

REPORT

ETHNIC MINORITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: WHO WILL BE LEFT BEHIND?

Results from analyses of the survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015



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ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude birth rate
EMs	Ethnic minorities
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total fertility rate

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SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Based on data collected from the Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities (EMs) carried in 2015, this report analyzes and evaluates the socio-economic situation of the 53 EMs in Vietnam. It is a detailed overview of the socio-economic, cultural, medical, educational etc. characteristics. This report also analyzes in detail two major issues for EMs – education (female illiteracy, school enrollment at the required age) and child mortality. Based on findings from these analyses, the report puts forward several policy recommendations to address the problems facing EMs.

Besides the table of contents, figures and executive summary, the report consists of three parts. The first part explains the methodology of the report. This part introduces the purpose of the study, the 53 EMs Survey in 2015 and the methodology for analyzing the dataset. The second part presents the living conditions and livelihoods of EMs. This section depicts the demographic, health, healthcare, HIV/AIDS, education and training, gender equality, access to infrastructure, land, and communication, poor/near-poor status, and the preservation of indigenous culture. Based on these analyses, the final part of the report delves into the analysis of the issues of education and child mortality among EMs. This part assesses the progress in achieving these goals in accordance with Decision No. 1557 / QĐ-TTg regarding a number of MDG indicators for EMs associated with the Sustainable Development Goals after 2015. This part also offers some policy recommendations to improve education and reduce mortality among EMs.

Key findings are summarized as follows:

The 53 EMs in Vietnam have a total population of 13,4 million people scattered throughout the country. Among these EMs, some groups have large populations of over 1 million while others have as low as from a few hundreds to less than 5000 people. There are large disparities in terms of life expectancy and child mortality rates among EMs.

Early marriage and consanguineous marriage are two major issues among EMs. These issues persist for various reasons, such as a low level of development, isolated geography, the lack of opportunities for communication, exchange and integration with the broader society, outdated marriage customs, misconceptions, and insufficient knowledge about the implications of under-age marriage and consanguineous marriage.

The proportion of EM people using health insurance for medical examination and treatment is low, with an average of only 44,8%. This is partly due to the relatively long distance from homes to health facilities for many EM households.

Reproductive health care for EM women has yet to be properly addressed. The proportion of EM women visiting health facilities for prenatal examination is low. It remains a relatively uncommon practice among some ethnic groups, with an average of only 70.9% of EM women receiving prenatal care in health facilities for at least 1 time. Home birth remains a prevalent practice among EMs. Only around 64% of childbirths take place at a health facility, while the other half predominantly choose to deliver at home. The practice of birth control remains unpopular, with 23% of married EM women not using any method of contraception. This problem is most prevalent among Mang women, where over half of them do not use any method of contraception.

Most EM people infected with HIV live in the northern mountainous areas, particularly in Son La, Dien Bien, Lau Chau and Thai Nguyen provinces.

With regards to education and training, the school enrollment rate at the required age among EMs remains very low. The number of EM people who can read and write Vietnamese remains low; in many ethnic groups over half of the populations are illiterate.

In general, EM women are more disadvantaged than men in many aspects, such as access to education and employment. The illiteracy rate of women is higher than that of men, and the number of female skilled workers is also significantly lower. However, this disparity is not the same across EMs.

73,3% of EM households have access to hygienic water in their daily activities. However, the proportion of households with a hygienic latrine remains low at an average of 27,9%. Despite the relatively high proportion of people with access to hygienic water, among many EMs a majority of households still lack sufficient access to hygienic water, especially Kho Mu, Chut, La Ha, La Chi, Lao and Pu Peo ethnic groups.

EMs' access to infrastructure and communication remains severely limited. There is a rather long distance between EM homes to the markets and schools. The lack of land for residential construction and productive

activities is a prevalent problem for EMs in Ha Tinh and Ba Ria – Vung Tau provinces. In terms of access to information, the majority of EM households access information through television. The proportion of EM households with a computer, Internet, or a telephone remains low.

Nearly one third of EM households are classified as poor or near-poor. The per capita income of EMs is about half that of the GNI (gross national income) per capita. Moreover, there are large disparities among EMs in terms of poverty rate. Some ethnic groups have very low poverty rates such as Ngai, Hoa and Chu Ru, while others, especially O Du, Co, Kho Mu and Xinh Mun, have very high poverty rates.

In terms of preserving ethnic cultural identities, despite the relatively high proportion of EM people knowing their mother tongue language (96%), the number of EM people knowing their group's traditional songs, dances and musical instruments is relatively lower. As a result, an increasing loss of cultural identity (in many forms such as diluted, transformed, and/or gradual loss of mother tongue) has become a matter of concern, especially for 16 EMs with relatively small populations including Si La, O Du, Brau, Ro Mam, Pu Peo, Cong, Mang, Bo Y, Lo Lo, Co Lao and Ngai ethnic groups.

The analysis of EMs' characteristics in terms of demography, living conditions, livelihoods, gender equality, access to healthcare, education and training, infrastructure etc. shows a strong correlation among these aspects. This means that, ethnic groups performing well in some aspects are most likely to perform well in other aspects as well. By ranking EMs based on their level of development using the 10 most critical indicators, it is revealed that the 10 EMs with the lowest level of development include La Hu, Mong, Kho Mu, Mang, Chut, Khang, Co Lao, La Ha, Xinh Mun, Co, and Bru Van Kieu. In particular, Mong and La Hu ethnic groups perform poorly and very poorly in all the 10 indicators, respectively. Therefore, policies aiming at improving the lives of EMs should focus particularly on these groups in stead of the current "one size fits all" approach.

Based on our in-depth analysis of education and child mortality among EMs, in order to raise the school enrollment rate at the required age and eradicate illiteracy among EMs (especially EM women), the following issues must be properly addressed: (i) preschool education; (ii) overcoming existing gaps in Vietnamese language teachings for EM children; (iii) more appropriate approach toward illiteracy eradication, and (iv) overcoming existing barriers to information dissemination. In order to reduce child mortality, it is necessary to raise EM women's awareness about marriage, childbirth, family planning and so forth. Moreover, proper sanitary conditions, clean water access and disease prevention for EMs must also be addressed further. Infrastructure improvements in isolated areas such as Lai Chau, Ha Giang and Kon Tum should also receive more attention. Furthermore, it is important to construct preschools and encourage children to go to school, in order to reduce mortality among older children from unattended accidents.

I. OVERVIEW

1.1. Background and purpose of study

Vietnam is a country consisting of 54 ethnic groups with each group having their own specific languages, lifestyles and cultures. Kinh people account for over 86% of the total population, followed by Tay, Thai, Muong, Khmer, Nung, Mong and Dao ethnic groups accounting collectively for 10% of the total population. EM groups, especially those with small populations, mostly live in the mountainous and highlands areas with very limited access to infrastructure, health care and education (World Bank, 2009; Phung & Do, 2014). Despite rapid economic growth in recent decades, poverty remains prevalent and high in mountainous and highlands areas where many EM groups live. While EMs in total account for 14% of the total population, they also account for as high as 50% of the total poor population (World Bank, 2013).

In order to raise income level, reduce poverty and improve access to basic services for EMs, the Government has implemented the National Target Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction (2012-2015). In addition, many international organizations have implemented programs and projects to support EM people. These support programs are, however, unable to eradicate chronic poverty, which remains prevalent among EM groups, especially in the northern mountainous areas (Nguyen et. Al. 2015).

Many studies on the living standards of EMs in Viet Nam have previously been conducted, such as Van de Walle & Gunewardena (2001), the report on poverty among EMs by CEMA (2011), Baulch et. Al. (2012), Pham et Al. (2009), Imai et Al. (2011), Pham & et. Al. (2011), Phung & Do, 2014; Nguyen et. Al. (2015). In general, these studies have a broad consensus that EM households face many disadvantages and barriers in their access to resources needed for productive activities, such as education, capital, markets, and agricultural land. EMs also face difficulties in accessing public services, such as healthcare and education. This is due to the long geographical distance from their homes to health facilities and schools as well as the lower quality of those services in areas populous with EMs. Housing, hygiene and clean water conditions of EMs are generally much worse than those of Kinh and other relatively large ethnic groups.

People living in the mountainous and midland areas are generally much poorer than those living in the lowlands and coastal areas of Vietnam. Even within the same commune, there are large disparities in terms of average income and poverty rate between Kinh and EMs (Lanjouw et. al., 2015). The baseline survey on the poverty reduction project in the Central Highlands shows worrisome gaps between Kinh and EM households. Using the World Bank poverty line of \$1,25 per day, the report findings show that indigenous ethnic groups in the Central Highlands have a much higher poverty rate than Kinh households¹. Over 80% of Ba Na and Xo Dang households are classified as poor, and over 70% of Gia Rai and Mnong households have consumption levels below the poverty line. Meanwhile, the proportion of Kinh households classified as poor in the same area is only at around 10%. The baseline survey on the poverty reduction project in the Central Highlands also reveals large disparities between migrant EMs and local EMs. The latter group is generally classified as poorer than the former group. The drop-out rate among EM school children upon completion of lower secondary school is as high as 35%. Moreover, a large proportion of EM adults are not fluent in Vietnamese. These are some of the major challenges facing efforts toward improving the livelihoods and access to opportunities for economic development and poverty reduction for EM households.

¹ The Baseline Survey for the Central Highlands Poverty Reduction project 2014: 2496 households in the poorest communes of the 4 provinces of Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Dak Lak and Dak Nong.

In 2015, the Government of Vietnam conducted for the first time a large-scale survey of the 53 EMs to collect information about the socio-economic situation of the 53 EMs. Many indicators for EMs were calculated, such as population and population distribution, demographic characteristics, labor and employment, access to information, infrastructure, land use and tourism. Given that the Government of Vietnam has approved the Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy under Decision No. 432 / QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, the CEMA's poverty reduction programs for EMs plan to incorporate the 17 goals and 169 targets of the SDGs for the period 2012-2030 into those programs. Therefore, the comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic situation of the 53 EMs based on data from the Survey of 53 EMs in 2015 will form the basis for the CEMA and policy makers to develop appropriate policies for EMs in the coming period.

The research objectives behind this study are as follows:

- (i) Provide a comprehensive overview of the socio-economic situation of the 53 EMs.
- (ii) Conduct an in-depth analysis of the two most important current issues for EMs, namely education and child mortality
- (iii) Analyze and evaluate all programs and policies on EMs that have been implemented recently
- (iv) Identify policy gaps and current solutions that are seen as either appropriate or non-appropriate to the current situation and characteristics of EMs
- (v) Propose comprehensive, appropriate and specific policies for EM policies and sustainable poverty reduction programs for each EM group in Vietnam in the period 2016-2020 by the 2025 vision.

1.2. Data source

The Survey on Vietnam's 53 EMs in 2015 is the main source of data for this study. Moreover, the use of datasets from baseline and endline surveys of poverty reduction projects involving EMs will be helpful for making comparative observations about socio-economic changes in the indicators for each specific EM group or geographic area. This study also uses a number of other available studies, such as the Baseline and Endline Survey of the Northern Mountainous Area Poverty Reduction Program 135 project, and the Baseline Survey of Poverty Reduction in the Central Highlands.

1.3. Methodology

1.3.1. Analysis of the socio-economic situation of the 53 EMs

In analyzing the socio-economic conditions of 53 EMs, this study uses descriptive statistics to measure the average value of living standard variables and other socio-economic factors of EM groups. Results from the analysis will be presented in tables and graphs. The selection of indicators for calculation and analysis is based on: (1) The list of 19 indicators from the Action Plan to achieve the MDGs in line with the Sustainable Development Goals for EM people and people living in the mountainous areas after 2015; and (2) The list of 169 of national statistical indicators (as defined in the Statistics Law 2015). In addition, the study calculates and analyzes indicators from the list of 230 draft indicators of the SDGs, categorized by ethnicity, EM area and province (if the datasets allow for such), living standards, gender and age, and wealth.

1.3.2. Regression analysis

In the in-depth analysis, we focus on analyzing factors that affect important characteristics of EMs, such as migration or maternal health problems, or levels of chronic poverty and multi-dimensional poverty. We conduct regression analyses to identify the anthropological and socio-economic

factors that affect the welfare variables of EM households. The econometric model includes internal factors in the household, geographic factors, and local characteristics. The proposed econometric model is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 C + \epsilon$$

In which:

- a dependent variable that measures a factor, such as migration or maternal health problems, or chronic poverty and multi-dimensional poverty, of household *i* in commune *j*.
- a variable depicting the characteristics of commune *j*, such as population or commune infrastructure.
- a variable depicting the characteristics of household *i* in commune *j*.
- a variable depicting residuals (factors) that are not observable by this model.

The coefficients of the variables *X* and *C* reflect the impact or correlation of the factors they depict on the dependent variables. For example, to analyze the factors affecting multi-dimensional poverty among households, we can use explanatory variables such as demographic characteristics, education level and occupational status of household members.

Moreover, depending on the topic for the in-depth analysis, we can use appropriate models that are relevant to the variables and hypotheses used in the in-depth analysis.

II. CURRENT EMS' LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2.1. Demographic characteristics

2.1.1. Population and geography

By 1/7/2015, the total population of EMs in Vietnam was 13,4 million people (accounting for 14,6% of the national population). Included in this figure are 3,04 million EM households scattered across 63 cities and provinces, in which around 11% of EM households live in urban areas. The northern midlands and mountainous areas have the highest concentration of EMs (about 6.7 million people). The next highest concentrations are in the Central Highlands (about 2 million people), North and South Central Coast (1.9 million people), and others are in the South. EMs live in different areas, and hardly any area (at the village and hamlet level) is dominated by a specific EM group. The overall picture of EM population distribution has gradually changed over time due to migration, especially in the midlands, Central Highlands and South.

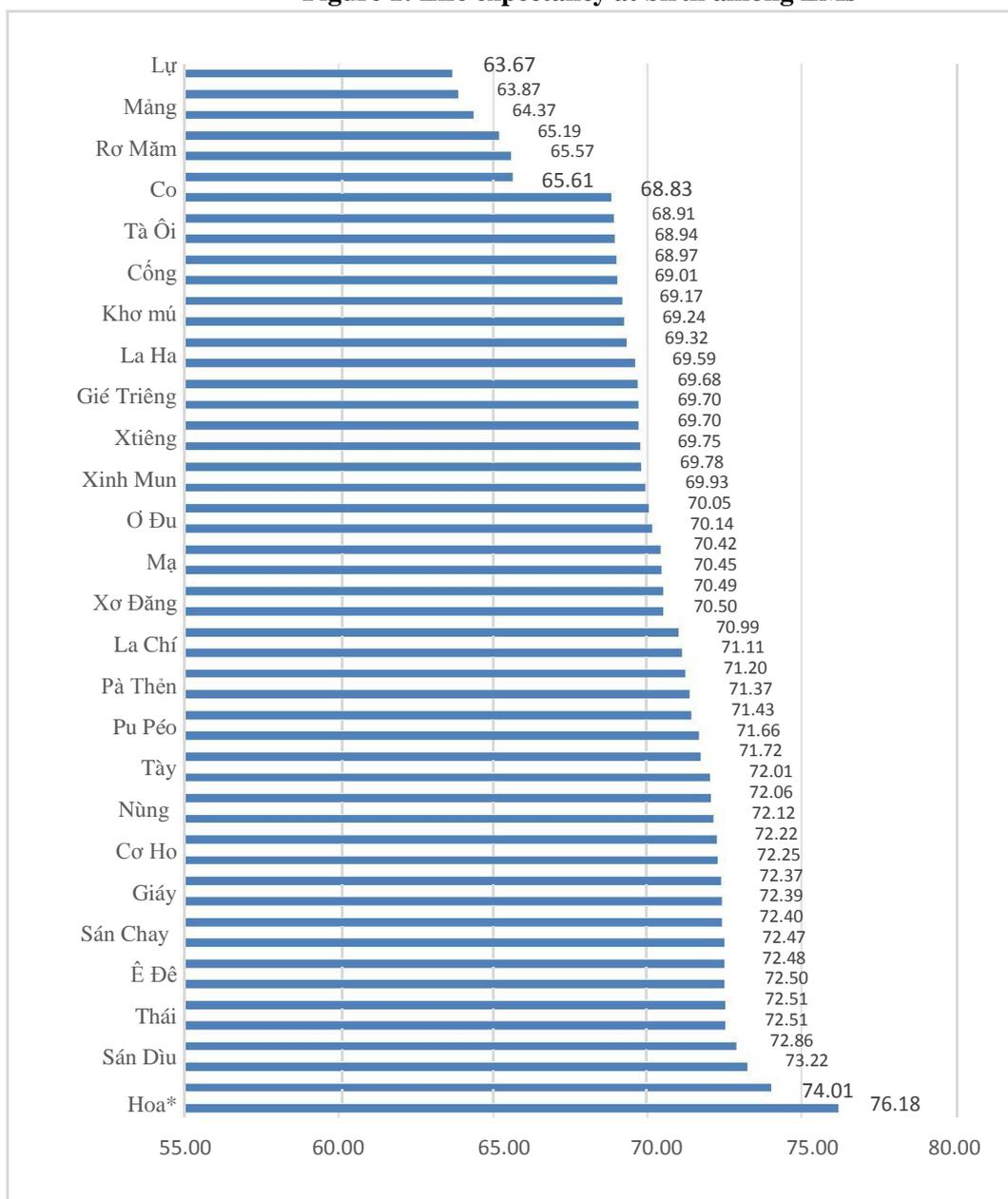
The population sizes of ethnic minority groups are not equal. Each community of Tay, Thai, Muong, Khmer, Nung and Hmong has more than 1 million people, while the population of O Du, Brau, Ro Mam, Pu Peo, Si La, Cong, Bo Y, Co Lao, Mang and Lo Lo each ranges from some hundred people to under 5000 people. 89.6% of EM people live in rural areas. Hoa is the only ethnic group living mainly in urban areas (61.9%). By gender, the proportion of males and females among EMs is rather balanced (50.4 % male and 49.6 % female), except for San Chay, Tho, Pu Peo, San Diu, Ngai and O Du ethnic groups, in which the proportion of males is higher (over 52%) than females.

In term of household size, each EM household has 3.4 – 5.6 members. Depending on which EM group, a household has on average 4.4 members. The EMs with relatively small household size (under 4 members/household) include Brau, Hre, Ro Mam, Ngai, Gie Trieng and Tay. The EMs with relatively large household size (over 5 members) include Pa Then, Ha Nhi, La Chi and Hmong. In particular, among Tay and Khmer ethnic groups, despite their large population size (over 1 million people), their household size are among the smallest with about 4 members/household. The proportion of over-5-member households is rather high (39.4%). Hmong ethnic group belongs to the groups with the largest household size among EMs – on average, 5 or 6 members live in a household.

2.1.2. Life expectancy

Among EMs, there are huge disparities in average life expectancy; the highest average life expectancy is 12 years more than the lowest average life expectancy. The overall average life expectancy of EMs is 72.1, one year younger than the national average (73.2). Ethnic groups with relatively high average life expectancy include Hoa, Cho Ro, San Diu, Khmer, Thai, Dao and E De. The average life expectancy of these groups ranges from 72.5 to 76 years; the average life expectancy of San Diu and Hoa groups is even higher than the national average. 21 other ethnic groups have an average life expectancy below 70 years old. Six groups with the lowest average life expectancy include La Hu, Lu, Chut, Mang, Si Lan and Co Lao. The average life expectancy of these groups ranges between 62 and 65 years old. It can be seen that average life expectancy is strongly associated with health, toilet conditions and clean water conditions. Ethnic groups with relatively low average life expectancy often fall into the category of groups with poor health, healthcare services and hygiene conditions, and vice versa (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth among EMs



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.1.3. Fertility and mortality rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) of EM people is rather high, at 2.38 children/women. This rate is higher than the national average (2.01 children/women) and the replacement fertility rate (2.1 children/women). High TFR puts pressure on increasing population growth and reflects poor health and healthcare conditions among EMs, leading to higher child mortality rate and demand for reproduction. High TFR also reflects the use of birth control methods. Ethnic groups with high TFR are often also groups not using birth control methods and vice versa. The data show that, for only 4 ethnic groups with under 2 children/women, TFR is lower than the replacement fertility rate (Hoa, Pu Peo, La Chi, Bo Y). Other ethnic groups have higher TFR than 2.1. Mang, Ro Ram, Cong, La Hu, Co Lao, Mong, Xo Dang, Cut, Bru Van Kieu ethnic groups have on average 4-5 children/women on average.

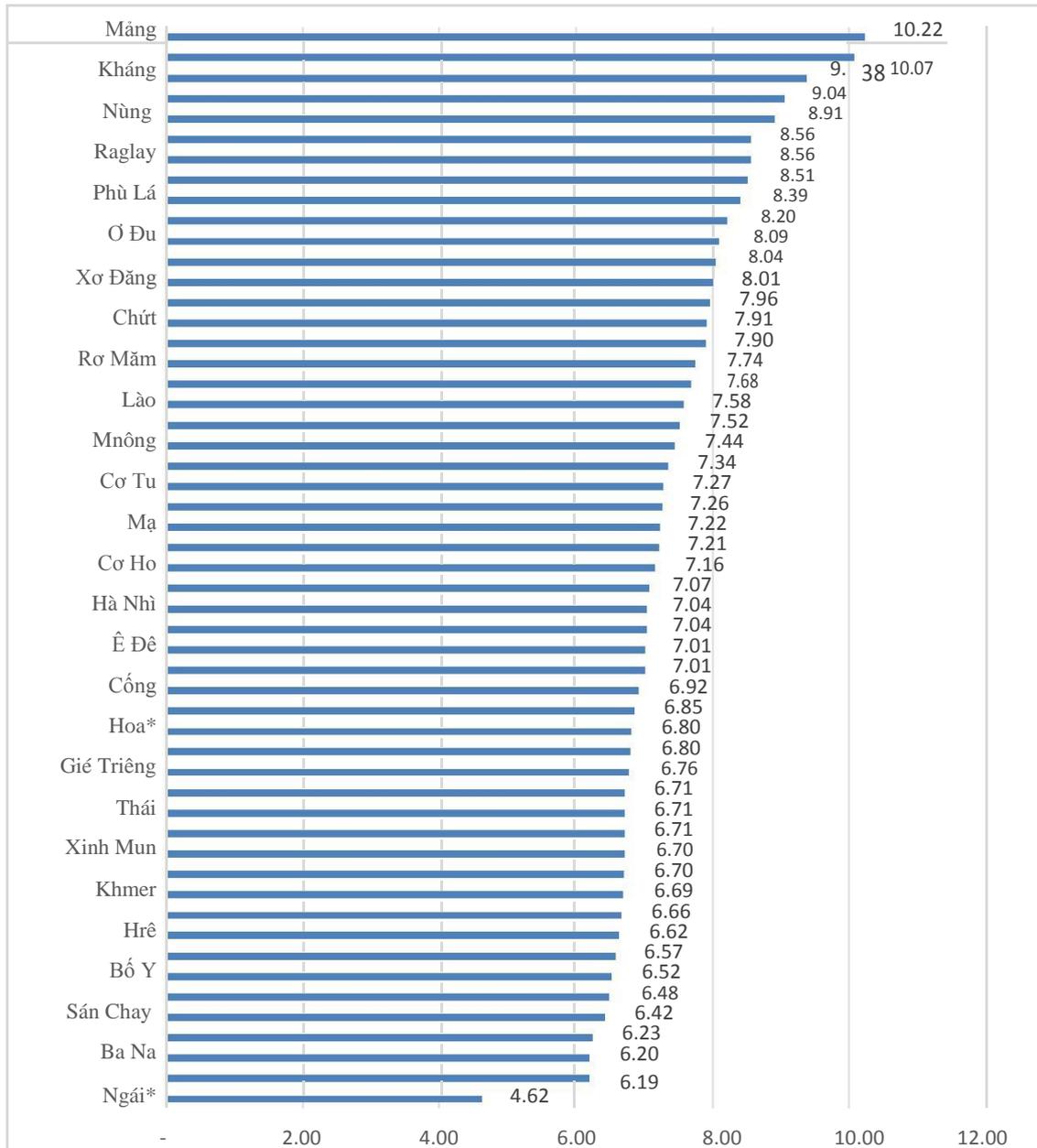
Crude fertility rate of EMs is relatively high. On average, 20 children are born per 1000 people. This rate is higher than the national average, at 17.23 children. More than 80% of EMs have higher crude fertility rate than the national average, in which the groups with the highest rate are O Du, Cong, Mang, La Hu, Hmong, Xo Dang, Ma and Ro Mam. Ethnic groups with a lower crude fertility rate than the national average include Ngai, Hoa, San Chay, Khmer, La Chi, Muong and Nung.

Disparities in crude fertility rates between EMs are not profound. Generalized crude fertility rates of EMs are 7.28‰, in which the disparities between ethnic groups with the lowest rate and groups with the highest rates are around 6‰. The first quintile (the groups with the highest crude fertility rate) includes: Ngai, Gia Rai, Ba Na, Cham, San Chay, San Diu, Bo Y, Pa Then, Hre, Dao and Khmer. The groups with the lowest crude fertility rate include Mang, La Hu, Khang, Co Lao, Nung, Si La, Raglay, Co, Phu La, Muong and O Du.

While there are no significant disparities in crude fertility rates, child mortality rates reveal noticeable disparities among EMs. This is also similar to under-one and under-five mortality rates. Groups with the lowest child mortality rates include Hoa, Cho Ro, San Diu, Khmer, Thai, Dao, E De, Ba Na, San Chay and Cham, below 17.2‰ for under-one children and below 25.6‰ for under-five children. Groups with the lowest child mortality rates include Co Lao, Ro Mam, Si La, Mang, Lu and La Hu. Particularly, Mang, Lu and La Hu groups have very high child mortality rates, between 45‰ and 53‰ for under-one children and between 70-87‰ for under-five children. These rates are 7 times and 5 times higher than those with the lowest child mortality rate, respectively. These findings indicate disparities in health conditions and healthcare for children among EMs. Besides, the high child mortality rate of Mang ethnic group also results from consanguineous marriage.

Image 3 and Image 4 also show that **ethnic minority groups have a long way to go in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Specifically, more than 60% of EMs are not close to achieving a child mortality rate of 22‰ in accordance with the SDGs by 2020. Moreover, more than 80% of EMs have not achieved the rate of 19‰ in accordance with the SDGs by 2025. The under-five mortality rate has not reached its goal, as more than 80% of EMs have this rate at 27‰ (which is the target rate to be achieved by 2010 – please refer to Annex in In-depth Analysis Report No.2) and only 1 ethnic group with child mortality rate under 22‰. This is a serious challenge that Vietnam must overcome if it is to achieve its goals which are approved in Decision No. 1577/ QĐ-TTg.

Figure 2: Crude mortality rate (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

Figure 3: Infant mortality rate (%)

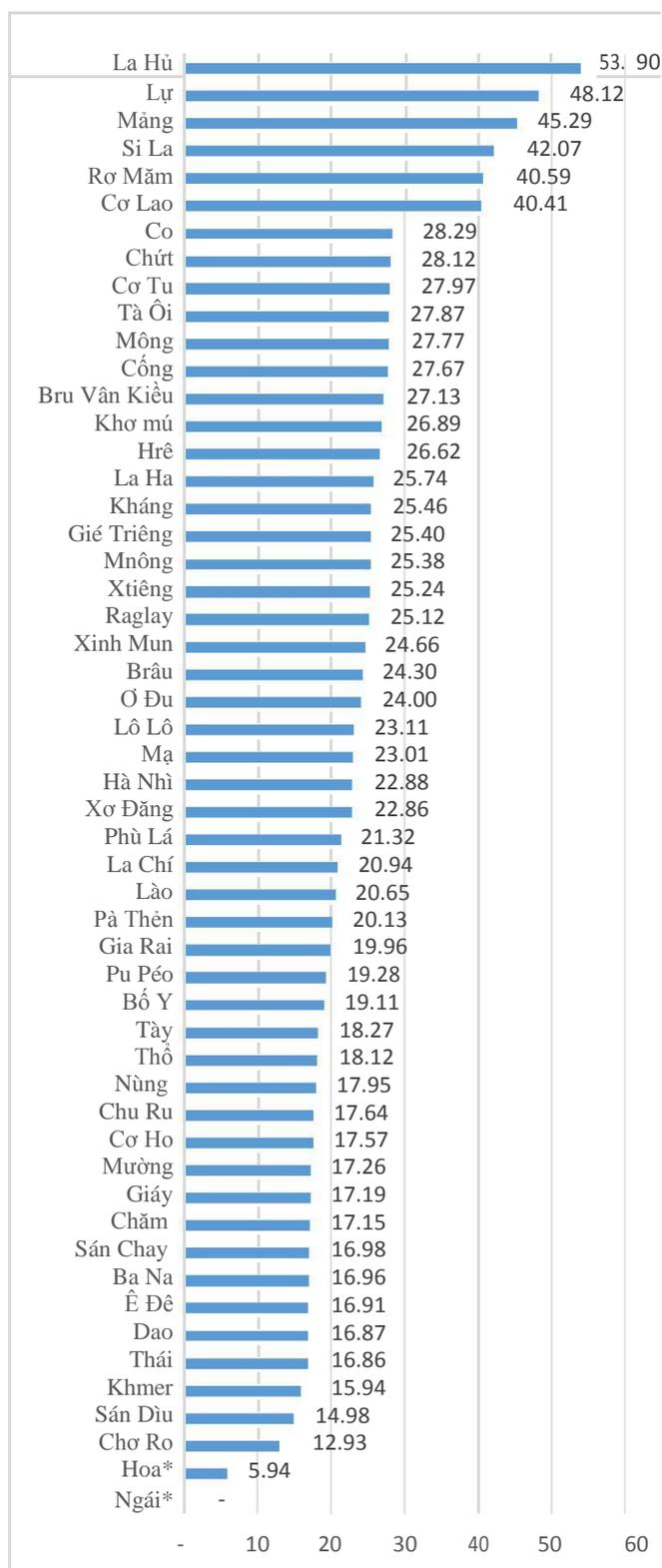
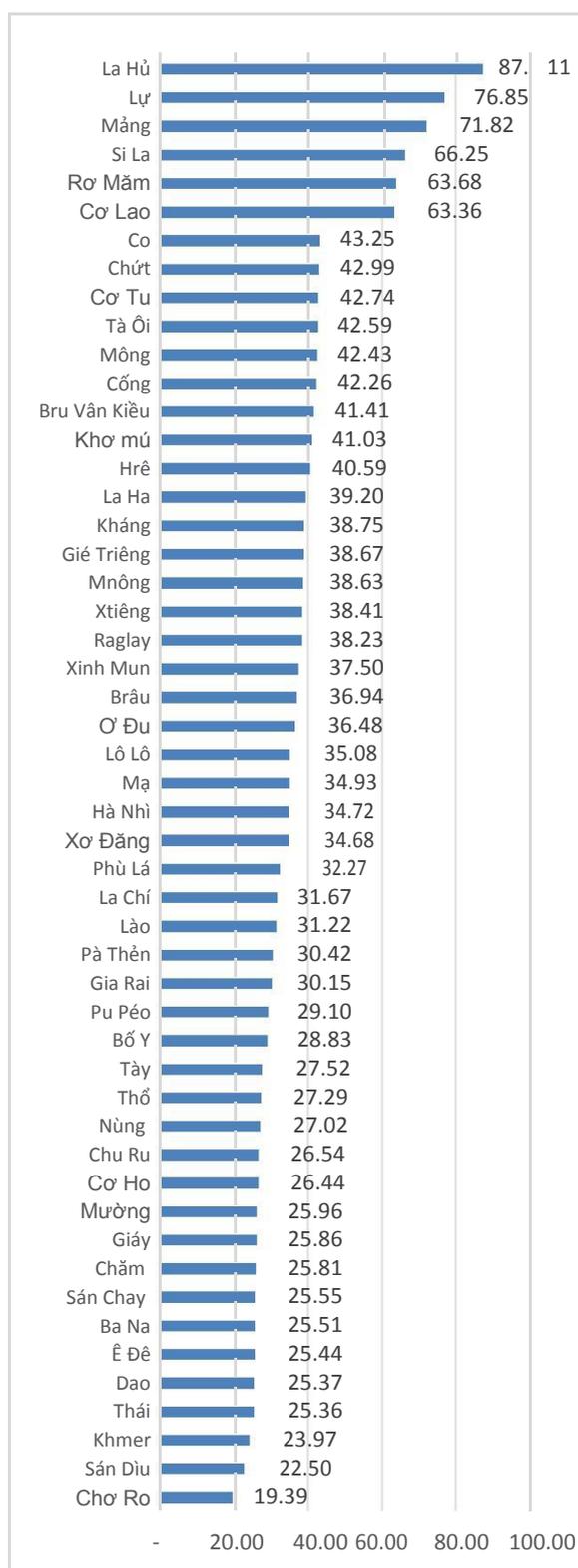


Figure 4: Under-5 mortality rate (%)



*: The number of cases is not enough to estimate

Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.1.4 Early marriage and consanguineous marriage

Results from the Survey of 53 EMs in 2015 show that ethnic groups with a small population have high proportions of married people (with a wife, husband) (all above 52%), of which Lu ethnic group has the country's highest proportion of married (82,8%) followed by La Ha (78,9%).

The average age of first marriage among EMs is 21, which is significantly lower than the national average (24,9). Ethnic groups with the lowest average age of first marriage are: Lu (18,7), Xinh Mun and Brau (18,8), Khang and Mong (18,9). Meanwhile, the ethnic groups with the highest average age of first marriage are: Hoa (24,5), Ngai (23) and Co (22,2).

Early marriage and consanguineous marriage are two growing issues for EMs. In general, EM people tend to marry quite early and have high proportions of under-age married (see Figure 6). The average age of marriage is 21, which is lower than the national average by nearly 4 years. The majority of EMs have an average age of marriage within 20-22. While some ethnic groups have relatively lower average age of marriage, such as Lu, Brau, Xinh Mun, Mong and O Du ethnic groups, other ethnic groups such as Hoa, Ngai and Co ethnic groups have relatively higher average age of marriage. The proportion of under-age married is as high as 26,6%. There are 6 ethnic groups with very high proportion of under-age married (above 50%), being O Du (73%), Mong (59,7%), Xinh Mun (56,3%), La Ha (52,8%), Brau and Ro Mam (50%); 13 ethnic groups with proportions ranging between 40% to 50%; 11 ethnic groups with proportions ranging between 30% to 40%; and 10 ethnic groups with proportions ranging between 20% to 30%.

The average rate of near -blood married is 6,5‰ (see Figure 5). It is however notable that among some ethnic groups this proportion is considerably higher. Specifically, Ma, Mang and Mnong ethnic groups all have a proportion of near-blood married above 40‰. Other ethnic groups with relatively high proportions of near-blood married include Xtieng (36,7‰), Co Tu (27,7‰), Kho Mu (25‰). There are 11 ethnic groups with proportions ranging between 10‰ to 20‰, such as Co Ho (17,8‰), Chut (16,8‰), Khang (16‰), Khmer (15,9‰), and Cham (15,6‰). Consanguineous marriage among EMs is a matter which requires special attention. Consanguineous marriage can have many repercussions, such as high infant mortality and population decline. It is also one of the most profound causes for reduced longevity and persisting poverty among some ethnic groups.

Many factors drive under-age marriage and consanguineous marriage among EMs. Some of them are low levels of education, isolated living areas, fewer opportunities for exchanges and integration with the broader society, traditional marriage practices, misconceptions held by EM people, and a lack of understanding about the negative implications of under-age marriage and consanguineous marriage. These are not proper solutions for these issues yet. Due to the complexity of the current situation, any solutions to under-age marriage and consanguineous marriage must be approached in a persistent, long-term and comprehensive manner. Among the fundamental solutions that need to be taken into account will be to further integrate EM people into the broader society to achieve socio-economic development.

Figure 5: The proportion of consanguineous marriage, by ethnicity (%)

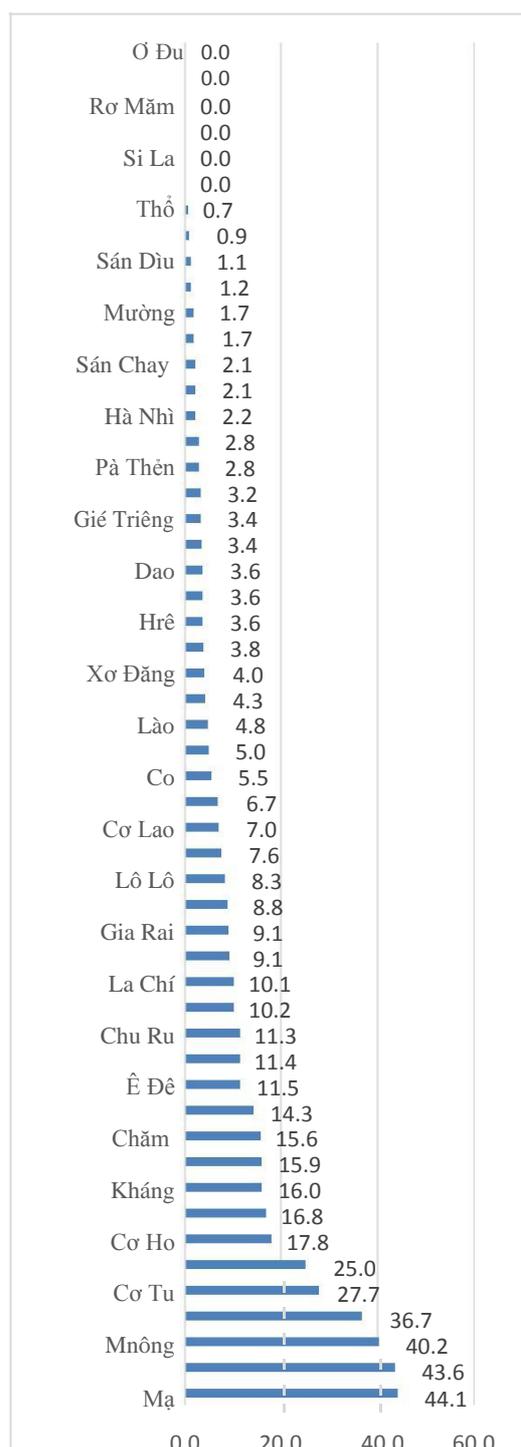
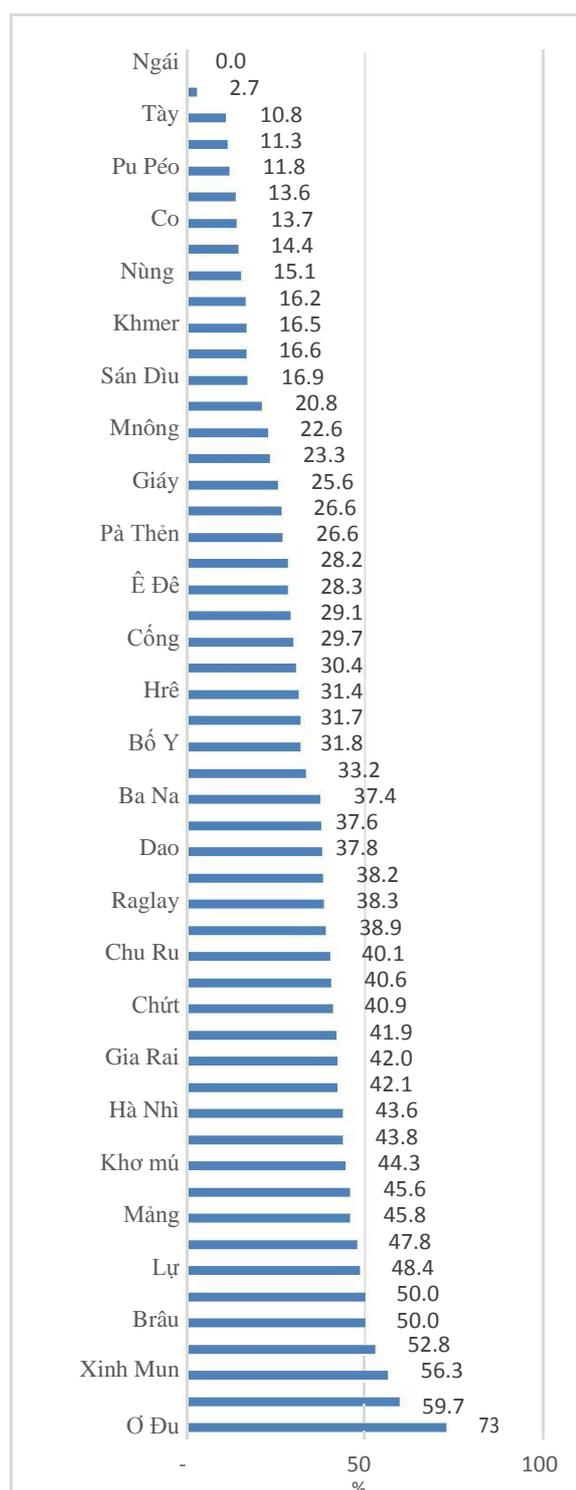


Figure 6: The proportion of under-age marriage, by ethnicity (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.2. Health and Healthcare

2.2.1 Health Insurance

The proportion of EMs using their health insurance card for medical examinations is relatively low.

Legally, people with health insurance in general and EM people in particular are entitled to several

programs in medical examination and treatment services. However, the proportion of EM people using their health insurance card is on average only 44,8%. Among some EMs, such as La Ha, Xtieng, Ngai, Xinh Mun, Muong, Gia Rai and Bo Y ethnic groups, this proportion covers less than one third of the population. The indicator on the usage of the health insurance of EMs reflects the proportion of EMs receiving treatments at a health facility.

