1.2
Binh Duong	3.0	1.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	0.9	6.1	1.4
Dong Nai	4.4	4.2	4.8	3.0	1.8	0.9	4.9	1.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	4.0	1.9	6.6	3.0	2.1	1.0	6.9	1.8
HCMC	3.6	1.6	7.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	7.6	1.9
Long An	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.2	11.1	2.9

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Tien Giang	3.1	1.4	4.7	1.9	2.1	0.8	6.2	0.9
Ben Tre	4.8	1.8	6.1	2.2	2.1	0.9	5.4	1.1
Tra Vinh	2.8	1.0	5.4	2.1	2.1	1.0	6.6	1.3
Vinh Long	1.7	0.8	4.4	1.5	1.8	0.8	6.1	1.2
Dong Thap	2.8	0.8	5.8	1.5	2.4	0.9	8.1	1.4
An Giang	1.9	0.6	4.1	1.3	1.5	0.7	4.9	1.2
Kien Giang	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	4.6	1.0
Can Tho	2.8	0.9	4.7	1.3	1.2	0.5	4.7	1.0
Hau Giang	3.7	0.7	4.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	6.3	0.9
Soc Trang	2.1	1.3	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.7
Bac Lieu	2.4	0.6	4.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	4.5	0.7
Ca Mau	4.1	0.8	4.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	5.6	0.7

Table A2.23: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by ethnicity and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Ha Noi	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.3
Ha Giang	3.6	2.4	7.6	5.4	2.5	1.7	13.4	7.3
Cao Bang	2.9	0.6	16.0	3.0	4.9	0.6	10.1	0.8
Bac Kan	7.4	2.3	15.2	8.1	4.2	1.5	8.0	2.4
Tuyen Quang	4.8	1.6	10.6	6.1	3.1	1.5	6.7	2.2
Lao Cai	3.1	1.2	9.7	3.9	2.5	0.8	4.3	1.2
Dien Bien	4.5	0.7	13.7	2.2	4.0	0.5	6.0	0.6
Lai Chau	3.8	0.6	15.7	2.1	7.3	0.6	10.5	0.5
Son La	3.4	0.9	20.5	1.9	7.6	0.4	7.7	0.3
Yen Bai	4.6	0.8	14.1	2.5	5.4	0.6	8.3	0.8
Hoa Binh	3.2	1.1	10.1	2.7	2.8	0.8	5.0	0.8
Thai Nguyen	4.6	1.2	14.4	4.0	4.7	1.0	6.8	1.0
Lang Son	4.1	2.1	9.8	5.3	2.2	1.5	4.6	2.8
Quang Ninh	4.6	1.6	9.8	5.4	3.5	1.5	6.0	1.7
Bac Giang	9.5	1.8	12.7	5.0	2.9	1.1	6.3	1.2

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Phu Tho	3.3	1.0	5.4	2.1	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.7
Vinh Phuc	3.4	1.0	7.9	3.2	2.0	0.8	3.7	1.1
Bac Ninh	2.8	1.6	5.9	2.5	2.0	0.8	2.9	0.9
Hai Duong	2.9	1.9	6.3	6.4	1.9	1.1	3.6	1.4
Hai Phong	3.3	2.1	5.8	4.3	2.1	1.5	2.9	1.1
Hung Yen	3.4	5.0	8.2	5.3	2.1	1.0	6.7	3.6
Thai Binh	3.5	13.8	5.0	10.9	2.1	1.1	2.4	0.5
Ha Nam	2.8	1.7	4.9	4.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8
Nam Dinh	3.1	3.7	5.6	1.6	2.1	3.9	2.2	3.0
Ninh Binh	2.7	1.9	4.7	5.7	2.1	3.8	2.5	2.5
Thanh Hoa	2.4	1.2	8.4	4.0	2.1	0.7	3.1	1.0
Nghe An	1.8	0.7	6.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.2	0.8
Ha Tinh	2.2	0.7	6.8	2.6	2.0	0.9	4.0	0.8
Quang Binh	2.0	1.4	6.6	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.0	0.6
Quang Tri	2.1	0.6	6.7	1.0	1.8	0.2	3.4	0.3
Thua Thien - Hue	2.9	0.4	5.9	1.3	1.9	0.6	4.2	0.5
Da Nang	2.1	1.6	4.1	3.4	1.4	0.6	5.0	1.3

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
Quang Nam	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.0	2.3	0.9	10.8	8.1
Quang Ngai	1.8	0.5	4.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.6	0.6
Binh Dinh	1.3	0.1	4.1	1.1	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.3
Phu Yen	2.7	0.8	3.3	1.8	0.9	0.3	4.0	0.7
Khanh Hoa	1.6	0.5	3.5	0.8	1.8	0.3	2.9	0.5
Ninh Thuan	2.6	0.4	3.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	4.4	0.6
Binh Thuan	4.6	1.4	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	3.4	1.4
Kon Tum	1.9	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.0
Gia Lai	3.7	1.4	6.8	1.4	2.9	0.3	6.2	0.4
Dak Lak	3.7	0.5	5.4	0.8	1.6	0.2	3.8	0.3
Dak Nong	2.3	0.5	5.2	1.4	1.8	0.4	3.7	0.5
Lam Dong	1.1	0.4	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	2.8	0.3
Binh Phuoc	2.1	0.6	4.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	4.2	0.6
Tay Ninh	4.0	0.7	4.4	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.3
Binh Duong	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.3
Dong Nai	4.4	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.2	0.4	2.9	0.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2.7	1.2	4.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	3.7	0.7