The proportion of EM people using health insurance is low, yet it is certain that health conditions of EMs need attention and support from health facilities. Many studies have shown that the reasons behind this problem are as follows: people have a preference for alternative treatments, such as self-treatment by traditional methods (folk medicine, superstitious methods etc.), over treatment at health facilities; people only go to health facilities when their illnesses have become severe, while those facilities at the commune and district levels are often of very low quality; a lack of understanding about the benefits of health insurance and how to use it among many EM communities; difficult economic conditions; fear of long-distance commutes, given that the distance to the nearest health facility is often very long; and inconvenient transportation options.

The survey results show that the average distance from a house to the nearest health facility is relatively long, especially for ethnic groups such as Mang, Cong, Lo Lo and La Hu. On average, the distance from home to the nearest health facility is 3,8 km and to the nearest hospital 16,7 km. EMs are mostly located in mountainous areas and highlands that are faced with a lack of infrastructure. Some ethnic groups live considerably far away from the hospital such as: O Du (72 km), Ro Mam (60,1 km), Ha Nhi (53,8 km), Chut (48 km). Moreover, there are around 24 ethnic groups whose homes are between 20 to 40 km away from a hospital (Figure 8).

For EMs, the long distance between homes and health facilities is one of the major causes of limited access to health services faced by EMs. In particular, access to health services is severely limited among Mang, Cong, Lo Lo, La Hu and La Ha ethnic groups.

Alongside policy measures to support socio-economic development and increase public awareness about the benefits of health insurance, additional measures are necessary. For instance, there is a need for an appropriate model of investment in healthcare development (including facility, equipment and human resources) in disadvantaged EM areas (prioritizing Northern mountainous areas and the Highlands). There needs to be a specific mechanism that prioritizes investments to improve village and commune health stations, general clinics etc., that is different from the mechanism used in flat plains.

Figure 6: The proportion of EM people using their health insurance card (%)

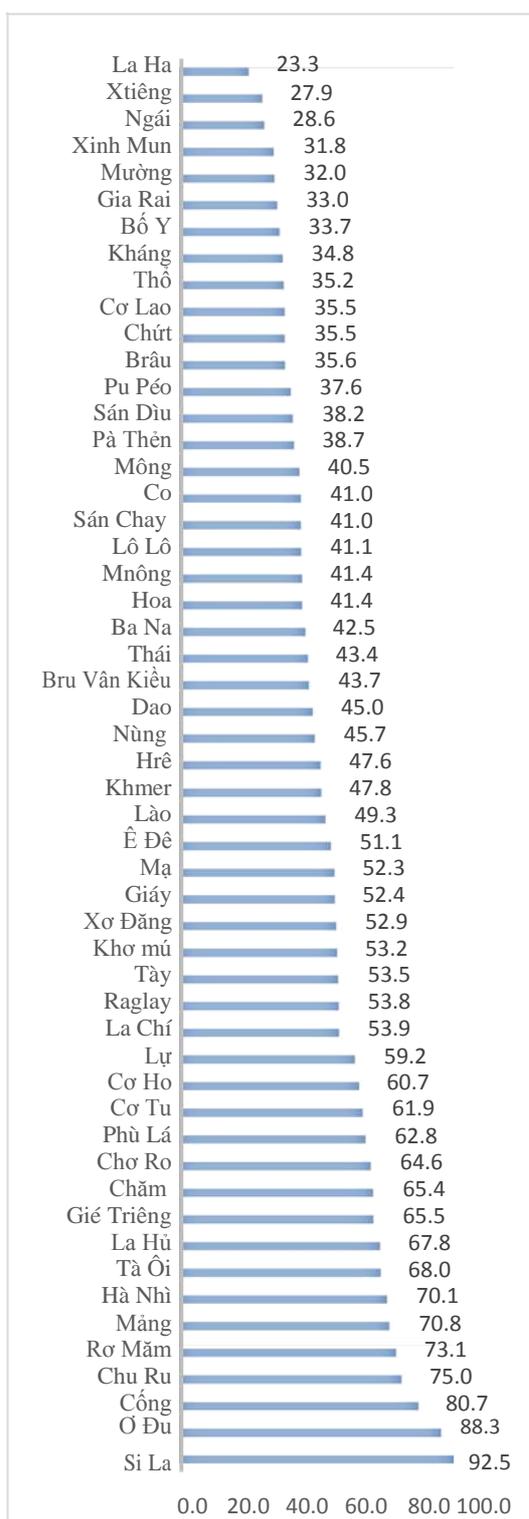
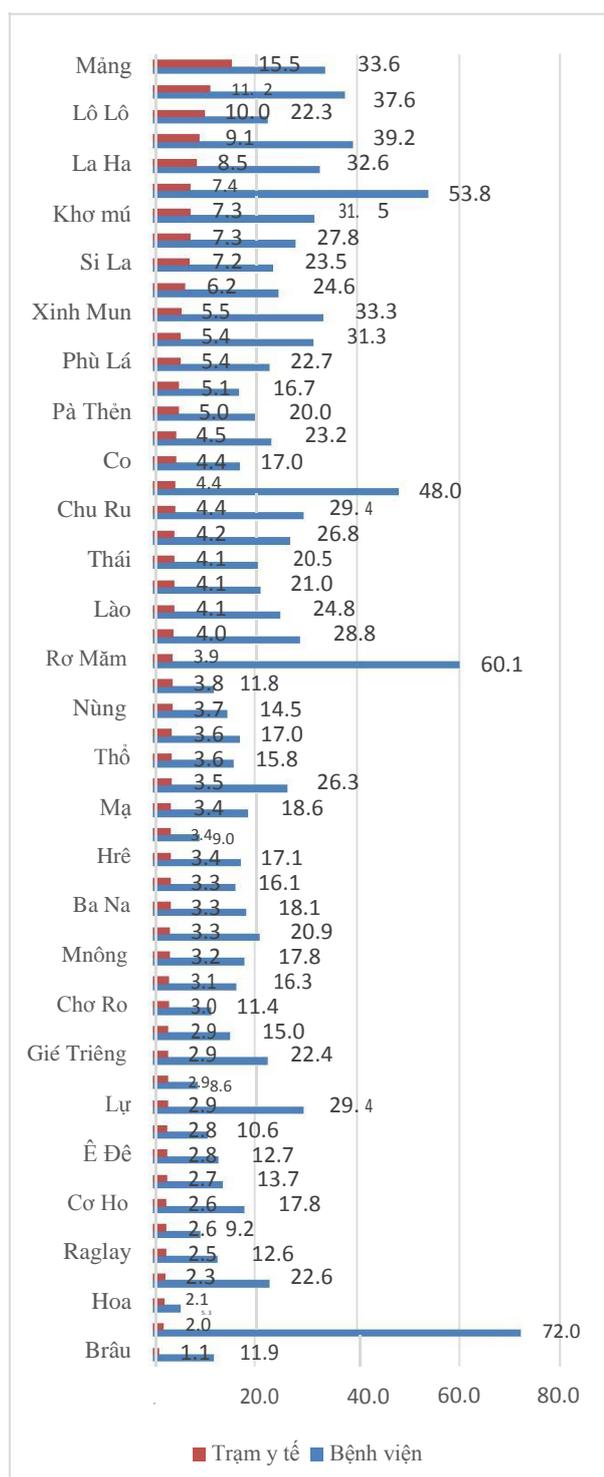


Figure 7: The distance from EM home to a health facility (km)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.2.2. Reproductive health care

Reproductive health care for women is an important component of health policies in general and EM policies in particular. This matter is closely related to child health and poverty reduction. To

clarify further about this matter, this report looks at the three following factors: prenatal care, childbirth and contraceptive methods (Figure 9, 10 and 11).

The proportion of women visiting health facilities for prenatal examination remains low and it is uncommon among some ethnic groups. Around 70,9% of pregnant women have gone through at least 1 prenatal examination at a health facility. This proportion is substantially lower than the SDG target of over 85% and 90% of EM women receiving prenatal check-ups at least 3 times at health facilities during pregnancy by 2020 and 2025 respectively. Prenatal check-ups at health facilities is most popular among Ta Oi, Hoa, Co Ro, Chu Ru, Cham, Khmer, Cho Ro, Muong, Tay, Ngai and Ma ethnic groups (ranging between 80 to 88,5% of women). Meanwhile, among a few other ethnic groups the proportion is substantially lower. Eleven ethnic groups have a proportion of under 50%, with the lowest percentages in La Hu (9,1 %), Ha Nhi (25,4 %), Si La (25,5 %), La Ha (31,9 %), Mang (34,9 %), and Mong (36,5 %). This partly explains why these ethnic groups have among the highest infant mortality rates.

The practice of home-based childbirth remains widespread among EMs, with only 64% of all births delivered in health facilities. Meanwhile, up to half of EMs view home delivery as the primary method. Giving birth at a health facility is most widespread among Ngai, Hoa, Khmer, Cho Ro, San Diu, Cham, Chu Ru, Tay, Co Ho and Ta Oi ethnic groups (over 80% of childbirths). In contrast, among La Hu, Si La, La Ha, Lu, Mang and Ha Nhi ethnic groups, around 80% of childbirths took place at home. This difference can be partly explained by the distance from home to the nearest health station/hospital. In general, ethnic groups with relatively high proportions of childbirths performed at a health facility also live closer to health stations/hospitals compared to remaining ethnic groups. For example, while the average distance from home to health station for EMs is 3,8 km, Mang people live on average 15,5 km away from a health station and 33,6 km from a hospital. Similarly, La Hu people live on average 9,1 km from health stations and 39,2 km from hospitals. The SDG targets rates of childbirth at a health facility to be over 93% and 97% of by 2020 and 2025 respectively. This will be very difficult to achieve without greater efforts.

The proportion of women who are not using any contraceptive method among EMs remains high, especially among Mang, Ngai and La Hu ethnic groups. The survey results (Figure 11) show that as high as 23% of EM women do not use any contraceptive method. In particular, more than half of Mang women do not use any contraceptive method, which partly explains why Mang women have the highest fertility rate among the 53 EMs. The proportion of women not using contraception is the lowest among Pa Then, Phu La, Lu, Giay, Muong, La Ha and Lo Lo ethnic groups, ranging between 13% and 17%.

In order to improve reproductive health care for EM people, the Government has passed healthcare policies for villages (Decision No. 75/2009 / QD-TTg and Circular No. 07/2013 / TT-BYT), considered to be a suitable approach especially for village midwives. However, challenges range from low benefits, unstable human resources, inadequate qualifications and training, to the rather limited policy scope.

Figure 8: The proportion of women receiving prenatal care in health facilities at least one time (%)

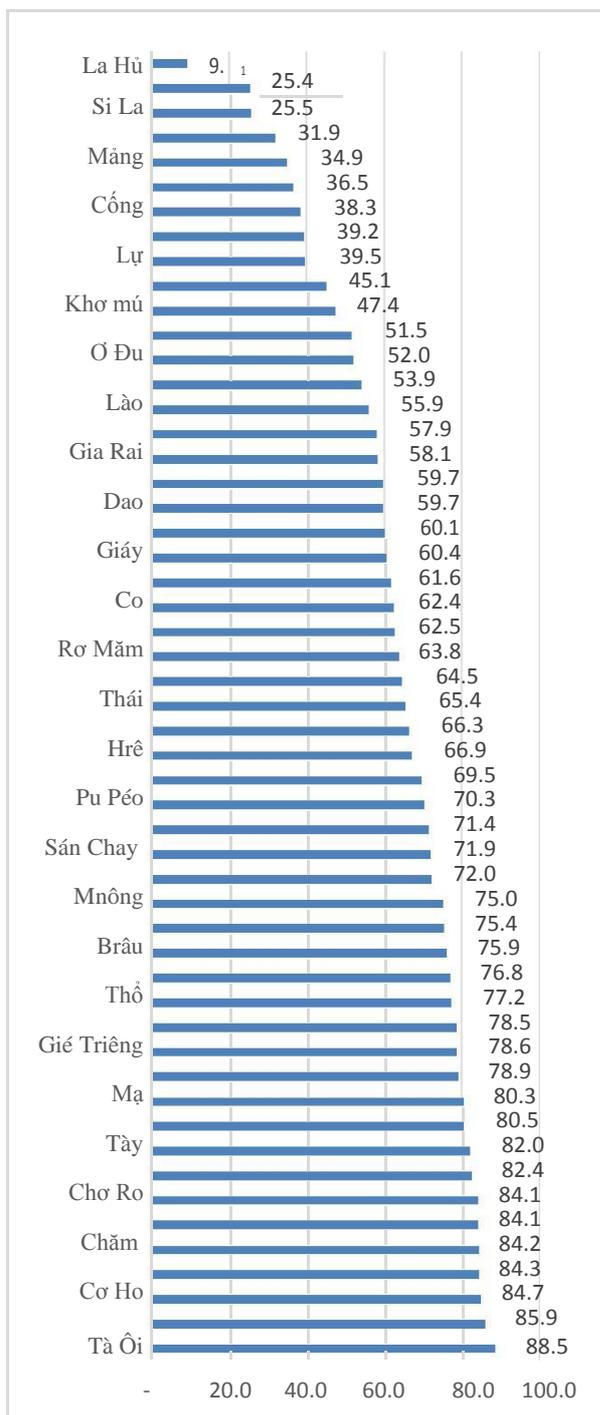
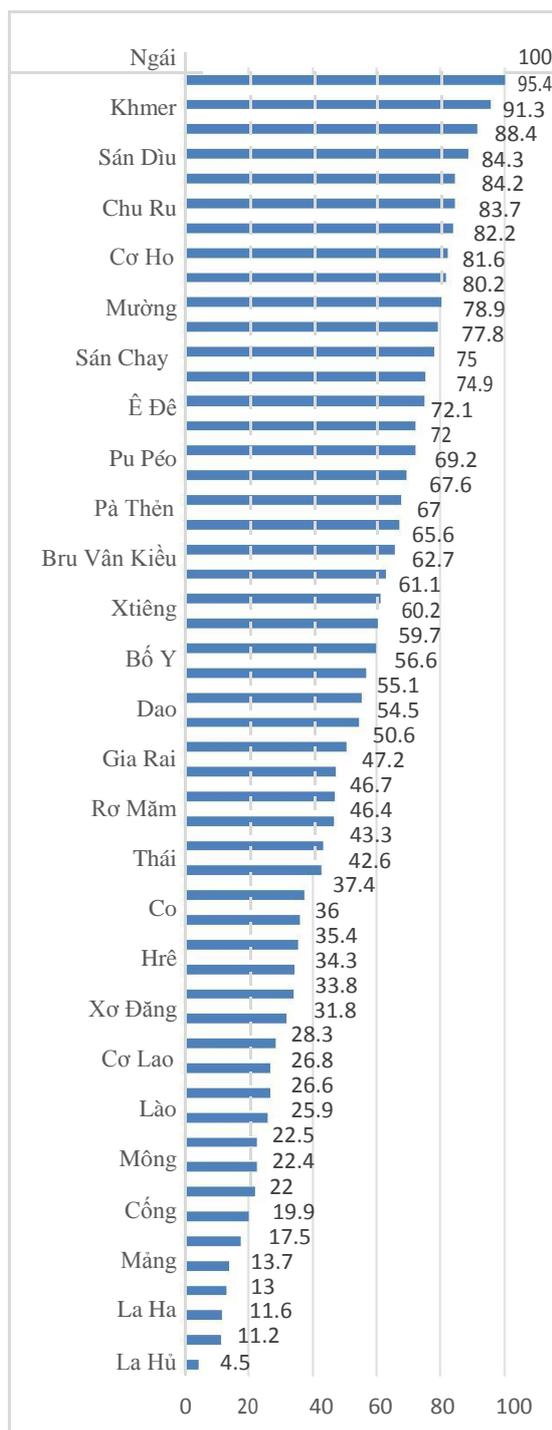
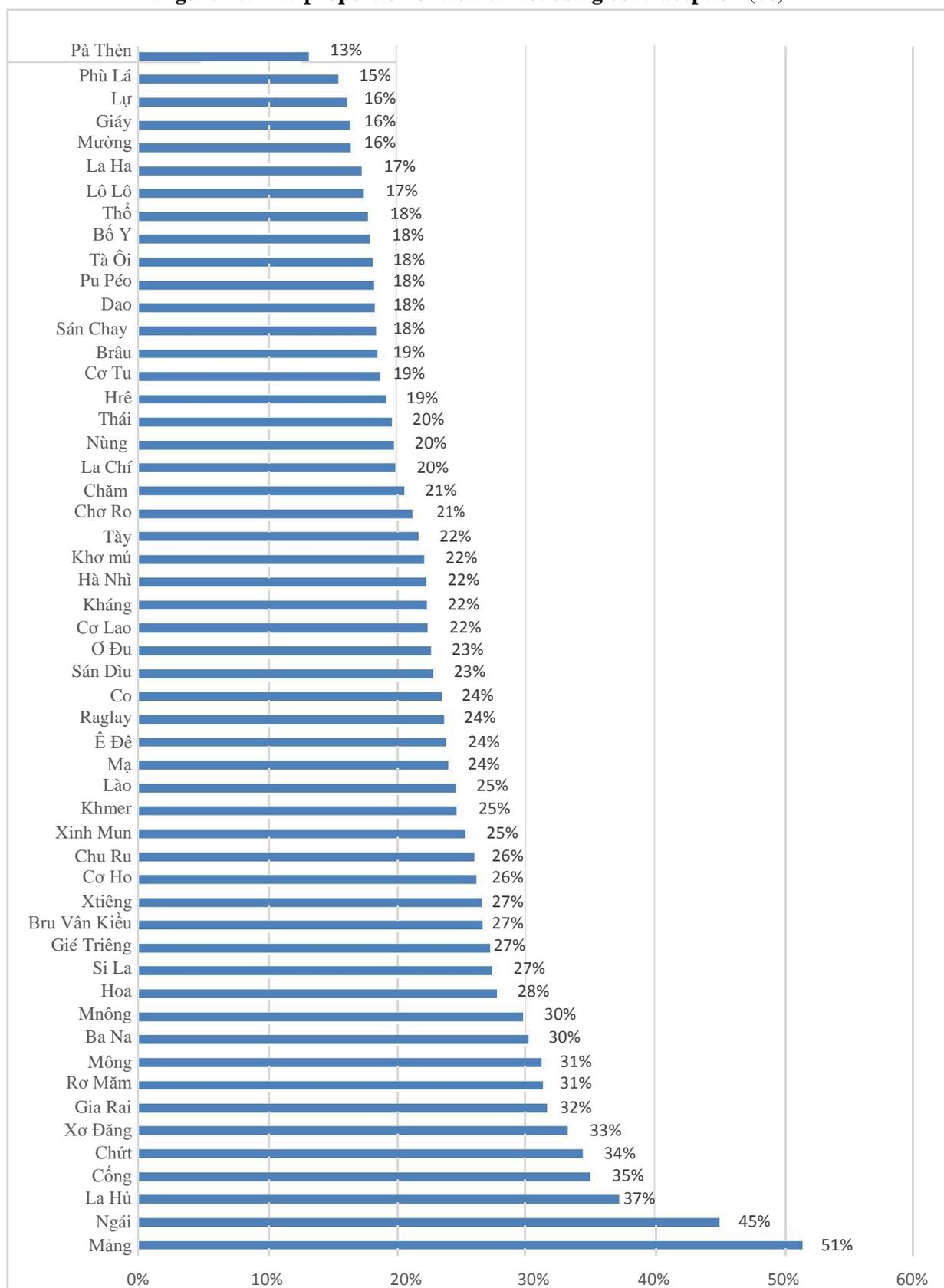


Figure 9: The proportion of women giving childbirth in health facilities (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

Figure 10: The proportion of women not using contraception (%)



Note: For married women in the age group 15-49

Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.2.3. HIV/AIDS and drug use

In general, the proportion of communes with HIV-infected EM people is lower than the national average of 90,8 %. Most EM people infected with HIV are in the northern mountainous provinces. Son La, Dien Bien, Lai Chau and Thai Nguyen provinces have the highest proportions of EM people infected with HIV by commune (ranging between 63% to 81%). Four provinces with higher proportions of HIV-infected EM people than the national average are Dien Bien (0,67%), Lai Chau (0,36%), Son La (0,36%) and Nghe An (0,27%). The most concerning case out of those four is Dien Bien, with a proportion as high as 0,67%, 0,42 percentage points higher than the national average. Compared with the proportion of HIV cases in each province, Nghe An is the only one out of the four with a higher proportion of EM people infected with HIV than the proportion of the total cases (0,16%) (see Figure 12, 13).

Looking at drug addiction, there is a positive relationship between the proportion of EM people with drug addiction and that of EM people infected with HIV. The majority of HIV infection cases happen through sexual transmission, needle and syringe. Drug addiction is also a cause behind unprotected sex and higher likelihood of becoming infected with HIV. Most provinces with the highest proportions of EM people with drug addiction are in the northern mountainous region. The four provinces with the highest proportions of EM people infected with HIV also happen to be the same provinces with the highest proportions of EM people with drug addiction. By considering the most populous ethnic groups in those provinces, it can be predicted that Thai, Mong, Tho, Tay, Nung and Dao are the ethnic groups at the highest risk of becoming infected with HIV in those provinces.

In a study about the outcomes of the MDGs (2015), Nguyen Cao Thinh et. al. have already warned us about this matter. Among the 10 provinces with the highest proportion of HIV cases per 100,000 people in 2012, 7 of them are located in the northern mountainous region. The North-West region has the highest proportions of people infected with HIV. Without greater efforts to improve this situation, EMs risk falling into a “vicious circle” of HIV infection and drug addiction, as previously seen in more developed, plain areas.

There are many difficulties facing HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts, such as limited human resources. At present, the provinces only meet 50% of the requirements for university educated staff. At the district level, this figure is only at 20%, with the number of full-time staff for HIV/AIDS prevention and control being lower in EM areas. In addition, there is a lack of proactivity yet too much dependence on foreign funding, especially in the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention goals. In the past, around 80% of funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and control came from international organizations. However, ever since Vietnam became a lower middle-income country, funding has continually declined. Most aid projects from international organizations have terminated, while some remaining projects are facing funding cuts and impending termination. Due to the lack of proactivity and domestic economic difficulties, spending on HIV/AIDS prevention allocated by the central government to local governments have also faced continuous cuts recently (for example, spending for HIV/AIDS prevention went down from 245 billion to 85 billion between 2013 and 2014).

Figure 11: The proportion of EM commune people with HIV infection (%)

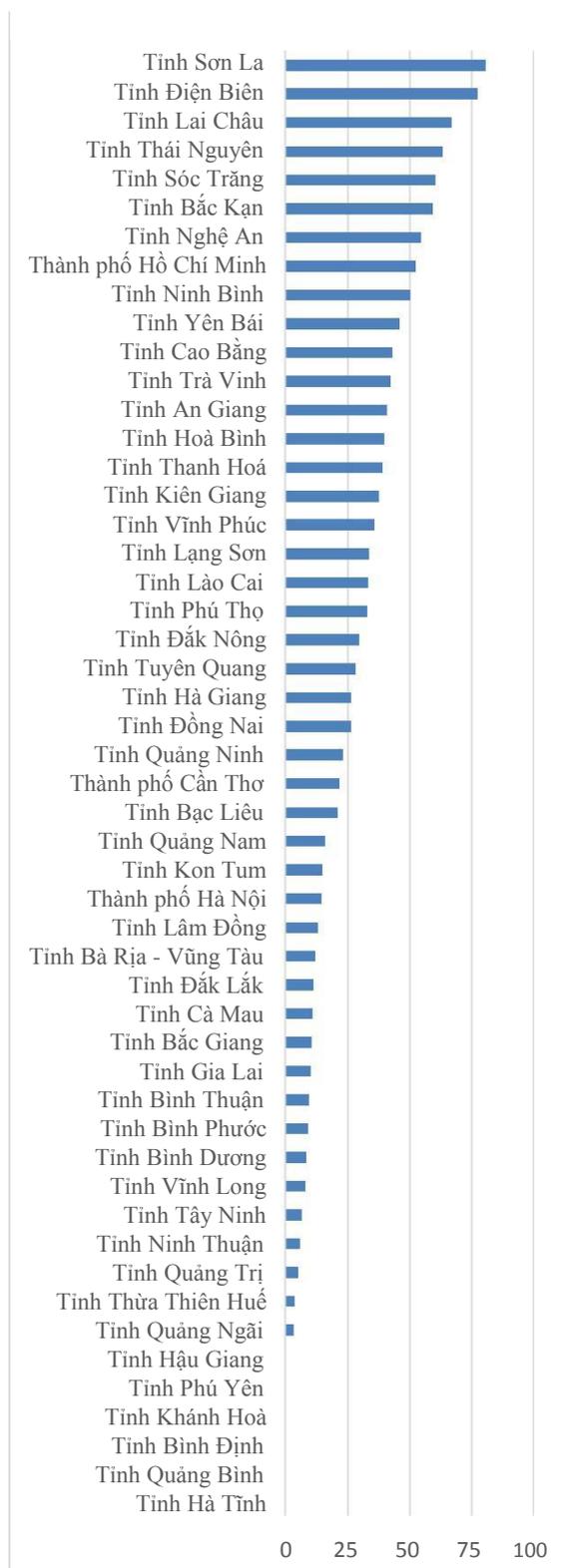
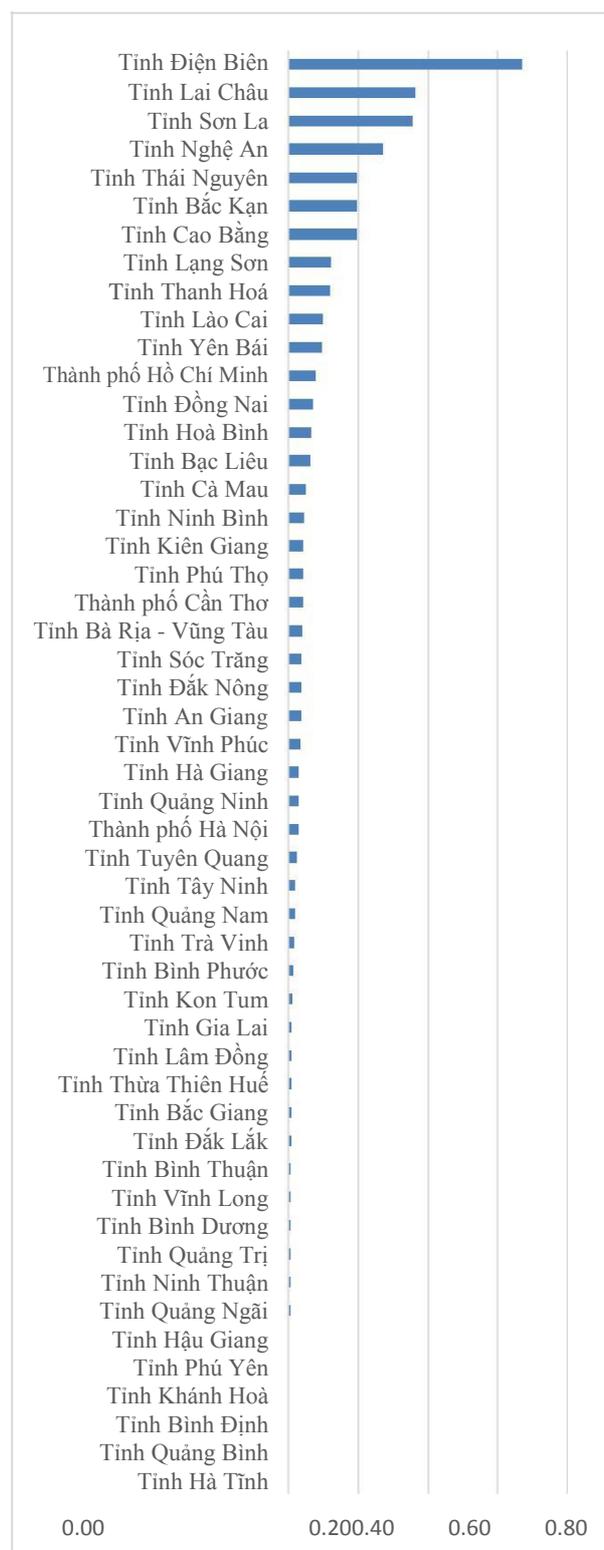


Figure 12: The proportion of EM people with HIV infection (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

2.3. Education and training

The rate of school enrollment at the required age remains very low among EMs. Approximately 70% of school children attend school at the required age (including primary, lower and higher secondary school – Figure 14). School enrollment rate at the required age is especially low for Brau, Xtieng, Raglay, Gia Rai, Mnong and Lo Lo ethnic groups (all below 60%). On the other hand, the enrollment rate at required age is relatively high among Si La (88,3%), Lao (80,4%), Hoa (79,8%), Tay (79,4%), and Lu (79%). Low school enrollment rates at the required age can be explained by the low proportion of school children attending higher secondary school remains, an average of 32,3%. Among ethnic groups with relatively low school enrollment rates at the required age, only under 10% of school children attending school at the required age are in higher secondary school (see Appendix 1).

School enrollment rate at the required age among EM children in primary school is 89%, which is much lower than the national average, even though some ethnic groups have achieved the SDGs. Primary school enrollment rate among EM children is 10% lower than the national average (Figure 15). There are 10 ethnic groups that have met the target of 94% of EM children attending primary school at the required age, including: Si La, O Du, Lao, Ha Nhi, Lu, Xinh Mun, Ta Oi, Khang, Co Tu, and Phu La. The relatively low school enrollment rates among EM children at the required age are among Lo Lo (76,9%), Brau (77,6%), Ro Mam (78,7%), Khmer (82,6%), Pa Then (82,6%) and Raglay (82,7%) ethnic groups.

Literacy rate among EMs remains low, with some ethnic groups in which more than half of the population are illiterate. On average, only 79,2% of EM people can read and write in the national language (Figure 16). There are significant disparities among the ethnic groups. Seven ethnic groups with a literacy rate of over 90% include Muong, Tho, Tay, San, Diu, Ngai, O Du, Hoa, and San Chay. For the bottom 7 ethnic groups, over 50% of the population are unable to read and write in Vietnamese. They are Ha Nhi, Co Lao, Brau, Mong, Mang, Lu, and La Hu. Remarkably, most ethnic groups with high illiteracy rates are not those with low school enrollment rates at the required age. At present, there are 14 provinces with a high proportion of EM people, some of which have high illiteracy rates among working-age people, such as Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Dien Bien, Son La, Bac Kan, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Ninh Thuan, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh and An Giang. This suggests that illiteracy eradication among EM adults present some great challenges.

The number of trained workers is very low among EMs, with great variations among EMs. On average, 6,2% of EM working-age population has undergone training, equivalent to one third of the national average. Ethnic groups with the lowest proportions of trained workers have an average below 2%, while this figure is at 7% among ethnic groups with the highest proportion. In particular, some ethnic groups have a proportion of skilled workers at above 10%, such as Pu Peo, Ngai, Tay, Bo Y and Si La. Among some ethnic groups, the proportion of qualified workers remains severely limited, especially for Gia Rai, Xo Dang, Xinh Mun, Kho Mu, La Hu, Raglay, Phu La, Ba Na, Ro Mam, Mang, Brau, and Xtieng (Figure 17).

Figure 13: The school enrollment rate at the required age

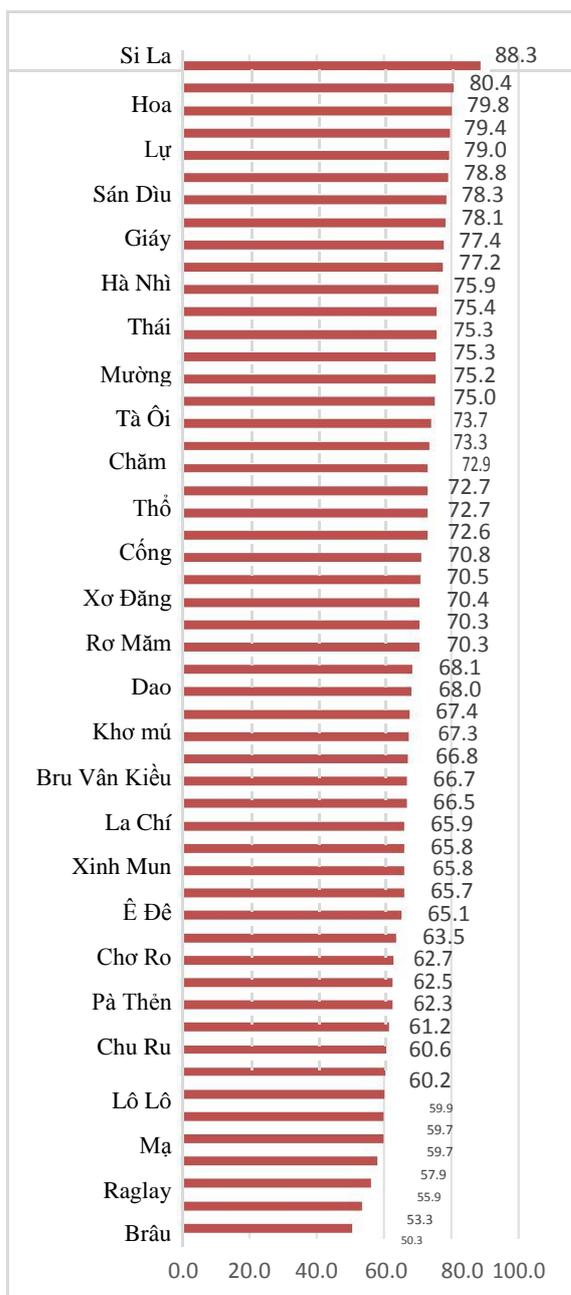
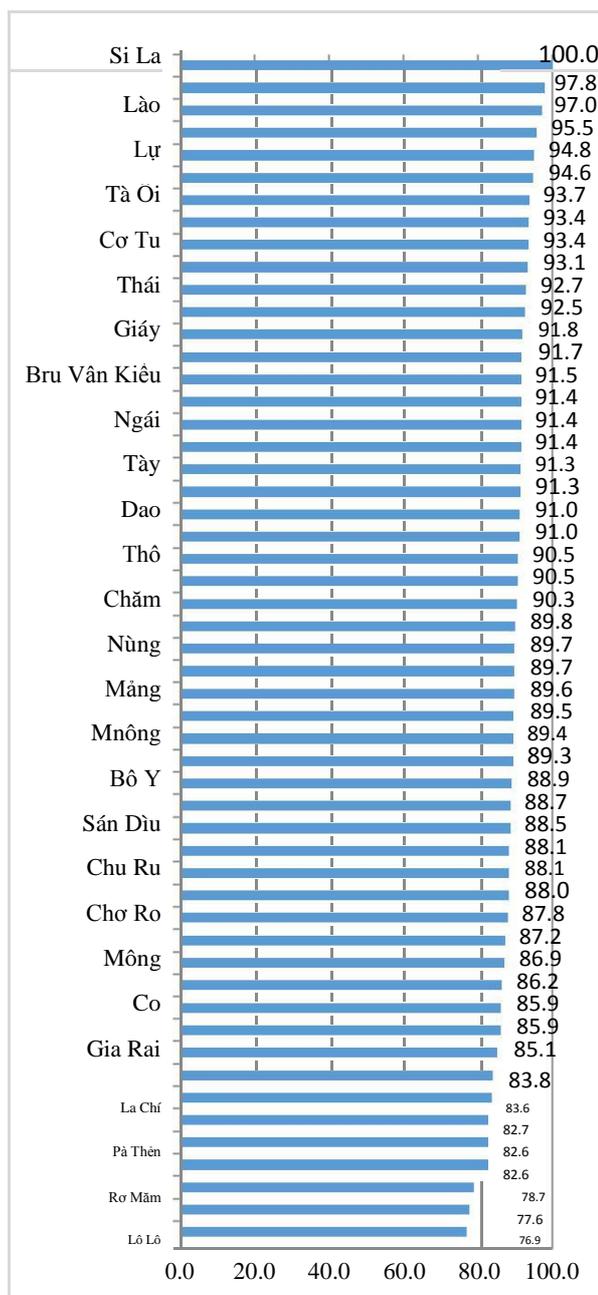


Figure 14: The school enrolment rate at the required age in primary school



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

Figure 15: The literacy rate (reading and writing) (%)

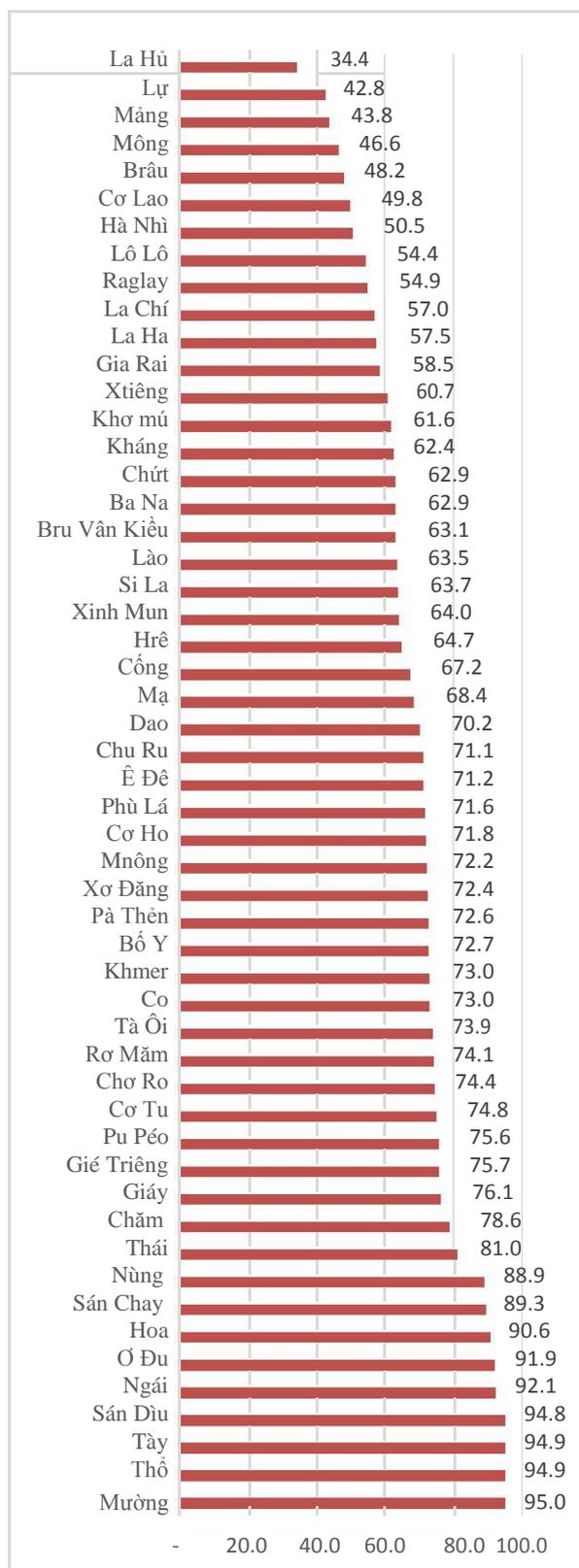
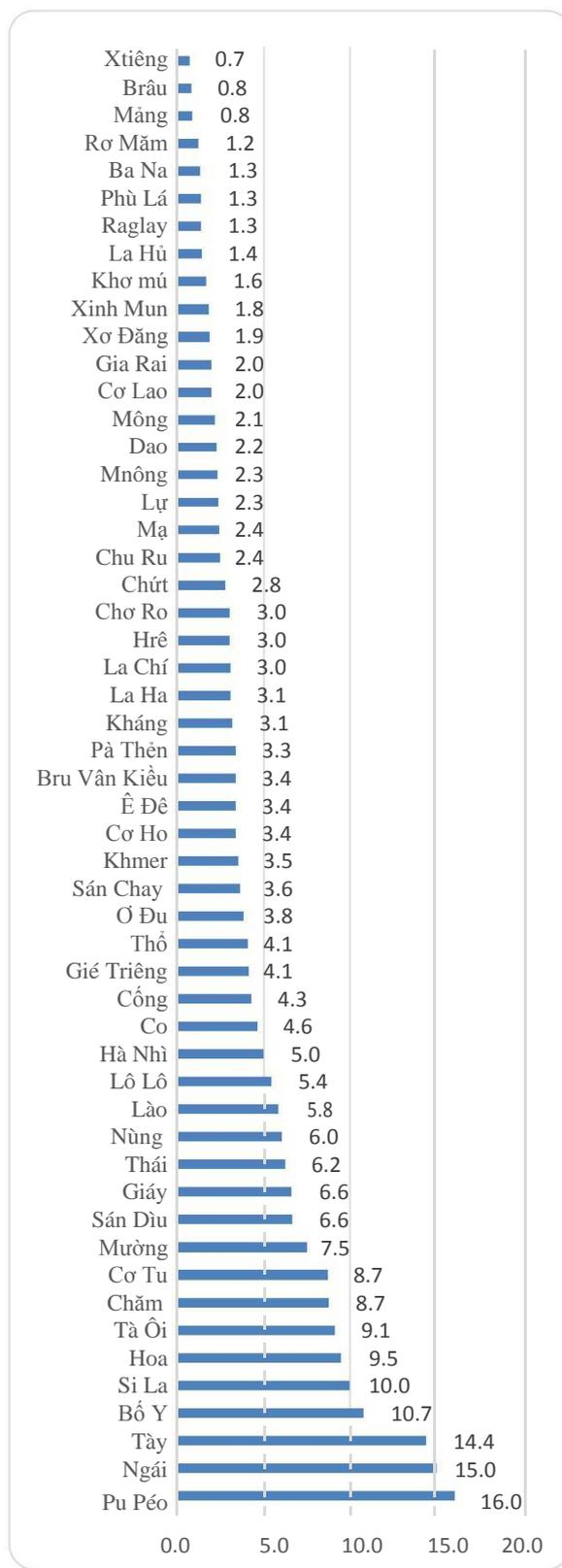


Figure 16: The proportion of adults with jobs through training (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015

II. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF LIVING STANDARDS AND LIVING CONDITIONS AMONG EMS

2.4. Gender Equality

In the field of education, the literacy rate of men is higher than that of women in all EM groups, although the differences vary among the groups. The literacy rate is 86.3% for males and 73.4% for females. Figure 18 shows that the educational gap between males and females is not large in some EM groups such as Tho, Muong, Tay, Pu Peo, O Du, San Diu, Hoa, Bo Y, San Chay (smaller than 7%). This difference is particularly high among the Lu, Khang, Lao, Si La, Mong, La Ha, Ha Nhi, Lao and Xinh Mun (over 28%). EM groups with low educational disparity fall into two groups: ethnic groups with better education universalization, which benefits both males and females, such as in Tay, San Diu and Muong. The second group includes EMs with limited educational universalization, resulting in similarly low education levels between males and females, such as in Bo Y, Cho Ro, and Pu Pei. It is worth noting that in the Thai group, where the percentage of literate male is among the highest (90.7%), that of females is only 72%.

Up to 40% of EM women are illiterate; more than 80% of EM groups face difficulties meeting the SDG target on the illiteracy rate of EM women by 2020. Table 1 classifies the illiteracy rate of EMs by quintile and gender. This table shows that the illiteracy rate of EM women remains high and is much higher than that of EM men. Only nine EM groups have a literacy rate below 20% and four EMs below 10% - which are the SDG targets by 2020 and 2025.

Table 1: Quintiles of EMs illiteracy rate (%)

	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile
Female	26.6	34.6	44.9	53.9	76.5
Male	14.5	19.7	22.0	29.6	55.9

**Note: Only persons aged 15 and over are counted.*

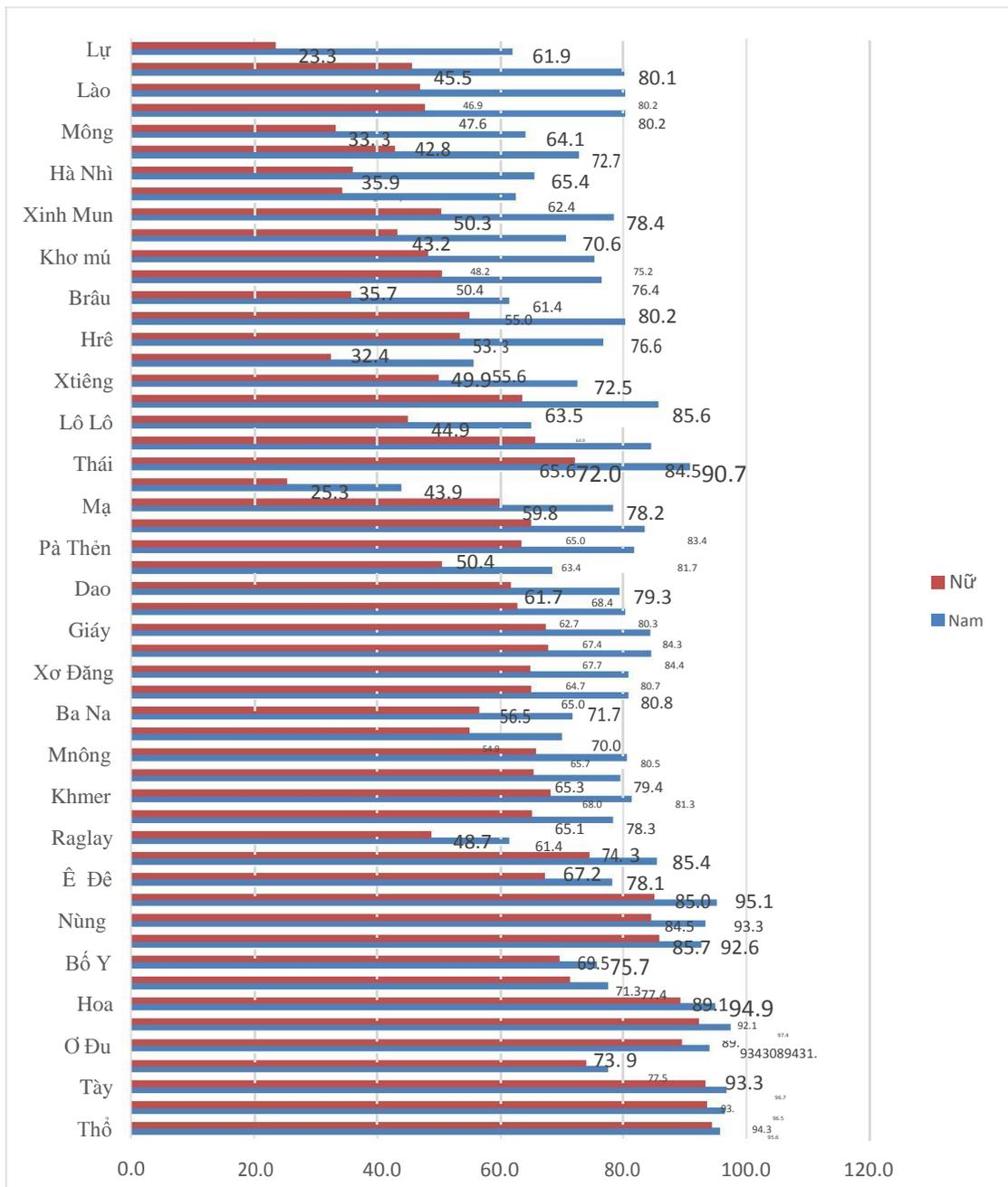
In the field of employment, men have a higher rate of employment than women, although the difference is not the same among EM groups. For the 53 EM groups, the employed population comprises of 52% male and 48% female. Some ethnic groups have considerably higher rates of male employment than those of female. Specifically, Ngai is the leading EM group in terms of the rate of male workers with 76,4%, followed by Hoa with 58,4%. The higher percentage of male employment in these two ethnic groups is highly related to cultural factors. These are the ethnic groups in which men play a decisive role in their families. Other ethnic groups, such as Pu Peo, Lao Lao, O Du, Khmer, Tho, Chut, Cho Ro and Cham, also have high rates of male employment, about 55% of the population. There are some ethnic groups whose proportion of female employment is higher than that of male, but the difference is not significant (Ro Mam, Si La, Lo Lo, Giae Trieng, Gia Rai, Cong, Phu La, and Xinh Mun) (Figure 19).

Only 6.2% of EM workers are trained; there are more trained male workers than trained female workers. Most EM workers only received intermediate training. The percentage of trained workers is high in some ethnic groups such as Pu Peo (16%), Ngai (15%), Bo Y (10.7%), Si La (9.9%), Hoa (5%), and Ta Oi (9%). Some ethnic groups have almost no trained workers: Xtieng, Brau, Pla, Ro Mam, Ba Na, Phu La, Raglay, La Hu and Kho Mu. The percentage of trained male workers is much higher than that of female workers in Si La, San Diu, Co Tu, Ha Nhi, and Laos (about 3.5-

6%). It is worth noting that the Tay, Lo Lo, Ngai and Pu Pao ethnic groups have 3-5% more trained female workers than male workers (Figure 20).

There are many reasons behind the great difference between men and women in terms of education and employment. Among them are noticeable factors such as the domination of men over women, the problem of underage marriage, the outdated and backward convention of women staying at home to do housework and take care of the families. In addition, many ethnic minority women have to undertake agricultural and forestry activities and have no access to education.

Figure 17: Literacy rates by ethnicity and gender of persons aged 15 and over



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 18: Employment by gender (%)

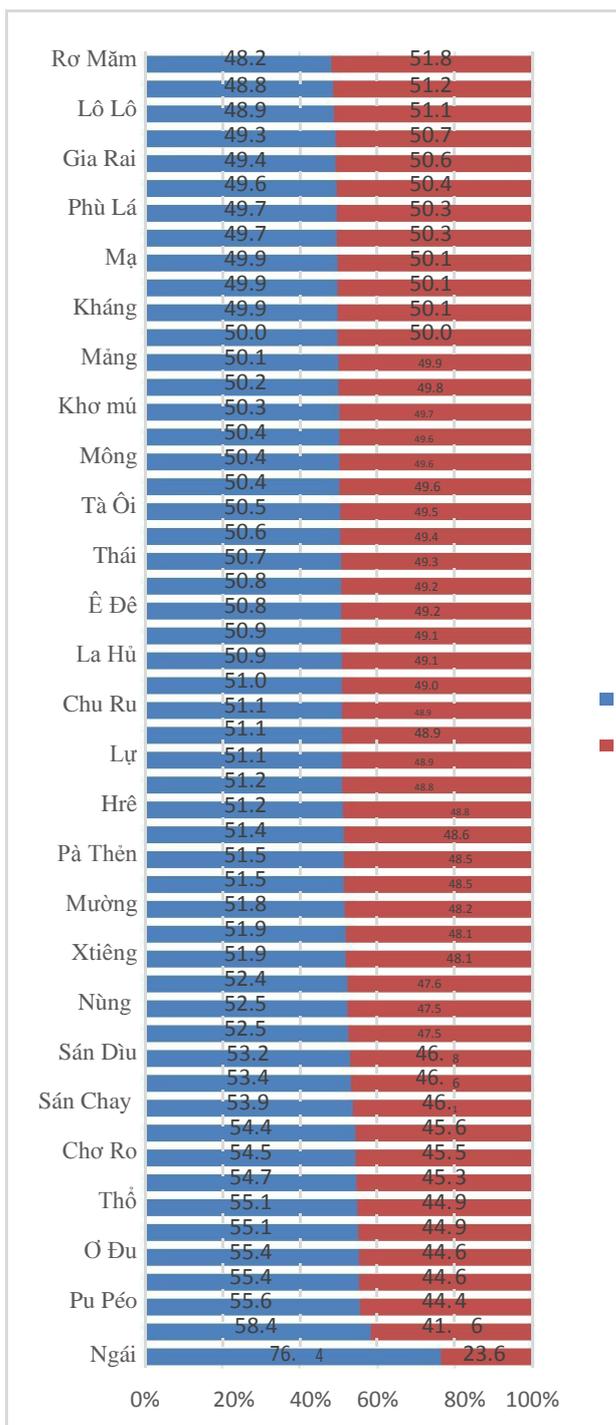


Figure 19: Trained workers by gender (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

2.5. Living conditions

Two important aspects of this study concern the living conditions of ethnic minority groups: household latrine and access to clean water.

The percentage of EM households using hygienic latrines is very low. Data shows that on average, 27.9% of EM households have a hygienic latrine, which is much lower than the national average (71.9%)². A low percentage of households with hygienic latrines is common among the majority of EM groups. Striving for 40% of households using hygienic latrines as one of the MDGs for EM people by 2020 becomes a real challenge as time is running out. At this time, only 7 out of 53 EM groups have met the target of 40% of hygienic latrines, including Bo Y (40%), Lu (40.6%), Giay (45.6%), Cham (54.3%), Ngai (56%), Cho Ro (63.4%), and Hoa (89.8%). For the majority of the remaining groups, the average percentage of households with hygienic latrines is only 17%. Calculating the quintile shows that the smallest percentage of hygienic latrine user is less than 9%. The O Du people do not even have any household using sanitary latrine (Figure 21).

While the number of household using hygienic latrines is relatively low, access to clean water for daily activities among EM groups is relatively high with variations among the groups. On average, 73.3% of EM households use clean water for their daily activities. Quintile analysis reveals that 30-50% of EM households have access to clean water sources, including such groups as Kho Mu, Chut, La Ha, La Chi, Lao PDR, Pu Peo, Bru Van Kieu, Ha Nhi, Lo Lo, Khang and Xinh Mun. It can be seen that although the average number of EM households with access to clean water is high, there are still many EM households with very low access rates. This index indicates that much further effort is needed to increase the rate of EM households using clean water in daily activities (Figure 22).

However, in the long run, EM communities should be able to access up-to-standard water (instead of water that only meets hygienic criterion), of which percentage still remains very low at present. With a starting point of only 5.3% of EM households using clean water in the early 1990s, after nearly 20 years, this rate has reached 21.5%, with an average increase of about 0.3 - 0.5% per year. Accordingly, by 2016, about 24% of EM households have access to clean water. Therefore, in order to increase the percentage of households using clean water, as one of the Millennium Development Goals for EMs in 2025 (at least 50% of EMs have access to clean water), more intensive investments from the Government as well as responsible participations of the community and EM people should be promoted.

² Living Standard Survey 2014 conducted by the General Statistics Office. The number of households having access to clean water for daily activities increased from 26% in 1993 to 70% in 2012.

Figure 20: Proportion of EM households using hygienic latrines (%)

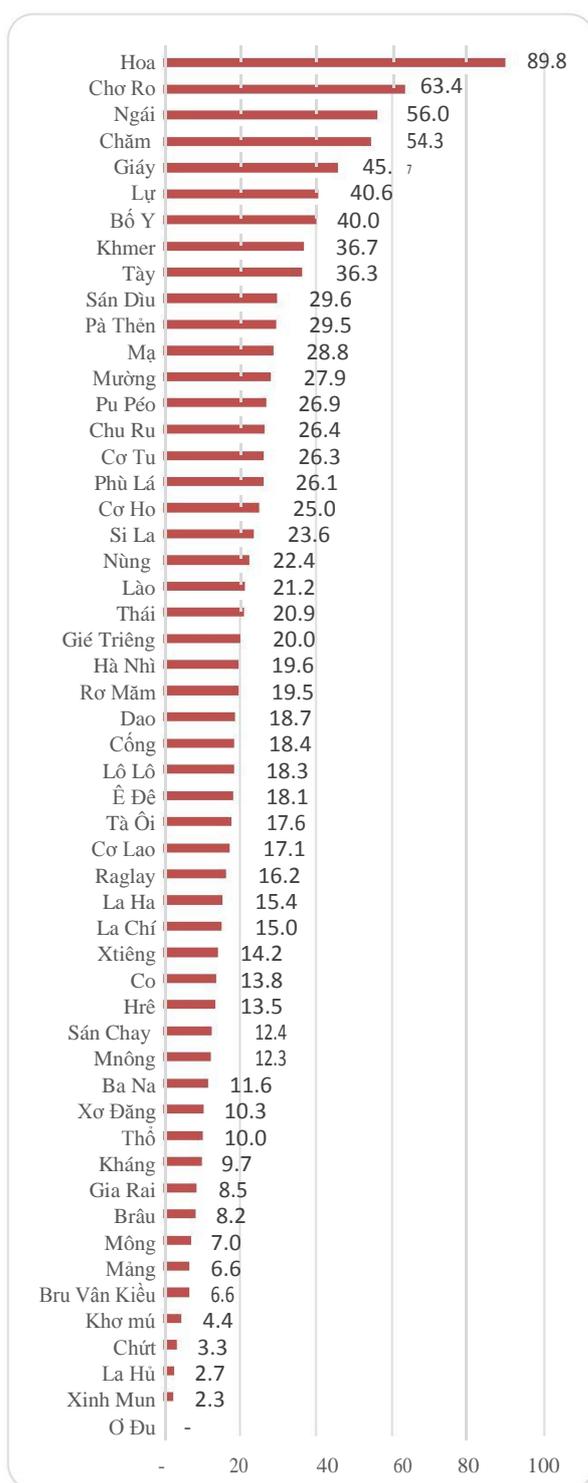
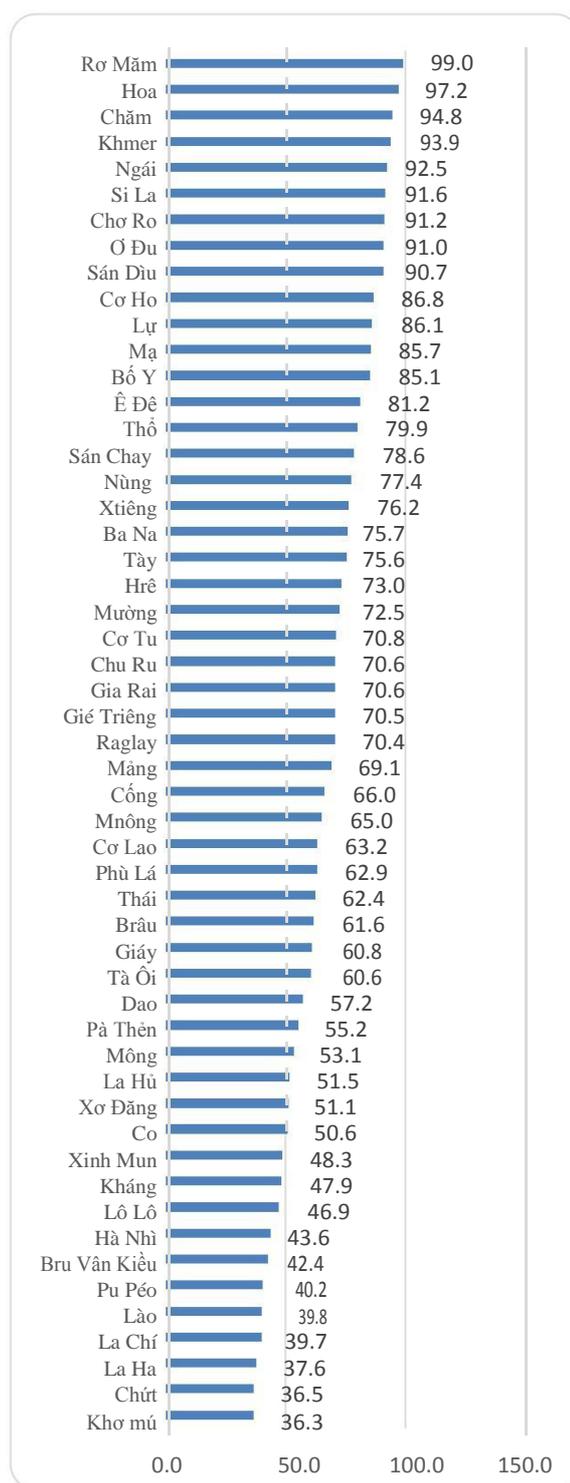


Figure 21: Proportion of EM households using clean water (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

2.6. Access to infrastructure, land and information

2.6.1. Access to infrastructure

Distance from home to infrastructure is an important determinant of access to basic public services. In addition, infrastructure will directly affect the prices of agricultural products, supplies, fertilizer,

and so on, for production. Access to the nearest market/supermarket, to upper secondary schools and to national grid are three noteworthy indicators for EM groups.

Distance to the nearest market implies commercial potential and the degree of commercialization of agricultural products produced by the household. ***The average distance from home to the market is 9.1 km, which is relatively far for households to carry on trading activities regularly.*** The average distance is less than 6.4 km for the group of households living closest to the market, while that of the group of households living farthest from the market is over 22 km. The latter includes EM households such as O Du (70km), Ro Mam (58km), Ha Nhi (39km), Cong, Luong, La Hu, Luu, Kho Mu, La Ha, Gie Trieng, Si La and Co (Figure 23).

Distance to secondary schools is relatively long for EM students. Figures show that a high school student needs to travel on average 17.6 kilometers to get to school. The shortest average distance is less than 9.6 km while the farthest average distance is 23.3 km. Particularly, there are EM students who have to travel very far to reach a high school such as students in O Du (70 km), Ro (60km), Cong, Luo, La Hu, Ha Nhi, La Ha, Kho Mu, Pu Puo, Chut and Si La. There is a high correlation between the distance between home and the market and the distance between home and secondary school. The majority of EM groups located far away from the market also have to travel far to get to a secondary school.

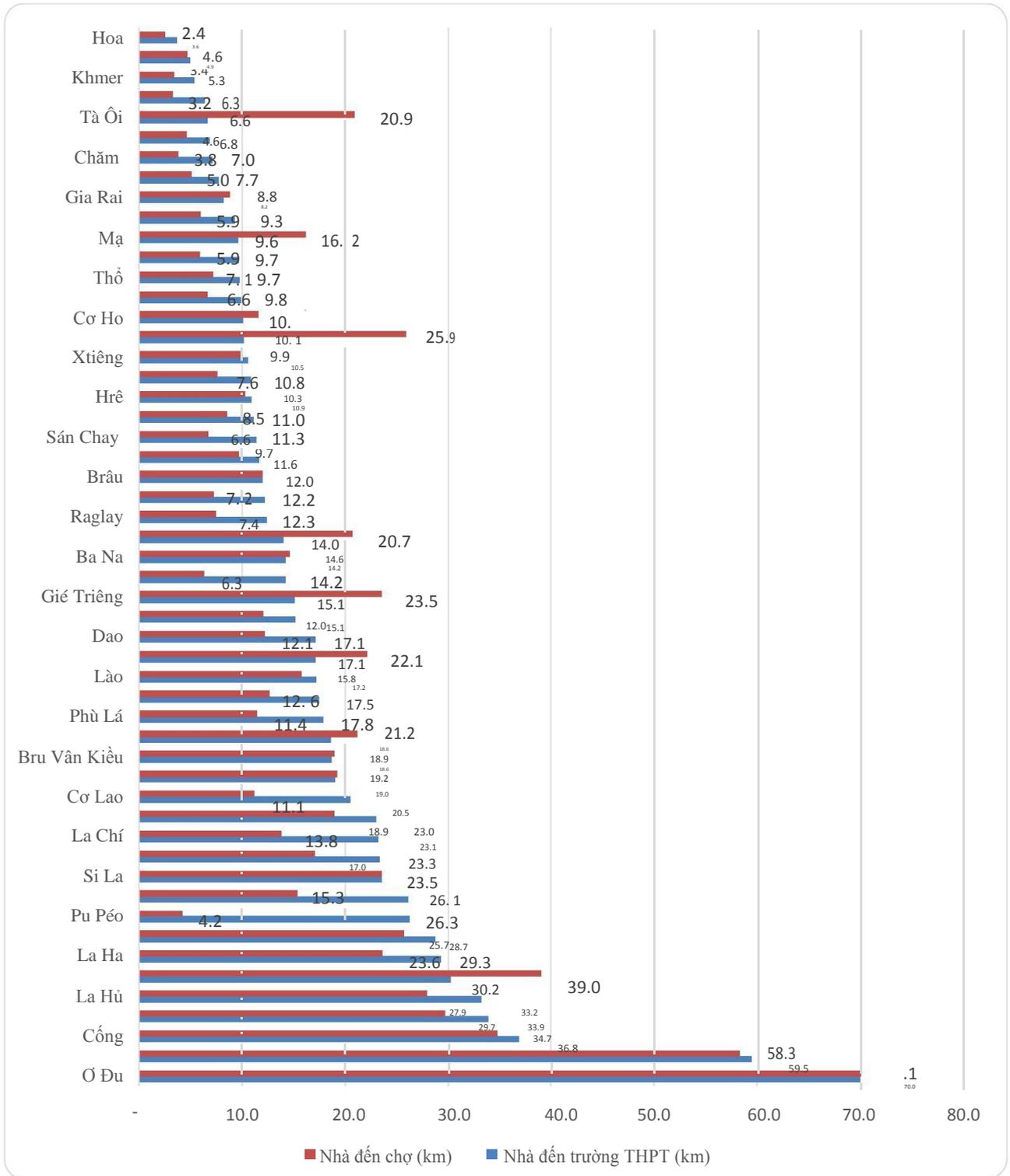
Approximately 93% of EM households have access to electricity, which is 5% less than the national average. Especially, the ethnic groups of Mu, La Hu, Lo Lo, Kho Mu, and Mong had very low access to electricity. In some ethnic groups, such as O Du, Ro Mam, Si La, Hoa, Lu, Co Ho, Gia Rai, Brau, national grid has covered almost all the villages (99- 100%). However, there are still about 10 ethnic minorities with the percentage of households with access to electricity lower than 80%. Less than 50% of households of Mang, La Hu and Lolo have access to electricity.

2.6.2. Residential and Production land

Much attention should be paid to the lack of residential land and productive land in Ha Tinh and Ba Ria - Vung Tau. Ha Tinh province has a higher percentage of EMs lacking in production and residential land than the rest of the country (48.38% and 23.6%, respectively). Ba Ria - Vung Tau province also has a high percentage of EM households in need of residential land (22.93%). Land planning in Ha Tinh province is still ineffective. The residential relocation policy for the Ngan Truoi - Cam Trang hydroelectric power plant project was delayed, leaving many people in Ha Tinh with a lack of land and causing them many difficulties in adapting to the new lives. Although the EM population in Ha Tinh is relatively small (nearly 2600 people) with the majority of Muong, Lao and Thai groups, land planning, improvement and resettlement policies for EMs in Ha Tinh province is important to ensure stable livelihoods for people. In addition, erosion and land degradation are daunting problems that need to be addressed in Ba Ria - Vung Tau province in order to create residential land and productive land for local EM households.

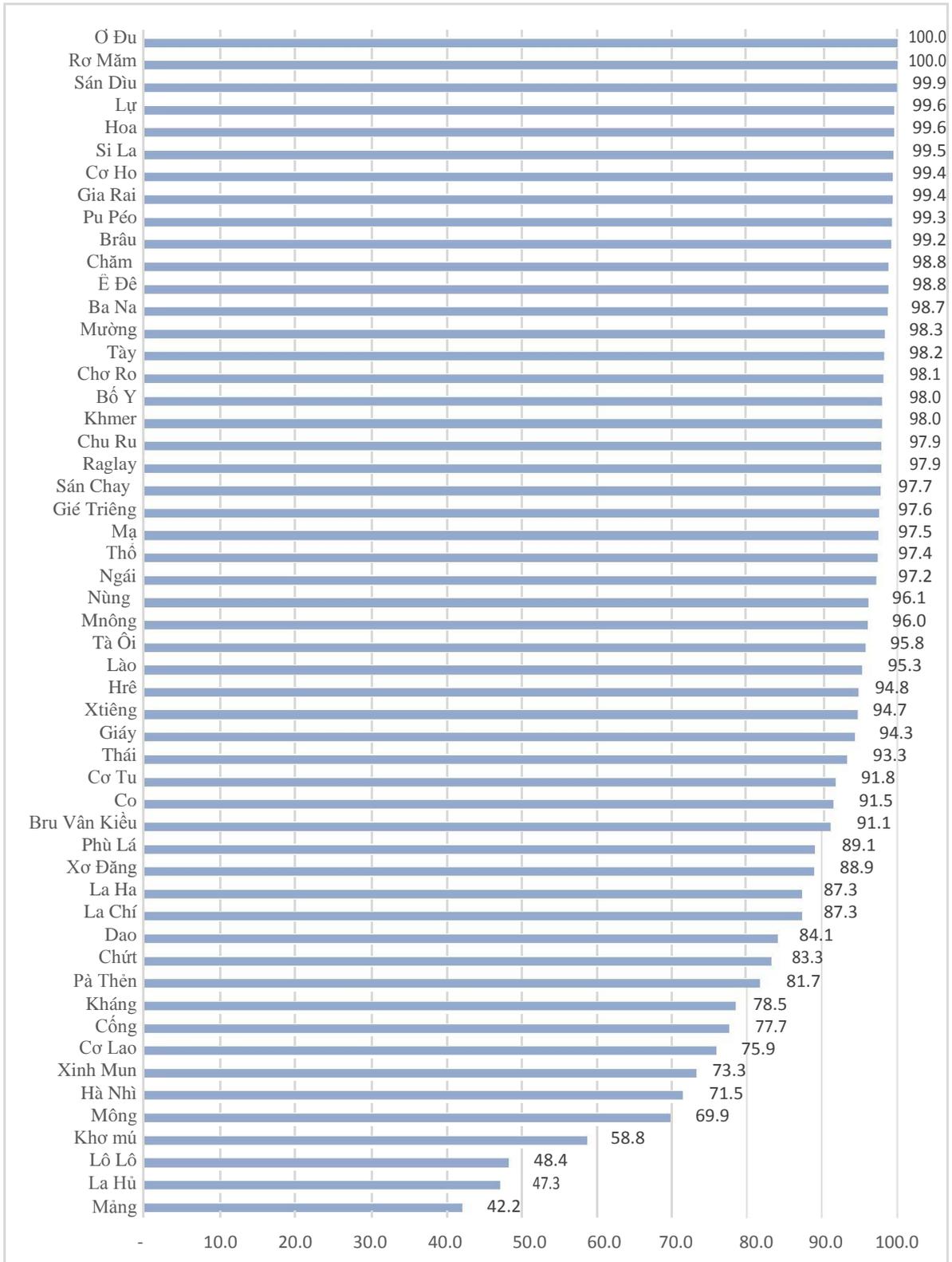
Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong, Lang Son, Cao Bang, and Bac Giang provinces have the lowest proportion of EM households lacking residential and productive land. This means that the Hoa, Khmer, Tay, Nung and Dao EMs who mainly live in this area face fewer difficulties in land issues (Figure 25, 26).

Figure 22: Distance from home to market and to secondary school



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 23: Percentage of EM households using electricity grid



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 24: Proportion of EM households lacking in production land (%)

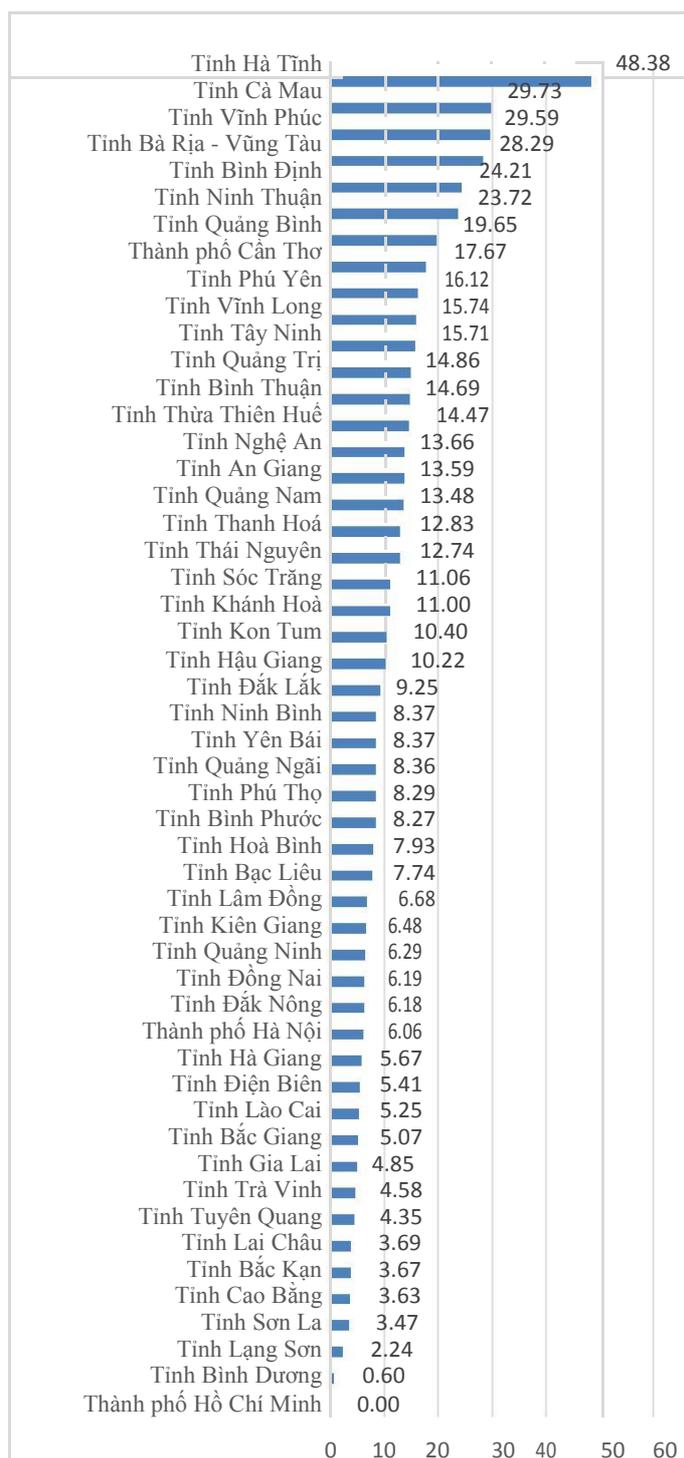


Figure 25: Proportion of EM households lacking in residential land (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

2.6.3. Access to information

Statistics on the number of EM households with a radio/cassette, television, computer, internet, or telephone, and communes with a loudspeaker are important to assess EM people's access to information (see Figure 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32).

Overall, the percentage of EM households with a radio/cassette is very low. Radio/cassette is an important tool for EM households to access information. This is the most cost-effective and easy-to-access information transceiver for EM households. Although 100% of households in Co Lao group own a radio or cassette, this rate is quite low among EM groups such as: Kho Mu, Mang, Si La, Lu, La Hu, Xinh Mun with only less than 2% of households having this type of information transceiver. Especially, none of the families in the O Du community has a radio or a cassette. However, it is worth noting that the percentage of cassette/radio ownership decreases as people have alternative access to information (mainly via television channels).

However, the rate of EM households with a television is relatively high. It is understandable that an increase in the percentage of households using televisions will result in a decrease in the percentage of households using radios, as television and radio are substitutes. There are 26 ethnic groups with the proportion of households with TVs of over 80%, in which more than 95% of the Hoa and San Diu households have televisions. The Co, Kho Mu, Mong, Chut, Co Lao, Lo Lo, Mang and La Hu ethnic are groups with a lower proportion of television – owned households, under 60%. These ethnic groups are also among the lowest income groups (less than 700,000 VND/person/month). It is worth noting that the Kho Mu, Mang, La Hu and Xinh Mun have low ratios of both radio-owned and television-owned households. This shows that access to information of low income households is limited and therefore needs more attention.

Access to computers and the Internet for EM people is very limited. Specifically, the percentage of Hoa households with computers is 46.7%, and with Internet connection is 47.2%. Correspondingly for the Ngai group, percentage of households with computers and internet connections is 27.4% and 17.1% respectively. In the remaining 51 ethnic groups, less than 17% of households own a computer and less than 10% have access to the internet. Less than 1% of households in Si La, Chut, La Hu and Xinh Mun have a computer. La Hu, Khang, Kho Mu, Xinh Mun and Ro Mam households are not connected to the internet. Brau households have neither a computer nor internet. Access to IT facilities is still very limited in EM areas due to little funding and difficult topographic conditions for the construction of IT facilities .

Telephone communication of EM households is not popular. Ethnic groups with a low telephone owner percentage are often low-income ones. Specifically, less than 40% households of Xo Dang, Kho Mu, Chut, Mang, Ro Mam, La Hu, Brau groups have a landline telephone. Most ethnic groups with high incomes have a relatively high percentage of households owning landline telephone such as Hoa (93.1%), San Diu (90.5%), Tay (87.5%), San Chay (86.5%), Muong (85.5%).

Figure 26: Households with radio/cassette (%)

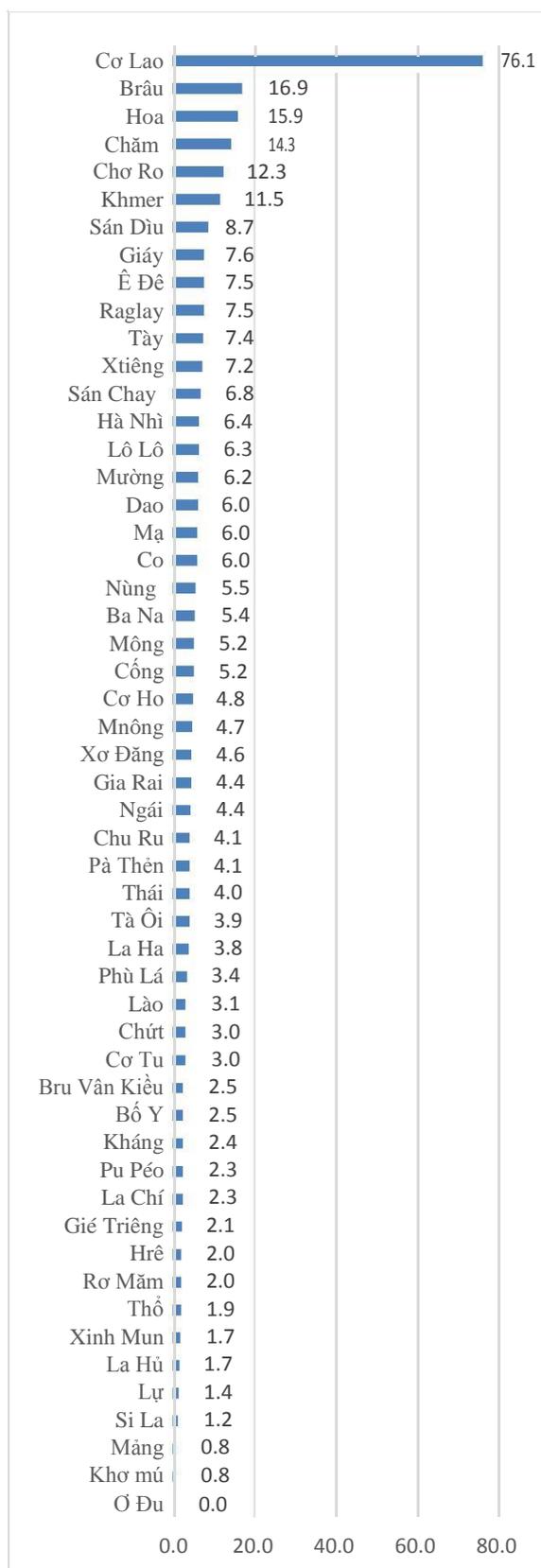
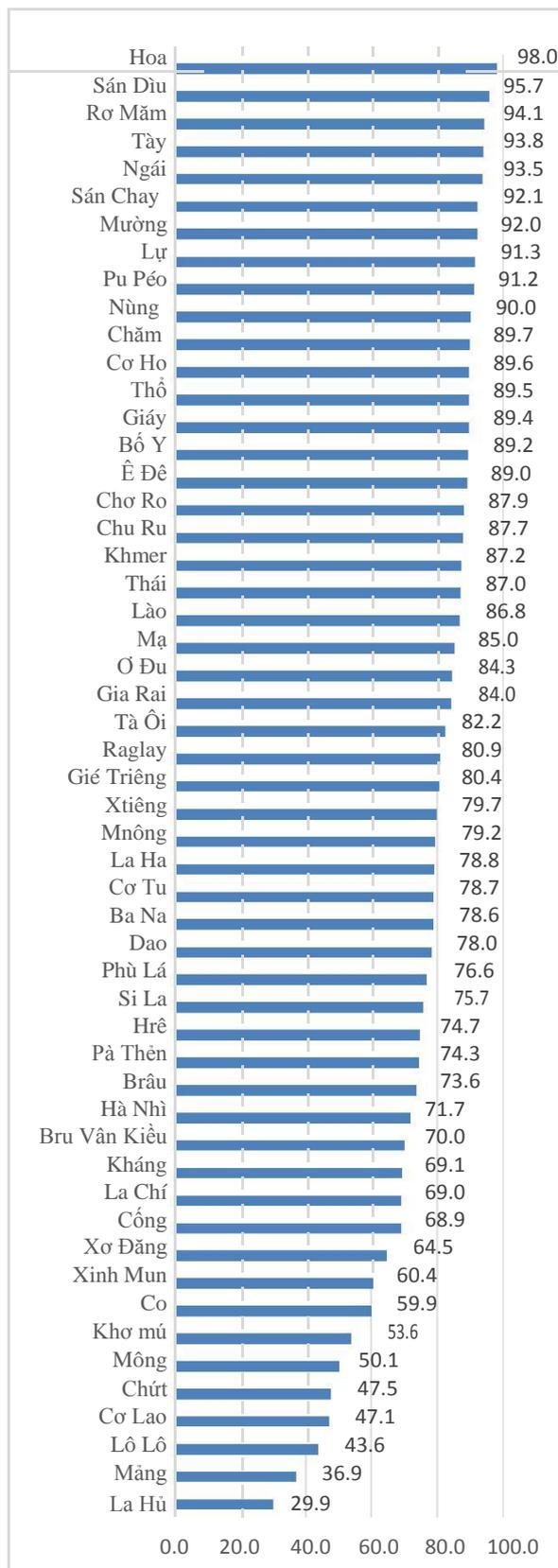


Figure 27: Households with television (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Access to information through loudspeakers is still limited for the Tay, Nung, Mong and Dao ethnic groups in Ho Chi Minh City, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Giang, where the proportion of communes with loudspeakers is lower than 30%. The loudspeaker system in Ho Chi Minh City is low because residents here mainly access information through other media channels such as television, internet and telephone. However, for mountainous provinces such as Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Giang, or Dien Bien, access to information through loudspeakers is quite important. This is because for ethnic minority households, transceivers are unaffordable. Information delivered through loudspeakers is often more specific to each location than the information provided on televisions and radios. Therefore, loudspeaker systems in communes should be improved to increase EM people's access to information.