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate		Proportion with vocational degree		Proportion with junior college degree		Proportion with university or post-graduate degree	
	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity	Kinh	Other ethnicity
HCMC	2.7	0.9	5.3	1.6	1.8	0.8	5.0	0.8
Long An	4.3	3.0	3.9	1.6	1.9	0.8	10.3	3.2
Tien Giang	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.9
Ben Tre	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7
Tra Vinh	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.0
Vinh Long	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	2.5	0.6
Dong Thap	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.3
An Giang	0.8	2.8	1.8	3.2	0.8	0.3	1.8	2.1
Kien Giang	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.1
Can Tho	1.5	0.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.9
Hau Giang	2.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.2	0.9	4.5	6.0
Soc Trang	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4
Bac Lieu	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.7
Ca Mau	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.0

Table A2.24: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by migration status and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Ha Noi	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.9	5.6	4.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.6	5.5	5.9
Ha Giang	3.7	3.6	2.8	7.4	10.1	7.2	2.3	4.6	3.9	11.8	35.8	11.9
Cao Bang	0.8	1.6	2.4	4.1	20.2	17.6	0.9	7.6	7.6	1.8	7.0	10.2
Bac Kan	2.5	2.9	3.9	7.7	21.8	15.4	1.3	8.1	5.0	2.3	7.6	12.7
Tuyen Quang	2.0	2.4	3.6	6.1	15.2	12.5	1.4	6.0	3.3	2.4	8.4	10.1
Lao Cai	2.1	2.0	2.0	6.4	9.6	9.4	1.5	4.2	4.1	2.3	7.4	12.3
Dien Bien	2.1	3.5	4.3	6.2	15.5	17.7	1.6	6.5	6.0	2.4	7.8	9.7
Lai Chau	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	14.9	12.8	1.6	12.1	5.8	2.3	8.7	9.0
Son La	1.2	1.0	3.3	2.9	14.9	30.8	0.9	6.6	10.0	0.8	4.3	11.3
Yen Bai	1.5	1.2	6.0	4.4	6.6	13.8	1.3	4.1	3.4	2.0	3.6	6.8
Hoa Binh	2.1	2.8	3.3	6.0	12.2	13.8	1.6	5.3	4.7	2.5	10.0	11.1
Thai Nguyen	2.1	2.6	4.1	6.7	13.3	13.2	1.9	5.4	4.0	2.4	8.1	9.9
Lang Son	3.5	4.4	2.8	8.4	14.8	7.2	1.9	4.7	2.3	3.9	11.2	2.8
Quang Ninh	2.0	2.9	3.6	5.8	14.0	10.2	1.7	6.4	3.0	2.3	6.1	10.3
Bac Giang	8.6	6.9	9.8	11.3	18.3	18.8	2.5	5.3	4.1	5.3	13.7	6.7
Phu Tho	2.8	8.1	6.9	4.8	8.5	9.1	1.7	5.5	4.5	2.0	7.9	10.4
Vinh Phuc	3.0	4.9	3.6	7.0	13.6	10.9	1.7	5.3	3.7	3.1	8.6	9.6

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Bac Ninh	2.7	4.1	2.5	5.5	11.3	9.5	1.8	5.1	3.9	2.6	7.1	6.3
Hai Duong	2.8	4.0	3.5	5.9	12.4	11.8	1.6	5.9	4.6	3.2	10.8	7.8
Hai Phong	3.1	6.4	3.3	5.6	8.2	7.2	2.0	4.6	3.4	2.6	6.1	8.4
Hung Yen	3.3	4.7	4.5	7.8	11.6	10.8	1.9	4.2	3.4	5.9	16.1	8.6
Thai Binh	3.3	9.6	4.6	4.7	9.4	11.2	1.9	4.9	3.7	2.2	6.5	3.8
Ha Nam	2.6	7.9	5.5	4.7	10.5	9.1	2.1	8.2	3.9	2.3	12.5	7.4
Nam Dinh	3.0	6.1	4.3	5.4	12.5	10.5	1.9	6.5	4.8	2.0	9.7	6.8
Ninh Binh	2.6	5.2	3.3	4.5	9.3	6.2	2.0	5.4	3.6	2.2	8.5	6.8
Thanh Hoa	2.4	3.1	3.4	8.0	14.5	10.1	1.9	4.6	4.8	2.7	9.3	7.6
Nghe An	1.6	2.4	3.7	5.2	12.5	11.3	1.7	5.8	4.3	2.4	12.7	14.1
Ha Tinh	2.0	2.3	2.1	6.0	9.8	7.5	1.8	3.9	2.4	3.1	9.9	9.3
Quang Binh	2.0	2.3	4.0	6.3	14.4	14.6	1.7	6.7	4.6	2.6	11.6	14.3
Quang Tri	2.0	3.8	3.2	6.1	17.5	14.2	1.6	7.0	4.9	2.9	11.5	14.0
Thua Thien -Hue	2.5	4.0	3.7	5.1	13.4	9.3	1.5	6.5	3.2	3.4	13.5	12.6
Da Nang	2.1	2.7	1.7	3.9	7.8	5.4	1.3	3.0	1.4	4.4	13.0	7.0
Quang Nam	4.4	4.3	2.4	5.9	7.9	7.4	2.1	2.8	2.7	10.0	19.9	7.4
Quang Ngai	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.7	9.5	6.6	1.6	4.8	1.9	2.2	8.9	7.9
Binh Dinh	1.1	1.4	2.2	3.6	9.4	7.8	1.4	5.1	2.3	2.1	8.2	7.5
Phu Yen	2.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	7.2	7.4	0.8	1.8	3.1	3.4	10.5	9.7