Figure 28: EM households with computer (%)

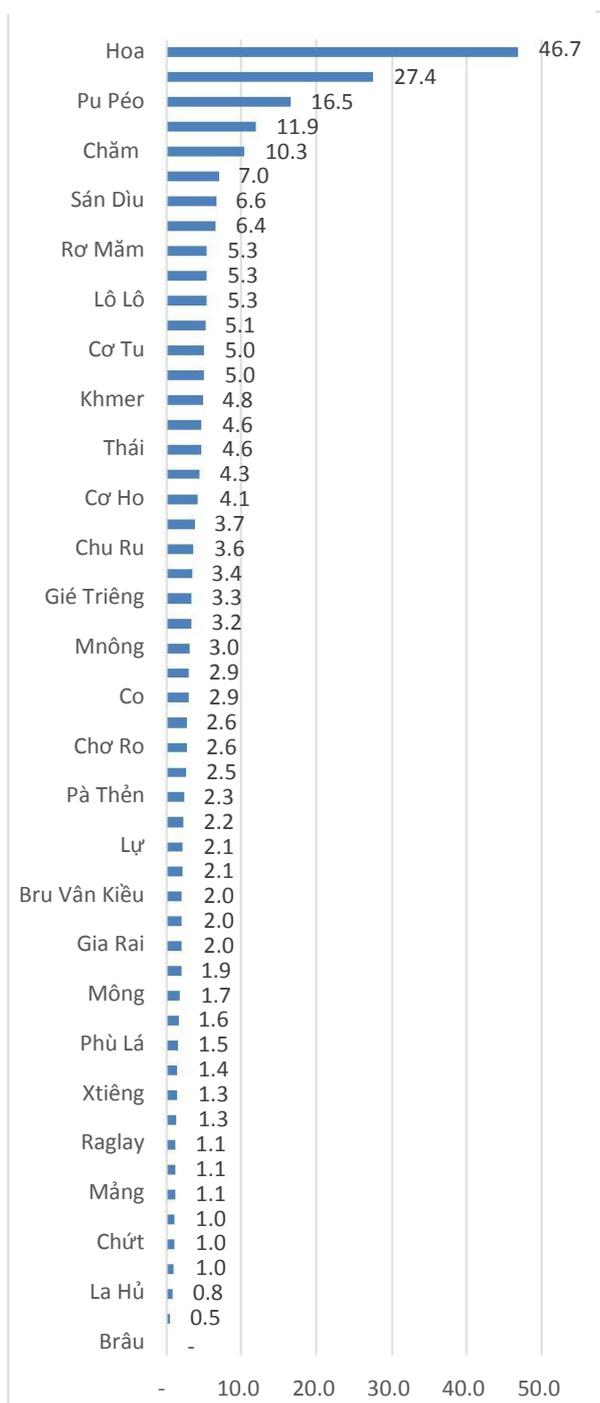
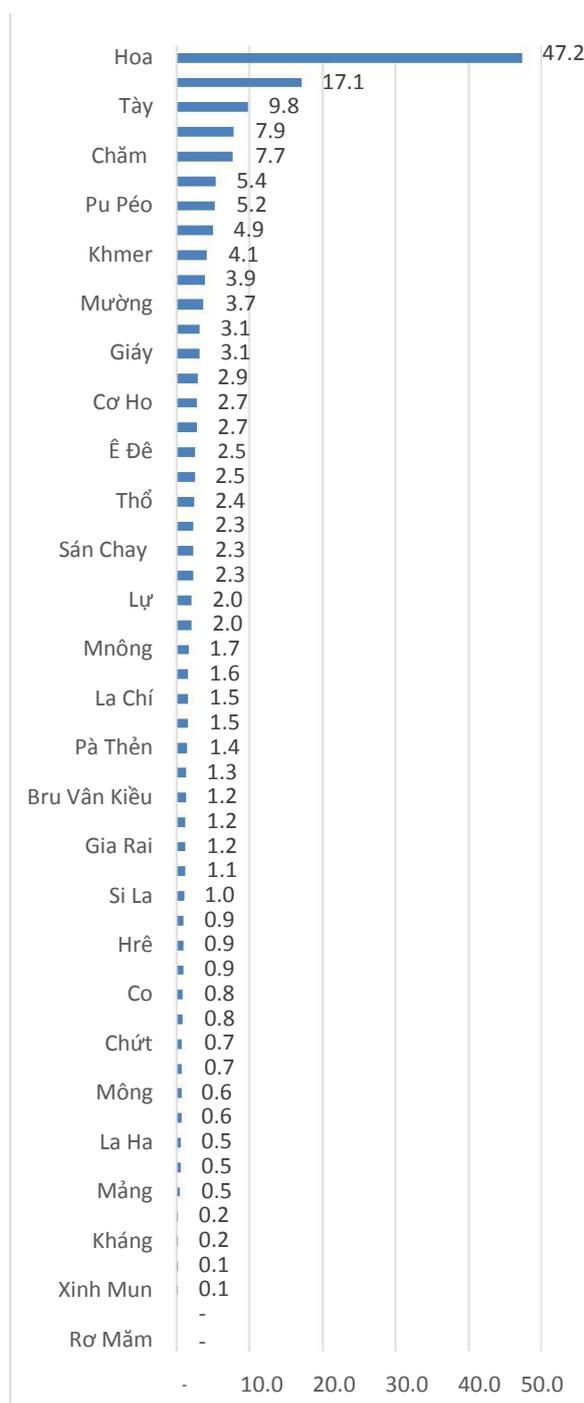


Figure 29: EM households with Internet access (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 30: EM households with landline telephone (%)

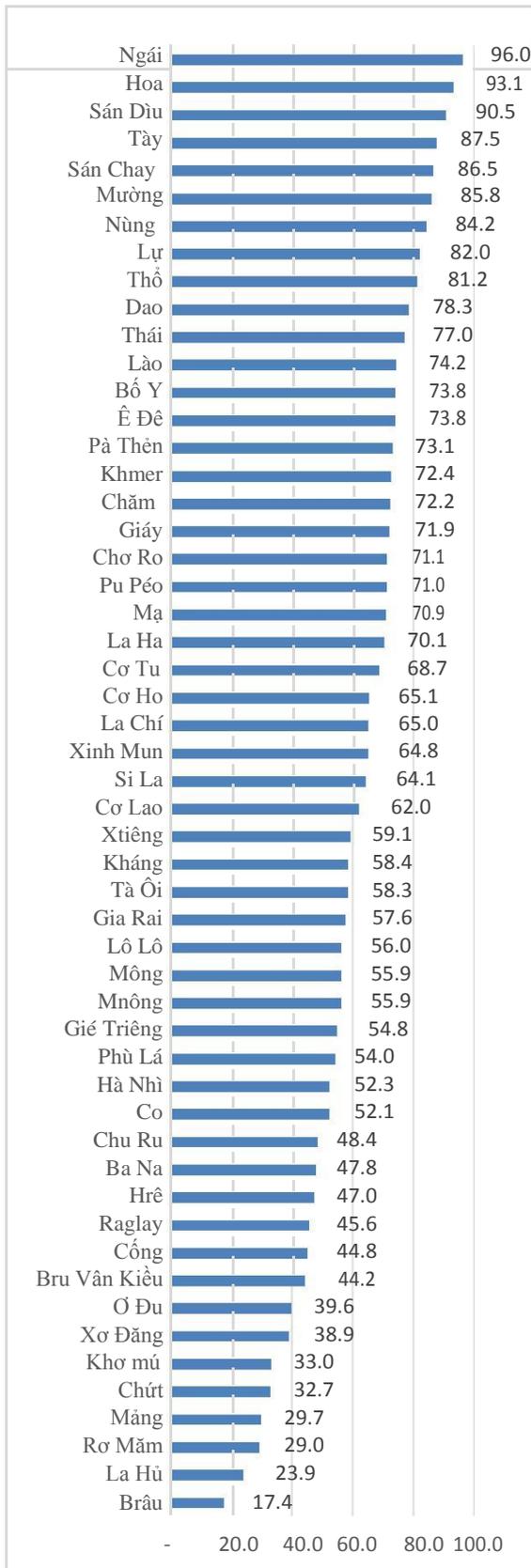
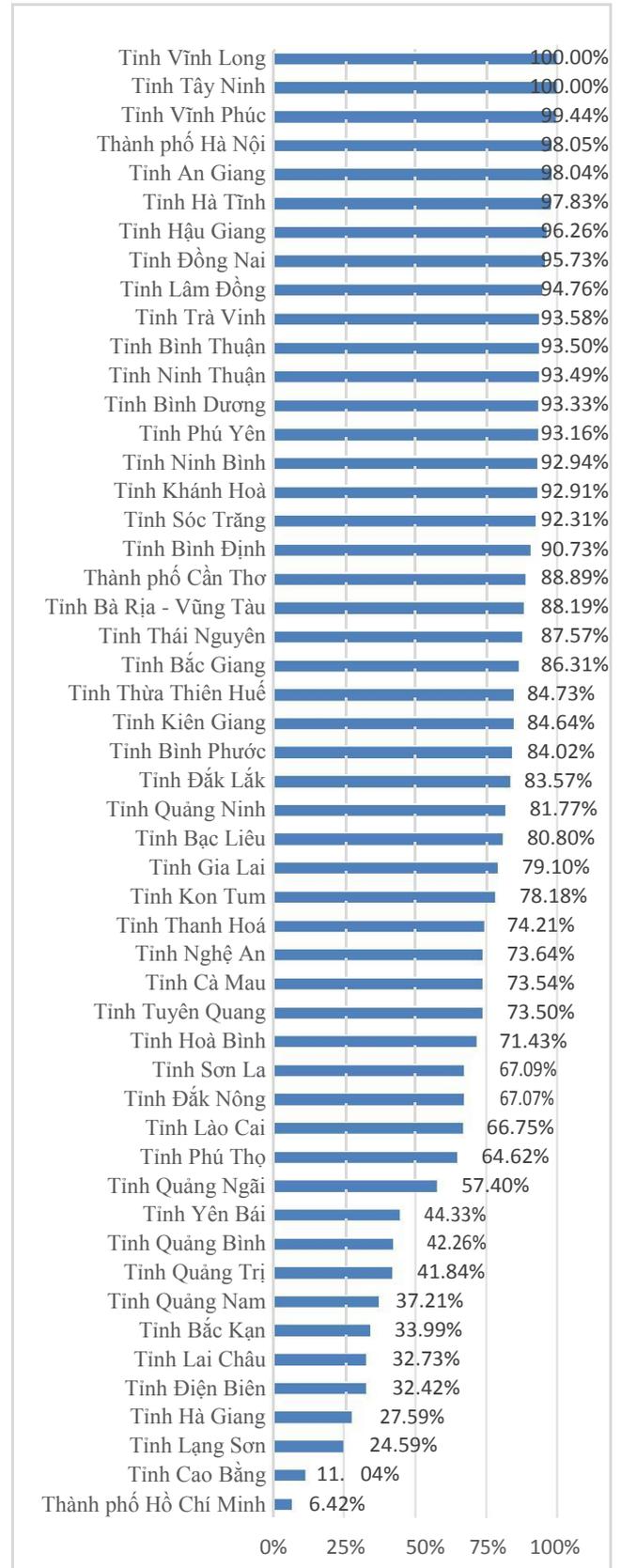


Figure 31: EM communes with loudspeaker (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

2.7. Poor, near-poor status

2.7.1 Income

Per capita income of the EM group is far behind the national per capita income. While the average income of EM groups is 1,161,000 VND/person/month, the national average is 2,637,000 VND/person/month, over twice as much as that of EM groups. ***Per capita income is also a manifestation of the polarization among 53 EMs.*** Analysis shows that the lowest income group has an average income of less than 632,000 VND/month/person, including ethnic groups like Mang, Kho Mu, Lo Lo, Chut, La Hu, O Du, Mong, La Chi, Bru Van Kieu, Lao and Xinh Mun. In contrast, the highest income group has over 1,200 thousand VND/person/month. The difference is nearly twofold between the two groups.

2.7.2. Assets

EM households possess relatively diverse assets ranging from daily necessities to production assets. The list of assets includes audiovisual equipment (televisions, radios, radios), vehicles (motorbikes, cars), home appliances (fridges, electric fans, air conditioners) and production tools (tractors, mills, pumps). The average household asset ownership index of EMs is 32%. In particular, the group of households owning the most assets has an average index of over 44%. In contrast, the group of households owning the least assets has an average ownership index of less than 21%. This group includes ethnic groups such as La Hu, Mang, Chut, Kho Mu, Co, Xo Dang, Ta Oi, Bru Van Kieu and Khang.

2.7.3. Poor and Near-poor

Nearly one fourth of EM households are poor and the difference in the proportions of poor households are profound among EM groups. While the national average poverty rate in 2015 was 7%, Es' poverty rate was 23.1%. Remarkably, the percentage of poor households was over 70% among some ethnic minority groups such as La Hu, Mang and Chut. Other EM groups with relatively high poverty rates (fluctuating around 60%) were O Du, Co, Kho Mu and Xinh Mun. Besides, the poorest group included EMs such as La Ha, Khang, Mong and Xo Dang (over 43% of the households are poor).

There have been some changes in the big picture of poverty among ethnic groups as some groups, such as Khmer, Ede, Gia Rai, and Xtieng, have reached a higher growth stage. Middle income EM groups, especially Ngai, Chu Ru and Hoa ethnic groups, have a poverty rate of less than 15%,.

Approximately 13.6% of EM households are near the poverty line. The percentage of near-poor households is also markedly different among EM groups. The percentage of EM households near the poverty line is about 8% higher than the national average. Near-poor households still need attention because they are at a high risk of falling into poverty. Ethnic groups with an alarming percentage of near-poor households are La Chi (25.9%), Bo Y (24.5%), Phu La (22.1%), Raglay 20.5%). The Co ethnic group has a relatively high rate of poor and near-poor households, at 65.7% and 18% respectively, and therefore should receive special attention. Other ethnic groups with relatively high near – poverty rates are Muong, San Chay, Tho and Co with an average of over 18%.

**Figure 32: Monthly income per capita
(1000 VND)**

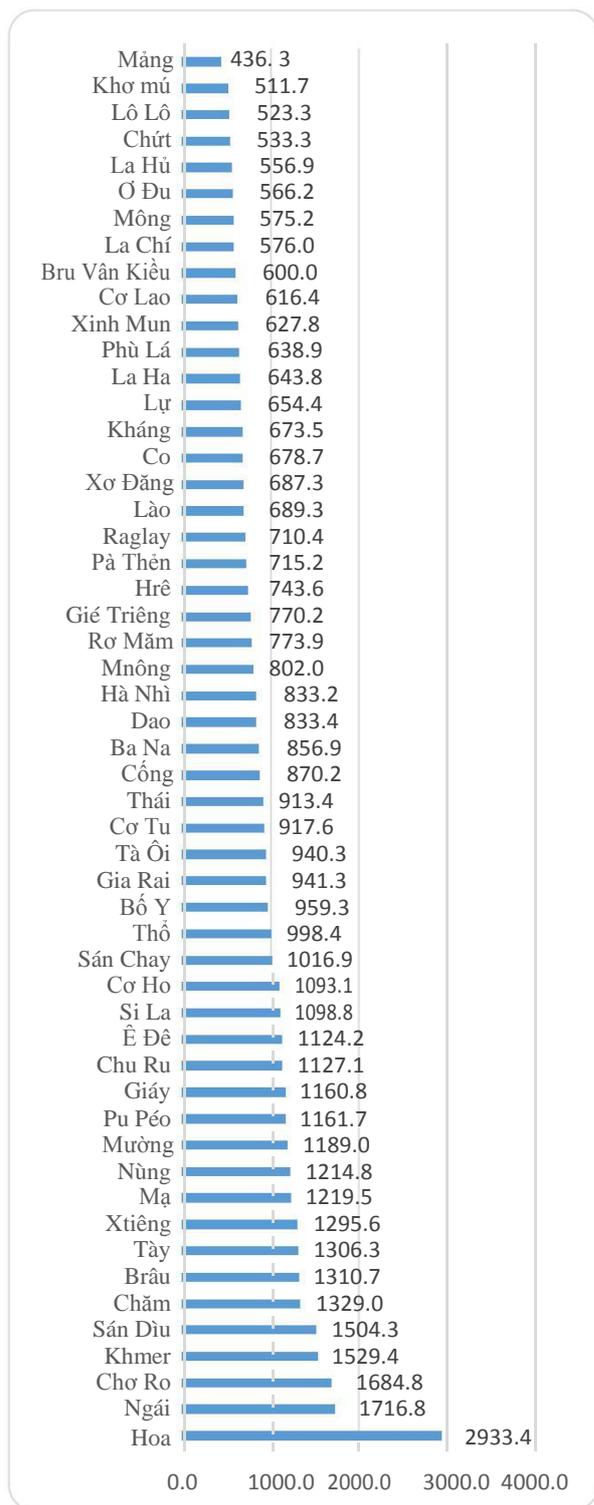


Figure 33: Household asset index (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 34: Poor household (%)

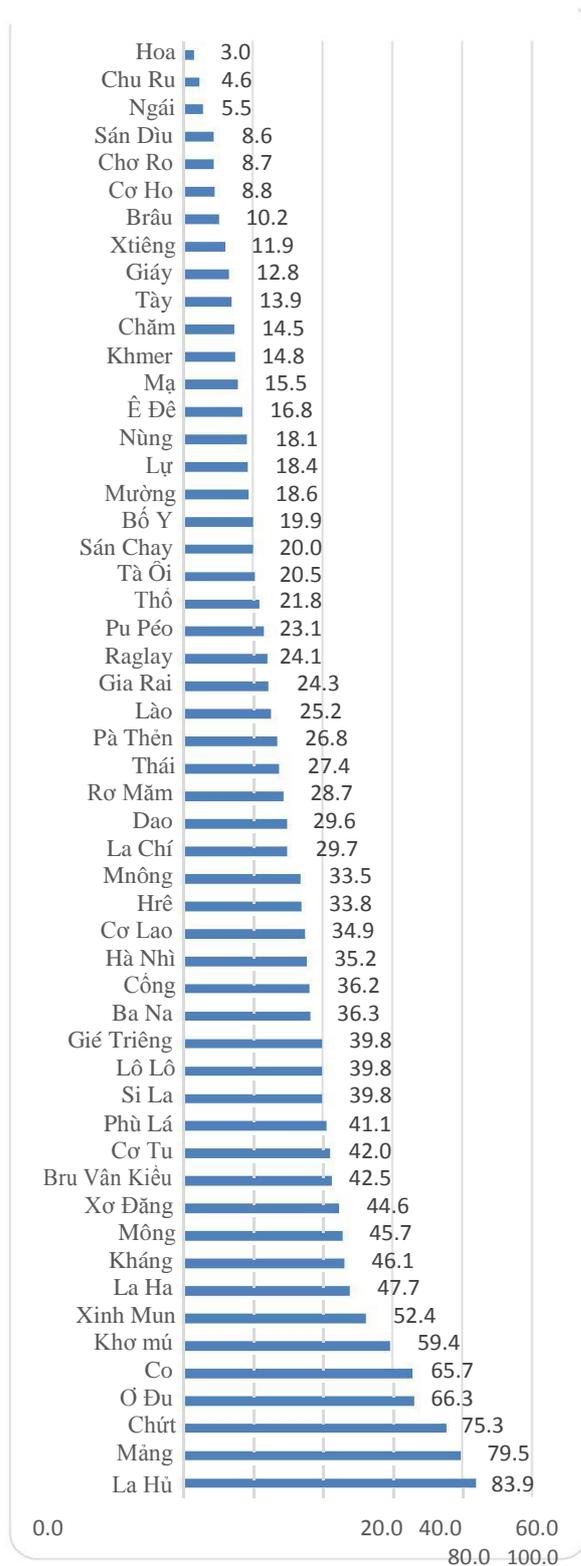
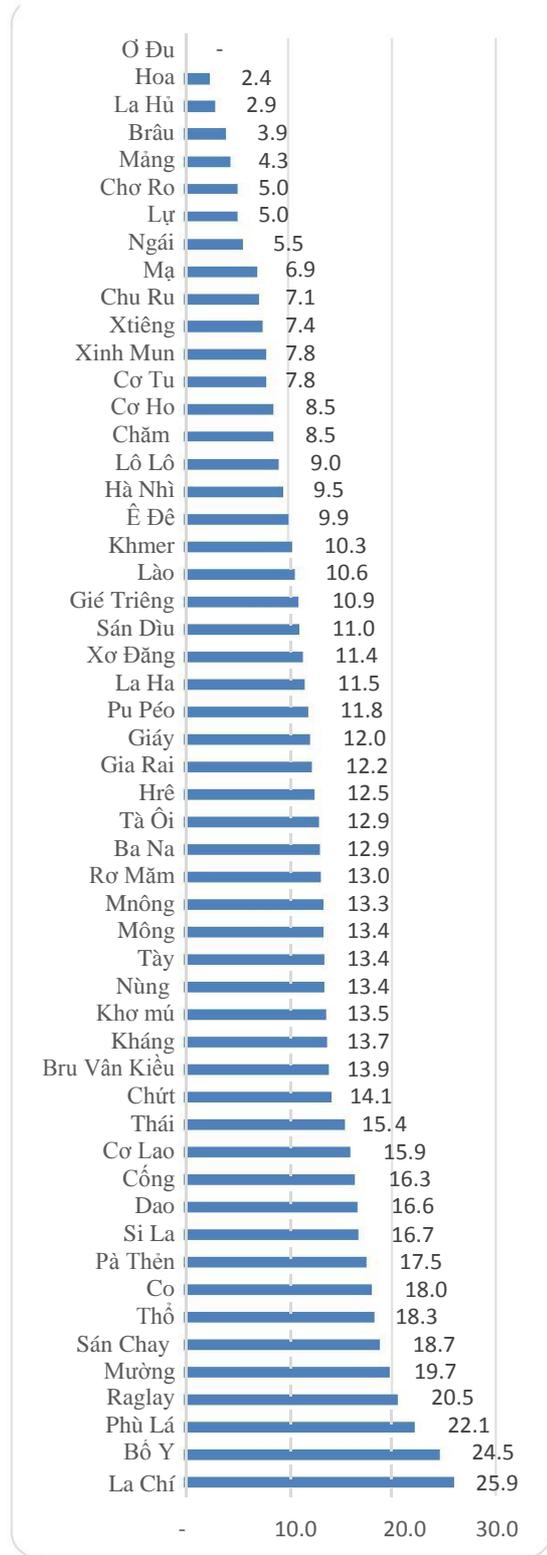


Figure 35: Near-poor household (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

2.7.4. Multidimensional poverty

Since late 2016, household poverty has been measured not only with the income poverty line but also by the multi-dimensional poverty index. Multidimensional poverty indicators reflect

household welfare more comprehensively and to a greater extent. Multidimensional poverty is often measured and estimated by using Alkire and Foster’s method (2007, 2011). Based on the rights set forth in legal documents, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLISA) has developed a multi-dimensional poverty index based on five dimensions with ten indicators as follows:

Table 1: Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Index

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if
1) Education	Adult’s education level	At least one member aged 15 or over did not graduate from secondary school and is not currently enrolling in school
	Child’s school attendance	At least one school-aged child (5-under 15 years old) is not currently attending school
2) Health	Access to health services	At least one member is sick but does not receive medical examination/ treatment
	Health insurance	At least one member aged 6 or over does not currently have health insurance
3) House	Housing quality	Living in an inadequate, primitive house
	Living area per capita	Living area per capita is less than 8m2
4) Living conditions	Water for daily activities	Do not have clean water Do
	Latrine	not have hygienic latrine
5) Access to information	Telecommunication services	Do not use telephone or internet
	Telecommunication equipment	Do not have any of these assets: televisions, radios, computers; unable to hear the loudspeaker system of the village/commune

Households are classified as multi-dimensionally poor households if they are deprived of three or more indicators. Data on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015 cover nine out of the 10 indicators above. This survey did not collect data on medical examination and treatment. Thus in this report we analyze the multi -dimensional poverty of EM groups based on the 9 indicators presented in Table 3. Among the dimensions of multidimensional poverty, access to education, clean water and information is at the highest level of deficiency.

Table 2: Rate of households deprived of indicators in Multidimensional poverty measurement (%)

Ethnic	At least one member aged 15 or over did not graduate from secondary school and is not currently enrolling in school	At least one school-aged child (5-under 15 years old) is not currently attending school	At least one member aged 6 or over does not currently have health insurance	Living in an inadequate, primitive house	Living area per capita less than 8m ²	Do not have clean water	Do not have hygienic latrine	Do not use telephone or internet	Do not have equipment to access information
	Bo Y	14.5	2.7	1.8	5.1	2.4	15.1	5.8	24.1
Ba Na	47.3	14.3	17.3	11.2	39.1	24.7	42.4	52.2	19.9
Bru Van Kieu	39.5	11.2	15.7	27.9	47.8	59.9	52.5	56.8	31.0
Brau	43.2	12.0	2.4	20.0	8.8	38.4	28.8	82.4	24.8
Cong	35.2	8.1	2.0	8.5	17.6	34.7	50.5	56.0	29.7
Chut	46.4	12.6	2.1	40.5	30.1	70.6	48.7	75.1	54.9
Cham	34.7	10.3	47.0	7.9	23.6	6.9	34.2	30.3	12.2
Cho Ro	44.4	8.8	61.0	9.0	25.0	8.8	7.3	28.6	13.4
Chu Ru	46.2	10.9	11.8	7.0	26.0	27.9	25.6	50.8	11.5
Co	27.3	4.8	3.2	24.1	32.1	46.8	64.5	47.4	37.3
Co Ho	43.1	11.1	27.2	9.0	31.4	14.5	34.3	39.7	12.2
Co Lao	54.4	8.5	6.7	11.1	6.3	35.6	24.5	37.8	8.9
Co Tu	23.0	3.8	7.8	10.6	15.9	29.6	20.5	31.4	20.0
Dao	34.5	6.3	8.6	16.0	8.5	43.9	28.9	20.5	21.4
Gia Rai	50.3	17.4	28.2	14.7	30.6	29.7	41.2	44.8	15.9

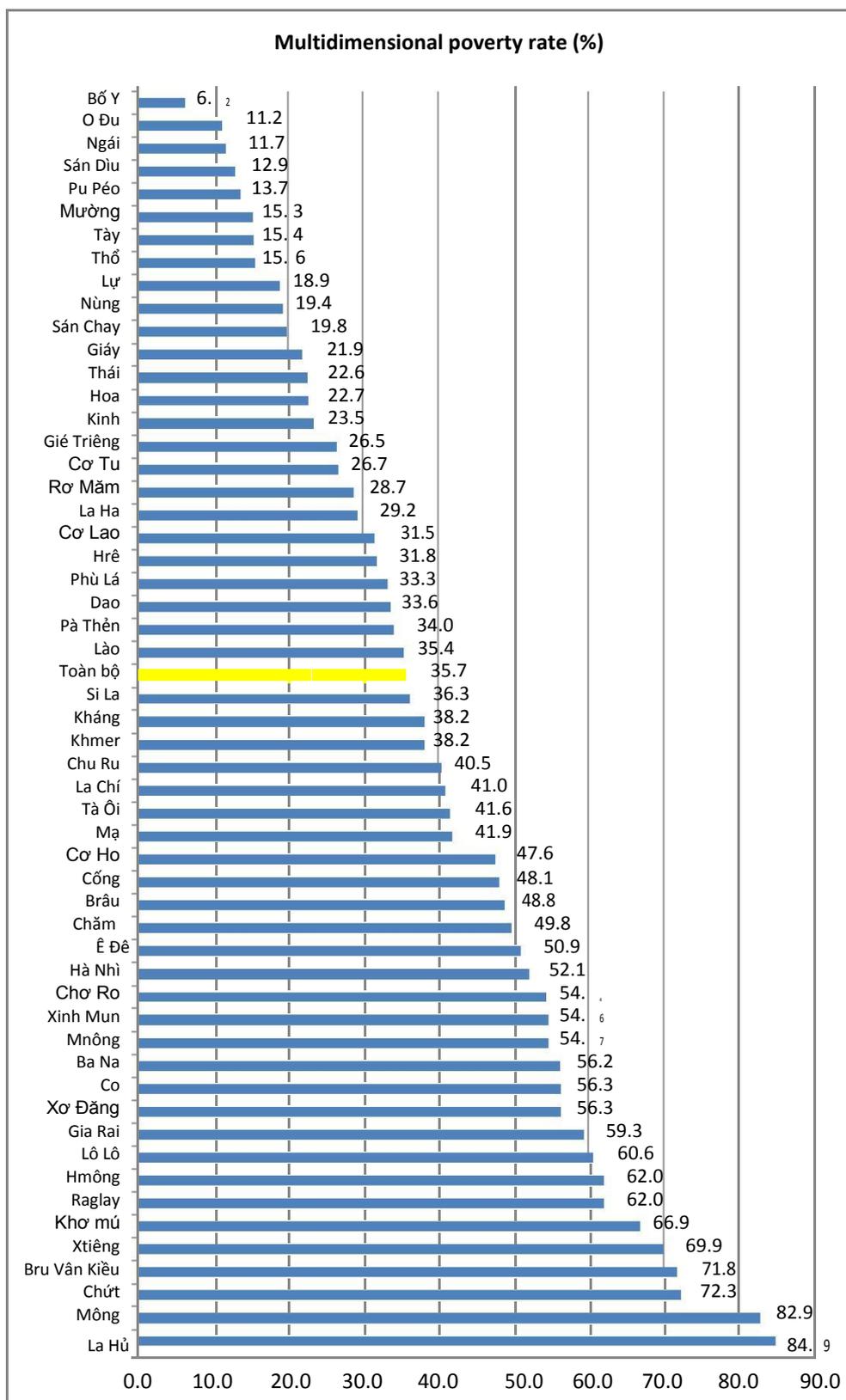
	At least one member aged 15 or over did not graduate from secondary school and is not currently enrolling in school	At least one school-aged child (5-15 years old) is not currently attending school	At least one member aged 6 or over does not currently have health insurance	Living in an inadequate, primitive house	Living area per capita less than 8m2	Do not have clean water	Do not have hygienic latrine	Do not use telephone or internet	Do not have equipment to access information
Ethnic									
Giay							19.7	28.7	10.0
Gie Trieng	18.9	2.5	13.6	5.9	4.2	38.9	12.1	44.5	21.5
Hmong	27.6	4.4	3.3	10.5	17.8	32.0	55.8	41.6	48.5
Hoa	53.0	15.4	6.6	17.7	18.8	47.0	2.6	9.4	2.9
Hre	14.4	2.4	60.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	29.9	52.1	24.3
Ha Nhi	27.8	4.0	2.4	10.1	14.6	24.0	59.5	44.8	28.6
Khmer	40.7	4.9	3.4	12.7	24.4	50.1	11.1	28.1	12.3
Kho mu	32.1	9.4	32.9	38.4	9.3	7.3	48.0	62.4	43.6
Kháng	45.3	8.1	4.7	36.3	19.2	60.2	23.4	40.3	25.6
Kinh	38.2	5.3	1.8	16.1	12.5	61.8	4.8	9.8	4.7
Lu	11.3	2.8	48.1	12.1	7.2	13.1	46.9	17.8	8.4
La Chi	36.7	3.9	1.3	4.2	9.2	13.2	29.2	35.4	31.2
La Hu	35.3	5.9	5.1	13.7	4.4	54.8	68.7	76.0	69.9
La Ha	52.7	13.6	10.8	36.2	65.2	48.5	3.4	30.2	21.0
Lao	38.2	6.9	3.2	12.7	10.1	62.3	43.0	27.6	13.9
Lo Lo	29.7	2.4	6.1	15.7	8.1	55.8	54.4	45.3	55.3
Ma	46.5	13.5	5.2	17.1	1.8	55.9	34.8	29.0	15.5
	45.1	10.8	24.0	12.1	24.3	14.4			

Ethnic	At least one member aged 15 or over did not graduate from secondary school and is not currently enrolling in school		At least one school-aged child (5-15 years old) is not currently attending school		At least one member aged 6 or over does not currently have health insurance	Living in an inadequate, primitive house	Living area per capita less than 8m2	Do not have clean water	Do not have hygienic latrine	Do not use telephone or internet	Do not have equipment to access information
Mong	42.8	13.1	3.1			47.6	30.6	31.0	83.8	70.3	62.8
Mnong	46.9	14.3	14.6			22.7	29.5	34.1	39.2	44.2	20.6
Muong	11.3	1.7	19.4			10.6	11.0	26.3	4.3	14.4	7.4
Ngai	7.2	4.5	60.4			3.6	6.3	10.8	8.1	4.5	3.6
Nung	17.0	2.6	24.2			9.5	5.9	21.6	12.6	15.2	10.2
O Du	16.9	3.4	2.2			10.1	5.6	9.0	1.1	60.7	15.7
Phu La	34.9	5.6	2.2			20.7	7.1	32.5	27.3	45.7	22.6
Pu Peo	17.1	2.6	1.7			0.9	4.3	59.8	24.8	29.9	8.5
Pa Then	27.7	5.9	3.5			23.4	10.0	45.2	22.1	26.9	25.4
Raglay	50.3	16.8	11.0			11.6	44.4	27.7	66.2	53.9	18.2
Ro Mam	29.7	5.9	17.8			7.9	9.9	1.0	15.8	69.3	1.0
Si La	13.5	1.8	5.8			4.7	28.7	9.4	75.4	37.4	24.6
San Chay	17.9	2.6	15.5			22.0	5.9	25.6	14.3	14.3	10.0
San Diu	11.7	1.1	40.4			3.1	4.7	8.5	1.8	10.2	3.8
Tho	16.6	2.9	13.9			7.8	9.7	22.3	7.2	18.7	10.2
Thai	20.6	3.2	14.4			15.5	8.2	36.0	10.5	22.4	11.9
Ta Oi	31.4	6.3	13.1			20.0	34.3	41.2	9.9	42.2	18.6
Tay	9.3	1.5	21.6			13.1	4.7	25.0	7.6	12.6	6.0

	At least one member aged 15 or over did not graduate from secondary school and is not currently enrolling in school	At least one school-aged child (5-15 years old) is not currently attending school	At least one member aged 6 or over does not currently have health insurance	Living in an inadequate, primitive house	Living area per capita less than 8m2	Do not have clean water	Do not have hygienic latrine	Do not use telephone or internet	Do not have equipment to access information
Ethnic									
Xinh Mun							20.8	36.9	40.9
Xo Dang	48.4	9.3	1.8	36.2	30.7	57.1	31.2	61.3	38.9
Xtieng	36.5	6.1	5.6	18.6	32.4	54.7	30.3	40.8	19.5
E De	55.3	20.6	55.7	21.6	22.0	22.7	33.8	29.1	12.2
Total	43.4	8.4	36.5	18.4	25.1	20.1	23.4	29.2	17.3
	29.3	6.8	20.7	15.9	15.7	28.8			

Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Figure 36: Multidimensionally poor households



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

As stated, multidimensional poverty as defined by MOLISA consists of five dimensions measured by ten indicators. However, database from the survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 EMs in 2015 only measures nine indicators. In order for the analysis to be consistent with the multi-

dimensional poverty approach, we assign a coefficient of 2 for the Health Insurance index, and households with 3 or more unqualified indicators are considered multidimensional poor. Figure 37 shows a multidimensional poverty rate of 35.7%. Ethnic minority groups with a low multidimensional poverty rate are Bo Y, O Du and Ngai. Kinh people have a multi-dimensional poverty rate of 23.5%. Kinh ethnicity has a higher multidimensional poverty rate than other ethnic groups because of the lower proportion of Kinh people having health insurance while other ethnic minority groups receive free health insurance. EMs with a multidimensional poverty rate of more than 80% are La Hu and Mong. Chut and Bru Van Kieu also have high multidimensional poverty rates, with both over 70%.

2.8. Preserving traditional culture

Languages, songs, dances and traditional musical instruments are important elements that define the unique identities of EMs. Results of the Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015 show that (Figure 38, 39):

Although 95.8% of ethnic minority people speak their own language, this rate is alarmingly small in some groups whose people barely know their language. O Du is one outstanding example with only 27.7% people speaking O Du language. The decline of indigenous language is also worrying among EMs such as Co Lao (45.5%), Ngai (50.8%), La Chi (64.4%) and La Ha (67.3%). It is worth noting that EM groups facing a loss of mother tongue languages are also groups with small populations, at less than 1000 households per ethnic group, such as O Du (100 households), Lao Lao (647 households) Ngai (252 households), La Chi and La Ha (over 2000 households per group).

Besides mother tongue language preservation, the data show an alarmingly low rate of EM people who are familiar with their traditional songs, dances and traditional musical instruments. There are 42 ethnic groups with less than 50% people knowing their traditional songs, dances and traditional musical instruments. Among these, 15 EMs have a rate of below 30%, including Ngai (8.49%), O Du (10.55%), etc. Maintaining EMs cultural identity is a real challenge even for indigenous people.

There is a severe lack of local cultural infrastructures in EM areas. The percentage of EM communes without a cultural center is 53.3%. Only 62.4% of the total 48,494 villages/communes have a cultural center. The proportion of villages/communes with loudspeakers is only 56.8%. The Northern Mountainous region and the Central Highlands face great difficulties in terms of cultural institutions.

EMs' cultural identity has increasingly faded in many different aspects (dilution, cultural metamorphosis, the loss of mother tongue language ...), especially for 16 EMs with smaller populations: Si La, O Du, Brau, Ro Mam, Pu Peo (less than 1,000 people), Cong, Mang, Bo Y, Lo Lo, Co Lao, Ngai (less than 5,000 people), Lu, Pa Then, Chut, La Ha and La Hu (less than 10,000 people). However, even ethnic groups with large populations are on the verge of vanishing cultural values. Language, daily tools, architecture and rituals (marriage, funeral, worship ...), which represent indigenous and distinctive identities of each ethnic group, are not under preservation. The majority's culture is gradually replacing EMs' unique identities. This tendency has unpredictable consequences. It is not merely a cultural loss for EM people. In the context of other socio-economic impacts, it could lead to the extinction of some EMs in the future.

Figure 37: EM people know their language (%)

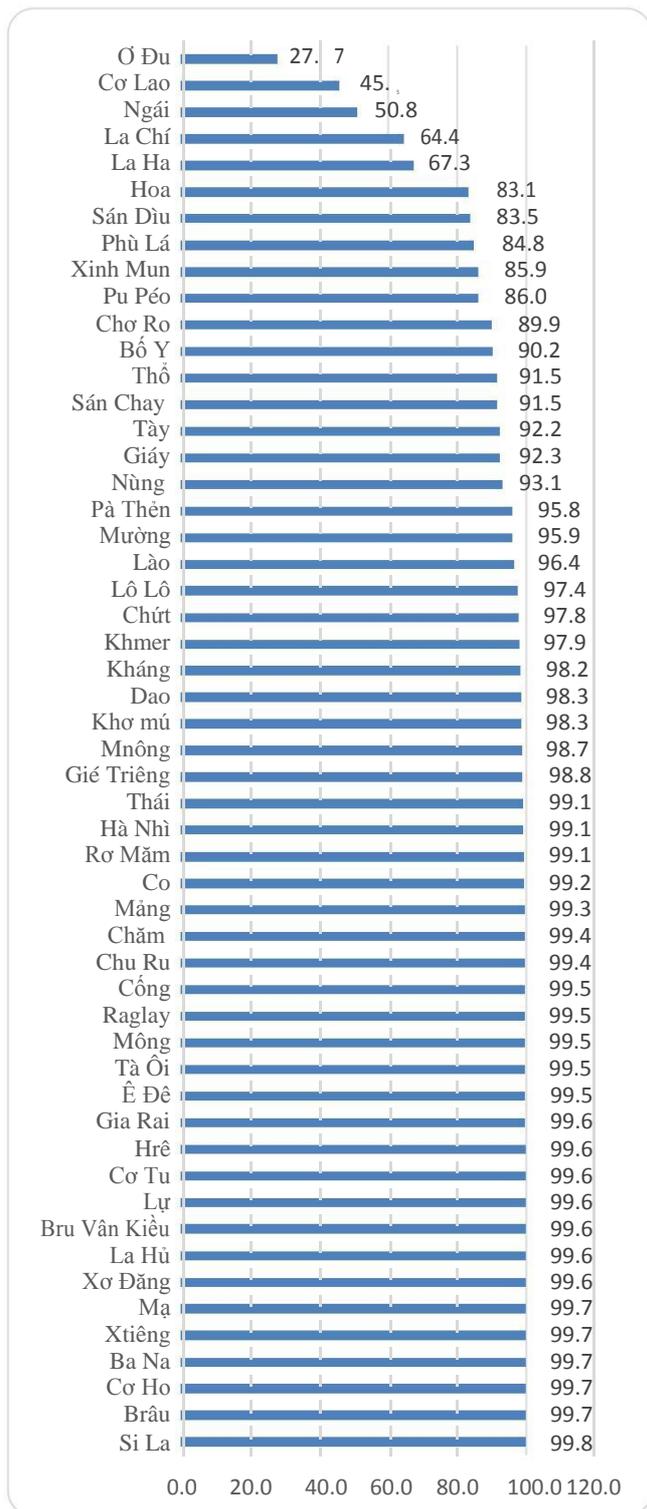
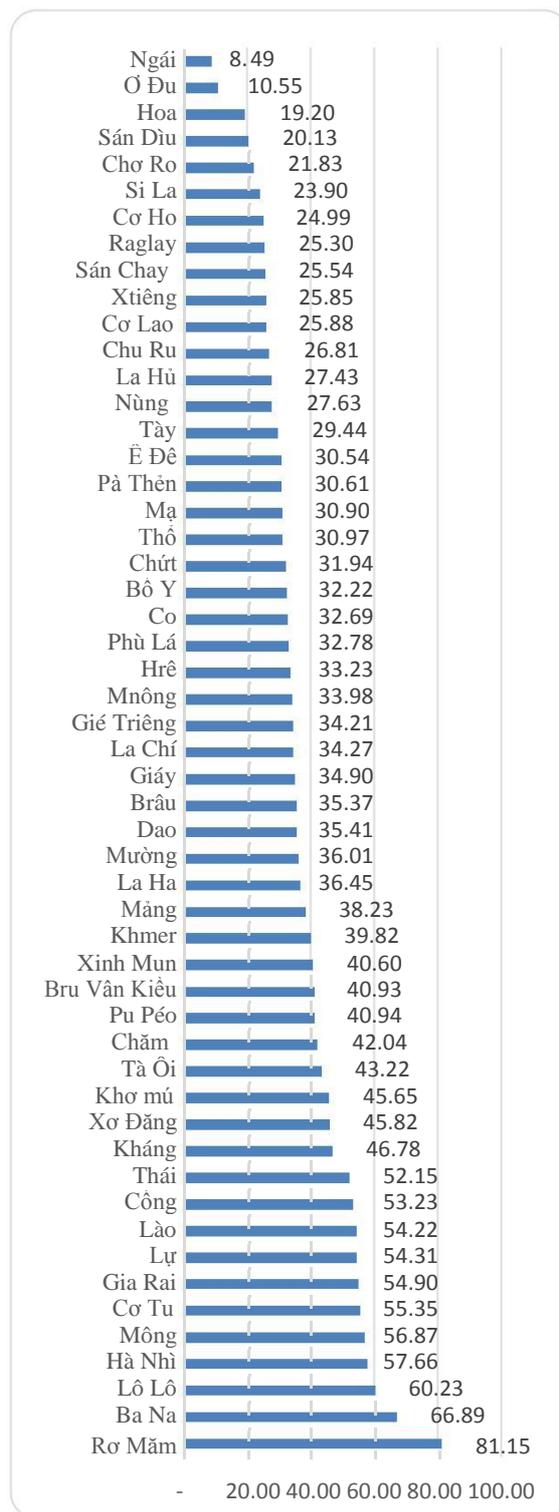


Figure 38: Tradition preservation rate (dances, songs, musical instruments) (%)



Source: Survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minorities in 2015

Conclusion

Data on 53 ethnic minorities shows that most EMs are growing at a slower pace than the national average. EMs have lower life expectancies, higher child mortality, lower average incomes, more difficulties accessing social services such as health care, education, and infrastructure, higher poverty and near-poverty rates, more disadvantages for women, etc. Most EMs have not yet met SDG, including ethnic groups which are considered to be the most developed. In particular, some indicators are far behind and are difficult to achieve. For instance, child mortality rate, the percentage of EM women receiving at least three antenatal cares during pregnancy, and the percentage of EM households using hygienic latrine are among those. Therefore, in order to achieve SDGs as well as those approved by the Prime Minister in Decision 1557 / QĐ-TTg dated 10 September 2015 approving a number of goals for MDG implementation among EMs linked to the goal of sustainable development after 2015, breakthrough solutions are much-needed.

However, problems encountered by EMs are not the same among ethnic groups. In other words, the speed of development of EM groups is uneven, leaving a great gap between the most developed groups and the least developed ones. The analysis of the characteristics of EM groups in terms of demography, living conditions, livelihoods, gender equality, access to healthcare, education and training, infrastructure, etc., shows a strong correlation among all aspects. If a group performs well in one aspect, it is most likely to perform well in other aspects and vice versa. As a result, existing problems facing EMs concentrate in some disadvantaged ethnic groups.

In order to get a comprehensive picture of EMs, this research report uses 10 outstanding indicators to rank each of the 53 EM groups in Vietnam. These 10 indicators include: life expectancy, child mortality, percentage of women receiving antenatal care, illiteracy rate among women, primary school attendance rate, access to hygienic latrines, clean water, poor households, assets, and the proportion of trained workers. We selected these indicators based on the SDGs for EMs and the multi-dimensional poverty index of the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs.

The table below ranks EMs by indicators at five levels: Very Good, Good, Average, Poor and Very Poor, based on the composition of the quintiles. This table shows that 10 EMs having the most difficulties include La Hu, Mong, Kho Mu, Mang, Chut, Khang, Co Lao, La Ha, Xinh Mun, Co, and Bru Van Kieu. These are ethnic groups with more than seven indicators rated Poor or Very Poor. Especially, the Mong and La Hu have 10 Poor/Very Poor indicators. The result of this ranking may not yet be exhaustive and comprehensive due to the limited scope of the survey data, but can provide some policy recommendations to improve EMs' livelihoods. Less developed EM groups should receive appropriate, specific policies instead of the "one size fits all" policy approach.

Table 3: EMs ranking by 10 outstanding indicators

Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	No data

No	Group	Indicators										Total					
		Lon gevi ty	Child mortalit y	Ante natal care	Female illitera cy	Primar y school attend ance	Latrine	Clea n water	Poor rate	As set	Trained workforce	Ver y Poor	Poor	Aver age	Go od	Ve ry Go od	Poor + Very Poor
1	Tay											0	0	0	3	7	0
2	Hoa											0	0	1	0	9	0
3	Nung											0	0	1	6	3	0
4	E De											0	0	2	6	2	0
5	Cham											0	0	1	2	7	0
6	Co Ho											0	0	4	2	4	0
7	Ngai											0	0	0	1	7	0
8	Thai											0	1	3	4	2	1.0
9	Muong											0	1	1	3	5	1.0
10	Khmer											1	0	2	3	4	1.0
11	San Chay											0	1	2	4	3	1.0
12	San Diu											0	1	0	2	7	1.0
13	Tho											0	1	1	6	2	1.0
14	Pu Peo											1	0	3	2	4	1.0
15	Giay											0	2	0	4	4	2.0
16	Ma											0	2	4	3	1	2.0
17	Cho Ro											0	2	0	3	5	2.0
18	Chu Ru											0	2	2	3	3	2.0
19	Pa Then											1	1	6	0	2	2.0
20	Bo Y											0	2	0	4	4	2.0

21	Dao											0	3	3	3	1	3
22	Lao											1	2	3	3	1	3
23	Ba Na											1	3	3	2	1	4
24	Mnong											0	4	4	2	0	4
25	Co Tu											2	2	1	3	2	4
26	Ta Oi											3	1	2	1	3	4
27	Gie Trieng											0	4	2	4	0	4
28	Phu La											1	3	3	2	1	4
29	Ro Mam											4	0	5	0	1	4
30	O Du											2	2	3	0	3	4
31	Gia Rai											2	3	2	2	1	5.0
32	Xo Dang											2	3	4	1	0	5.0
33	Ha Nhi											4	1	3	1	1	5.0
34	Lu											4	1	0	0	4	5.0
35	Hre											1	5	3	1	0	6.0
36	Raglay											2	4	4	0	0	6.0
37	Xtieng											1	5	1	2	1	6.0
38	La Chi											3	3	4	0	0	6.0
39	Lo Lo											3	3	3	1	0	6.0
40	Cong											1	5	2	2	0	6.0
41	Si La											4	2	0	1	3	6.0
42	Brau											4	2	2	1	1	6.0
43	Bru Van Kieu											3	4	1	2	0	7.0
44	Co											5	2	2	1	0	7.0
45	Xinh Mun											4	3	2	0	1	7.0
46	La Ha											4	3	2	1	0	7.0
47	Co Lao											5	2	3	0	0	7.0
48	Khang											6	2	1	0	1	8.0
49	Chut											6	2	1	1	0	8.0

50	Mang											8	0	2	0	0	8.0
51	Kho mu											6	3	1	0	0	9.0
52	Mong											7	3	0	0	0	10.0
53	La Hu											8	2	0	0	0	10.0

III. IMPLICATIONS

3.1. Policy issues

This report does not aim at analyzing and evaluating ongoing or completed strategies, plans, programs, schemes, projects, or ethnic policies (collectively referred to as ethnic policies), due to: (i) limitations on the time and resources of research and (ii) availability of a large number of studies with rather reliable findings on policies related to ethnic minorities. Hence, our chosen approach is a synthesis of existing research findings, information and data in section C of this report, to identify and address policy issues, limitations and inadequacies that need to be solved:

3.1.1. Policy approach and formulation issues

Studies have shown that the approach and development of ethnic policies in recent years have been inadequate:

- i. Confusion in dealing with the relationship between regional, community, and household policies and EM-specific policies leads to overlapped and inefficient policy interventions;
- ii. Confusion in defining the types of policy: There is no differentiation among the names of documents such as: resolution, program, scheme, project, and policy. While there must be clear differentiation among these documents, it seems difficult to distinguish them: a resolution also specifies policy content (NQ30a); it is even more difficult to tell a program, scheme, project, and policy apart.
- iii. Ethnic policies are often designed in a "one-size-fits-all" approach, while the characteristics of each region, locality, and ethnicity are very different. This not only reduces the relevance of policies but also limits the creativity and efficiency of policy implementation at the local level³.
- iv. Most of the policies have been "unconditional" rather than "conditional", which means that poor households and communes are exempted from responsibilities when enjoying the policies' benefits. This has always been a problem of the inaccurate approach to poverty reduction policy. As unconditional benefits lead to dependence on the government, these policies create no incentive for development on the beneficiaries' side.
- v. In addition to the limitation on policy formulation capability, multiple policies do not use the bottom-up approach, resulting in unrealistic goals, content, tasks and budgets. Newly promulgated policies thus often need revision even prior to implementation⁴.
- vi. Many development strategies, plans and related programs, projects, and policies are said to "prioritize ethnic minorities" but do not specify any development outcomes and resources specific to ethnic minorities. Most of the policies only outline a the general target rather than specific expectations for EMs. The development indicators for EMs should have been the

³ Policy makers at the central level are ambitious, specifying in detail policy content, budget, methods, etc. for each policy. This practice has hindered local proactiveness and creativity, and as absolved the local authority from "responsibility" of implementing, hence lessened the effectiveness of policies in general and EM policies in particular. Most of poverty reduction policies and programs have no specific intervention for each ethnic group. This also leads to numerous recent discussions on the use of an anthropological approach to promote cultural values and internal resources of EMs in development (see also Ha Viet Quan and James Taylor, 2013)

⁴ Decision 134/2004 / QD-TTg is an example, we still promulgated policy when many localities are short of land and agricultural land prices are several times higher than the policy budget in some places... The policy has to be amended right after the promulgation.

target of the policies and there should have been a system of indicators for the outputs of each stage.

- vii. There is no consistence and coherence among policy goals, prescribed tasks, methods and allocated resources. As a result, goals are often overly ambitious and thus unachievable even when the tasks, methods and resources fully meet the requirements of the policy⁵.
- viii. EM policies are designed separately for each sector and therefore lack coherence both within a particular sector (education, health,...) and between different sectors, leading to disintegration. Overlapping⁶ policies results in ineffective coordination, and consequently incomprehensiveness in outcomes⁷.
- ix. Policies for EMs have not taken into account the cultures, customs, norms, and languages of minorities in their design, formulation, and implementation, and hence have not been very effective. The databases on EM groups in Vietnam, especially those related to the level of development among EMs, are incomplete, incomprehensive, and not updated.
- x. Policies are ineffective and opaque in terms of the connection between a decentralization mechanism and the monitoring and evaluation processes, between empowerment and accountability during policy implementation.

3.1.2. Policy implementation

- i) The delayed issuance of guidance documents has impeded the efficiency of policy implementation.

⁵ Decision 102/2009 /QĐ-TTg aims at: supporting the livelihoods of people, contributing to poverty reduction, socio-economic development in disadvantaged areas, helping people improve productivity and quality of agricultural products and get used to production by supporting high-quality seedlings and livestock... However, the support of only 100,000 VND/person/year for the poor in areas III (difficult communes) and 80,000 VND/person/year for communes in area II (border communes and islands in disadvantaged areas)... is too small to achieve the policy goals. It is also of great concern that in the context of limited national resources, we have not defined the scope and objects of the "core poverty" to focus on. Instead of doing this, we are constantly expanding the scope, while the budget invested is unchanged and insufficient to create a breakthrough, thus the implementation of poverty reduction coming from the outside has lead to unsolved "core poverty". For example, in phase 2 and 3 of Program 135, we are constantly expanding the targeted communes and villages, with a limited budget for a large scale of beneficiaries, which would not be as effective as focusing on the more difficult objects to invest adequately...

⁶ (i) There is an overlap between policies and poverty reduction programs in terms of content, location, and beneficiary. For instance, 46% of provinces in Program 135 are also 80% beneficiaries of 30a Decision. The programs' contents overlap in terms of commune and intercommune infrastructures and production infrastructures. While there is no overlapping in capital, methods of investment, beneficiaries and levels of support, however, vary within a single region; (ii) A large number of policies and programs focusing on one sector and some extremely difficult areas (often referred to as "tui ngheo") has led to fragmented policies; only a few policies are large-scale, while the rest are small-scale and more or less "patchy". (iii) As a consequence of these above issues, overlaps and fragmentation have led to difficulty in policy implementation at the grass root level. Consultations with authorities of many districts under Resolution 30a (as described in some previous studies) indicate that it is not unusual to find some extremely difficult communes benefiting from more than 10 poverty reduction policies and programs, which results in difficulty in implementation. The number of policies and programs, covering many aspects of life, is so large that has created dependency and reduced motivation to escape poverty of many poor households, EM households.

⁷ For example, poverty reduction will be an important factor in increasing student opportunities, reducing maternal and child mortality, developing a sustainable environment and also a positive factor in promoting gender equality ... However, each of the above issues is addressed by segregated policies

- ii) Most policies have either not been allocated with sufficient resources or faced disbursement overlaps, while implementation work remains relatively weak⁸.
- iii) The capacity of local officials and staffs at the grassroots level remains limited and uneven, leading to inappropriate approaches to policy implementation and hence low policy effectiveness.
- iv) Needed adjustments in policy contents to suit the context and practical requirements of EMs remain slow and inflexible.

3.1.3. Preliminary summary, overall summary, review and assessment of policy

- i) The process of reviewing and summarizing policies is often slow, affecting the progress of policy amendments, additions and formulations, especially for policies for a new period⁹.
- ii) The preliminary and overall policy summaries reveal existing limitations in the policy implementation in local areas.
- iii) The lack of independent evaluation mechanisms, as most policy implementations take place in the form of “both as an active participant and evaluator”, leads to inherently subjective evaluations and a lack of transparency.

3.2. Policy suggestions

3.2.1. Legislate matters related to EM policies in the national legal system as a basis for institutionalizing those matters into part of a broader policy system

It is necessary to quickly legislate matters related to EMs and EM policies in the national legal system. There are two ways to do this: (i) Promulgate a separate law with an appropriate title in order to regulate all relations related to EMs and EM policies, and establish a crucial legal corridor for the development of EM groups and areas and mountainous areas. To this end, it will be necessary to revise the entire legal system, regulations and clauses related to EMs and EM areas and mountainous areas, and thereafter identify the appropriate subjects, scope and changes for the new law; (ii) It may not be necessary to enact a new, separate law, but existing laws need revision in order to address the deficiencies in those laws by sector (education, land, science and technology etc.) for the development of EMs and EM areas and mountainous areas.

⁸ In recent years, 30a districts generally received only about 10-15% of their initial resources for the purpose of rapid and sustainable poverty reduction in the country’s poorest districts. Another example: Component No. 3 Project - Replication of the poverty reduction model under the National Target Program (NTP) on Sustainable Development. In fact, each province received only about 1 billion VND to carry out the replication of the poverty reduction model. Many other programs and policies are also in the situation of inadequate resources. Recent research by CEMA-UNICEF-IRC (2014) indicates that the NTP on Education is allocated 85% of its planned fund in 2013; Healthcare governance is only allocated 51%; Many other NTPs are allocated only about one-third of the initial funding. A typical example is the NTP on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation 2012-2015. According to the documents of the program, the total budget is estimated at VND 27,600 billion, averaging VND 6900 billion per year. According to the State budget expenditure estimate, the budget allocated for this program in 2013 is only VND 1205 billion. In other words, the amount of fund actually allocated was only about 17.5% of the initial budget. This may be one of the main reasons for the limited access of ethnic minority households to clean water and sanitation facilities. Even in a Program that is considered to have a very strong impact on the development of the ethnic minority area, Program 135, the fund allocated to the Program in 2014 have not increased by 1.5 times as in Decision 551. / QD-TTg.

⁹ Some policies are delayed in preliminarily summed up, causing impacts on policy progress for the new phase, for instance Program 135-III, despite the new policy approval, its policy is implemented in accordance with the provisions of stage II.

The Government and the National Assembly should co-ordinate to concretize Clause 5, Article 70 of the 2013 Constitution stipulating “the National Assembly to determine EM policies” in the following ways: (i) Determine the development indicators for EMs in the annual, five-year, and ten-year socio-economic development strategies of the whole country; (ii) Determine EM policies that have a nation-wide influence with large state investments and support; (iii) Determine the annual, mid-term and long-term budget allocation for EM policies; (iv) Determine the list of EM groups as basis for implementing EM policies; (v) Perform supreme monitoring of the implementation of EM policies, and oversee the institutionalization of the monitoring, evaluation, and accountability mechanisms between the National Assembly and the Government, People’s Councils and People’s Committees at all levels.

In parallel with the task of legislating and institutionalizing laws into policy, one important measure that must be implemented in the coming period is to review and supplement further the objectives and targets to be achieved regarding EMs, EM areas and mountainous areas, as well as the duties and responsibilities of related organizations and individuals in the central and local strategies and plans. At present, the implementation of Decision No. 1557/QG-TTg dated 10/09/2015 on the approval of targets for implementing the MDGs for EMs linked to the SDGs targets after 2015 must be assured and done effectively¹⁰.

3.2.2. Change the ethnic policy approach and formulation to ensure effectiveness

The Prime Minister should soon issue: (i) Requirements on the format and content of resolutions, programs, schemes, projects, policies for better differentiation of documents; (ii) Adequate public policy formulation mechanism, which clearly defines the process and the responsibilities of the authorities in policy advocacy and consultation. There should be a mechanism for people and communities to comment on policy formulation. It should also identify a clear scope of involvement and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who participate in public policy advocacy and consultation. Also important are the subjects of consultations, the responsibilities to internalize and document of policymakers in terms of incorporating opinions and recommendations from consultation, and the mechanism to hold policymakers accountable for ineffective policies.

The Government should instruct to specify and implement the regulations regarding roles, functions, and tasks of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs in appraising programs, schemes, projects and policies related to the ethnic minorities (Decree 05/2011 / ND-CP, Decree No. 84/2012 / ND-CP, Decree 13/2017 / ND-CP and Decision No. 1557 / QD-TTg, dated 10/9/2015). It is necessary to clearly define the relationship and differentiate the scope and content of general policies targeted at areas, communities, and households from those of policies targeted at mountainous ethnic areas, communities, and households in particular to avoid overlapping policies.

During policy formulation:

There should be an entitled agency to connect policies of sectors related to ethnic, ethnic minority, and mountainous areas to create motivation to use state budget effectively.

¹⁰ First of all, it is necessary to incorporate the targets and indicators related to MDGs for EMs into the Five-Year Plan for the period 2016-2020 for the whole country by ministry, branch and locality. In the long-term, the targets and indicators should also be incorporated into the country’s future socio-economic development strategies. Programs, projects and policies on EMs should also incorporate the MDGs into every sector of focus as to establish the basis for policy formulations and directions.

In the context of the limited capacity and conditions for policy formulation, the Government should allow an "ethnic policy pilot" to evaluate and amend the policy before promulgating at the country level.

The Government should prioritize implementing the integrated multi -development-goal projects for EMs, as it will be more effective than the current implementation of separate programs;

The review of decentralization mechanisms, especially fiscal decentralization between the central and provincial levels, should be rapidly implemented. Local level should have the right to allocate the budget from central government by themselves as long as they can allocate the resource adequately for ethnic policies. There must be a regulation to deal with the case of misusing the budget for other purposes.

Central government should only enforce policy frameworks with specific goals in order to allow the local authorities to implement the policies with creativity, proactiveness, and responsibility and promote policy relevance and effectiveness. The central government will intensify monitoring and supervision in accordance with set policy goals. Mechanisms for the entitlement should be improved, institutionalized, and associated with accountability; communities should be entitled to undertake some of the project categories and tasks.

3.2.3. Policy implementation and evaluation

Along with policy review and renovation to ensure the feasibility and adequacy to meet the set goals, the government should take more drastic actions in ensuring sufficient financial resources for EM policies. Stop promulgating policies without adequate resources. This means that the government needs to be more proactive in planning the national budget and allocating resources for ethnic minority policies in the direction of EM development, which will be the driving force for the country's socio-economic stability and development. In the immediate future, the National Assembly should play a more prominent role in determining ethnic policies to ensure the budget for ethnic policies.

The capacity and responsibility of central/local organizations and individuals should be improved during implementation of EM policies;

Independent policy review mechanism should be applied as the basis for policy review, summary/consolidation, revision, supplementation and formulation so that they can be implemented appropriately and effectively.

IV. THEMATIC ANALYSIS

4.1. Report 1: “Analyzing the ability to achieve the education goals of Decision 1557/DQ-TTg”

This report focuses on some aspects: (i) Literacy rate (reading and writing in the Vietnamese language) of ethnic minority; (ii) Illiteracy rate of EM women; (iii) Universalization of primary education (net enrolment rate and graduation rate).

4.1.1 Native language literacy of EMs

Current situation

In figure 16 of the main report, we describe and analyze the literacy level, the ability to read and write in the national language, of 53 EM groups. In 2015, the number of EM population aged 15 and above, who cannot read and write, was 20.8%, four times higher than the national average of about 5.3%. The figure was consistent with previous findings in the report by Nguyen Cao Thinh et. al. (2015) about MDGs in EMs, which indicated that the literacy rate of the EM population aged 10 and above was 83.8%¹¹. Among 53 EM groups, only seven of them have more than 90% of the population that can read and write Vietnamese, and can come close to national average, including Muong, Tho, Tay, San Diu, Ngai, O Du, Hoa. Most of the rest are far from the national average, especially the case of 7 EMs with an illiteracy rate of higher than 50% (Ha Nhi, Co Lao, Brau, Mong, Mang, Lu, La Hu). Illiteracy is now a hot topic for many EMs, including 14 EMs in Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Dien Bien, Son La, Bac Kan, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Ninh Thuan, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, and An Giang, among which the most difficult areas are Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Dien Bien, Son La, and Lao Cai¹².

Forecasting the likelihood of achieving the MDGs as specified in Decision 1557/QĐ-TTg

On 10/9/2015, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg on promoting the implementation of MDGs for ethnic minority people in connection with post-2015 sustainable development targets (Decision 1557 / QĐ-TTg). One of the goals set for 2025 is that the literacy rate of EM people aged 10 and over will be at 92% and reach 98% by 2025. This is not infeasible if: (i) there is significant effort from agencies at all levels from from the central to the local ones, and (ii) the index is calculated as the average of all 53 EMs.

Table 4: EM with small probability to achieve required 15-and-above literacy rate of Decision 1557/QĐ-TTg

No	EM group	No	EM group
1	La Hu	22	Hre
2	Lu	23	Cong
3	Mang	24	Ma
4	Brau	25	Dao
5	Mong	26	Chu Ru

¹¹MDGs Full Report 2013

¹²Decision No. 692/QĐ-TTg of May 4th, 2013 of the Prime Minister

6	Co Lao	27	Phu La
7	Ha Nhi	28	Co Ho
8	Lo Lo	29	E De
9	Raglay	30	Pa Then
10	La Chi	31	Xo Dang
11	La Ha	32	Bo Y
12	Gia Rai	33	Mnong
13	Xtieng	34	Co
14	Kho mu	35	Ta Oi
15	Khang	36	Ro Mam
16	Chut	37	Cho Ro
17	Bru Van Kieu	38	Khmer
18	Lao	39	Co Tu
19	Si La	40	Gie Trieng
20	Ba Na	41	Pu Peo
21	Xinh Mun	42	Giay

Source: Survey on the socioeconomic situation of 53 EMs, 2015

Note: ■: under 40%; ■: from 40% to under 50%; ■: from 50% to under 60%
 ■: from 60% to under 70%; ■: from 70% to under 78%

However, according to the Decision, on average, the literacy rate of EM population aged 15 and above must increase by 2% annually, which means the rate will be at least 10% higher after 5 years (by 2020) and at least 20% higher after 10 years (by 2025). Thus, only 11 EMs (Muong, Tho, Tay, San Diu, Ngai, O Du, Hoa, San Chay, Nung, Thai, and Cham) will be able to achieve the target set in Decision 1557/QG-TTg; the other 42 EMs (with the rate under 78%) will have difficulty achieving the target of Decision 1557/QD-TTg, especially 24 EMs with a literacy rate under 70% in 2015. This analysis does not imply that those 42 EMs are unable to reach the target, rather, its implication is that the government needs to promulgate the right policy focusing on the right group of beneficiaries.

4.1.2. Illiteracy among EM women

Current situation

Illiteracy among EM women has been a difficult problem. 15 EMs with only 50% of women aged 15 and above who can read and write Vietnamese are Lu, La Hu, Mong, Mang, Co Lao, Ha Nhi, B rau, La Ha, La Chi, Lo Lo, Khang, Lao, Si La, Kho Mu and Raglay, among which the Lu and La Hu ranked lowest, 23- 25%. 13 EMs with the female literacy rate from 50% to less than 60% are Ro Mam, Xo Dang, Co Ho, Ta Oi, Mnong, Co, Phu La, Co Tu, E De, Khmer, Giay, Gie Trieng and Bo Y. Other 9 ethnic minorities with literacy rate of female aged 15 and over of more than 70% are Nung, Ngai , San Chay, Hoa, O Du, San Diu, Tay, Muong, Tho, among which 4 EMs (San Diu, Tay, Muong and Tho) are believed to come closer to the national average (see Table 4).

The educational gap between men and women, as shown in the main report, in some EMs such as Tho, Muong, Tay, Pu Peo, O Du, San Diu, Hoa, Y, San Chay has not been wide (below 7%). The gap is particularly wide in Lu, Khang, Lao, Si La, Mong, La Ha, Ha Nhi, Lao and Xinh Mun (over 28%). Ethnic minorities with low educational differences between the genders can be divided into two groups: a group with good universal education for both men and women, for example, the Tay, San Diu and Muong, and one that includes ethnic minorities with poor universal education for both men and women (Bo Y, Cho Ro, Pu Pei ...). It is notable that in Thai men have the literacy rate of the highest quintile group while Thai women literacy rate is at 71.8%.

Table 5: Literacy rate of EM female aged 15 and above of the national language

No	EM	Literacy (%)*	No	EM	Literacy (%)*
1	Lu	23,3	28	Ro Mam	63,5
2	La Hu	25,1	29	Xo Dang	64,5
3	Mong	30,9	30	Co Ho	64,8
4	Mang	32,3	21	Ta Oi	64,8
5	Co Lao	34,3	32	Muong	64,9
6	Ha Nhi	35,7	33	Co	64,9
7	Brau	35,7	34	Phu La	65,1
8	La Ha	42,8	35	Co Tu	65,3
9	La Chi	43,1	36	E De	66,1
10	Lo Lo	44,8	37	Khmer	67,3
11	Khang	45,4	38	Giay	67,3
12	Lao	46,7	39	Gie Trieng	67,6
13	Si La	47,8	40	Bo Y	69,5
14	Kho mu	48,1	41	Cho Ro	71,3
15	Raglay	48,7	42	Thai	71,8
16	Gia Rai	49,8	43	Cham	73,2
17	Xtieng	49,8	44	Pu Peo	73,2
18	Bru Van Kieu	50,1	45	Nung	84,3
19	Xinh Mun	50,3	46	Ngai	85,0
20	Hre	53,3	47	San Chay	85,7
21	Chut	54,8	48	Hoa	87,5
22	Cong	55,0	49	O Du	89,4
23	Ba Na	55,5	50	San Diu	92,1
24	Ma	59,7	51	Tay	93,2
25	Dao	61,5	52	Muong	93,6
26	Chu Ru	62,5	53	Tho	94,3
27	Pa Then	63,2		Average: 72,8	

Source: Survey on socioeconomics of 53 EMs, 2015

Similar to the above analysis of the literacy, Decision 1557/QD-TTg set the target for the EM female illiteracy rate to be lower than 20% by 2020 and below 10% by 2025.

Table 6: EMs that have difficulty in achieving Decision 1557/QD-TTg target for EM female literacy rate

No	EM	No	EM
1	Lu	18	Bru Van Kieu
2	La Hu	19	Xinh Mun
3	Mong	20	Hre
4	Mang	21	Chut
5	Co Lao	22	Cong
6	Ha Nhi	23	Ba Na
7	Brau	24	Ma
8	La Ha	25	Dao
9	La Chi	26	Chu Ru
10	Lo Lo	27	Pa Then
11	Khang	28	Ro Mam
12	Lao	29	Xo Dang
13	Si La	30	Co Ho
14	Kho mu	21	Ta Oi
15	Raglay	32	Mnong
16	Gia Rai	33	Co
17	Xtieng		

Source: Survey on socioeconomics of 53 EMs, 2015

To meet the target, the EM female illiteracy rate of the whole country must decline by 2% every year. In that way, EM female illiteracy rate can be reduced by more than 10% after 5 year (by 2015) and by more than 20% after 10 years (by 2025). Compared with this plan, only 13 EMs (Cho Ro, Thai, Cham, Pu Peo, Nung, Ngai, San Chay, Hoa, O Du, San Diu, Tay, Muong) might reach the Decision's target; 7 EMs (Phu La, Co Tu, E De, Khmer, Giay, Gie Trieng and Bo Y) might come close to the target as their female literacy rates ranged from 65% to under 70% in 2015.

With this projection, about 33 EMs (see Table 5) are unlikely to reach the Government's target as committed in the MDGs for ethnic minority people in connection with post-2015 sustainable development targets. This is an important warning for the Government, ministries, and local authorities to improve and devise appropriate education policy. Otherwise, there is a high chance that our projection will become reality.

4.1.3 Universalization of primary education

Primary school enrolment at required age

Current situation

Table 7: Net enrolment rate of EM primary school students

No	EM	Net enrolment rate (%)	No	EM	Net enrolment rate (%)
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1	Lo Lo	76,9	28	San Chay	89,8
2	Brau	77,6	29	Cham	90,3
3	Ro Mam	78,7	30	Co Ho	90,5
4	Khmer	82,6	21	Tho	90,5
5	Pa Then	82,6	32	Dao	91,0
6	Raglay	82,7	33	Xo Dang	91,0
7	La Chi	83,6	34	Cong	91,3
8	Hre	83,8	35	Tay	91,3
9	Gia Rai	85,1	36	Gie Trieng	91,4
10	Co	85,9	37	Ngai	91,4
11	Co Lao	85,9	38	Chut	91,4
12	Xtieng	86,2	39	Bru Van Kieu	91,5
13	Mong	86,9	40	E De	91,7
14	La Hu	87,2	41	Giay	91,8
15	Cho Ro	87,8	42	La Ha	92,5
16	Ba Na	88,0	43	Thai	92,7
17	Muong	88,1	44	Phu La	93,1
18	Chu Ru	88,1	45	Co Tu	93,4
19	San Diu	88,5	46	Khang	93,4
20	Ma	88,7	47	Ta Oi	93,7
21	Bo Y	88,9	48	Xinh Mun	94,6
22	Kho mu	89,3	49	Lu	94,8
23	Mnong	89,4	50	Ha Nhi	95,5
24	Pu Peo	89,5	51	Lao	97,0
25	Mang	89,6	52	O Du	97,8
26	Hoa	89,7	53	Si La	100,0
27	Nung	89,7	Average: 88, 9		

Source: Survey on socioeconomics of 53 EMs, 2015

Forecasting the likelihood of achieving the MDGs as specified in Decision 1557/QD-TTg

Increasing the rate of primary school completion depends on many factors, among which increasing the net enrolment rate and minimizing the dropout of EM primary school students are very important ... Therefore, the target of EM primary school completion rate of above 92.8% in 2010 and above 97% in 2025 can be feasible. As analyzed above, however, 20 EMs have low net enrolment rates, especially the eight EMs with net enrolment rates under 85% (Lo Lo, Brau, Ro Mam, Khmer, Pa Then, Raglay, La Chi, and Hre) will be unlikely to achieve the set target in Decision 1557/QD-TTg.

4.1.4 Recommendations

To improve EM area's education, we believe that the most fundamental solution is to focus on poverty reduction, underdevelopment, infrastructure investment and basic social services for people in extremely difficult areas. Regarding the 4 education targets in Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg, which

include (i) EM literacy (ability to read and write Vietnamese), (ii) EM female illiteracy, (iii) enrolment at required age and (iv) primary completion, the Government and local authorities should focus on the tasks described below.

Solving EM preschool education problems

Preschool education is the first level in the national education system, laying the foundation for development of physical, cognitive, social connection for children. Good preschool education will directly promote other educational objectives such as: enrolment at required age, and primary completion. These skills trained in preschool will be the background for children's further education and success. Directive No.10-CT/TW issued on 5th December, 2011 of the the Political Bureau (11th tenure) on "universal preschool education for children under 5 years old" with specific targets: 80% of children from 3 to 5 years old will be sent to kindergarten, and universal preschool education for 5-year-old children nationwide by 2015. On 9th February, 2010, Prime Minister approved the Scheme on Universalizing preschool for 5-year-old children from 2010 to 2015 (Decision 239/QD-TTg) with expectation (i) to ensure the majority of 5-year-old children nationwide go to school full-time in order to be well prepared physically, intellectually, emotionally, and aesthetically, as well as in terms of Vietnamese language and psychological readiness for primary school; (ii) to enhance and expand the school network to ensure that, by 2015, 95% of 5-year-olds will go to preschool full-time. However, preschool education for ethnic minorities have several drawbacks. They are difficult to overcome in the short term unless there are sufficient resources to create breakthroughs. This is also a fairly reasonable answer to the question: Why are preschool education in particular and education for EM people in general much poorer than the national average? The drawbacks are as follows:

The percentage of EM children in kindergarten, especially those from 3-5 years old, is low. This percentage is lower for children in remote areas, ethnic minorities, scattered populations, and difficult socio-economic conditions. On average only 67.5% of EM children from 36-59 months old attend preschools, while this number is more than 80% for the whole country¹³. EM populations living in difficult areas such as, Mong, Mang, and La Hu, have much lower figures.

The enrolment requirements for primary school include 5 aspects: language and cognitive skill, communication skill and general knowledge, emotional maturity, social competence, health and physical well-being. However, ethnic minority children are often short of these skills, and in some places, they lack all 5 skills to enroll in primary school. Among those skills, access to and use of the Vietnamese language is the most widespread (this will be specified in the following section).

Shortage of preschool teachers has been a pressing issue without a solution. While most preschool teachers are trained and qualified, 5.7% of them do not meet the requirements. Preschool facilities are the poorest of all education levels¹⁴, which is a problem yet to be addressed thoroughly.

Overcoming the gaps in Vietnamese language teaching for EM children

¹³ MDGs Full Report 2015

¹⁴ Preschool report from MOET: the rate of borrowed classroom: 17.13%, permanent classroom: 30.30%, the remaining 52.57% are semi-permanent classroom (temporary class 11.87%). The areas with the highest temporary class is Northern Midland and Mountain with the rate of 26.41%. Province with high proportion of temporary classroom are Dien Bien: 53.35%, Son La: 46.55%, Lai Chau: 46.36%, Ha Giang: 23.68%, Gia Lai: 15.73%

Prior studies have given warnings and recommendations regarding this problem. However, the authorities have made little efforts to assess the suggestions, implement changes and address the issues.

The Vietnamese language is the second language to ethnic students. It has a different learning mechanism compared to that of the mother tongue; students have a lower starting point. In order to teach a second language effectively, it is necessary to allow learners the same context in which they learned the first language. Besides, EM-Vietnamese bilingual environments are not the same throughout the whole country. Students have different Vietnamese skills at the point of primary school enrolment. There have been three types of areas with a large gap in Vietnamese skill: (i) developed areas (towns) where Kinh and EM people live together and children study in Vietnamese, which, according to specialists, makes Vietnamese a “semi -native language” and studying Vietnamese easier; (ii) underdeveloped areas (rural areas) where Vietnamese skills are difficult to acquire but can be improved; (iii) difficult and extremely difficult areas (remote areas) with no bilingual proficiency, where student enroll in primary schools without any Vietnamese skill. There must be targeted solution for each area to ensure the quality of Vietnamese learning.

Hence, the solution should focus on area (iii), where there is a high poverty rate, poor education and transportation infrastructure, and lack of local EM teachers. Here, communication between teachers and students are in Vietnamese, which students not familiar with 5-year-old kindergarten students and those in the first few grades of primary school need special attention.

A better approach to illiteracy eradication

Although the literacy rate of adults (15+) has increased steadily between 2002 and 2015, the rate of illiteracy (15+) in the last ten years has been unchanged (there are about 7,4 million illiterate people every year). Meanwhile, the rate of mobilized people attending illiteracy eradication classes is low (the highest mobilization for literacy in 2002 did not reach 1%). The number of students participating in continuing education for reinforcing literacy is also low¹⁵.

There are many reasons for the low mobilization rate, mainly because the illiterate are often old people living in remote areas who do not want to go school, or poor households with difficult living conditions who prefer working to earn an income. In addition, many have fewer chances for using Vietnamese and therefore are likely to fall back into illiteracy.

It is important to eradicate illiteracy and prevent illiteracy recurrence in the whole country in general and EMs in particular. It is especially important among EM groups in 14 provinces with difficult economic-social conditions and high illiteracy rates, as well as EM people over 40 years old and women. There have been policies on illiteracy eradication but they have not been proven effective. Therefore, an adjustment in the mechanisms and policies of the Government is essential, especially regarding the advisory role of the Ministry of Education and Training and the People’s Committees of the concerned provinces in implementation of the “Scheme of illiteracy eradication to 2020” according to Decision 692/2013/QĐ-TTg issued on 4th May 2013 by Prime Minister. It is possible to adjust or select the suitable methods/ measures to adapt to the socio-cultural conditions of each geographical areas and ethnic groups, to devise different teaching methods (both of national language and Mother tongue), to organize teaching and learning activities at school or through cultural activities in community; or to integrate illiteracy eradication and vocational training.

¹⁵ Vietnam national education for all 2015

Overcoming limitations in communication and advocacy

Promote education and increasing awareness of the importance of poverty reduction and socio-economic development among ethnic minorities to overcome the barriers of norms and mentality, especially among ethnic minorities in difficult and extremely difficult areas, which have low rates of children attending primary school at the required age.

Conduct advocacy campaigns that are culture-, gender-, age- and ethnicity-appropriate. Develop effective communication models with the community. Increase and diversify communication activities to raise the awareness of local authorities and people about education's role in poverty reduction and economic-social development. At the same time, raise awareness about laws and policies for ethnic minorities in general, and educational policies for EMs in particular.

4.2. Report 2: "Mortality among EM children"

Besides education, health and healthcare among EMs have received great attention as they have significant implications on other social matters including hunger and poverty eradication, education, social security, etc. Therefore, out the 19 SDG targets for EMs under Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg, there are 9 targets related to health.

Findings from analyzing the socio-economic situation of EMs show that, child mortality represents some of the greatest challenges to EMs. Targets under the SDGs related to child mortality are among the most difficult ones to achieve. In particular, 53% of EMs have an under-1 mortality rate of above 22‰ and 66% of EMs with an under-1 mortality rate of above 19‰, which are SDG targets by 2020 and 2025. In terms of under-5 mortality rate, up to 75% of EMs have rates above 27‰ (the 2020 SDG target), and only 1 ethnic group has a rate below 22‰ (the 2025 SDG target). High child mortality is an alarming issue especially for La Hu, Lu, Mang, Si La, Ro Mam and Co Lao ethnic groups, with under-1 and under-5 mortality rates above 60‰ (2,5 times and 3 times higher than the EM average and national average, respectively).

In this thematic analysis, we analyze the causes behind the relatively high infant and child mortality rates among EMs. The analysis will include the causes, barriers and challenges to reduced mortality rates among EM children. We also analyze the correlation between child mortality and other important variables such as living standards, distance to health facilities, average number of children born per woman etc. In addition, we also perform regression analysis to test the relationship between child mortality and economic, social and cultural variables.

4.2.1 Causes behind high mortality among EM children

Under-1 mortality is often related to nutritional factors, maternal care during pregnancy and childbirth. There are many reasons behind the relatively high under-1 mortality rates among EMs.

The first cause is that under-age marriage remains prevalent among EMs. Early marriage and giving birth while not mentally and physically prepared can lead to many ramifications such as premature birth, poor prenatal development, malnutrition, and body fatigue. Pregnancy and childbirth during adolescence, without adequate knowledge about childcare, can lead to higher risks of children becoming underweight and exposed to infectious diseases.

Secondly, backward infant and childcare practices among EMs and pregnant EM women contribute significantly to high child mortality rates. The predominant infant and childcare practices of EMs include: performing birth at home, in the forest, stream banks, no requests for assistance from health staffs to cut umbilical cord (and instead cut by using cork and/or crescent), and bathing infants with cold water. In addition, most EMs are not used to undergo medical examinations in health facilities, and instead choose superstitious methods from their own

experiences. Although health insurance cards have been distributed to EM people for free, the survey data reveals that the utilization rate of those cards is very low.

Thirdly, consanguineous marriage has many implications such as generational decline, birth deformity, carrying inherited diseases, and higher risks of death. Consanguineous marriage entails many negative implications. Children born by consanguineous couples face great risks of many forms of birth defects such as malformation, cardiovascular disease, down syndrome, mental retardation, hemolysis and so forth. The relationship between under-1 mortality and consanguineous marriage is significantly strong among EMs with relatively high proportions of those married through consanguineous marriage, such as Mang ethnic group. The proportion of Mang people married through consanguineous marriage is as high as 44%. Mang is also the ethnic group with among the highest under -1 mortality rates; in every 1000 children born, around 45 children die before they reach the age of 1.

In addition to the aforementioned causes, child mortality among older children is more related to infectious diseases and injuries.

Lack of sanitary conditions and clean water creates a favorable environment for the epidemics that children 1-5 years are the most vulnerable to due to the poor resistance. The analysis shows that the percentage of ethnic minority households having access to hygienic water is about 73.3%, with some ethnic groups having a very low rate of 30-50%. The percentage of households with hygienic latrines is particularly low, less than one-third of households. Poor eating and living conditions combined with the uncommon practice of vaccination for infants are favorable for out of control diseases which are dangerous for children. Diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, typhoid, hand-foot-mouth, dengue fever, etc. are common in ethnic minority areas.