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Khanh Hoa	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	7.4	4.8	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.6	7.1	4.5
Ninh Thuan	2.5	2.9	1.7	3.2	5.5	5.6	1.5	3.4	2.9	3.7	9.8	8.7
Binh Thuan	3.9	5.7	5.3	3.1	8.0	13.6	1.2	4.9	3.2	2.7	9.7	10.0
Kon Tum	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.8	6.7	1.2	2.7	1.7	2.0	5.5	6.0
Gia Lai	2.3	3.0	8.0	3.5	10.9	8.4	1.4	6.1	2.6	3.0	9.2	5.7
Dak Lak	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.2	9.1	5.9	0.8	4.8	1.8	2.1	7.2	4.4
Dak Nong	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.8	8.5	6.7	1.3	3.3	1.7	2.4	7.9	6.7
Lam Dong	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.8	4.5	6.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	4.5	4.9
Binh Phuoc	1.7	3.0	2.2	3.4	6.4	4.7	1.4	2.9	1.7	3.2	7.9	4.2
Tay Ninh	3.5	4.9	2.6	3.5	8.8	6.3	1.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	5.8	5.6
Binh Duong	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.3	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.1	3.9	2.3
Dong Nai	5.3	5.8	2.6	4.0	5.1	2.9	1.3	2.2	0.9	3.4	5.1	1.5
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	2.6	3.7	2.2	3.8	8.9	4.7	1.4	2.6	1.1	3.3	7.8	3.1
HCMC	2.4	4.8	4.4	4.7	11.2	7.8	1.6	3.0	2.3	4.4	10.7	6.3
Long An	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.9	3.5	1.7	2.8	1.6	9.5	18.0	6.0
Tien Giang	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	4.0	3.4	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.8	3.8	2.2
Ben Tre	2.1	4.6	4.1	2.6	5.5	4.3	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.6	3.9	4.1
Tra Vinh	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	6.3	3.6	1.0	3.1	1.3	1.6	5.1	5.5
Vinh Long	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	4.0	3.2	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	5.8	5.2

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant	Non-migrant	Intra-provincial migrant	In-migrant
Dong Thap	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	5.4	3.0	1.1	2.8	0.8	2.3	7.0	3.6
An Giang	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.5	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	5.3	3.6
Kien Giang	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.2	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.9	4.0	5.3
Can Tho	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.1	4.5	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	4.8	2.4
Hau Giang	2.1	5.0	8.9	3.0	6.0	5.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	4.0	12.3	5.8
Soc Trang	1.4	2.7	3.3	1.6	4.3	3.5	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.2	3.9	6.2
Bac Lieu	0.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	4.9	4.8	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	4.8	5.2
Ca Mau	1.6	3.4	2.8	2.0	5.3	2.7	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.9	5.4	4.2

Table A2.25: Highest professional and technical qualification of the population aged 15 and older by marital status and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	Proportion with short-term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Single	married	Divorced/separated/widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/separated/widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/separated/widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/separated/widowed
Ha Noi	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.1	0.2
Ha Giang	2.4	4.3	2.0	5.8	8.6	4.5	2.7	2.6	1.0	9.2	15.9	4.0
Cao Bang	0.6	1.0	0.7	4.2	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.1	2.5	0.4
Bac Kan	1.8	2.9	2.0	6.6	9.4	6.4	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.5	3.3	1.1
Tuyen Quang	1.6	2.3	1.4	6.6	7.0	4.3	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.6	3.5	0.9
Lao Cai	1.6	2.3	1.7	5.1	7.4	3.8	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.9
Dien Bien	1.9	2.4	1.2	5.7	7.4	3.6	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.8	3.3	0.5
Lai Chau	0.8	1.5	1.0	4.2	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	3.3	0.5
Son La	1.0	1.5	0.7	7.0	4.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.2
Yen Bai	1.1	1.7	1.0	3.5	5.1	3.5	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.5	0.9
Hoa Binh	1.5	2.3	1.9	4.8	6.9	4.5	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.6	3.4	0.7
Thai Nguyen	1.5	2.5	1.4	4.8	8.2	4.2	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.4	3.3	0.8
Lang Son	2.2	4.2	2.3	7.3	9.5	4.7	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	5.1	1.3
Quang Ninh	1.3	2.5	1.6	5.2	6.7	4.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.9
Bac Giang	5.6	10.0	4.9	10.1	13.0	5.6	2.7	2.8	1.1	3.6	6.8	1.3
Phu Tho	4.3	2.8	0.7	4.9	5.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.4	2.7	0.6