Accident and injury are also one of the most common causes of EM child mortality. According to UNICEF, the majority of deaths are due to drowning, traffic accidents, poisoning, and sharps injuries. Ethnic minority children are less likely to be sent to kindergarten (difficult travel, lack of schools and money ...), or receive attention from other family members. Thus, they suffer from more risks of accidents and injuries.

Besides mentioned reasons, it is necessary to mention other objective reasons such as inadequate living conditions, distant hospitals, difficult areas, etc. due to the distributive characteristics of ethnic minorities.

***Cause of high child mortality rate in La Hu, Lu, Mang, Si, La, Ro Mam and Co Lao**

Besides the mentioned reasons above, high child mortality rate among La Hu, Lu, Mang, Si La, Ro Mam and Co Lao can be explained by geographical factors.

Regarding the geographical characteristics of 6 EM groups with the highest child mortality rate, most groups live in difficult topography or remote and isolate areas . Lai Chau province is a location with many EM groups like that. For example, 98% of Mang and Lu people live in the East of Lai Chau while 99% of La Hu live in the North, mainly in Muong Te village. 72% of SiLa people live in Lai Chau. 96% of Ro Mam people live mainly in KonTum while Co Lao mainly live in Ha Giang (84%).

These people are often concentrated in remote, mountainous areas, lacking outside contact. Living in remote areas is the major reason of outdated customs like consanguineous marriage.

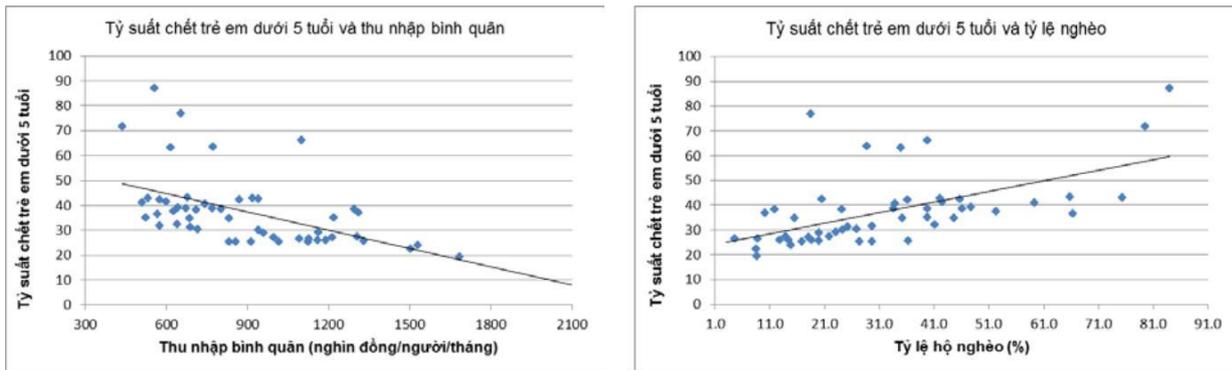
4.2.2. Correlation analysis

In this section, we present the correlation between child mortality rate and socio-economic, cultural factors of EM groups.

The correlation between these factors and under-one mortality rate is quite similar to the under-five mortality rate. Hence, we focus on the correlation between socioeconomic factors and under-five mortality rate. Figure 40 depicts the correlation between under-five mortality and income and poverty rate of EM groups.

The result shows that EMs with a higher income level and lower poverty rate have a lower child mortality rate than EMs with a low income level and high poverty rate. We also add a linear regression line between the two variables in each graph.

Figure 40: Child mortality rate (%) and living standard



According to UN EGME (2015), about 50% of under-five children mortality cases are due to: pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, meningitis, tetanus, measles and HIV. Therefore, healthcare is a major factor in reducing child mortality. Figure 41 shows the relation between the distance to health facilities and the child mortality rate.

Figure 41: Under-five mortality rate (%) and the distance to health facilities

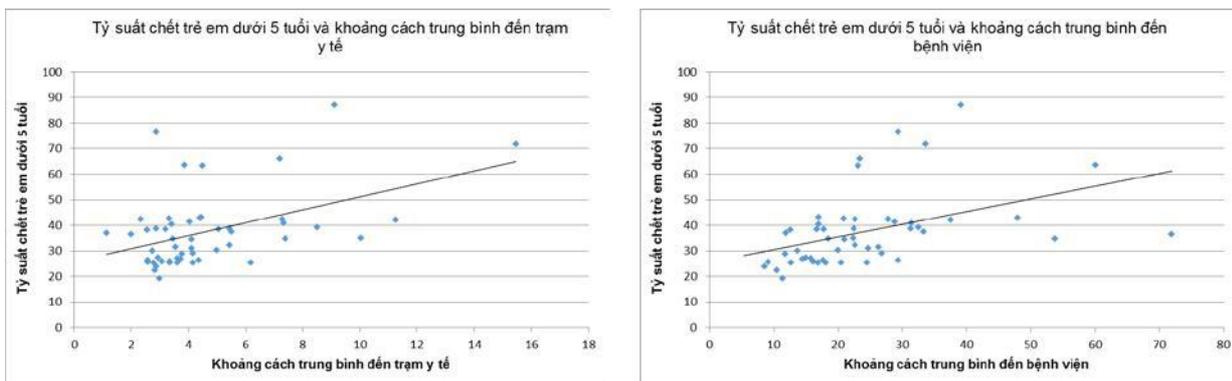
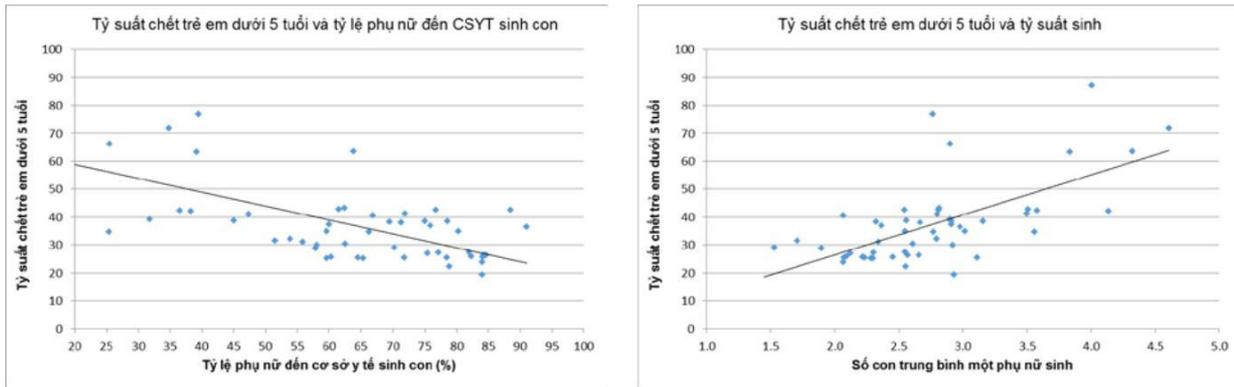


Figure 42 shows a clear correlation between child mortality and the percentage of women giving birth in a medical facility. In many EMs, the practice of giving birth at home or at the midwife's house is still normal. In some ethnic groups, homebirth proportion can be as high as 70%. Giving birth at a health facility significantly reduces the child mortality rate.

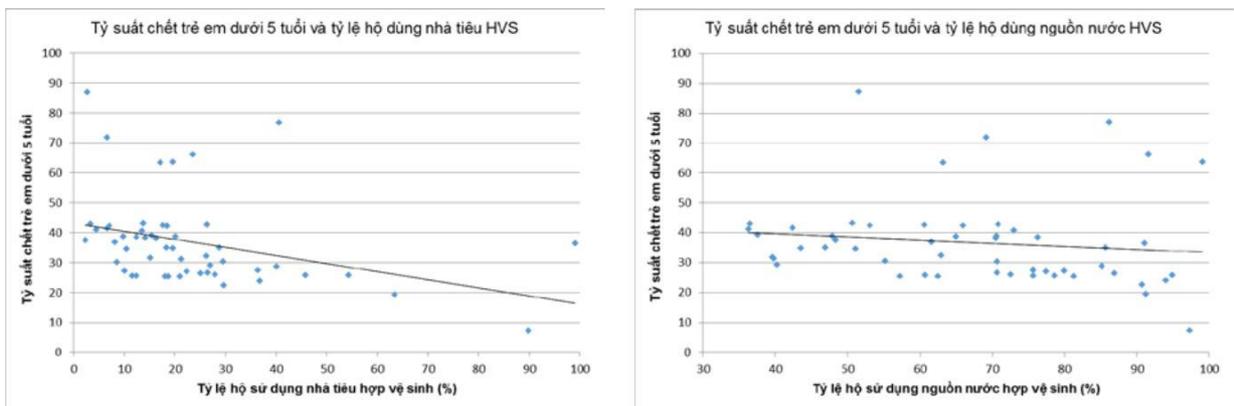
Figure 42 also depicts a positive correlation between fertility rate and child mortality rate. Having many children will hurt the household economy and the ability to care for the children, which might increase the child mortality rate.

Figure 42: Under-five mortality rate, giving birth at health facility rate and fertility rate



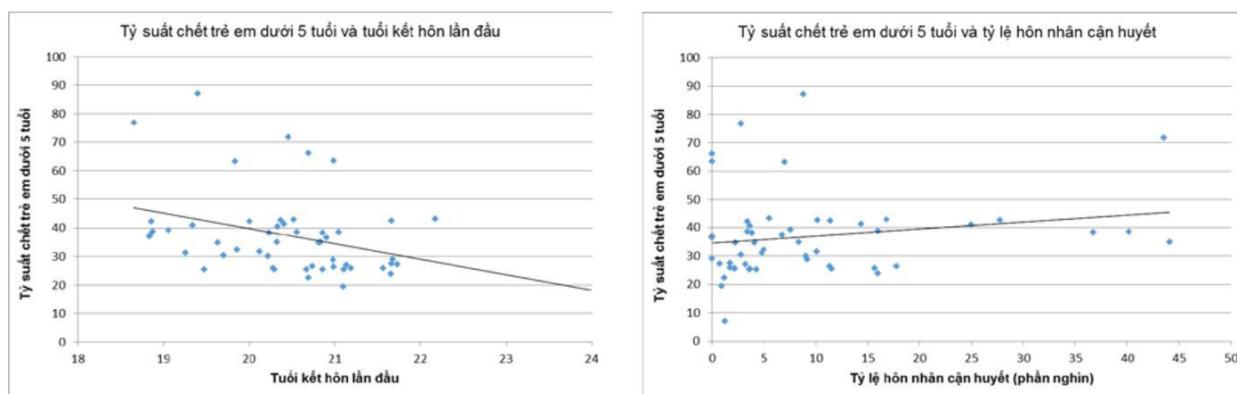
The number of child deaths worldwide due to diarrheal diseases is estimated to account for 19% of all child deaths (Boschi-Pinto et al., 2008). The main cause of diarrhea is a lack of sanitation, mainly water sources and hygienic latrines (Bartram and Cairncross, 2010). The importance of sanitation to children's health has been studied extensively (eg, Fewtrell et al., 2005). Ensuring adequate hygiene not only prevents diarrhea but also helps reduce infectious diseases (Bartram and Cairncross, 2010). Figure 43 shows that ethnic minority households with a higher rate of hygienic latrine use have a lower child mortality than ethnic minority households with low rates of hygienic latrine use. Access to clean water also reduces the risk of child mortality.

Figure 43: Under-five mortality rate (%) and sanitation



One problem of marriage among EMs is child marriage and consanguineous marriage. Figure 44 shows that the higher the age at first marriage, the lower child mortality rate. Child marriage as well as premature birth increase the risk of illness in children due to inadequate childbearing age as well as the lack of knowledge and economic conditions of young married couples. Figure 44 also shows that the proportion of consanguineous marriage is positively correlated with the mortality rate in children. Although we do not confirm the causal relationship between these two factors, science has confirmed that consanguineous marriage causes genetic degradation and increases the children illness.

Figure 44: Under-five mortality rate, age at first marriage and consanguineous marriage



4.2.3. Regression analysis

In this section, we will focus on analyzing factors related to infant mortality by regression. The multivariate econometric model is presented as follows:

In which, is the dependent variable that includes under-1 and under-5 mortality rates for EM i . depicts the characteristics of EM i . The model is estimated by ordinary least squares regression (OSL). We note that the explanations behind this model are more based on correlative rather than causal observations, due to the problem of correlation between the unobservable variables and the explanatory variables in the model.

Table 1 presents the results of the regression on under-1 and under-5 mortality by economic, health and cultural variables. Due to the small number of observations (observation units are EM groups) and explanatory variables being correlated to each other, we do not regress the explanatory variables in the same model. Table 1 shows that those EMs with relatively high child mortality rate are also those with relatively low income. If the average income increased to 100 thousand VND / person / month, the under-1 and under-5 mortality rates would decrease by 0,97 and 1,8 percentage points, respectively. This relationship implies that the poorer EMs are, the higher their child mortality rates.

The distance to the nearest health station is also correlated with mortality. The greater distance facing EMs to the nearest health station, the higher the child mortality rates. If the distance to the nearest health station is increased by 1 km, then the under-1 and under-5 mortality rates would correspondingly increase by 1 and 1,5 points per thousand, respectively.

Table 8: Infant mortality ratios by socio-economic and cultural factors (%)

Variables	Under-1 mortality rate (‰)	Under-5 mortality rate (‰)	Under-1 mortality rate (%)	Under-5 mortality rate (%)	Under-1 mortality rate (‰)	Under-5 mortality rate (%)
Average income (thousand VND/person/month)	-0,0097* ** (0,0030)	0,0182* ** (0,0065)				
Average distance to health station (km)	1,0046* * (0,4938)	1,5327* * (0,8522)				
	0,0011	-0,0104				

Proportion of households using hygienic latrine (%)	(0,0541)	(0,0860)				
Proportion of women giving birth in health facilities (%)			-0,1699*	-0,2190		
			(0,0854)	(0,1385)		
Proportion of women receiving prenatal care in health facilities (%)			-0,1110	-0,2356		
			(0,1480)	(0,2457)		
TFR (number of children / women)					8,0515* **	13,1660 ***
					(1,6796)	(2,8454)
Average age of first marriage (%)					- 2,0059* *	-3,3194
					(0,9769)	(2,1508)
Proportion of near-blood married (%)					0,0263	0,0373
					(0,0704)	(0,1151)
Fixed factors	28,5419 ***	46,9055 ***	39,9602 ***	63,4924 ***	42,8850 *	68,4376
	(3,8398)	(8,0100)	(6,2193)	(10,4710)	(21,8635)	(45,5542)
Number of observations	52	51	52	51	52	51
R-squared	0,380	0,325	0,474	0,444	0,503	0,454
Variances are shown in the parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

The proportion of women giving birth in health facilities, as well as the proportion of women receiving prenatal care in a health facility, have a negative relationship with child mortality. If the proportion of women giving birth in health facilities increased by 1 percentage point, then the under-1 mortality rates would decrease by 0,17 percentage points.

The fertility rate, measured by the number of children born per women, is significantly correlated to mortality. If the number of children born per women increased by 1, then the under-1 and under-5 mortality rates would increase by 8,1 and 13,1 per thousand, respectively. The higher the average age of first marriage, the lower the child mortality rate. Finally, the regression analysis shows a correlation between near-blood marriage and child mortality rate, however statistically insignificant.

4.2.4. Recommendations

An analysis of factors affecting infant and child mortality shows that, in order to reduce those rates, consistent and comprehensive measures need to be taken, including improvement of livelihoods, incomes and infrastructures, and enhancement of access to essential infrastructure, especially roads, health centers and schools.

Raising women's awareness of marriage, planned births and newborn care. Analysis shows that reducing child mortality is linked to female education on the consequences of under-aged marriage and broken family planning as well as on the practice of safe delivery. Therefore, EM women should be the first ones to be educated in order to improve the children mortality, especially children under 1 year old.

Improving infrastructure, prioritizing transport infrastructure to isolated areas or areas with extreme difficulties. Specifically, transportation infrastructure from Lai Chau, Ha Giang and Kon

Tum provinces to EM groups should be prioritized. When transportation becomes more convenient, people will find it easier to conduct trade activities with other ethnic groups, to go to health facilities for medical examination, treatment, baby delivery etc. As the result, near-blood marriage, under-aged marriage, home birth will decrease as well.

Improving sanitation, preventing diseases. Promoting campaigns for hygiene measures such as eating cooked food, drinking boiled water, sleeping with nets, etc.

Building more kindergartens, encouraging children to go to school, minimizing the situation of homeless EM children, preventing accidents and injuries.

Improving sex education in schools for pupils to avoid early marriages, near-blood marriages of EM people.

Strengthening the “village midwives” force. The model of "village midwives" being implemented and replicated shows the effectiveness of this community health initiative. “Local midwives” is a liaison between local medical staffs and EM people. They understand EM languages, cultures, ethnic beliefs, and at the same time possess medical expertise, hence they are able to help reduce obstetric complications and infant mortality. Therefore, in addition to enhancing the training of village health workers to take on the role of midwives, it is necessary to maintain a reasonable allowance in order to encourage them to perform better, especially in extremely difficult areas, where antenatal visits and homebirth are still commonplace.

Improving the quality of newborn and children referrals, supporting villages with special difficulties in establishing community-based referral groups.

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Table 1: EM population by province at 1st July, 2015

No		Total	Group				No		Total	Group			
			02. Tay	03. Thai	04. Muong	05. Khmer				02. Tay	03. Thai	04. Muong	05. Khmer
	63 provinces	13,386,330	1,766,927	1,719,654	1,395,101	1,283,405							
1	Ha Noi City	92,223	15,798	4,903	57,446	129	27	Binh Dinh	40,707	210	326	221	40
2	Ha Giang	709,663	186,621	217	541	9	28	Phu Yen	57,063	2,754	97	169	34
3	Cao Bang	486,318	213,827	90	197	10	29	Khanh Hoa	68,779	1,850	241	672	147
4	Bac Kan	276,400	168,230	84	238	12	30	Ninh Thuan	137,629	118	57	160	40
5	Tuyen Quang	433,832	204,443	387	796	34	31	Binh Thuan	89,906	5,297	241	889	713
6	Lao Cai	447,473	103,282	1,875	1,052	19	32	Kon Tum	272,152	2,855	7,453	7,257	60
7	Dien Bien	461,359	1,717	206,261	731	19	33	Gia Lai	650,816	12,432	4,992	7,788	222
8	Lai Chau	358,879	994	134,281	845	3	34	Dak Lak	636,491	56,534	19,570	17,027	543
9	Son La	1,006,312	1,712	643,726	88,450	34	35	Dak Nong	170,363	23,054	10,463	4,468	513
10	Yen Bai	445,858	149,301	58,178	15,919	11	36	Lam Dong	318,085	21,737	5,863	4,880	1,098
11	Hoa Binh	625,496	25,023	32,865	543,912	42	37	Binh Phuoc	178,551	23,918	1,329	2,725	15,577
12	Thai Nguyen	339,036	138,360	1,031	1,852	76	38	Tay Ninh	16,382	254	202	550	7,577
13	Lang Son	641,224	274,165	129	417	35	39	Binh Duong	61,492	5,910	4,299	11,227	15,434
14	Quang Ninh	148,127	38,142	500	587	19	40	Dong Nai	179,045	17,269	1,322	5,859	7,057
15	Bac Giang	222,990	47,801	504	526	31	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	24,712	1,468	256	761	2,878
16	Phu Tho	234,014	3,828	730	207,752	36	42	Ho Chi Minh City	450,124	5,297	2,655	4,179	25,958
17	Vinh Phuc	49,730	1,449	547	707	11	43	Tra Vinh	334,924	38	108	47	326,653
18	Ninh Binh	26,015	384	191	25,187	18	44	Vinh Long	27,108	35	11	45	22,302
19	Thanh Hoa	653,309	863	242,804	373,262	93	45	An Giang	112,575	34	56	57	90,263
20	Nghe An	465,709	808	324,120	755	60	46	Kien Giang	240,011	243	76	170	210,879
21	Ha Tinh	2,586	304	556	603	11	47	Can Tho City	37,062	122	58	70	21,412
22	Quang Binh	23,534	88	369	138	10	48	Hau Giang	28,948	24	17	36	22,718
23	Quang Tri	82,497	46	88	75	5	49	Soc Trang	472,428	43	40	55	406,594
24	Thua Thien Hue	52,599	157	641	261	26	50	Bac Lieu	91,634	67	13	11	70,660
25	Quang Nam	133,472	660	232	686	43	51	Ca Mau	40,425	106	51	100	29,842
26	Quang Ngai	178,876	85	30	128	11	52	Others (12 provinces)	51,387	7,170	4,519	2,615	3,384

No								No							
		06. Hoa	07. Nung	08. Mong	09. Dao	10. Gia Rai	11. E De			06. Hoa	07. Nung	08. Mong	09. Dao	10. Gia Rai	11. E De
	63 provinces	806,041	1,026,617	1,251,040	832,461	469,789	367,890								
1	Ha Noi City	2,004	4,513	1,186	3,469	46	85	27	Binh Dinh	611	103	2	48	123	75
2	Ha Giang	8,492	79,100	268,696	122,037	0	0	28	Phu Yen	453	2,406	1	1,032	195	23,744
3	Cao Bang	117	153,517	55,134	53,112	1	8	29	Khanh Hoa	2,850	1,112	7	73	80	3,744
4	Bac Kan	967	28,652	20,512	55,847		3	30	Ninh Thuan	1,970	596	4	18	41	52
5	Tuyen Quang	6,347	16,350	19,593	101,049	112	105	31	Binh Thuan	9,765	2,807	6	46	1,091	111
6	Lao Cai	772	29,433	166,673	97,450	1	0	32	Kon Tum	130	2,800	30	109	23,740	417
7	Dien Bien	2,951	738	206,148	6,218	1	20	33	Gia Lai	613	12,804	1,700	4,647	425,209	397
8	Lai Chau	888	111	99,847	55,261		16	34	Dak Lak	3,330	74,222	26,321	17,010	18,286	330,936
9	Son La	183	319	187,204	21,281	0	23	35	Dak Nong	4,401	27,747	26,040	15,297	65	6,121
10	Yen Bai	561	15,741	97,392	94,441	22	13	36	Lam Dong	14,606	24,978	3,672	2,826	54	202
11	Hoa Binh	147	117	6,364	16,728	5	36	37	Binh Phuoc	9,177	22,872	443	2,646	26	21
12	Thai Nguyen	1,939	70,673	8,734	27,870	8	41	38	Tay Ninh	2,343	90	12	9	1	2
13	Lang Son	2,183	330,421	1,347	27,262	8	20	39	Binh Duong	17,642	3,206	67	492	23	110
14	Quang Ninh	4,109	1,310	539	67,399	1	2	40	Dong Nai	94,780	20,055	80	4,757	65	373
15	Bac Giang	20,805	84,435	381	10,086	0	7	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	9,432	1,044	22	75	3	54
16	Phu Tho	217	1,122	1,060	14,855	1	9	42	Ho Chi Minh City	397,445	2,703	295	340	186	407
17	Vinh Phuc	68	710	321	934	0	3	43	Tra Vinh	7,750	9	13	43	2	9
18	Ninh Binh	23	97	21	41	1	8	44	Vinh Long	4,583	14	1	1	0	6
19	Thanh Hoa	271	289	17,184	6,070	67	71	45	An Giang	7,584	19	11	8	2	28
20	Nghe An	150	328	32,465	43	13	56	46	Kien Giang	28,037	46	13	19	5	3
21	Ha Tinh	14	52	5	93	3	1	47	Can Tho City	15,097	60	9	3	1	9
22	Quang Binh	21	29	7	4	1	1	48	Hau Giang	5,976	20	6	3	0	30

23	Quang Tri	85	38	4	2	2	1	49	Soc Trang	65,432	23	7	23	3	10
24	Thua Thien Hue	403	60	29	10	37	50	50	Bac Lieu	20,770	24	1	4	0	1
25	Quang Nam	886	389	32	54	54	44	51	Ca Mau	10,138	19	7	0	0	28
26	Quang Ngai	162	18	10	2	11	15	52	Others (12 provinces)	16,361	8,276	1,382	1,314	193	362

No		12. Ba	13. San	14.	15. Co	16. Xo	17. San	No		12. Ba	13. San	14.	15. Co	16. Xo	17. San
		Na	Chay	Cham	Ho	Dang	Diu			Na	Chay	Cham	Ho	Dang	Diu
	63 provinces	266,866	188,632	167,128	188,266	195,618	167,659								
1	Ha Noi City	27	658	23	5	21	936	27	Binh Dinh	21,884	16	6,233	7	23	6
2	Ha Giang	0	779	0	1	0	98	28	Phu Yen	4,737	16	21,274	19	3	43
3	Cao Bang	4	7,606	3	2		45	29	Khanh Hoa	5	3	295	5,349	13	6
4	Bac Kan	1	1,659		2		135	30	Ninh Thuan	2	21	68,383	3,039	53	3
5	Tuyen Quang	18	68,436	4	2	8	14,681	31	Binh Thuan	156	39	35,781	11,705	17	64
6	Lao Cai	4	198	0	0	0	27	32	Kon Tum	61,827	181	7	3	122,618	118
7	Dien Bien	0	162	0	0	0	25	33	Gia Lai	177,270	405	685	10	797	154
8	Lai Chau		75		1	1	21	34	Dak Lak	361	5,592	275	171	9,595	266
9	Son La	4	38	7	1	0	39	35	Dak Nong	40	698	74	185	5	694
10	Yen Bai	12	9,175	38	0	8	42	36	Lam Dong	42	155	481	166,391	15	745
11	Hoa Binh	8	26	0	5	6	38	37	Binh Phuoc	11	809	630	41	0	411
12	Thai Nguyen	6	36,621	116	0	20	50,599	38	Tay Ninh	0	30	3,492	3	1	6
13	Lang Son	20	4,849	3	5	14	181	39	Binh Duong	12	591	851	42	21	431
14	Quang Ninh	2	15,101	0	6	0	20,197	40	Dong Nai	29	368	3,951	871	13	957
15	Bac Giang	4	28,008	1	6	1	30,233	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	2	36	201	6	1	155
16	Phu Tho	8	3,671	10	3	3	257	42	Ho Chi Minh City	108	296	7,948	280	61	252
17	Vinh Phuc	6	1,757	10	1	0	43,078	43	Tra Vinh	1	2	166	2	0	2
18	Ninh Binh	0	1	1	0	1	1	44	Vinh Long	4	0	92	3	0	0
19	Thanh Hoa	19	29	18	11	14	34	45	An Giang	2	3	14,443	0	0	2
20	Nghe An	23	18	63	14	21	29	46	Kien Giang	1	1	407	2	1	3
21	Ha Tinh	2	19	5	2	2	3	47	Can Tho City	5	2	176	2	1	1
22	Quang Binh	0	1	4	1	7	1	48	Hau Giang	4	0	82	1	0	0

23	Quang Tri	4	2	6	0	2	9	49	Soc Trang	4	0	108	2	0	2
24	Thua Thien Hue	57	4	49	9	63	7	50	Bac Lieu	0	0	70	5	0	0
25	Quang Nam	26	8	33	5	43,588	55	51	Ca Mau	0	2	108	5	0	0
26	Quang Ngai	15	2	5	14	18,571	2	52	Others (12 provinces)	89	463	516	26	29	2,565

No		18. Hre	19. Ra Glai	20. Mnong	21. Tho	22. Xtieng	23. Kho mu	No		18. Hre	19. Ra Glai	20. Mnong	21. Tho	22. Xtieng	23. Kho mu								
																63 provinces	142,889	133,749	119,254	81,843	91,360	84,525	
1	Ha Noi City	6	9	31	232	0	47	27	Binh Dinh	10,660	18	9	26	1	0								
2	Ha Giang	5	0	2	7	0	3	28	Phu Yen	26	27	9	6	3	0								
3	Cao Bang			3	2		2	29	Khanh Hoa	27	52,179	34	10	1	0								
4	Bac Kan				1		3	30	Ninh Thuan	4	62,445	2	1	0	0								
5	Tuyen Quang	13	0	43	17	1	6	31	Binh Thuan	111	17,101	22	17	7	0								
6	Lao Cai	9	0	0	9	0	26	32	Kon Tum	3,676	14	76	131	13	1								
7	Dien Bien	16	0	0	249	1	18,344	33	Gia Lai	143	57	113	154	0	9								
8	Lai Chau		3	14	10		8,098	34	Dak Lak	270	111	50,589	596	9	4								
9	Son La	2	1	0	101	2	14,384	35	Dak Nong	2	16	43,408	238	3	5								
10	Yen Bai	2	7	6	17	0	1,369	36	Lam Dong	94	1,502	9,900	1,064	411	2								
11	Hoa Binh	27	0	3	50	1	10	37	Binh Phuoc	27	17	9,628	79	87,329	7								
12	Thai Nguyen	19	0	58	73	0	16	38	Tay Ninh	0	0	0	7	1,770	0								
13	Lang Son	3	6	44	18	1	4	39	Binh Duong	20	21	72	562	164	7								
14	Quang Ninh	0	1	0	57	0	1	40	Dong Nai	111	15	26	724	1,440	2								
15	Bac Giang	8	5	5	28	0	9	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	22	0	13	63	94	0								
16	Phu Tho	2	1	6	286	0	4	42	Ho Chi Minh City	87	85	96	399	62	70								
17	Vinh Phuc	0	0	2	9	0	2	43	Tra Vinh	0	0	0	3	1	0								
18	Ninh Binh	1	0	5	11	0	0	44	Vinh Long	1	0	0	1	0	1								
19	Thanh Hoa	19	6	31	11,015	3	965	45	An Giang	1	0	6	3	1	0								
20	Nghe An	13	8	21	65,144	2	41,010	46	Kien Giang	11	3	0	4	0	1								
21	Ha Tinh	1	2	2	41	0	1	47	Can Tho City	7	1	1	6	1	0								
22	Quang Binh	0	17	2	37	1	4	48	Hau Giang	2	0	0	2	4	0								

23	Quang Tri	3	0	2	11	3	5	49	Soc Trang	7	0	0	0	0	0
24	Thua Thien Hue	73	24	40	55	3	19	50	Bac Lieu	0	0	0	2	0	0
25	Quang Nam	92	21	4,874	31	1	23	51	Ca Mau	10	0	0	2	0	0
26	Quang Ngai	127,159	3	5	6	0	0	52	Others (12 provinces)	97	23	51	226	27	61

No		24. Bru Van Kieu	25. Co Tu	26. Giay	27. Ta Oi	28. Ma	29. Gie Trieng	No		24. Bru Van Kieu	25. Co Tu	26. Giay	27. Ta Oi	28. Ma	29. Gie Trieng
1	Ha Noi City	40	27	197	27	2	8	27	Binh Dinh	5	16	0	10	3	6
2	Ha Giang	0	0	16,562	1	0	1	28	Phu Yen	1	2	0	2	0	1
3	Cao Bang		1	5	1	1		29	Khanh Hoa	10	12	0	0	7	11
4	Bac Kan	1		1				30	Ninh Thuan	7	0	3	7	3	38
5	Tuyen Quang	1	17	80	5	0	0	31	Binh Thuan	4	9	0	0	9	6
6	Lao Cai	4	5	30,441	12	0	6	32	Kon Tum	4	18	4	9	3	37,487
7	Dien Bien	7	0	45	0	0	0	33	Gia Lai	12	11	9	17	20	61
8	Lai Chau			12,267				34	Dak Lak	3,737	19	12	6	35	6
9	Son La	0	3	8	0	3	1	35	Dak Nong	0	1	12	1	6,636	2
10	Yen Bai	1	5	2,529	15	0	0	36	Lam Dong	24	11	129	3	36,320	9
11	Hoa Binh	15	5	35	5	0	0	37	Binh Phuoc	13	0	27	16	509	7
12	Thai Nguyen	23	2	119	19	2	1	38	Tay Ninh	4	0	0	5	4	5
13	Lang Son	19	13	4	9	1	1	39	Binh Duong	13	0	30	2	20	0
14	Quang Ninh	0	6	87	9	0	0	40	Dong Nai	6	6	13	8	2,502	4
15	Bac Giang	1	0	49	2	1	0	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0	0	0	0	7	0
16	Phu Tho	1	0	92	10	0	0	42	Ho Chi Minh City	31	61	21	30	80	15
17	Vinh Phuc	0	0	49	1	0	2	43	Tra Vinh	0	3	0	0	1	0
18	Ninh Binh	0	1	3	8	0	0	44	Vinh Long	0	0	0	3	0	0
19	Thanh Hoa	45	27	13	42	3	2	45	An Giang	2	1	0	0	0	0
20	Nghe An	13	22	3	32	6	5	46	Kien Giang	0	0	2	0	1	0
21	Ha Tinh	0	0	0	1	2	1	47	Can Tho City	0	1	0	0	0	0

22	Quang Binh	17,113	1	0	17	1	2	48	Hau Giang	0	0	0	0	2	0
23	Quang Tri	65,802	17	0	16,277	0	2	49	Soc Trang	1	0	2	0	0	1
24	Thua Thien Hue	1,268	16,262	0	32,874	2	50	50	Bac Lieu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Quang Nam	21	53,174	5	37	1	22,320	51	Ca Mau	0	0	0	0	2	0
26	Quang Ngai	0	1	1	3	0	1	52	Others (12 provinces)	30	1,112	118	36	13	29

No		30. Co	31. Cho Ro	32. Xinh Mun	33. Ha Nhi	34. Chu Ru	35. Lao	No		30. Co	31. Cho Ro	32. Xinh Mun	33. Ha Nhi	34. Chu Ru	35. Lao							
																63 provinces	39,123	28,655	27,361	24,548	21,101	16,720
1	Ha Noi City	6	3	12	29	1	58	27	Binh Dinh	15	2	0	0	3	0							
2	Ha Giang	0	0	4	1	0	2	28	Phu Yen	1	2	0	0	2	0							
3	Cao Bang				3			29	Khanh Hoa	6	1	0	5	20	0							
4	Bac Kan	1			1			30	Ninh Thuan	1	4	0	0	553	0							
5	Tuyen Quang	0	1	4	1	0	1	31	Binh Thuan	2	3,714	0	0	5	2							
6	Lao Cai	0	1	1	4,282	0	11	32	Kon Tum	169	0	0	1	0	2							
7	Dien Bien	0	0	2,033	4,349	0	4,794	33	Gia Lai	43	10	0	0	3	0							
8	Lai Chau			1	15,737		6,423	34	Dak Lak	22	24	1	5	12	324							
9	Son La	2	0	25,245	24	0	4,012	35	Dak Nong	43	71	0	1	12	1							
10	Yen Bai	0	0	2	5	1	1	36	Lam Dong	17	90	0	0	20,373	12							
11	Hoa Binh	0	0	1	7	2	0	37	Binh Phuoc	2	138	8	3	5	7							
12	Thai Nguyen	6	1	1	13	1	12	38	Tay Ninh	0	4	1	1	1	3							
13	Lang Son	0	1	0	7	0	0	39	Binh Duong	0	142	0	0	15	1							
14	Quang Ninh	0	0	0	8	0	12	40	Dong Nai	6	16,119	12	0	12	16							
15	Bac Giang	0	0	0	16	0	6	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	6	8,107	0	1	1	3							
16	Phu Tho	1	0	9	1	1	3	42	Ho Chi Minh City	19	173	5	8	63	70							
17	Vinh Phuc	0	0	2	8	0	6	43	Tra Vinh	0	4	0	0	1	59							
18	Ninh Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	Vinh Long	0	1	0	1	0	3							
19	Thanh Hoa	3	0	2	1	2	11	45	An Giang	1	2	1	0	0	40							
20	Nghe An	17	1	0	1	7	25	46	Kien Giang	0	14	0	0	0	54							

21	Ha Tinh	0	0	0	0	0	587	47	Can Tho City	0	8	1	0	0	4
22	Quang Binh	0	2	0	0	0	3	48	Hau Giang	0	0	0	0	0	13
23	Quang Tri	1	0	0	0	0	0	49	Soc Trang	0	2	0	0	0	55
24	Thua Thien Hue	27	0	0	0	0	2	50	Bac Lieu	0	1	0	0	1	1
25	Quang Nam	6,072	1	0	0	0	3	51	Ca Mau	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	Quang Ngai	32,612	1	0	0	1	0	52	Others (12 provinces)	22	10	15	28	3	77

No		36. La Chi	37. Khang	38. Phu La	39. La Hu	40. La Ha	41. Pa Then	No		36. La Chi	37. Khang	38. Phu La	39. La Hu	40. La Ha	41. Pa Then	
	63 provinces	14,497	15,269	11,665	11,140	9,533	7,648									
1	Ha Noi City	41	9	30	0	15	22	27	Binh Dinh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Ha Giang	13,333	0	795	0	0	6,555	28	Phu Yen	0	0	0	0	1	2	
3	Cao Bang						3	29	Khanh Hoa	0	0	0	0	6	1	
4	Bac Kan						4	30	Ninh Thuan	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Tuyen Quang	90	1	2	3	0	911	31	Binh Thuan	2	4	0	0	0	0	
6	Lao Cai	673	3	9,544	3	1	0	32	Kon Tum	1	0	1	0	0	3	
7	Dien Bien	0	4,980	266	6	1	2	33	Gia Lai	0	0	0	0	5	3	
8	Lai Chau		191	12	11,083	1		34	Dak Lak	24	2	2	1	1	4	
9	Son La	7	10,011	0	1	9,459	3	35	Dak Nong	2	0	1	0	14	19	
10	Yen Bai	11	1	971	1	0	0	36	Lam Dong	12	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Hoa Binh	0	1	1	0	1	3	37	Binh Phuoc	12	2	1	0	1	3	
12	Thai Nguyen	26	7	10	23	3	28	38	Tay Ninh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Lang Son	0	0	0	0	0	2	39	Binh Duong	5	7	2	0	0	6	
14	Quang Ninh	1	3	1	1	0	6	40	Dong Nai	28	10	5	2	3	30	
15	Bac Giang	2	0	2	3	0	2	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Phu Tho	10	1	4	2	0	4	42	Ho Chi Minh City	166	9	6	1	8	9	
17	Vinh Phuc	0	2	3	6	0	1	43	Tra Vinh	2	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Ninh Binh	0	0	0	0	3	0	44	Vinh Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Thanh Hoa	1	1	0	0	1	4	45	An Giang	1	1	0	1	0	0	
20	Nghe An	4	0	1	0	0	1	46	Kien Giang	8	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Ha Tinh	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	Can Tho City	1	0	0	0	0	3	
22	Quang Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	Hau Giang	1	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Quang Tri	0	1	0	0	0	1	49	Soc Trang	11	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Thua Thien Hue	0	1	0	0	0	1	50	Bac Lieu	3	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Quang Nam	1	0	0	0	0	0	51	Ca Mau	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Quang Ngai	1	0	0	0	0	0	52	Others (12 provinces)	16	21	5	3	9	12	

No								No							
		42. Lu	43. Ngai	44. Chut	45. Lo Lo	46. Mang	47. Co Lao		42. Lu	43. Ngai	44. Chut	45. Lo Lo	46. Mang	47. Co Lao	
		63 provinces	6,509	999	6,881	4,314	4,364		3,063						
1	Ha Noi City	4	5	6	9	2	60	27	Binh Dinh	0	1	3	0	0	0
2	Ha Giang	0	24	0	1,594	0	2,574	28	Phu Yen	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Cao Bang		32		2,592			29	Khanh Hoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bac Kan		42	1		1	2	30	Ninh Thuan	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	Tuyen Quang	0	26	0	10	0	167	31	Binh Thuan	0	146	3	0	0	5
6	Lao Cai	1	0	0	6	0	0	32	Kon Tum	0	0	3	1	1	1
7	Dien Bien	3	0	0	4	4	0	33	Gia Lai	4	0	6	0	0	7
8	Lai Chau	6,380			11	4,243	1	34	Dak Lak	0	34	553	12	18	17
9	Son La	9	2	0	5	1	2	35	Dak Nong	1	0	1	0	2	6
10	Yen Bai	0	7	0	1	0	28	36	Lam Dong	2	20	329	4	2	1
11	Hoa Binh	0	3	1	0	0	1	37	Binh Phuoc	0	12	0	0	37	25
12	Thai Nguyen	88	498	0	6	4	8	38	Tay Ninh	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	Lang Son	2	25	0	0	0	3	39	Binh Duong	0	2	0	0	11	28
14	Quang Ninh	1	2	0	1	0	10	40	Dong Nai	1	49	13	15	20	19
15	Bac Giang	4	0	5	1	6	5	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	Phu Tho	1	1	0	3	0	7	42	Ho Chi Minh City	2	22	8	13	11	30
17	Vinh Phuc	0	27	0	2	0	5	43	Tra Vinh	0	0	0	1	0	0
18	Ninh Binh	0	7	0	0	0	1	44	Vinh Long	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Thanh Hoa	0	1	1	2	0	7	45	An Giang	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	Nghe An	0	0	3	0	0	0	46	Kien Giang	0	0	0	2	0	5
21	Ha Tinh	0	0	267	1	0	1	47	Can Tho City	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Quang Binh	1	0	5,642	9	0	0	48	Hau Giang	0	6	0	1	0	0
23	Quang Tri	1	0	1	1	0	0	49	Soc Trang	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Thua Thien Hue	0	0	27	3	0	2	50	Bac Lieu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Quang Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	Ca Mau	2	0	0	1	0	0
26	Quang Ngai	0	0	0	0	1	0	52	Others (12 provinces)	2	4	7	3	0	31

No		48. Bo Y	49. Cong	50. Si La	51. Pu Peo	52. Ro Mam	53. Brau	54. O Du	No		48. Bo Y	49. Cong	50. Si La	51. Pu Peo	52. Ro Mam	53. Brau	54. O Du								
																		63 provinces	2,647	2,582	810	791	498	469	446
																		1	Ha Noi City	16	5	4	2	0	1
2	Ha Giang	921	3	0	685	0	0	0	28	Phu Yen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
3	Cao Bang								29	Khanh Hoa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1								
4	Bac Kan								30	Ninh Thuan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1								
5	Tuyen Quang	22	0	0	45	0	0	0	31	Binh Thuan	0	0	0	9	0	0	0								
6	Lao Cai	1,648	0	0	1	0	0	0	32	Kon Tum	0	0	0	1	479	448	0								
7	Dien Bien	1	1,076	187	0	0	0	0	33	Gia Lai	0	0	4	0	0	0	0								
8	Lai Chau		1,473	587					34	Dak Lak	0	1	1	0	0	0	0								
9	Son La	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	35	Dak Nong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
10	Yen Bai	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	36	Lam Dong	2	2	0	0	0	0	5								
11	Hoa Binh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	Binh Phuoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
12	Thai Nguyen	7	3	8	5	0	0	0	38	Tay Ninh	0	0	0	4	0	0	0								
13	Lang Son	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	39	Binh Duong	0	0	0	2	0	1	1								
14	Quang Ninh	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	40	Dong Nai	0	0	1	12	3	1	5								
15	Bac Giang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
16	Phu Tho	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	42	Ho Chi Minh City	0	0	2	14	10	14	14								
17	Vinh Phuc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	43	Tra Vinh	0	0	4	0	0	0	0								
18	Ninh Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	Vinh Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
19	Thanh Hoa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	45	An Giang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0								
20	Nghe An	0	0	0	1	0	0	403	46	Kien Giang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
21	Ha Tinh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	47	Can Tho City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
22	Quang Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	Hau Giang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
23	Quang Tri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	Soc Trang	0	0	1	0	0	2	0								
24	Thua Thien Hue	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	50	Bac Lieu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
25	Quang Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	Ca Mau	0	0	1	0	0	0	0								
26	Quang Ngai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	Others (12 provinces)	3	8	8	3	2	1	7								

Table 2: EM population by gender, July 1st, 2015

No	EM group	Population			Percentage (%)			No	EM group	Population			Percentage (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Tay	1,766,927	888,685	878,242	100.0	50.3	49.7	28	Gie Trieng	60,091	29,442	30,649	100.0	49.0	51.0
2	Thai	1,719,654	865,083	854,571	100.0	50.3	49.7	29	Co	39,123	20,041	19,082	100.0	51.2	48.8
3	Muong	1,395,101	708,999	686,102	100.0	50.8	49.2	30	Cho Ro	28,655	14,451	14,204	100.0	50.4	49.6
4	Khmer	1,283,405	630,788	652,617	100.0	49.1	50.9	31	Xinh Mun	27,361	13,632	13,729	100.0	49.8	50.2
5	Hoa	806,041	406,903	399,138	100.0	50.5	49.5	32	Ha Nhi	24,548	12,411	12,137	100.0	50.6	49.4
6	Nung	1,026,617	522,614	504,003	100.0	50.9	49.1	33	Chu Ru	21,101	10,409	10,692	100.0	49.3	50.7
7	Mong	1,251,040	634,301	616,739	100.0	50.7	49.3	34	Lao	16,720	8,562	8,158	100.0	51.2	48.8
8	Dao	832,461	422,146	410,315	100.0	50.7	49.3	35	La Chi	14,497	7,241	7,256	100.0	49.9	50.1
9	Gia Rai	469,789	231,495	238,294	100.0	49.3	50.7	36	Khang	15,269	7,641	7,628	100.0	50.0	50.0
10	E De	367,890	182,032	185,858	100.0	49.5	50.5	37	Phu La	11,665	6,011	5,654	100.0	51.5	48.5
11	Ba Na	266,866	133,091	133,775	100.0	49.9	50.1	38	La Hu	11,140	5,673	5,467	100.0	50.9	49.1
12	San Chay	188,632	98,548	90,084	100.0	52.2	47.8	39	La Ha	9,533	4,743	4,790	100.0	49.8	50.2
13	Cham	167,128	82,437	84,691	100.0	49.3	50.7	40	Pa Then	7,648	3,871	3,777	100.0	50.6	49.4
14	Co Ho	188,266	93,360	94,906	100.0	49.6	50.4	41	Lu	6,509	3,282	3,227	100.0	50.4	49.6
15	Xo Dang	195,618	97,454	98,164	100.0	49.8	50.2	42	Ngai	999	554	445	100.0	55.5	44.5
16	San Diu	167,659	88,424	79,235	100.0	52.7	47.3	43	Chut	6,881	3,473	3,408	100.0	50.5	49.5
17	Hre	142,889	70,669	72,220	100.0	49.5	50.5	44	Lo Lo	4,314	2,126	2,188	100.0	49.3	50.7
18	Raglay	133,749	65,953	67,796	100.0	49.3	50.7	45	Mang	4,364	2,192	2,172	100.0	50.2	49.8
19	Mnong	119,254	58,518	60,736	100.0	49.1	50.9	46	Co Lao	3,063	1,566	1,497	100.0	51.1	48.9
20	Tho	81,843	42,936	38,907	100.0	52.5	47.5	47	Bo Y	2,647	1,355	1,292	100.0	51.2	48.8
21	Xtieng	91,360	44,694	46,666	100.0	48.9	51.1	48	Cong	2,582	1,289	1,293	100.0	49.9	50.1
22	Kho mu	84,525	42,320	42,205	100.0	50.1	49.9	49	Si La	810	414	396	100.0	51.1	48.9
23	Bru Van Kieu	88,279	44,157	44,122	100.0	50.0	50.0	50	Pu Peo	791	415	376	100.0	52.5	47.5
24	Co Tu	70,872	35,423	35,449	100.0	50.0	50.0	51	Ro Mam	498	250	248	100.0	50.1	49.9
25	Giay	62,977	32,403	30,574	100.0	51.5	48.5	52	Brau	469	233	236	100.0	49.8	50.2

26	Ta Oi	49,562	24,719	24,843	100.0	49.9	50.1	53	O Du	446	248	198	100.0	55.5	44.5
27	Ma	46,202	22,648	23,554	100.0	49.0	51.0	Nation		13,386,330	6,732,324	6,654,006	100.0	50.3	49.7

Table 1: Number of EM areas by regions, July 1st, 2015

Unit: Area

Region Code	Region	Number of EM areas		
		Total	Urban	Rural
EM group		30,945	3,389	27,556
<i>V1. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>		<i>16,698</i>	<i>1,331</i>	<i>15,367</i>
1	Ha Giang	1,638	96	1,542
2	Cao Bang	1,334	308	1,026
3	Bac Kan	819	98	721
4	Tuyen Quang	1,164	24	1,140
5	Lao Cai	1,086	71	1,015
6	Dien Bien	1,145	57	1,088
7	Lai Chau	1,090	146	944
8	Son La	2,208	112	2,096
9	Yen Bai	1,034	47	987
10	Hoa Binh	1,334	56	1,278
11	Thai Nguyen	1,081	63	1,018
12	Lang Son	1,700	233	1,467
13	Bac Giang	531	3	528
14	Phu Tho	534	17	517
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>		<i>640</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>602</i>
15	Ha Noi City	112		112
16	Quang Ninh	383	35	348
17	Vinh Phuc	86	2	84
18	Ninh Binh	59	1	58
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>		<i>4,894</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>4,682</i>
19	Thanh Hoa	1,676	34	1,642
20	Nghe An	1,143	25	1,118
21	Ha Tinh	6	1	5
22	Quang Binh	79	3	76
23	Quang Tri	200	12	188
24	Thua Thien Hue	139	11	128
25	Quang Nam	364	31	333
26	Quang Ngai	435	21	414
27	Binh Dinh	122	13	109
28	Phu Yen	150	11	139
29	Khanh Hoa	136	14	122
30	Ninh Thuan	252	17	235
31	Binh Thuan	192	19	173
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>		<i>4,088</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>3,691</i>
32	Kon Tum	610	47	563
33	Gia Lai	1,278	134	1,144
34	Dak Lak	1,176	84	1,092
35	Dak Nong	380	21	359
36	Lam Dong	644	111	533
<i>V5. Southeast</i>		<i>1,665</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>887</i>
37	Binh Phuoc	495	7	488
38	Tay Ninh	22	1	21

39	Binh Duong	27	23	4
40	Dong Nai	360	17	343
41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	34	3	31
42	Ho Chi Minh City	727	727	
V6. Mekong River Delta		2,960	633	2,327
43	Tra Vinh	771	78	693
44	Vinh Long	52	4	48
45	An Giang	303	37	266
46	Kien Giang	553	91	462
47	Can Tho City	53	36	17
48	Hau Giang	51	11	40
49	Soc Trang	952	308	644
50	Bac Lieu	183	58	125
51	Ca Mau	42	10	32

Table 2: Number and proportion of EM people living in EM areas, July 1st 2015

Region Code	Region	Population	EM population living in EM areas	Proportion of EM population living in EM areas (%)
Total (63 provinces)		13,386,330	11,959,384	89.34
<i>V1. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>				
1	Ha Giang	709,663	691,336	97.42
2	Cao Bang	486,318	486,318	100.00
3	Bac Kan	276,400	276,400	100.00
4	Tuyen Quang	433,832	401,843	92.63
5	Lao Cai	447,473	425,561	95.10
6	Dien Bien	461,359	449,202	97.36
7	Lai Chau	358,879	358,879	100.00
8	Son La	1,006,312	979,295	97.32
9	Yen Bai	445,858	420,273	94.26
10	Hoa Binh	625,496	600,040	95.93
11	Thai Nguyen	339,036	268,013	79.05
12	Lang Son	641,224	626,472	97.70
13	Bac Giang	222,990	191,010	85.66
14	Phu Tho	234,014	214,803	91.79
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>				
15	Ha Noi City	92,223	44,708	48.48
16	Quang Ninh	148,127	119,434	80.63
17	Vinh Phuc	49,730	41,094	82.63
18	Ninh Binh	26,015	21,151	81.30
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>				
19	Thanh Hoa	653,309	618,359	94.65
20	Nghe An	465,709	443,949	95.33
21	Ha Tinh	2,586	1,119	43.27
22	Quang Binh	23,534	21,739	92.37
23	Quang Tri	82,497	79,462	96.32
24	Thua Thien Hue	52,599	48,307	91.84
25	Quang Nam	133,472	125,317	93.89
26	Quang Ngai	178,876	174,223	97.40
27	Binh Dinh	40,707	35,892	88.17
28	Phu Yen	57,063	54,229	95.03
29	Khanh Hoa	68,779	60,426	87.86
30	Ninh Thuan	137,629	133,556	97.04
31	Binh Thuan	89,906	75,927	84.45
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>				
32	Kon Tum	272,152	257,104	94.47
33	Gia Lai	650,816	625,981	96.18
34	Dak Lak	636,491	588,046	92.39
35	Dak Nong	170,363	153,584	90.15
36	Lam Dong	318,085	280,147	88.07
<i>V5. Southeast</i>				
37	Binh Phuoc	178,551	149,712	83.85
38	Tay Ninh	16,382	10,060	61.41
39	Binh Duong	61,492	6,436	10.47
40	Dong Nai	179,045	103,366	57.73

41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	24,712	9,036	36.57
42	Ho Chi Minh City	450,124	188,084	41.78
<i>V6. Mekong River Delta</i>				
43	Tra Vinh	334,924	301,743	90.09
44	Vinh Long	27,108	15,753	58.11
45	An Giang	112,575	90,919	80.76
46	Kien Giang	240,011	163,507	68.12
47	Can Tho City	37,062	12,365	33.36
48	Hau Giang	28,948	15,063	52.03
49	Soc Trang	472,428	432,002	91.44
50	Bac Lieu	91,634	58,078	63.38
51	Ca Mau	40,425	10,061	24.89

Table 3: Number of EM households, people and household size, July 1st, 2015

No	EM group	Number of Households	Population	Average household size	No	EM group	Number of Households	Population	Average household size
Total		2,958,045	13,018,404	4.4	27	Ma	10,541	46,202	4.4
1	Tay	443,492	1,766,927	4.0	28	Gie Trieng	15,149	60,091	4.0
2	Thai	391,823	1,719,654	4.4	29	Co	9,255	39,123	4.2
3	Muong	335,807	1,395,101	4.2	30	Cho Ro	6,785	28,655	4.2
4	Khmer	313,709	1,283,405	4.1	31	Xinh Mun	5,917	27,361	4.6
5	Hoa	178,968	806,041	4.5	32	Ha Nhi	4,931	24,548	5.0
6	Nung	242,317	1,026,617	4.2	33	Chu Ru	4,476	21,101	4.7
7	Mong	225,411	1,251,040	5.6	34	Lao	3,717	16,720	4.5
8	Dao	179,023	832,461	4.7	35	La Chi	2,866	14,497	5.1
9	Gia Rai	96,343	469,789	4.9	36	Khang	3,239	15,269	4.7
10	E De	75,719	367,890	4.9	37	Phu La	2,522	11,665	4.6
11	Ba Na	54,782	266,866	4.9	38	La Hu	2,379	11,140	4.7
12	San Chay	45,848	188,632	4.1	39	La Ha	2,081	9,533	4.6
13	Cham	37,902	167,128	4.4	40	Pa Then	1,544	7,648	5.0
14	Co Ho	38,531	188,266	4.9	41	Lu	1,344	6,509	4.8
15	Xo Dang	44,244	195,618	4.4	42	Ngai	252	999	4.0
16	San Diu	40,879	167,659	4.1	43	Chut	1,612	6,881	4.3
17	Hre	38,881	142,889	3.7	44	Lo Lo	893	4,314	4.8
18	Raglay	30,561	133,749	4.4	45	Mang	882	4,364	4.9
19	Mnong	24,972	119,254	4.8	46	Co Lao	647	3,063	4.7
20	Tho	19,955	81,843	4.1	47	Bo Y	608	2,647	4.4
21	Xtieng	19,374	91,360	4.7	48	Cong	529	2,582	4.9
22	Kho mu	17,402	84,525	4.9	49	Si La	195	810	4.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	18,709	88,279	4.7	50	Pu Peo	176	791	4.5
24	Co Tu	17,191	70,872	4.1	51	Ro Mam	132	498	3.8
25	Giay	14,412	62,977	4.4	52	Brau	138	469	3.4
26	Ta Oi	11,790	49,562	4.2	53	O Du	101	446	4.4

Table 4: Proportion of EM households living in EM areas by household size, July 1st, 2015

Unit: %

Code	Region	Total	Household size (number of family members)									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	More than 10
Total		100.0	2.7	7.9	18.2	30.6	18.4	11.7	5.5	2.6	1.2	1.2
<i>VI. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>		100.0	2.3	7.7	18.0	31.1	18.3	12.1	5.6	2.6	1.2	1.1
1	Ha Giang	100.0	1.9	5.4	13.5	28.3	20.3	15.0	8.0	4.0	1.9	1.7
2	Cao Bang	100.0	5.0	11.1	21.6	27.2	18.3	9.9	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
3	Bac Kan	100.0	3.0	10.1	23.5	31.1	16.9	9.9	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.3
4	Tuyen Quang	100.0	2.2	8.9	20.1	35.8	17.2	10.1	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.3
5	Lao Cai	100.0	1.3	5.0	13.2	29.5	20.5	14.4	8.2	4.2	1.9	1.8
6	Dien Bien	100.0	1.9	6.3	14.3	26.9	17.4	13.5	8.5	5.1	2.8	3.3
7	Lai Chau	100.0	2.0	5.2	12.1	26.3	19.8	14.9	9.1	5.0	2.8	2.8
8	Son La	100.0	1.3	5.9	16.1	31.8	17.5	13.8	7.1	3.4	1.6	1.5
9	Yen Bai	100.0	2.1	7.5	17.7	32.3	18.3	11.3	5.4	2.6	1.2	1.6
10	Hoa Binh	100.0	2.1	8.6	20.3	32.8	18.0	11.8	4.2	1.4	0.5	0.3
11	Thai Nguyen	100.0	3.4	10.8	23.0	34.9	15.3	8.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
12	Lang Son	100.0	2.4	8.0	20.9	32.2	19.1	11.0	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.3
13	Bac Giang	100.0	2.0	7.2	17.5	37.9	18.9	10.4	4.0	1.4	0.5	0.2
14	Phu Tho	100.0	2.8	10.0	20.6	34.3	17.0	10.2	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.2
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>		100.0	2.6	9.3	18.2	35.1	18.5	10.3	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.3
15	Ha Noi City	100.0	2.3	9.2	17.3	34.9	18.1	12.2	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.3
16	Quang Ninh	100.0	2.3	8.0	17.5	34.0	20.0	10.8	4.7	1.7	0.7	0.3
17	Vinh Phuc	100.0	2.7	10.5	19.8	37.6	16.4	9.3	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2
18	Ninh Binh	100.0	5.0	13.8	20.9	34.8	15.7	6.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>		100.0	2.8	8.7	20.2	31.0	18.3	10.9	4.7	2.0	0.8	0.6
19	Thanh Hoa	100.0	2.0	8.7	20.8	31.9	18.1	11.4	4.4	1.7	0.6	0.4
20	Nghe An	100.0	1.6	7.0	19.1	33.3	18.8	11.5	5.0	2.2	0.8	0.7
21	Ha Tinh	100.0	2.9	16.1	24.1	32.8	16.1	6.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
22	Quang Binh	100.0	4.2	10.7	19.0	25.9	19.6	11.3	5.2	2.4	1.0	0.7
23	Quang Tri	100.0	2.7	8.2	15.3	21.8	19.3	14.2	8.8	5.0	2.6	2.1
24	Thua Thien Hue	100.0	2.7	8.8	20.8	35.8	18.0	8.7	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.1
25	Quang Nam	100.0	3.3	9.5	19.8	30.8	19.3	9.9	4.1	1.8	0.8	0.7
26	Quang Ngai	100.0	5.7	12.0	24.2	31.9	15.1	6.9	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.2
27	Binh Dinh	100.0	5.2	11.9	26.6	35.6	13.1	5.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0
28	Phu Yen	100.0	3.2	8.8	20.6	30.7	18.1	10.0	4.7	2.1	1.0	0.8
29	Khanh Hoa	100.0	4.5	8.9	17.9	25.9	18.6	11.5	6.2	3.2	1.6	1.7
30	Ninh Thuan	100.0	2.8	7.9	19.1	25.9	19.3	12.8	6.5	3.2	1.5	1.0
31	Binh Thuan	100.0	4.2	8.7	15.2	26.7	22.7	13.2	5.5	2.5	0.8	0.5
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>		100.0	2.2	6.2	16.4	26.8	19.6	13.0	7.3	4.2	2.2	2.1
32	Kon Tum	100.0	4.2	9.7	19.2	25.8	16.5	10.2	6.1	3.8	2.2	2.3
33	Gia Lai	100.0	1.9	5.2	15.2	25.8	20.5	14.0	8.1	4.6	2.4	2.3
34	Dak Lak	100.0	1.7	5.7	16.8	27.5	19.9	13.2	7.3	4.0	2.0	1.9
35	Dak Nong	100.0	1.9	6.0	14.6	27.6	20.6	13.8	7.4	4.2	1.9	2.0
36	Lam Dong	100.0	2.4	6.0	16.3	28.1	19.4	12.7	6.9	4.0	2.1	2.1
<i>V5. Southeast</i>		100.0	5.4	9.6	16.3	25.9	17.9	11.2	5.9	3.2	1.8	2.8
37	Binh Phuoc	100.0	3.2	7.2	16.4	29.1	20.3	12.3	5.8	3.0	1.3	1.4
38	Tay Ninh	100.0	4.0	7.6	18.3	33.1	19.1	9.6	4.8	2.0	0.8	0.7
39	Binh Duong	100.0	10.7	28.7	20.5	18.6	9.9	5.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.8
40	Dong Nai	100.0	4.9	9.9	14.6	23.9	20.4	13.3	6.5	3.1	1.6	1.8
41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	100.0	4.4	8.7	18.0	27.2	19.4	10.9	5.8	2.3	1.5	1.8
42	Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	7.4	10.4	16.8	23.8	14.9	9.7	6.0	3.7	2.5	4.8
<i>V6. Mekong River Delta</i>		100.0	4.1	9.7	19.5	31.8	18.2	9.7	3.9	1.7	0.8	0.6
43	Tra Vinh	100.0	4.8	11.3	23.5	32.2	16.2	7.6	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.2

44	Vinh Long	100.0	6.0	17.8	26.4	29.0	13.1	5.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.1
45	An Giang	100.0	6.5	12.3	19.8	29.0	17.2	8.8	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.5
46	Kien Giang	100.0	3.9	9.7	18.8	32.3	18.5	9.6	4.2	1.7	0.8	0.5
47	Can Tho City	100.0	6.4	11.6	20.3	28.4	15.7	8.7	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.7
48	Hau Giang	100.0	3.6	8.1	16.8	32.0	19.2	11.2	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.1
49	Soc Trang	100.0	3.2	7.7	17.0	32.7	19.7	11.2	4.6	2.1	1.0	0.8
50	Bac Lieu	100.0	3.2	7.2	14.1	30.5	20.8	13.4	5.5	2.8	1.3	1.2
51	Ca Mau	100.0	3.4	9.8	18.2	29.4	18.3	10.6	4.6	2.9	1.1	1.7

Table 5: Proportion of EM population in urban and rural area, July 1st, 2015

No	EM group	Total (people)	Classification		Total (%)	Classification	
			Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
	Total	13,386,330	1,389,328	11,997,002	100.0	10.4	89.6
1	Tay	1,766,927	190,740	1,576,187	100.0	10.8	89.2
2	Thai	1,719,654	85,846	1,633,808	100.0	5.0	95.0
3	Muong	1,395,101	30,597	1,364,504	100.0	2.2	97.8
4	Khmer	1,283,405	213,809	1,069,596	100.0	16.7	83.3
5	Hoa	806,041	499,239	306,802	100.0	61.9	38.1
6	Nung	1,026,617	95,784	930,833	100.0	9.3	90.7
7	Mong	1,251,040	27,376	1,223,664	100.0	2.2	97.8
8	Dao	832,461	20,509	811,952	100.0	2.5	97.5
9	Gia Rai	469,789	45,069	424,720	100.0	9.6	90.4
10	E De	367,890	33,589	334,301	100.0	9.1	90.9
11	Ba Na	266,866	26,269	240,597	100.0	9.8	90.2
12	San Chay	188,632	2,269	186,363	100.1	1.2	98.8
13	Cham	167,128	17,461	149,667	100.1	10.4	89.6
14	Co Ho	188,266	19,537	168,729	100.0	10.4	89.6
15	Xo Dang	195,618	8,206	187,412	100.0	4.2	95.8
16	San Diu	167,659	5,839	161,820	100.0	3.5	96.5
17	Hre	142,889	8,939	133,950	100.0	6.3	93.7
18	Raglay	133,749	5,795	127,954	100.0	4.3	95.7
19	Mnong	119,254	5,272	113,982	100.0	4.4	95.6
20	Tho	81,843	3,839	78,004	100.0	4.7	95.3
21	Xtieng	91,360	1,644	89,716	100.0	1.8	98.2
22	Kho mu	84,525	2,218	82,307	100.0	2.6	97.4
23	Bru Van Kieu	88,279	5,623	82,656	100.0	6.4	93.6
24	Co Tu	70,872	6,648	64,224	100.0	9.4	90.6
25	Giay	62,977	6,727	56,250	100.0	10.7	89.3
26	Ta Oi	49,562	2,404	47,158	100.0	4.9	95.1
27	Ma	46,202	6,970	39,232	100.0	15.1	84.9
28	Gie Trieng	60,091	2,991	57,100	100.0	5.0	95.0
29	Co	39,123	474	38,649	100.1	1.2	98.8
30	Cho Ro	28,655	2,047	26,608	100.0	7.1	92.9
31	Xinh Mun	27,361	93	27,268	100.0	0.3	99.7
32	Ha Nhi	24,548	532	24,016	100.0	2.2	97.8
33	Chu Ru	21,101	543	20,558	100.0	2.6	97.4
34	Lao	16,720	317	16,403	100.0	1.9	98.1
35	La Chi	14,497	255	14,242	100.0	1.8	98.2
36	Khang	15,269	77	15,192	100.0	0.5	99.5
37	Phu La	11,665	293	11,372	100.0	2.5	97.5
38	La Hu	11,140	33	11,107	100.0	0.3	99.7
39	La Ha	9,533	20	9,513	100.0	0.2	99.8
40	Pa Then	7,648	70	7,578	100.0	0.9	99.1
41	Lu	6,509	23	6,486	100.0	0.4	99.6
42	Ngai	999	161	838	100.0	16.1	83.9
43	Chut	6,881	384	6,497	100.0	5.6	94.4
44	Lo Lo	4,314	1,571	2,743	100.0	36.4	63.6
45	Mang	4,364	65	4,299	100.0	1.5	98.5
46	Co Lao	3,063	95	2,968	100.0	3.1	96.9
47	Bo Y	2,647	709	1,938	100.0	26.8	73.2
48	Cong	2,582	75	2,507	100.0	2.9	97.1
49	Si La	810	35	775	100.1	4.3	95.7
50	Pu Peo	791	190	601	100.0	24.0	76.0
51	Ro Mam	498	30	468	100.0	6.0	94.0
52	Brau	469	7	462	100.0	1.5	98.5
53	O Du	446	20	426	100.0	4.5	95.5

Table 6: EM migration by EM groups

EM group	Intraprovincial migration (%)	Interprovincial migration (%)	No household registration (%)
Bo Y	1.38	0.07	0.53
Ba Na	2.12	0.30	2.38
Bru Van Kieu	2.63	0.47	2.89
Brau	1.44	0.29	0.74
Cong	4.36	0.21	1.33
Chut	1.23	0.37	0.66
Cham	2.17	0.24	2.33
Cho Ro	1.64	0.20	4.57
Chu Ru	2.33	0.20	1.69
Co	2.27	0.27	0.91
Co Ho	2.37	0.30	1.66
Co Lao	1.32	0.10	1.28
Co Tu	3.71	0.53	1.31
Dao	3.09	0.40	1.62
Gia Rai	2.15	0.31	3.16
Giay	2.28	0.30	1.69
Gie Trieng	2.05	0.37	0.87
Hmong	3.73	0.51	3.21
Hoa	2.37	0.30	3.59
Hre	2.91	0.39	1.42
Ha Nhi	1.62	0.25	0.92
Khmer	3.14	0.57	4.26
Kho mu	1.97	0.23	1.17
Khang	1.58	0.14	0.69
Kinh	11.42	1.72	6.13
Lu	0.81	0.11	0.69
La Chi	1.35	0.15	1.03
La Hu	0.79	0.12	27.99
La Ha	1.53	0.24	1.36
Lao	1.46	0.16	1.25
Lo Lo	3.38	0.03	0.78
Ma	2.07	0.34	1.42
Mong	2.26	0.09	0.63
Muong	1.88	0.21	1.54
Muong	2.81	0.34	1.19
Ngai	0.38	0.38	1.95
Nung	3.18	0.36	1.52
O Du	2.39	0.00	0.00
Phu La	1.83	0.30	2.32
Pu Peo	2.19	0.24	0.20
Pa Then	2.02	0.22	2.31
Raglay	2.14	0.32	1.97
Ro Mam	0.00	0.00	1.67
Si La	1.59	0.00	0.61
San Chay	2.06	0.25	1.02
San Diu	1.99	0.21	0.97
Tho	1.99	0.30	1.65

Thai	3.50	0.46	1.73
Ta Oi	2.96	0.48	1.68
Tay	4.03	0.50	1.94
Xinh Mun	1.68	0.20	3.62
Xo Dang	1.72	0.18	0.85
Xtieng	2.45	0.34	2.89
E De	2.04	0.29	2.48
Total	3.01	0.40	2.37

*Over-5-year-old population.

Table 7: Average EM household size by EM groups and administrative regions, July 1st, 2015

	Region/Province	Total	Tay	Thai	Muong	Khmer	Hoa	Nung	Mong
Total		4.4	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.2	5.6
<i>V1. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>		4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.5
1	Ha Giang	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.2		4.4	4.7	5.3
2	Cao Bang	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.4	5.0	3.8	4.0	5.4
3	Bac Kan	4.0	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.2
4	Tuyen Quang	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.2
5	Lao Cai	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.5
6	Dien Bien	5.0	3.4	4.4	3.3	4.0	5.0	3.6	5.7
7	Lai Chau	5.0	3.2	4.8	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	5.7
8	Son La	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.3		4.0	4.0	5.7
9	Yen Bai	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.9	4.1	5.8
10	Hoa Binh	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.0	3.5	4.8	5.1
11	Thai Nguyen	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.9
12	Lang Son	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.4
13	Bac Giang	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	
14	Phu Tho	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.8	6.1
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>		4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.3	4.0	4.1	3.5
15	Hanoi City	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	5.3		3.5	4.0
16	Quang Ninh	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.7		4.0	4.2	
17	Vinh Phuc	4.0	3.6	5.5	4.0		6.0	4.2	3.0
18	Ninh Binh	3.8	4.1		3.8			3.5	
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>		4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	5.5
19	Thanh Hoa	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.4
20	Nghe An	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.1	5.5
21	Ha Tinh	3.7	3.5	2.3	3.7			5.0	
22	Quang Binh	4.2			3.3	3.0			
23	Quang Tri	4.8	2.5	4.4	2.7			3.0	
24	Thua Thien Hue	4.1	3.2	5.0	5.2	4.0			
25	Quang Nam	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.0			3.9	
26	Quang Ngai	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3			4.0	4.0
27	Binh Dinh	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.0		3.0	
28	Phu Yen	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.0		3.0	3.9	5.0
29	Khanh Hoa	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	
30	Ninh Thuan	4.5	4.0	2.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	
31	Binh Thuan	4.4	4.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>		4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.4	5.7
32	Kon Tum	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	
33	Gia Lai	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.3	5.5
34	Dak Lak	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.7
35	Dak Nong	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.8
36	Lam Dong	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.3	5.1
<i>V5. Southeast</i>		4.5	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.3
37	Binh Phuoc	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
38	Tay Ninh	4.2	4.0			4.2	3.3	2.0	
39	Binh Duong	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	4.1	1.0	

40	Dong Nai	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.6	4.8	5.4
41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	4.4	4.5		3.6	3.4	4.9	4.3	
42	Ho Chi Minh City	4.6	4.9	1.0	6.3	3.7	4.6	5.0	
	V6. Mekong River Delta	4.1	3.6	6.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.0	
43	Tra Vinh	3.9	3.0			3.9	4.0		
44	Vinh Long	3.5				3.5	3.6		
45	An Giang	4.0	4.5	6.5		3.9	4.1	3.5	
46	Kien Giang	4.1	3.7		3.5	4.1	4.4	5.0	
47	Can Tho City	4.1			2.0	4.0	4.7		
48	Hau Giang	4.3				4.3	4.5		
49	Soc Trang	4.3	3.5		6.0	4.3	4.5		
50	Bac Lieu	4.5	2.5			4.5	4.7		
51	Ca Mau	4.4	4.0		4.0	4.3	4.6		

	Region/Province	Dao	Gia Rai	E De	Ba Na	San Chay	Cham	Co Ho	Xo Dang
Nation		4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.4
<i>VI. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>		4.7		3.9	4.8	4.1	4.0		3.7
1	Ha Giang	5.0				3.4			
2	Cao Bang	5.1		4.0	3.5	5.1	4.0		
3	Bac Kan	4.4				4.5			
4	Tuyen Quang	4.4		4.4		4.1			
5	Lao Cai	4.8				3.8			
6	Dien Bien	5.2		4.0		4.8			
7	Lai Chau	5.1		2.9		3.7			4.0
8	Son La	4.5		6.0		4.0	4.5		
9	Yen Bai	4.6		4.0		4.1			
10	Hoa Binh	4.5		3.7		3.8			
11	Thai Nguyen	4.1		3.0		3.9			3.8
12	Lang Son	4.6		3.5	6.0	4.1			3.5
13	Bac Giang	4.3				4.2	3.8		
14	Phu Tho	4.2				3.4			
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>		4.4				4.3		2.0	
15	Hanoi City	4.4							
16	Quang Ninh	4.5				4.3			
17	Vinh Phuc	4.2				4.2		2.0	
18	Ninh Binh								
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>		4.4	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.2
19	Thanh Hoa	4.5		4.5	3.7	3.3	5.0		
20	Nghe An	3.5		4.0	3.4		5.0	3.4	
21	Ha Tinh								
22	Quang Binh								
23	Quang Tri								
24	Thua Thien Hue				3.0				
25	Quang Nam	3.9			3.0				4.4
26	Quang Ngai				4.0			3.0	3.9
27	Binh Dinh	3.5		1.0	3.7		3.6		
28	Phu Yen	4.5	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.0		4.0
29	Khanh Hoa	4.2		4.3			3.7	4.9	
30	Ninh Thuan	4.5		6.0			4.6	4.9	
31	Binh Thuan	2.0		5.5		3.3	4.6	4.4	
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>		4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.5
32	Kon Tum	3.2	4.5	3.6	5.2	1.8	1.0		4.5
33	Gia Lai	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.7		5.6
34	Dak Lak	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.9	5.8
35	Dak Nong	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	8.0
36	Lam Dong	4.4		4.5	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.9	
<i>V5. Southeast</i>		4.7	7.0	4.3	2.5	4.1	4.4	4.2	
37	Binh Phuoc	4.3		5.3		4.1	3.9		
38	Tay Ninh						4.4		
39	Binh Duong	1.0			2.0		4.4		
40	Dong Nai	4.9	7.0	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	

41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau						3.9		
42	Ho Chi Minh City						5.3	4.0	
V6. Mekong River Delta				3.5			4.3		
43	Tra Vinh						4.6		
44	Vinh Long						4.0		
45	An Giang			3.0			4.3		
46	Kien Giang						4.3		
47	Can Tho City						2.0		
48	Hau Giang						4.7		
49	Soc Trang			4.0			3.0		
50	Bac Lieu								
51	Ca Mau								

	Region/Province	San Diu	Hre	Ragla y	Mnon g	Tho	Xtien g	Kho mu	Bru VK
Nation			3.7	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.7
VI. Northern Midland and Mountain			3.7	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.0	4.8	3.0
1	Ha Giang	3.6	3.0		5.1	1.0			
2	Cao Bang	3.7			4.0	5.0			
3	Bac Kan	3.8							
4	Tuyen Quang	4.0				3.0	4.0		
5	Lao Cai	2.6							
6	Dien Bien	3.5				3.8		4.8	
7	Lai Chau	2.5			2.8	3.4		4.9	
8	Son La	5.0				3.7		4.8	
9	Yen Bai				3.0			4.2	
10	Hoa Binh	3.0				2.5			
11	Thai Nguyen	4.2	4.0		3.8	3.6			3.0
12	Lang Son	3.7	3.0	4.5	3.4	4.0			
13	Bac Giang	4.3			5.0				
14	Phu Tho	4.4				3.7			
V2. Red River Delta						2.0			
15	Hanoi City								
16	Quang Ninh	4.0							
17	Vinh Phuc	4.0				2.0			
18	Ninh Binh								
V3. North Central and Central Coast			3.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.7
19	Thanh Hoa	2.7	5.0			3.9	4.0	4.8	
20	Nghe An					4.1		5.0	
21	Ha Tinh								
22	Quang Binh					4.2			4.2
23	Quang Tri	3.0	4.0		4.0				4.9
24	Thua Thien Hue		3.0						4.2
25	Quang Nam	4.0	4.0		4.3			3.0	3.0
26	Quang Ngai		3.7						
27	Binh Dinh		3.6			3.0			
28	Phu Yen	4.3	4.0	3.5					
29	Khanh Hoa		3.8	4.4		4.0			
30	Ninh Thuan	4.0	4.0	4.4					
31	Binh Thuan			4.2	2.0		4.0		
V4. Central Highland			3.9	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.8
32	Kon Tum	4.4	3.9	1.5		3.3			3.0
33	Gia Lai	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.9	4.6		3.0	3.3
34	Dak Lak	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	3.7	6.0	4.0	4.8
35	Dak Nong	4.2			4.9	4.0	1.0		
36	Lam Dong	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.5		
V5. Southeast			4.3		4.9	4.3	4.7		3.0
37	Binh Phuoc	4.0	4.3		4.9	4.3	4.7		3.0
38	Tay Ninh						3.9		
39	Binh Duong								
40	Dong Nai	4.6			3.0	4.3	4.0		

41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	3.6							
42	Ho Chi Minh City								
V6. Mekong River Delta									
43	Tra Vinh								
44	Vinh Long								
45	An Giang								
46	Kien Giang								
47	Can Tho City								
48	Hau Giang								
49	Soc Trang								
50	Bac Lieu								
51	Ca Mau								

	Region/Province	Co Tu	Giay	Ta Oi	Ma	Gie Trieng	Co	Cho Ro
Nation			4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2
<i>VI. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>			4.4			2.0	4.5	
1	Ha Giang		4.6					
2	Cao Bang							
3	Bac Kan							
4	Tuyen Quang		3.6					
5	Lao Cai	5.0	4.3					
6	Dien Bien		3.8					
7	Lai Chau		4.3					
8	Son La	5.0	4.0					
9	Yen Bai		4.2					
10	Hoa Binh							
11	Thai Nguyen		2.7				4.5	
12	Lang Son	4.0				2.0		
13	Bac Giang							
14	Phu Tho							
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>			3.0					
15	Hanoi City							
16	Quang Ninh		3.0					
17	Vinh Phuc							
18	Ninh Binh							
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>			4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
19	Thanh Hoa							
20	Nghe An						4.0	
21	Ha Tinh							
22	Quang Binh							
23	Quang Tri			4.6				
24	Thua Thien Hue	4.2		4.0				
25	Quang Nam	4.1				4.0	4.1	
26	Quang Ngai						4.3	
27	Binh Dinh						4.0	
28	Phu Yen							4.0
29	Khanh Hoa							
30	Ninh Thuan		4.0					
31	Binh Thuan				4.0			4.3
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>			4.1	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.6
32	Kon Tum	3.5	3.0			3.9	3.9	
33	Gia Lai	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.3		4.0
34	Dak Lak							4.8
35	Dak Nong				4.7		6.0	5.7
36	Lam Dong	4.5	4.2		4.4	4.0		4.2
<i>V5. Southeast</i>			3.5		4.1			4.2
37	Binh Phuoc		5.0		4.6			4.2
38	Tay Ninh							
39	Binh Duong							

40	Dong Nai		2.0		4.0		4.3
41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau						4.0
42	Ho Chi Minh City						
<i>V6. Mekong River Delta</i>							2.5
43	Tra Vinh						2.5
44	Vinh Long						
45	An Giang						
46	Kien Giang						
47	Can Tho City						
48	Hau Giang						
49	Soc Trang						
50	Bac Lieu						
51	Ca Mau						

	Region/Province	Xinh Mun	Ha Nhi	Chu Ru	Lao	La Chi	Khan g	Phu La	La Hu
Nation			5.0	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.7
V1. Northern Midland and Mountain			5.0		4.5	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.7
1	Ha Giang					5.0		4.9	
2	Cao Bang		4.0						
3	Bac Kan								
4	Tuyen Quang					3.7			
5	Lao Cai		5.5			5.7		4.7	
6	Dien Bien	5.0	4.4		4.3		4.8	5.1	
7	Lai Chau		5.0		5.0		4.2	4.3	4.7
8	Son La	4.6	1.0		4.2		4.7		
9	Yen Bai					4.0		3.9	
10	Hoa Binh								
11	Thai Nguyen				4.0	3.0		1.0	
12	Lang Son								
13	Bac Giang								
14	Phu Tho	4.0							
V2. Red River Delta									
15	Hanoi City								
16	Quang Ninh								
17	Vinh Phuc								
18	Ninh Binh								
V3. North Central and Central Coast				5.6	3.9				
19	Thanh Hoa								
20	Nghe An								
21	Ha Tinh				3.9				
22	Quang Binh								
23	Quang Tri								
24	Thua Thien Hue								
25	Quang Nam								
26	Quang Ngai								
27	Binh Dinh								
28	Phu Yen								
29	Khanh Hoa			4.5					
30	Ninh Thuan			5.7					
31	Binh Thuan			5.0					
V4. Central Highland				4.7	4.1	4.0			
32	Kon Tum								
33	Gia Lai			4.0					
34	Dak Lak			4.5	4.1	4.0			
35	Dak Nong								
36	Lam Dong			4.7					
V5. Southeast									
37	Binh Phuoc								
38	Tay Ninh								
39	Binh Duong								
40	Dong Nai								

41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau								
42	Ho Chi Minh City								
<i>V6. Mekong River Delta</i>									
43	Tra Vinh								
44	Vinh Long								
45	An Giang								
46	Kien Giang								
47	Can Tho City								
48	Hau Giang								
49	Soc Trang								
50	Bac Lieu								
51	Ca Mau								