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Single	married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed
Vinh Phuc	2.4	3.4	1.5	5.8	8.1	3.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.6	4.3	0.9
Bac Ninh	2.4	3.0	1.0	5.9	6.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.8	1.5	3.6	0.6
Hai Duong	2.4	3.3	0.9	6.3	6.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	0.5	2.2	4.3	0.6
Hai Phong	3.7	3.4	0.8	5.6	6.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.8	3.5	0.5
Hung Yen	3.1	3.8	1.4	7.3	9.0	3.5	2.2	2.1	0.8	4.9	7.9	1.3
Thai Binh	4.3	3.6	1.0	5.1	5.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.9	0.5
Ha Nam	3.8	2.7	0.6	4.6	5.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.8	3.0	0.5
Nam Dinh	3.8	3.1	0.9	5.3	6.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.4	2.7	0.4
Ninh Binh	3.1	2.7	1.4	3.9	5.2	2.2	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.6	3.0	0.6
Thanh Hoa	2.2	2.7	1.0	7.1	9.2	4.2	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.6	3.9	0.7
Nghe An	1.3	1.8	0.8	4.2	6.3	3.0	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.8	3.5	0.6
Ha Tinh	1.3	2.4	1.3	4.6	7.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.9	4.5	1.0
Quang Binh	1.5	2.4	1.1	5.4	7.6	3.5	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.7	3.9	0.6
Quang Tri	1.5	2.5	1.0	5.3	7.5	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.0	2.1	4.2	0.8
Thua Thien - Hue	2.1	3.1	0.8	5.4	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.4	2.7	4.7	0.6
Da Nang	2.0	2.4	0.5	4.6	4.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	4.2	5.7	1.0
Quang Nam	3.0	5.2	0.8	5.7	7.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	0.9	6.8	14.3	2.3
Quang Ngai	2.1	1.8	0.2	5.0	3.9	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.3	2.0	3.0	0.2

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Single	married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed
Binh Dinh	1.3	1.2	0.1	4.9	3.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.7	2.8	0.3
Phu Yen	2.4	3.0	0.5	3.2	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	4.8	0.7
Khanh Hoa	1.7	1.7	0.3	3.8	3.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.4
Ninh Thuan	1.8	3.1	0.7	3.1	3.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.3	3.1	5.1	0.9
Binh Thuan	4.1	4.3	0.5	3.5	3.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.8	3.9	0.6
Kon Tum	1.7	2.1	0.4	3.3	3.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	2.6	0.4
Gia Lai	2.5	2.8	0.8	3.9	4.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.5	2.2	4.2	0.5
Dak Lak	1.6	2.7	0.7	2.8	3.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.4
Dak Nong	1.5	2.0	0.8	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.8	3.4	0.6
Lam Dong	0.8	1.0	0.3	3.4	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.5	2.4	0.5
Binh Phuoc	1.7	2.0	0.4	3.1	4.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	2.7	4.0	0.6
Tay Ninh	2.9	3.9	0.9	3.7	4.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.4
Binh Duong	1.5	2.1	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.5	0.5
Dong Nai	3.3	5.1	1.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.4	3.1	0.5
Ba Ria -Vung Tau	2.2	3.0	0.6	4.6	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.5	2.9	4.1	0.6
HCMC	2.5	2.9	0.6	5.0	5.7	1.4	2.2	1.7	0.5	3.9	5.7	1.1
Long An	3.5	4.9	0.8	3.7	3.9	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.5	8.6	11.3	2.5
Tien Giang	1.7	1.8	0.3	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.3

Province	Proportion with short- term training certificate			Proportion with vocational degree			Proportion with junior college degree			Proportion with university or post-graduate degree		
	Single	married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed	Single	Married	Divorced/ sepa- rated/ widowed
Ben Tre	2.6	2.3	0.4	3.1	2.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.8	1.9	0.3
Tra Vinh	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.2	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.3
Vinh Long	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.0	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.1
Dong Thap	1.3	1.2	0.2	2.4	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.7	0.2
An Giang	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.5	2.1	0.3
Kien Giang	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.9	2.3	0.4
Can Tho	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.5	2.4	0.3
Hau Giang	3.8	2.3	0.4	3.2	3.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	4.1	5.0	1.0
Soc Trang	1.9	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.1
Bac Lieu	1.1	1.0	0.2	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.3
Ca Mau	1.8	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.3

Table A2.26: Proportion of population aged 15 and older with short-term training certificate by age group and province, 2009

Unit: Percent

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.7	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.2
Ha Giang	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.0
Cao Bang	0.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	2.8
Bac Kan	0.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.0
Tuyen Quang	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.6
Lao Cai	0.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	2.5
Dien Bien	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.0	1.8
Lai Chau	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.0
Son La	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	1.8
Yen Bai	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.5	2.9
Hoa Binh	0.4	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	1.9
Thai Nguyen	0.6	2.9	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	6.8	5.9	6.1	4.1
Lang Son	0.3	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.1	2.0
Quang Ninh	0.9	7.4	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.9	12.9	11.5	10.8	9.8	5.9
Bac Giang	3.0	6.9	5.2	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.1
Phu Tho	0.9	3.5	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.6	5.0	2.0
Vinh Phuc	1.0	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	3.9	1.3
Bac Ninh	0.9	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.2	1.7
Hai Duong	1.4	5.8	6.1	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.4	1.4

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hai Phong	1.3	4.4	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.8	1.6
Hung Yen	2.7	7.5	7.4	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.2
Thai Binh	2.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	0.9
Ha Nam	1.9	6.3	5.8	4.4	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.2
Nam Dinh	1.3	5.3	4.4	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	1.7
Ninh Binh	0.8	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.8	1.4
Thanh Hoa	0.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.1
Nghe An	0.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	1.7
Ha Tinh	0.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.2	1.4
Quang Binh	0.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	1.3
Quang Tri	0.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.4	0.8
Thua Thien -Hue	0.8	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.3
Da Nang	1.1	3.5	5.5	6.2	7.2	5.6	5.0	4.0	2.9	2.0	0.8
Quang Nam	1.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
Quang Ngai	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1
Binh Dinh	1.0	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.5
Phu Yen	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.3
Khanh Hoa	0.3	2.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.5
Ninh Thuan	2.0	5.2	6.1	6.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	0.7
Binh Thuan	0.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.4
Kon Tum	1.1	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
Gia Lai	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.2	1.9	0.4

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Lak	0.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	0.7
Dak Nong	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Lam Dong	0.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.4
Binh Phuoc	1.4	4.5	5.5	5.3	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.5
Tay Ninh	0.6	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
Binh Duong	1.8	3.7	5.4	6.4	6.3	5.3	4.1	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.7
Dong Nai	0.9	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.5
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.9	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.0	0.4
HCMC	1.5	3.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.6	4.4	3.6	2.7	1.4	0.6
Long An	0.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.2
Tien Giang	1.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.3
Ben Tre	0.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Tra Vinh	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
Vinh Long	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2
Dong Thap	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
An Giang	0.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3
Kien Giang	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
Can Tho	1.9	5.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.2
Hau Giang	1.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2
Soc Trang	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
Bac Lieu	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2
Ca Mau	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2

Table A2.27: Proportion of the population aged 15 and older with vocational degree by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.7	9.8	10.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	8.0	9.6	12.6	14.3	5.9
Ha Giang	0.2	5.5	7.8	6.8	4.5	4.3	5.7	7.2	7.3	5.3	2.7
Cao Bang	0.1	9.7	12.2	7.9	6.7	8.7	11.1	15.8	15.3	12.9	6.4
Bac Kan	0.4	10.4	11.0	5.5	4.0	5.3	8.6	10.5	11.5	9.9	5.3
Tuyen Quang	0.3	8.4	8.4	5.2	4.3	5.8	9.2	12.7	13.8	11.9	4.8
Lao Cai	0.5	8.0	9.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.4	11.5	12.2	7.8	4.4
Dien Bien	0.2	5.6	5.9	3.8	3.6	5.1	9.1	11.8	13.8	9.4	4.2
Lai Chau	0.3	8.9	8.5	5.5	3.6	3.6	5.6	4.7	5.4	4.6	1.7
Son La	0.2	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.5	8.3	9.0	9.1	7.6	4.0
Yen Bai	0.4	7.0	7.3	4.9	4.6	5.5	8.4	12.2	13.0	14.3	5.9
Hoa Binh	0.4	7.6	8.9	6.3	5.9	7.0	9.4	12.5	12.6	11.2	5.1
Thai Nguyen	0.9	12.1	12.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	9.9	12.7	15.1	14.3	7.2
Lang Son	0.3	8.4	8.7	4.9	4.5	5.7	7.9	10.5	11.1	11.0	4.7
Quang Ninh	1.0	17.2	16.6	10.9	9.9	12.1	14.7	14.9	16.3	16.0	7.0
Bac Giang	0.7	8.8	7.5	3.6	3.2	3.7	5.1	6.7	9.1	9.6	3.8
Phu Tho	0.6	10.5	10.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	7.9	11.2	13.8	13.6	5.1
Vinh Phuc	0.8	10.7	10.1	4.5	3.3	3.2	4.5	7.0	10.6	10.2	3.7
Bac Ninh	0.6	13.0	10.9	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.9	6.7	11.7	11.9	4.7
Hai Duong	0.7	9.9	9.3	4.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	6.9	10.1	12.5	4.5
Hai Phong	0.9	12.7	12.2	7.6	6.6	6.2	7.6	9.7	12.2	13.8	5.5

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hung Yen	0.8	9.7	8.1	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.9	5.1	7.6	10.1	3.9
Thai Binh	0.7	8.8	7.4	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.0	5.2	7.4	9.4	4.4
Ha Nam	0.8	10.4	8.9	5.0	3.9	3.5	4.6	6.6	9.6	11.1	4.1
Nam Dinh	0.6	7.3	6.7	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.3	5.9	8.0	10.1	3.9
Ninh Binh	0.9	13.5	13.1	7.6	5.4	5.4	6.8	11.0	14.1	16.4	6.2
Thanh Hoa	0.5	8.1	8.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	5.8	8.6	10.9	11.3	4.0
Nghe An	0.4	8.2	9.2	4.6	4.2	4.7	7.1	9.3	13.1	14.9	5.5
Ha Tinh	0.4	12.5	11.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	5.9	8.2	12.2	14.0	5.8
Quang Binh	0.3	9.9	10.8	5.7	4.8	4.8	7.6	9.9	12.7	12.8	4.7
Quang Tri	0.4	11.4	10.5	5.4	4.0	4.2	6.5	8.4	7.1	6.2	2.5
Thua Thien - Hue	0.3	8.5	9.8	3.7	2.8	3.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	3.2	1.3
Da Nang	0.3	10.5	12.8	5.7	4.5	5.4	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.8	2.8
Quang Nam	0.5	10.2	10.0	3.6	2.4	3.6	4.8	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.5
Quang Ngai	0.5	9.1	8.1	4.1	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.6	2.9	1.5	0.7
Binh Dinh	0.2	6.7	6.2	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.7	5.4	3.6	2.6	1.2
Phu Yen	0.3	6.9	6.7	3.1	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.4	2.7	1.9	0.7
Khanh Hoa	0.2	5.6	5.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	4.7	4.7	3.3	2.8	1.7
Ninh Thuan	0.2	6.1	6.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.6	2.5	1.6	1.0
Binh Thuan	0.2	5.5	6.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.4	1.3	0.8
Kon Tum	0.2	5.9	7.0	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.7	1.2
Gia Lai	0.1	4.2	5.3	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.2	6.1	3.2	3.0	1.3

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Dak Lak	0.2	6.8	6.5	3.1	3.1	4.7	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.1	1.9
Dak Nong	0.3	5.5	5.7	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.1	2.3	0.9
Lam Dong	0.3	5.2	5.4	2.7	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.4	4.1	3.9	1.5
Binh Phuoc	0.2	5.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.4	1.8
Tay Ninh	0.4	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5
Binh Duong	0.6	4.7	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.1
Dong Nai	0.5	7.0	7.8	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.5	1.0
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.6	8.3	8.8	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.9	6.0	4.6	3.6	1.7
HCMC	0.4	5.3	5.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.0	1.4
Long An	0.3	4.2	4.0	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.4
Tien Giang	0.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	2.4	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.0	1.8	0.8
Ben Tre	0.2	4.7	4.7	2.2	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.6
Tra Vinh	0.2	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.3
Vinh Long	0.2	3.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.4	0.5
Dong Thap	0.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3
An Giang	0.2	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.4
Kien Giang	0.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.4
Can Tho	0.3	4.6	5.4	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.2	3.5	2.4	1.8	0.7
Hau Giang	0.1	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.2
Soc Trang	0.2	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.3
Bac Lieu	0.1	2.9	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.7
Ca Mau	0.2	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.3

Table A2.28: Proportion of the population aged 15 and older with junior college degree by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.4	4.3	5.1	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.0
Ha Giang	0.0	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
Cao Bang	0.0	3.0	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.3
Bac Kan	0.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	0.9	0.7
Tuyen Quang	0.1	1.8	3.3	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	0.3
Lao Cai	0.0	2.6	4.3	3.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.4
Dien Bien	0.0	3.1	4.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.2
Lai Chau	0.0	2.5	4.3	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1
Son La	0.0	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4
Yen Bai	0.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.5
Hoa Binh	0.1	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.3	1.6	0.8
Thai Nguyen	0.2	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.8
Lang Son	0.1	2.3	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.5
Quang Ninh	0.2	4.9	4.8	3.0	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	0.8
Bac Giang	0.1	3.0	3.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.8
Phu Tho	0.1	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.6	1.0
Vinh Phuc	0.1	3.3	3.9	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.1	1.0
Bac Ninh	0.1	4.2	4.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	2.1	0.8
Hai Duong	0.3	4.6	4.1	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	0.9
Hai Phong	0.3	3.8	4.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	0.8

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Hung Yen	0.3	3.7	4.4	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.9	3.5	1.3
Thai Binh	0.2	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.0	3.6	1.3
Ha Nam	0.3	4.0	4.2	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.1	3.0	1.1
Nam Dinh	0.2	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.1	3.0	1.3
Ninh Binh	0.3	3.5	4.0	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.2
Thanh Hoa	0.2	3.3	3.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.1	0.9
Nghe An	0.2	3.1	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.7	1.1
Ha Tinh	0.1	3.7	3.9	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	3.0	1.1
Quang Binh	0.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.4	0.9
Quang Tri	0.0	3.3	5.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.3
Thua Thien -Hue	0.1	2.0	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.3
Da Nang	0.2	3.4	5.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.7	0.7
Quang Nam	0.1	3.1	4.0	2.1	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.1
Quang Ngai	0.1	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.1
Binh Dinh	0.1	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
Phu Yen	0.1	2.1	3.4	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.1
Khanh Hoa	0.1	3.1	3.2	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.4
Ninh Thuan	0.1	1.7	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.3
Binh Thuan	0.1	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
Kon Tum	0.0	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3
Gia Lai	0.0	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
Dak Lak	0.0	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5

Province	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65+
Dak Nong	0.0	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
Lam Dong	0.1	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.3
Binh Phuoc	0.0	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4
Tay Ninh	0.1	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2
Binh Duong	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.3
Dong Nai	0.1	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.3
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.3	3.5	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.4
HCMC	0.1	3.0	3.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.6
Long An	0.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.2
Tien Giang	0.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3
Ben Tre	0.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Tra Vinh	0.0	1.8	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Vinh Long	0.1	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.1
Dong Thap	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
An Giang	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
Kien Giang	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Can Tho	0.1	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hau Giang	0.1	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
Soc Trang	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Bac Lieu	0.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ca Mau	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

Table A2.29: Proportion of the population aged 15 and older with university or post-graduate degree by age group and province, 2009

Unit: percent

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.3	8.4	25.1	25.7	16.4	9.0	10.6	11.7	16.0	17.1	9.7
Ha Giang	0.0	0.6	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.6
Cao Bang	0.0	1.1	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.0	3.7	2.7	1.7
Bac Kan	0.0	1.4	5.0	4.9	3.1	2.9	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.6	1.1
Tuyen Quang	0.0	1.1	5.6	4.3	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	1.5
Lao Cai	0.0	1.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.2
Dien Bien	0.0	0.8	5.1	5.5	4.4	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	0.8
Lai Chau	0.0	0.7	3.5	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.2
Son La	0.0	0.8	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.7	1.6	0.7
Yen Bai	0.0	1.1	4.8	5.3	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	2.8	1.9
Hoa Binh	0.0	1.3	4.3	5.1	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.0
Thai Nguyen	0.0	2.1	7.1	6.8	4.7	3.6	5.0	4.7	6.4	5.8	2.6
Lang Son	0.0	1.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.8
Quang Ninh	0.1	3.6	11.1	10.1	7.0	5.1	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.2	2.8
Bac Giang	0.0	1.5	5.0	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.2	3.2	1.8
Phu Tho	0.0	1.7	5.8	5.9	4.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	5.1	5.2	2.4
Vinh Phuc	0.0	1.7	5.5	5.5	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.0	4.4	1.6
Bac Ninh	0.0	2.5	7.6	6.8	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.3	5.5	2.1
Hai Duong	0.0	2.1	6.5	5.6	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.1	1.9

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.3	8.4	25.1	25.7	16.4	9.0	10.6	11.7	16.0	17.1	9.7
Hung Yen	0.0	1.9	5.1	4.9	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.6	1.7
Thai Binh	0.0	2.4	5.1	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.5	1.9
Ha Nam	0.0	2.0	4.4	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.6	1.5
Nam Dinh	0.0	2.0	4.8	4.3	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.1	1.9
Ninh Binh	0.0	2.1	6.0	6.0	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.8	4.5	2.2
Thanh Hoa	0.0	2.4	6.6	5.4	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.2	1.8
Nghe An	0.1	2.0	7.6	7.4	4.1	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.6	5.4	2.7
Ha Tinh	0.0	2.2	7.6	6.5	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.0
Quang Binh	0.0	2.1	7.9	5.5	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.1	5.4	4.5	1.5
Quang Tri	0.0	2.6	9.5	7.0	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.0	3.8	2.3	1.1
Thua Thien -Hue	0.1	4.2	12.2	9.3	4.5	4.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	3.3	1.7
Da Nang	0.2	5.8	22.6	22.5	12.4	8.9	13.5	13.0	10.8	8.8	4.1
Quang Nam	0.0	2.1	6.3	5.1	2.4	3.1	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.3
Quang Ngai	0.0	1.6	4.8	4.8	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.1	1.5	1.4	0.7
Binh Dinh	0.0	2.9	8.3	6.7	4.0	4.8	6.2	4.0	2.6	2.2	1.3
Phu Yen	0.0	1.7	6.0	4.7	2.3	3.6	4.6	3.7	2.5	0.8	0.5
Khanh Hoa	0.1	2.5	8.3	7.2	4.0	3.7	5.6	6.2	4.7	3.9	2.0
Ninh Thuan	0.0	1.2	4.5	5.6	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.4	2.3	1.4	0.8
Binh Thuan	0.0	1.3	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.3
Kon Tum	0.0	1.2	5.8	6.8	4.3	5.3	5.3	4.0	2.3	1.5	0.4
Gia Lai	0.0	1.1	3.9	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.5	1.2	0.6

Province	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Ha Noi	0.3	8.4	25.1	25.7	16.4	9.0	10.6	11.7	16.0	17.1	9.7
Dak Nong	0.0	1.2	4.4	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.7
Lam Dong	0.1	2.4	6.9	6.0	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	1.6
Binh Phuoc	0.0	1.2	4.5	3.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.9
Tay Ninh	0.0	1.1	3.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.5
Binh Duong	0.2	1.7	4.6	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.1	0.9
Dong Nai	0.1	2.3	6.7	6.9	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.4
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0.1	3.5	9.0	8.1	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.7	3.9	1.8
HCMC	0.2	6.3	16.3	16.9	11.5	8.5	9.3	10.6	10.5	9.8	5.9
Long An	0.1	0.9	2.7	2.8	1.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.4
Tien Giang	0.1	1.1	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.5
Ben Tre	0.0	1.3	3.5	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.4
Tra Vinh	0.2	1.5	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2
Vinh Long	0.0	2.0	5.6	4.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.5
Dong Thap	0.1	1.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.3
An Giang	0.1	1.3	4.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.7	0.7	0.3
Kien Giang	0.0	1.0	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.4
Can Tho	0.1	3.1	8.3	7.3	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.7	4.7	2.8	1.5
Hau Giang	0.1	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
Soc Trang	0.1	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.2
Bac Lieu	0.1	1.4	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.6
Ca Mau	0.1	1.1	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.4

APPENDIX 3: INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION (ISCED) SUMMARY

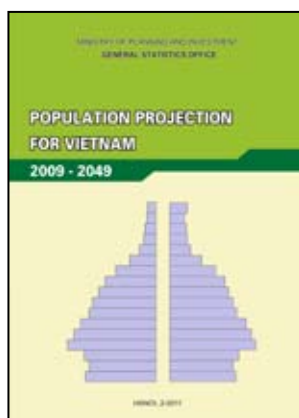
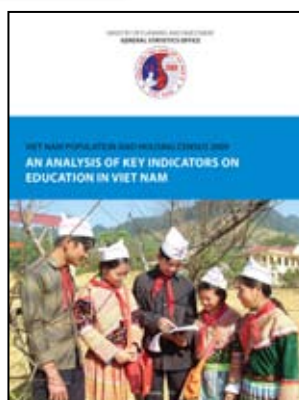
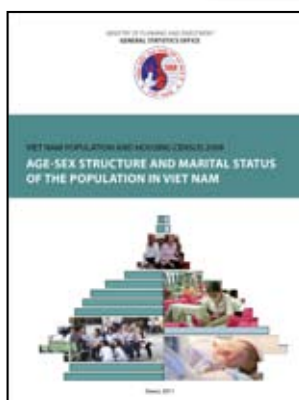
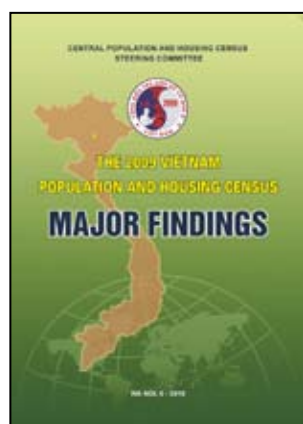
HOW TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF A PROGRAMME				
Proxy criteria for contents		Name of the level	Code	Complementary dimensions
Main criteria	Subsidiary criteria			
Educational properties School or centre-based Minimum age Upper age limit	Staff qualification	Pre-primary education	0	None
Beginning of systematic apprenticeship of reading, writing and mathematics	Entry into the nationally designated primary institutions or programmes Start of compulsory education	Primary education First stage of basic education	1	None
Subject presentation Full implementation of basic skills and foundation for lifelong learning	Entry after some 6 years of primary education End of the cycle after 9 years since the beginning of primary education End of compulsory education Several teachers conduct classes in their field of specialization	Lower secondary education Second stage of basic education	2	Type of subsequent education or destination Programme orientation

Typical entrance qualification Minimum entrance requirement		(Upper) secondary education	3	Type of subsequent education or destination Programme orientation Cumulative duration since the beginning of ISCED level 3
Entrance requirement; Content; Age; Duration		Post-secondary non-tertiary education	4	Type of subsequent education or destination Cumulative duration since the beginning of ISCED level 3 Programme orientation
Minimum entrance requirement; Type of certification obtained; Duration		First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	5	Type of programmes Cumulative theoretical duration at tertiary National degree and qualification structure
Research-oriented content; Submission of thesis or dissertation	Prepare graduates for faculty and research posts	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	6	None

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