	Region/Province	La Ha	Pa Then	Lu	Ngai	Chut	Lo Lo	Mang	Co Lao
Nation			5.0	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.7
<i>V1. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>			5.0	4.8	3.9	1.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
1	Ha Giang		5.0		5.3		4.5		4.9
2	Cao Bang				3.7		5.1		
3	Bac Kan				4.0	1.0			
4	Tuyen Quang		4.4		3.6		3.3		4.0
5	Lao Cai						4.0		
6	Dien Bien								
7	Lai Chau			4.8			3.3	4.9	3.0
8	Son La	4.6							
9	Yen Bai								4.0
10	Hoa Binh								3.0
11	Thai Nguyen		3.3		3.9				
12	Lang Son				2.0				
13	Bac Giang								3.0
14	Phu Tho								
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>					5.2				
15	Hanoi City								
16	Quang Ninh								
17	Vinh Phuc				5.2				
18	Ninh Binh								
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>					3.7	4.3			3.5
19	Thanh Hoa								3.5
20	Nghe An								
21	Ha Tinh					3.4			
22	Quang Binh					4.3			
23	Quang Tri								
24	Thua Thien Hue					4.6			
25	Quang Nam								
26	Quang Ngai								
27	Binh Dinh								
28	Phu Yen								
29	Khanh Hoa								
30	Ninh Thuan								
31	Binh Thuan				3.7				
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>			4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.5	3.6
32	Kon Tum								
33	Gia Lai								3.6
34	Dak Lak				4.3	3.8		2.5	3.0
35	Dak Nong		4.0	4.0	2.0				4.0
36	Lam Dong					3.8	4.0		
<i>V5. Southeast</i>					4.4	4.0		6.3	
37	Binh Phuoc				3.8			6.3	
38	Tay Ninh								
39	Binh Duong								
40	Dong Nai				5.0	4.0			

41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau								
42	Ho Chi Minh City								
<i>V6. Mekong River Delta</i>									
43	Tra Vinh								
44	Vinh Long								
45	An Giang								
46	Kien Giang								
47	Can Tho City								
48	Hau Giang								
49	Soc Trang								
50	Bac Lieu								
51	Ca Mau								

	Region/Province	Bo Y	Cong	Si La	Pu Peo	Ro Mam	Brau	O Du
Nation			4.9	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.4
<i>VI. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>			4.9	4.2	4.5			
1	Ha Giang	4.1			4.6			
2	Cao Bang							
3	Bac Kan							
4	Tuyen Quang	3.8			3.5			
5	Lao Cai	4.6						
6	Dien Bien		5.3	4.8				
7	Lai Chau		4.6	4.0				
8	Son La							
9	Yen Bai							
10	Hoa Binh							
11	Thai Nguyen							
12	Lang Son							
13	Bac Giang							
14	Phu Tho							
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>								
15	Hanoi City							
16	Quang Ninh							
17	Vinh Phuc							
18	Ninh Binh							
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>								4.4
19	Thanh Hoa							
20	Nghe An							4.4
21	Ha Tinh							
22	Quang Binh							
23	Quang Tri							
24	Thua Thien Hue							
25	Quang Nam							
26	Quang Ngai							
27	Binh Dinh							
28	Phu Yen							
29	Khanh Hoa							
30	Ninh Thuan							
31	Binh Thuan							
<i>V4. Central Highland</i>						3.8	3.4	
32	Kon Tum					3.8	3.4	
33	Gia Lai							
34	Dak Lak							
35	Dak Nong							
36	Lam Dong							
<i>V5. Southeast</i>								
37	Binh Phuoc							
38	Tay Ninh							
39	Binh Duong							
40	Dong Nai							
41	Ba Ria - Vung Tau							

42	Ho Chi Minh City							
V6. Mekong River Delta								
43	Tra Vinh							
44	Vinh Long							
45	An Giang							
46	Kien Giang							
47	Can Tho City							
48	Hau Giang							
49	Soc Trang							
50	Bac Lieu							
51	Ca Mau							

**Table 8: Proportion of poor, near-poor households of EM groups in urban and rural areas
by regions and provinces, July 1st, 2015**

	Region/Province	Total				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other	Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other	Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other
Total		100	23.1	13.6	63.3	100	7.8	5.8	86.5	100	24.6	14.4	61.0
<i>VI. Northern Midland and Mountain</i>		100	24.3	15.4	60.3	100	6.4	4.0	89.5	100	25.7	16.3	58.1
1	Ha Giang	100	26.3	16.4	57.3	100	7.4	4.9	87.7	100	27.4	17.1	55.5
2	Cao Bang	100	19.5	9.4	71.1	100	5.5	2.6	91.9	100	23.6	11.4	65.0
3	Bac Kan	100	14.7	9.6	75.7	100	5.5	3.1	91.4	100	16.1	10.6	73.3
4	Tuyen Quang	100	21.1	23.3	55.6	100	2.2	3.0	94.8	100	21.4	23.6	55.0
5	Lao Cai	100	26.9	17.0	56.0	100	21.2	14.8	64.0	100	27.2	17.2	55.6
6	Dien Bien	100	40.0	11.0	48.9	100	11.4	4.3	84.3	100	41.3	11.3	47.4
7	Lai Chau	100	26.5	9.3	64.1	100	10.8	5.1	84.1	100	28.1	9.8	62.2
8	Son La	100	28.0	13.9	58.1	100	8.7	5.5	85.8	100	28.8	14.3	56.9
9	Yen Bai	100	33.7	13.0	53.4	100	11.9	5.7	82.4	100	34.4	13.2	52.4
10	Hoa Binh	100	19.7	23.0	57.3	100	3.5	3.3	93.2	100	20.2	23.7	56.1
11	Thai Nguyen	100	17.3	21.1	61.6	100	5.4	7.8	86.8	100	17.9	21.7	60.4
12	Lang Son	100	16.9	12.4	70.7	100	2.1	2.2	95.7	100	19.4	14.1	66.5
13	Bac Giang	100	27.9	15.9	56.2					100	27.9	15.9	56.2
14	Phu Tho	100	23.0	22.2	54.8	100	7.4	6.2	86.4	100	23.3	22.6	54.1
<i>V2. Red River Delta</i>		100	9.1	11.6	79.2	100	1.3	1.2	97.5	100	9.4	12.0	78.6
15	Hanoi City	100	8.2	8.6	83.2					100	8.2	8.6	83.2
16	Quang Ninh	100	10.4	12.1	77.5	100	1.3	1.2	97.5	100	11.0	12.8	76.2
17	Vinh Phuc	100	7.2	14.3	78.5					100	7.2	14.3	78.5
18	Ninh Binh	100	8.2	10.4	81.4					100	8.2	10.4	81.4
<i>V3. North Central and Central Coast</i>		100	32.2	15.8	52.0	100	25.3	13.1	61.7	100	32.4	15.9	51.7
19	Thanh Hoa	100	23.0	16.7	60.3	100	12.7	7.2	80.1	100	23.1	16.8	60.1
20	Nghe An	100	39.9	19.2	40.9	100	3.8	4.0	92.2	100	40.3	19.4	40.2
21	Ha Tinh	100	21.5	6.4	72.0					100	21.5	6.4	72.0
22	Quang Binh	100	72.2	16.2	11.6	100	68.7	31.3	-	100	72.3	15.9	11.8
23	Quang Tri	100	35.4	13.7	50.9	100	29.9	7.9	62.3	100	35.7	14.1	50.2
24	Thua Thien Hue	100	13.1	11.9	75.0	100	6.8	6.2	86.9	100	13.3	12.2	74.5
25	Quang Nam	100	62.9	9.8	27.3	100	47.8	6.6	45.6	100	63.9	10.0	26.1
26	Quang Ngai	100	37.9	13.7	48.4	100	36.3	11.3	52.5	100	37.9	13.8	48.2
27	Binh Dinh	100	60.5	15.6	23.9	100	64.5	20.2	15.3	100	60.0	15.1	24.9
28	Phu Yen	100	41.2	12.6	46.2	100	34.1	26.1	39.8	100	41.5	12.1	46.4

2													
9	Khanh Hoa	100	19.3	25.8	54.9	100	32.3	29.4	38.3	100	18.5	25.6	56.0
3													
0	Ninh Thuan	100	17.5	13.3	69.1	100	6.2	24.7	69.1	100	18.2	12.7	69.1
3													
1	Binh Thuan	100	10.1	7.7	82.2	100	8.2	11.3	80.5	100	10.2	7.4	82.4
V4. Central Highland		100	21.8	10.6	67.6	100	11.7	9.4	79.0	100	22.7	10.7	66.6
3													
2	Kon Tum	100	27.1	10.2	62.7	100	23.5	9.8	66.7	100	27.4	10.2	62.4
3													
3	Gia Lai	100	27.6	12.7	59.7	100	15.4	13.2	71.4	100	28.6	12.6	58.7
3													
4	Dak Lak	100	19.2	10.4	70.5	100	8.0	7.3	84.7	100	19.9	10.6	69.6
3													
5	Dak Nong	100	27.9	10.9	61.2	100	21.9	26.1	52.0	100	28.0	10.5	61.5
3													
6	Lam Dong	100	6.6	6.9	86.5	100	3.5	5.1	91.4	100	7.1	7.3	85.6
V5. Southeast		100	3.3	2.1	94.5	100	0.3	0.1	99.7	100	5.7	3.8	90.5
3													
7	Binh Phuoc	100	8.6	5.7	85.8	100	11.3	2.7	86.0	100	8.5	5.7	85.8
3													
8	Tay Ninh	100	3.3	2.3	94.4	100	1.4	-	98.6	100	3.4	2.4	94.3
3													
9	Binh Duong	100	0.0	0.0	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100.0
4													
0	Dong Nai	100	2.4	1.2	96.4	100	3.8	1.0	95.2	100	2.3	1.3	96.5
4													
1	Ba Ria - Vung Tau	100	1.7	1.6	96.8	100	2.9	3.3	93.8	100	1.5	1.3	97.2
4													
2	Ho Chi Minh City	100	0.0	0.0	100	100	0.0	0.0	100				
V6. Mekong River Delta		100	14.0	9.9	76.1	100	10.5	10.5	79.0	100	14.8	9.7	75.4
4													
3	Tra Vinh	100	17.5	10.5	72.0	100	3.9	7.5	88.6	100	18.7	10.7	70.6
4													
4	Vinh Long	100	17.8	11.2	71.0	100	6.9	10.5	82.5	100	18.5	11.2	70.3
4													
5	An Giang	100	12.7	5.4	81.9	100	9.0	7.2	83.8	100	13.0	5.2	81.7
4													
6	Kien Giang	100	5.1	5.5	89.4	100	3.4	3.9	92.7	100	5.4	5.7	88.8
4													
7	Can Tho City	100	12.3	13.4	74.3	100	9.8	13.0	77.2	100	16.7	14.3	69.0
4													
8	Hau Giang	100	21.1	11.4	67.5	100	11.1	13.3	75.6	100	23.2	11.0	65.7
4													
9	Soc Trang	100	15.7	12.6	71.6	100	14.4	13.2	72.4	100	16.3	12.3	71.3
5													
0	Bac Lieu	100	7.1	5.5	87.4	100	4.7	5.3	90.0	100	8.0	5.5	86.5
5													
1	Ca Mau	100	14.4	7.2	78.3	100	0.3	1.8	97.8	100	18.9	9.0	72.1

Table 9: Proportion of EM poor, near-poor households, by EM groups in 2015*Unit: %*

	EM group	Total				Urban				Rural			
		Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other	Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other	Total	Poor	Near-poor	Other
Total		100.0	23.1	13.6	63.3	100.0	7.8	5.8	86.5	100.0	24.6	14.4	61.0
1	Tay	100.0	13.9	13.4	72.7	100.0	2.5	2.7	94.8	100.0	15.5	14.9	69.6
2	Thai	100.0	27.4	15.4	57.2	100.0	9.3	5.4	85.3	100.0	28.4	15.9	55.7
3	Muong	100.0	18.6	19.7	61.6	100.0	5.6	4.4	90.0	100.0	18.9	20.1	61.0
4	Khmer	100.0	14.8	10.3	74.9	100.0	12.5	12.2	75.3	100.0	15.2	10.0	74.8
5	Hoa	100.0	3.0	2.4	94.6	100.0	0.8	0.9	98.4	100.0	6.6	4.9	88.6
6	Nung	100.0	18.1	13.4	68.5	100.0	5.1	4.0	90.8	100.0	19.6	14.5	65.9
7	Mong	100.0	45.7	13.4	40.9	100.0	34.8	9.7	55.5	100.0	46.0	13.4	40.6
8	Dao	100.0	29.6	16.6	53.8	100.0	13.0	8.6	78.4	100.0	30.0	16.8	53.2
9	Gia Rai	100.0	24.3	12.2	63.4	100.0	12.4	11.6	76.0	100.0	25.5	12.3	62.2
10	E De	100.0	16.8	9.9	73.2	100.0	9.4	7.9	82.7	100.0	17.5	10.1	72.3
11	Ba Na	100.0	36.3	12.9	50.8	100.0	24.1	15.7	60.2	100.0	37.6	12.7	49.8
12	San Chay	100.0	20.0	18.7	61.3	100.0	3.4	1.1	95.5	100.0	20.1	18.9	61.0
13	Cham	100.0	14.5	8.5	77.0	100.0	14.6	18.0	67.4	100.0	14.5	7.5	78.0
14	Co Ho	100.0	8.8	8.5	82.6	100.0	4.9	8.7	86.4	100.0	9.3	8.5	82.2
15	Xo Dang	100.0	44.6	11.4	44.1	100.0	38.8	8.4	52.8	100.0	44.8	11.5	43.7
16	San Diu	100.0	8.5	11.0	80.5	100.0	4.8	7.1	88.2	100.0	8.7	11.1	80.2
17	Hre	100.0	33.8	12.5	53.7	100.0	41.0	11.7	47.3	100.0	33.4	12.5	54.0
18	Raglay	100.0	24.1	20.5	55.4	100.0	27.7	28.6	43.6	100.0	24.0	20.2	55.9
19	Mnong	100.0	33.6	13.3	53.1	100.0	18.5	19.7	61.8	100.0	34.2	13.0	52.7
20	Tho	100.0	21.8	18.3	60.0	100.0	4.5	4.5	91.0	100.0	22.7	19.0	58.4
21	Xtieng	100.0	11.9	7.4	80.7	100.0	16.1	4.5	79.4	100.0	11.8	7.5	80.7
22	Kho mu	100.0	59.4	13.5	27.1	100.0	26.1	6.0	67.8	100.0	60.1	13.7	26.3
23	Bru Van Kieu	100.0	42.5	13.9	43.7	100.0	34.1	9.8	56.1	100.0	42.9	14.1	43.0
24	Co Tu	100.0	42.0	7.8	50.1	100.0	50.5	6.0	43.5	100.0	41.2	8.0	50.8
25	Giay	100.0	12.8	12.0	75.2	100.0	6.3	4.7	89.1	100.0	13.7	12.9	73.4
26	Ta Oi	100.0	20.5	12.9	66.6	100.0	7.2	7.2	85.5	100.0	21.1	13.1	65.8
27	Ma	100.0	15.5	6.9	77.6	100.0	6.9	3.3	89.8	100.0	16.8	7.5	75.6
28	Gie Trieng	100.0	39.7	10.9	49.3	100.0	25.4	6.8	67.7	100.0	40.3	11.1	48.6
29	Co	100.0	65.7	18.0	16.3	100.0	57.1	2.0	40.8	100.0	65.8	18.0	16.2
30	Cho Ro	100.0	8.7	5.0	86.3	100.0	6.3	7.0	86.7	100.0	8.8	4.9	86.3
31	Xinh Mun	100.0	52.4	7.8	39.9	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	52.4	7.8	39.8
32	Ha Nhi	100.0	35.2	9.5	55.3	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	36.2	9.7	54.1
33	Chu Ru	100.0	4.6	7.1	88.3	100.0	1.4	2.7	95.9	100.0	4.6	7.2	88.2
34	Lao	100.0	25.2	10.6	64.2	100.0	2.2	-	97.8	100.0	25.5	10.7	63.8
35	La Chi	100.0	29.7	25.9	44.4	100.0	-	1.8	98.2	100.0	30.3	26.4	43.3
36	Khang	100.0	46.1	13.7	40.2	100.0	-	20.0	80.0	100.0	46.2	13.7	40.2
37	Phu La	100.0	41.1	22.1	36.8	100.0	19.6	13.0	67.4	100.0	41.6	22.3	36.2
38	La Hu	100.0	83.9	2.9	13.2	100.0	18.2	-	81.8	100.0	84.2	2.9	12.9
39	La Ha	100.0	47.7	11.5	40.8					100.0	47.7	11.5	40.8
40	Pa Then	100.0	26.8	17.5	55.7	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	27.0	17.6	55.5
41	Lu	100.0	18.4	5.0	76.5	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	18.4	5.0	76.5
42	Ngai	100.0	5.5	5.5	89.0	100.0	3.7	-	96.3	100.0	5.9	6.6	87.5
43	Chut	100.0	75.3	14.1	10.6					100.0	75.3	14.1	10.6

44	Lo Lo	100.0	39.8	9.0	51.2	100.0	46.9	5.6	47.5	100.0	35.9	10.9	53.2
45	Mang	100.0	79.5	4.3	16.2	100.0	20.0	-	80.0	100.0	80.2	4.4	15.4
46	Co Lao	100.0	34.9	15.9	49.2	100.0	28.6	-	71.4	100.0	35.0	16.0	49.0
47	Bo Y	100.0	19.9	24.5	55.6	100.0	30.7	23.5	45.8	100.0	16.2	24.9	58.9
48	Cong	100.0	36.2	16.3	47.5	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	38.2	17.3	44.5
49	Si La	100.0	39.8	16.7	43.5	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	43.0	18.0	39.0
50	Pu Peo	100.0	23.1	11.8	65.1	100.0	23.7	2.6	73.7	100.0	22.9	14.5	62.6
51	Ro Mam	100.0	28.7	13.0	58.3					100.0	28.7	13.0	58.3
52	Brau	100.0	10.2	3.9	85.9					100.0	10.2	3.9	85.9
53	O Du	100.0	66.3	-	33.7					100.0	66.3	-	33.7

Table 10: Population structure by age groups and gender, August 1st, 2015*Unit: %*

Age group	Total	Male	Female
51 surveyed provinces	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	10.4	10.7	10.1
5-9	9.8	10.0	9.7
10-14	9.1	9.3	8.9
15-17	5.3	5.4	5.1
18-19	3.5	3.7	3.4
20-24	9.5	9.9	9.0
25-29	9.3	9.8	8.8
30-34	8.0	8.3	7.8
35-39	6.9	7.0	6.8
40-44	5.9	5.9	5.9
45-49	5.5	5.4	5.6
50-54	5.1	4.9	5.3
55-59	3.7	3.4	4.1
60-64	2.4	2.1	2.7
65-69	1.7	1.4	2.0
70-74	1.3	1.0	1.5
75-79	1.0	0.8	1.3
80+	1.5	1.0	1.9

Table 11: Average housing area per capita by EM group

EM group	Average housing area per capita	EM group	Average housing area per capita
Bo Y	22.5944	La Hu	7.84243
Ba Na	11.1493	La Ha	14.9388
Bru Van Kieu	10.1293	Lao	16.5572
Brau	17.3229	Lo Lo	21.5092
Cong	14.3727	Ma	14.2889
Chut	13.9525	Mong	12.628
Cham	15.0766	Mnong	13.9139
Cho Ro	14.3169	Muong	16.7306
Chu Ru	13.4165	Ngai	23.9189
Co	13.2459	Nung	20.4886
Co Ho	12.5003	O Đu	14.1845
Co Lao	15.2025	Phu La	15.7427
Co Tu	15.4609	Pu Peo	19.0391
Dao	17.01	Pa Then	14.5773
Gia Rai	12.9809	Raglay	10.5421
Giay	20.221	Ro Mam	16.1815
Gie Trieng	15.355	Si La	13.4374
Hmong	13.9039	San Chay	18.785
Hoa	26.651	San Diu	19.4137
Hre	15.4068	Tho	17.0644
Ha Nhi	13.4416	Thai	17.4186
Khmer	19.6853	Ta Oi	12.4239
Kho mu	12.8744	Tay	22.7812
Khang	14.6065	Xinh Mun	12.0201
Kinh	20.3821	Xo Dang	11.6904
Lu	15.732	Xtieng	14.8012
La Chi	16.7769	E Đe	13.9696
Total	16.9351		

Table 12a: Proportion of permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary house of EM groups

Unit: %

No	EM group	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	No	EM group	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Total (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)		100.0	46.7	43.7	9.6	27	Ma	100.0	3.2	85.7	11.1
Total (census 2015)		100.0	14.5	70.2	15.3	28	Gie Trieng	100.0	5.2	85.0	9.8
1	Tay	100.0	18.6	68.7	12.7	29	Co	100.0	2.1	71.9	26.0
2	Thai	100.0	10.0	75.7	14.3	30	Cho Ro	100.0	5.1	85.8	9.1
3	Muong	100.0	24.3	65.4	10.3	31	Xinh Mun	100.0	1.8	63.3	34.9
4	Khmer	100.0	7.5	54.2	38.3	32	Ha Nhi	100.0	4.2	83.3	12.5
5	Hoa	100.0	46.0	49.6	4.4	33	Chu Ru	100.0	14.7	77.7	7.6
6	Nung	100.0	13.1	78.7	8.2	34	Lao	100.0	8.0	75.3	16.7
7	Mong	100.0	4.5	81.4	14.1	35	La Chi	100.0	5.1	82.9	12.0
8	Dao	100.0	10.4	74.3	15.3	36	Khang	100.0	2.4	81.1	16.5
9	Gia Rai	100.0	6.3	79.0	14.7	37	Phu La	100.0	11.4	66.6	22.0
10	E De	100.0	8.8	72.2	19.0	38	La Hu	100.0	0.4	63.4	36.2
11	Ba Na	100.0	3.7	84.4	11.9	39	La Ha	100.0	2.9	84.4	12.7
12	San Chay	100.0	23.8	54.0	22.2	40	Pa Then	100.0	9.0	67.9	23.1
13	Cham	100.0	9.8	83.4	6.8	41	Lu	100.0	10.4	85.2	4.4
14	Co Ho	100.0	11.0	79.7	9.3	42	Ngai	100.0	38.7	57.7	3.6
15	Xo Dang	100.0	2.8	80.9	16.3	43	Chut	100.0	1.8	59.5	38.7
16	San Diu	100.0	24.6	72.6	2.8	44	Lo Lo	100.0	10.4	73.3	16.3
17	Hre	100.0	10.5	78.7	10.8	45	Mang	100.0	0.6	51.8	47.6
18	Raglay	100.0	1.4	86.4	12.2	46	Co Lao	100.0	5.7	82.1	12.2
19	Mnong	100.0	6.7	73.5	19.8	47	Bo Y	100.0	18.1	75.3	6.6
20	Tho	100.0	19.1	74.2	6.7	48	Cong	100.0	2.7	88.9	8.4
21	Xtieng	100.0	5.2	74.2	20.6	49	Si La	100.0	0.6	95.1	4.3
22	Kho mu	100.0	2.6	60.1	37.3	50	Pu Peo	100.0	20.9	78.3	0.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	100.0	4.8	67.5	27.7	51	Ro Mam	100.0	5.9	86.1	8.0
24	Co Tu	100.0	4.8	84.1	11.1	52	Brau	100.0	2.4	77.6	20.0
25	Giay	100.0	14.3	81.1	4.6	53	O Du	100.0	0.0	89.9	10.1
26	Ta Oi	100.0	5.0	74.6	20.4						

Table 16b: Number of EM households by house ownership status and tenancy

No	EM group	Number of EM households living in						No	EM group	Number of EM households living in					
		Total	Their own house	Parents'/ Children's house	Relative's house	Rentals	Other places			Total	Their own house	Parents'/ Children's house	Relative's house	Rentals	Other places
Total (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)								27	Ma	10,541	9,972	467	96	6	-
Total (census 2015)		3,070,280	2,829,083	93,197	12,104	21,182	1,723	28	Gie Trieng	15,139	13,537	1,467	106	20	9
1	Tay	461,521	427,875	9,058	1,388	4,416	699	29	Co	9,253	8,832	363	58	-	-
2	Thai	405,089	382,778	4,887	1,165	2,667	271	30	Cho Ro	6,785	6,536	188	50	8	3
3	Muong	347,447	326,776	7,358	1,090	414	38	31	Xinh Mun	5,917	5,854	58	5	-	-
4	Khmer	323,451	295,055	7,046	1,600	9,798	153	32	Ha Nhi	4,928	4,871	42	9	4	2
5	Hoa	187,639	146,711	27,342	2,466	2,221	119	33	Chu Ru	4,476	4,304	159	13	-	-
6	Nung	249,668	234,091	6,705	565	799	117	34	Lao	3,717	3,674	23	14	-	6
7	Mong	231,067	221,535	3,177	447	137	100	35	La Chi	2,865	2,806	49	-	5	5
8	Dao	185,455	175,787	2,750	359	75	26	36	Khang	3,239	3,219	19	1	-	-
9	Gia Rai	101,314	93,941	1,978	298	70	35	37	Phu La	2,522	2,470	45	7	-	-
10	E De	80,422	71,008	4,168	405	92	19	38	La Hu	2,377	2,353	15	8	-	1
11	Ba Na	58,860	53,428	1,069	211	8	11	39	La Ha	2,081	2,052	27	2	-	-
12	San Chay	48,876	45,099	650	45	25	9	40	Pa Then	1,544	1,504	31	-	7	2
13	Cham	40,553	33,458	3,878	345	205	12	41	Lu	1,343	1,312	30	-	-	1
14	Co Ho	39,001	37,301	993	162	39	5	42	Ngai	252	249	3	-	-	-
15	Xo Dang	47,418	41,928	2,099	185	3	5	43	Chut	1,612	1,586	16	8	2	-
16	San Diu	42,640	39,835	866	127	31	10	44	Lo Lo	893	878	11	-	4	-
17	Hre	40,579	37,946	805	79	10	19	45	Mang	882	838	35	8	-	1
18	Raglay	31,821	27,830	2,372	323	16	8	46	Co Lao	647	625	22	-	-	-
19	Mnong	26,173	22,784	1,957	217	6	5	47	Bo Y	608	596	8	1	2	1
20	Tho	20,995	19,628	196	50	62	8	48	Cong	529	522	7	-	-	-
21	Xtieng	19,743	18,422	738	185	10	2	49	Si La	195	191	3	-	1	-
22	Kho mu	17,747	17,156	211	23	12	-	50	Pu Peo	176	169	4	-	3	-
23	Bru Van Kieu	18,940	18,040	552	85	21	4	51	Ro Mam	132	106	26	-	-	-
24	Co Tu	17,460	15,417	1,525	185	20	44	52	Brau	138	131	6	-	1	-
25	Giay	14,611	14,093	261	40	11	4	53	O Du	101	101	-	-	-	-
26	Ta Oi	11,790	11,161	556	59	14	-								

No	EM group	Households without housing	Others	Rate of household living in their own house (%)	The rate of Households living in rental houses (%)	No EM group	Households without housing	Others	Rate of household living in their own house (%)	The rate of Households living in rental houses (%)	
Total (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)											
				90.8	8.7	27	Ma	-	-	94.4	0.1
Total (census 2015)											
		588		95.7	0.7	28	Gie Trieng	-	10	89.3	0.1
1	Tay	18	39	96.5	1.0	29	Co	-	2	95.2	0.0
2	Thai	7	48	97.7	0.7	30	Cho Ro	-	-	95.9	0.1
3	Muong	29	102	97.3	0.1	31	Xinh Mun	-	-	98.4	0.0
4	Khmer	33	24	94.1	3.1	32	Ha Nhi	-	3	98.2	0.1
5	Hoa	53	56	82.0	1.2	33	Chu Ru	-	-	95.5	0.0
6	Nung	-	40	96.6	0.3	34	Lao	-	-	97.9	0.0
7	Mong	7	8	98.3	0.1	35	La Chi	1	-	96.7	0.2
8	Dao	9	17	98.2	0.0	36	Khang	-	-	98.3	0.0
9	Gia Rai	-	21	97.5	0.1	37	Phu La	-	-	96.5	0.0
10	E De	-	27	93.8	0.1	38	La Hu	2	-	97.4	0.0
11	Ba Na	-	55	97.6	0.0	39	La Ha	-	-	96.8	0.0
12	San Chay	7	13	98.4	0.1	40	Pa Then	-	-	94.9	0.4
13	Cham	-	4	88.3	0.5	41	Lu	-	1	94.8	0.0
14	Co Ho	-	31	96.9	0.1	42	Ngai	-	-	84.7	0.0
15	Xo Dang	-	24	94.8	0.0	43	Chut	-	-	95.8	0.1
16	San Diu	-	9	97.4	0.1	44	Lo Lo	-	-	93.7	0.4
17	Hre	-	22	97.6	0.0	45	Mang	-	-	90.4	0.0
18	Raglay	8	4	91.0	0.1	46	Co Lao	-	-	90.2	0.0
19	Mnong	-	3	91.2	0.0	47	Bo Y	-	-	91.0	0.3
20	Tho	-	11	98.3	0.3	48	Cong	-	-	90.5	0.0
21	Xtieng	13	4	95.0	0.1	49	Si La	-	-	78.3	0.4
22	Kho mu	-	-	98.5	0.1	50	Pu Peo	-	-	74.8	1.3
23	Bru Van Kieu	-	7	96.3	0.1	51	Ro Mam	-	-	57.9	0.0
24	Co Tu	-	-	89.6	0.1	52	Brau	-	-	68.9	0.5
25	Giay	-	3	97.6	0.1	53	O Du	-	-	65.6	0.0
26	Ta Oi	-	-	94.5	0.1						

Table 17: Agricultural land status and use by EM groups

EM group	Average agricultural land per household (m²)	% of household lacking in agricultural land
Bo Y	9433.8	61.9
Ba Na	11444.9	81.4
Bru Van Kieu	7715.2	85.8
Brau	15376.0	68.8
Cong	6698.3	49.7
Chut	2323.3	79.1
Cham	4942.7	76.6
Cho Ro	3540.8	73.6
Chu Ru	10533.2	70.1
Co	5492.5	83.9
Co Ho	9892.4	83.5
Co Lao	5988.9	72.0
Co Tu	7673.8	83.9
Dao	7307.9	70.8
Gia Rai	12475.9	81.5
Giay	5123.1	63.1
Gie Trieng	10769.2	75.5
Hmong	10677.0	66.0
Hoa	4836.6	30.7
Hre	3087.1	81.4
Ha Nhi	7711.4	59.9
Khmer	4724.2	72.7
Kho mu	9248.8	64.9
Khang	13574.2	55.7
Kinh	3519.9	62.0
Lu	5616.3	85.6
La Chi	5796.7	62.3
La Hu	5432.8	60.5
La Ha	15100.5	45.5
Lao	9341.6	67.1
Lo Lo	6502.0	69.3
Ma	12300.5	84.6
Mong	4229.0	59.3
Mnong	13772.9	79.5
Muong	5066.8	66.7
Ngai	4502.5	43.2
Nung	7358.3	61.5
O Đu	10398.9	71.9
Phu La	8260.2	59.7
Pu Peo	3357.0	46.2
Pa Then	4421.7	59.7
Raglay	8805.3	78.9
Ro Mam	20097.0	93.1
Si La	5889.0	49.7
San Chay	3964.1	70.7
San Diu	2417.4	57.2

Tho	6479.0	78.0
Thai	6257.4	69.7
Ta Oi	7067.5	78.3
Tay	5012.2	58.7
Xinh Mun	18531.8	30.2
Xo Dang	9600.6	74.3
Xtieng	12692.6	81.0
E Đe	11020.2	81.3
Total	7268.0	68.5

Table 18: Mortality rate and average life expectancy of EM groups, August 1st, 2015

No.	Name	Crude death rate (Deaths/ 1000 people)	Mortality rate of children under 1 year old	Mortality rate of children under 5 years old	Average life expectancy (Year)			No.	Name	Crude death rate (Deaths/ 1000 people)	Mortality rate of children under 1 year old	Mortality rate of children under 5 years old	Average life expectancy (Year)		
					Average	Male	Female						Average	Male	Female
	Total (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)	6.85	14.94	22.44	73.23	70.64	75.98	27	Ma	7.22	23.01	34.93	70.45	67.67	73.40
	Total (census 2015)	7.28	18.01	27.12	72.10	69.45	74.90	28	Gie Trieng	6.76	25.40	38.67	69.70	66.88	72.68
1	Tay	7.90	18.27	27.52	72.01	69.35	74.82	29	Co	8.51	28.29	43.25	68.83	65.94	71.89
2	Thai	6.71	16.86	25.36	72.51	69.90	75.29	30	Cho Ro	7.21	12.93	19.39	74.01	71.47	76.70
3	Muong	8.20	17.26	25.96	72.37	69.74	75.15	31	Xinh Mun	6.70	24.66	37.50	69.93	67.12	72.91
4	Khmer	6.69	15.94	23.97	72.86	70.25	75.62	32	Ha Nhi	7.04	22.88	34.72	70.49	67.71	73.44
5	Hoa*	6.80	5.94					33	Chu Ru	6.71	17.64	26.54	72.22	69.60	75.01
6	Nung	8.91	17.95	27.02	72.12	69.48	74.92	34	Lao	7.58	20.65	31.22	71.20	68.45	74.11
7	Mong	7.04	27.77	42.43	68.97	66.09	72.03	35	La Chi	6.71	20.94	31.67	71.11	68.35	74.03
8	Dao	6.66	16.87	25.37	72.51	69.89	75.29	36	Khang	9.38	25.46	38.75	69.68	66.86	72.67
9	Gia Rai	6.19	19.96	30.15	71.43	68.70	74.32	37	Phu La	8.39	21.32	32.27	70.99	68.23	73.91
10	E De	7.01	16.91	25.44	72.50	69.88	75.27	38	La Hu	10.07	53.90	87.11	62.24	59.19	65.48
11	Ba Na	6.20	16.96	25.51	72.48	69.86	75.26	39	La Ha	7.96	25.74	39.20	69.59	66.77	72.58
12	San Chay	6.42	16.98	25.55	72.47	69.85	75.25	40	Pa Then	6.57	20.13	30.42	71.37	68.63	74.27
13	Cham	6.23	17.15	25.81	72.40	69.78	75.18	41	Lu	6.80	48.12	76.85	63.67	60.66	66.85
14	Co Ho	7.16	17.57	26.44	72.25	69.62	75.04	42	Ngai*	4.62	-				
15	Xo Dang	8.01	22.86	34.68	70.50	67.72	73.45	43	Chut	7.91	28.12	42.99	63.87	60.99	66.93
16	San Diu	6.48	14.98	22.50	73.22	70.62	75.97	44	Lo Lo	7.01	23.11	35.08	70.42	67.63	73.37
17	Hre	6.62	26.62	40.59	69.32	66.48	72.34	45	Mang	10.22	45.29	71.82	64.37	61.38	67.53
18	Raglay	8.56	25.12	38.23	69.78	66.97	72.77	46	Co Lao	9.04	40.41	63.36	65.61	62.69	68.71
19	Mnong	7.44	25.38	38.63	69.70	66.89	72.69	47	Bo Y	6.52	19.11	28.83	71.72	69.02	74.57
20	Tho	7.07	18.12	27.29	72.06	69.41	74.87	48	Cong	6.92	27.67	42.26	69.01	66.13	72.05
21	Xtieng	8.04	25.24	38.41	69.75	66.93	72.73	49	Si La	8.56	42.07	66.25	65.19	62.24	68.31
22	Kho mu	7.26	26.89	41.03	69.24	66.39	72.26	50	Pu Peo	7.52	19.28	29.10	71.66	68.96	74.52
23	Bru Van Kieu	7.68	27.13	41.41	69.17	66.31	72.20	51	Ro Mam	7.74	40.59	63.68	65.57	62.64	68.67
24	Co Tu	7.27	27.97	42.74	68.91	66.03	71.97	52	Brau	6.85	24.30	36.94	70.05	67.24	73.02
25	Giay	6.70	17.19	25.86	72.39	69.77	75.17	53	O Du	8.09	24.00	36.48	70.14	67.34	73.10
26	Ta Oi	7.34	27.87	42.59	68.94	66.06	72.00								

* Not enough observations for estimation

Table 19: Number of EM people in the age group 12 years and older who have previously been married, by EM group and consanguineous marriages in 2014

No.	Name	Total of EM people over 12 years old has ever been married	Classification			Rate of consanguineous marriages (%)
			Consanguineous marriages	Non-consanguineous marriages	Others	
Total		7,318,337	47,224	7,192,611	78,502	6.5
1	Tay	1,069,937	1,837	1,053,382	14,718	1.7
2	Thai	1,006,710	4,240	991,623	10,847	4.3
3	Muong	819,294	1,391	805,852	12,051	1.7
4	Khmer	741,166	11,736	724,273	5,157	15.9
5	Hoa	395,992	487	393,271	2,234	1.2
6	Nung	583,632	1,835	574,393	7,404	3.2
7	Mong	591,292	6,631	575,112	9,549	11.4
8	Dao	470,906	1,656	463,594	5,656	3.6
9	Gia Rai	230,198	2,082	227,714	402	9.1
10	E De	182,168	2,092	179,739	337	11.5
11	Ba Na	125,136	451	124,388	297	3.6
12	San Chay	105,178	221	103,951	1,006	2.1
13	Cham	82,431	1,282	80,648	501	15.6
14	Co Ho	90,194	1,595	87,952	647	17.8
15	Xo Dang	85,360	345	84,768	247	4.0
16	San Diu	90,817	102	89,651	1,064	1.1
17	Hre	83,925	298	82,252	1,375	3.6
18	Raglay	64,413	244	63,842	327	3.8
19	Mnong	53,318	2,134	51,005	179	40.2
20	Tho	42,862	31	41,977	854	0.7
21	Xtieng	44,285	1,620	42,487	178	36.7
22	Kho mu	41,782	1,029	40,228	525	25.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	39,700	564	38,844	292	14.3
24	Co Tu	36,636	1,008	35,363	265	27.7
25	Giay	34,301	72	33,612	617	2.1
26	Ta Oi	24,716	250	24,338	128	10.2
27	Ma	22,703	994	21,538	171	44.1

28	Gie Trieng	29,840	99	29,521	220	3.4
29	Co	17,911	98	17,569	244	5.5
30	Cho Ro	13,615	13	13,553	49	0.9
31	Xinh Mun	14,234	96	14,118	20	6.7
32	Ha Nhi	11,528	25	11,366	137	2.2
33	Chu Ru	10,219	116	10,067	36	11.3
34	Lao	9,235	44	9,178	13	4.8
35	La Chi	8,181	80	7,896	205	10.1
36	Khang	8,041	128	7,891	22	16.0
37	Phu La	6,106	30	5,975	101	5.0
38	La Hu	4,759	42	4,675	42	8.8
39	La Ha	5,021	38	4,977	6	7.6
40	Pa Then	4,220	11	4,107	102	2.8
41	Lu	3,719	10	3,707	2	2.8
42	Ngai	433	0	433	0	0.0
43	Chut	2,832	47	2,750	35	16.8
44	Lo Lo	2,184	17	2,028	139	8.3
45	Mang	1,814	78	1,717	19	43.6
46	Co Lao	1,372	9	1,339	24	7.0
47	Bo Y	1,335	12	1,283	40	9.1
48	Cong	1,294	4	1,279	11	3.4
49	Si La	379	0	377	2	0.0
50	Pu Peo	327	0	323	4	0.0
51	Ro Mam	244	0	244	0	0.0
52	Brau	248	0	247	1	0.0
53	O Du	194	0	194	0	0.0

Table 20: Number and proportion of EM people married in 2014, by under-aged marriage and ethnicity

No.	Ethnicity	Total EM people married in 2014	Classification		Under-aged marriages (%)	Average age of marriages
			Under-aged marriages	Not under-aged marriage		
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)						24.9
53 EMs survey 2015		210,197	55,894	154,303	26.6	21.0
1	Tay	27,808	3,005	24,803	10.8	21.7
2	Thai	28,820	8,384	20,436	29.1	20.3
3	Muong	20,797	2,835	17,962	13.6	21.6
4	Khmer	18,137	2,995	15,142	16.5	21.6
5	Hoa	7,354	195	7,159	2.7	24.5
6	Nung	15,592	2,348	13,244	15.1	21.1
7	Mong	24,251	14,467	9,784	59.7	18.9
8	Dao	14,106	5,331	8,775	37.8	19.5
9	Gia Rai	8,008	3,365	4,643	42.0	20.2
10	E De	6,735	1,904	4,831	28.3	20.8
11	Ba Na	4,265	1,594	2,671	37.4	20.7
12	San Chay	2,783	462	2,321	16.6	21.1
13	Cham	2,193	356	1,837	16.2	21.2
14	Co Ho	3,405	793	2,612	23.3	21.0
15	Xo Dang	2,403	638	1,765	26.6	20.8
16	San Diu	2,185	369	1,816	16.9	20.7
17	Hre	2,055	646	1,409	31.4	20.3
18	Raglay	2,372	908	1,464	38.3	20.2
19	Mnong	2,083	470	1,613	22.6	21.0
20	Tho	1,175	169	1,006	14.4	21.7
21	Xtieng	1,460	549	911	37.6	20.9
22	Kho mu	1,361	603	758	44.3	19.3
23	Bru Van Kieu	1,373	534	839	38.9	20.4
24	Co Tu	1,492	473	1,019	31.7	20.4
25	Giay	1,071	274	797	25.6	20.3
26	Ta Oi	1,026	289	737	28.2	21.7
27	Ma	889	185	704	20.8	20.8
28	Gia Trieng	964	320	644	33.2	20.6
29	Co	554	76	478	13.7	22.2
30	Cho Ro	416	47	369	11.3	21.1
31	Xinh Mun	536	302	234	56.3	18.8
32	Ha Nhi	328	143	185	43.6	19.6
33	Chu Ru	364	146	218	40.1	20.7
34	Lao	285	109	176	38.2	19.3
35	La Chi	270	82	188	30.4	20.1
36	Khang	217	88	129	40.6	18.9
37	Phu La	160	67	93	41.9	19.9
38	La Hu	182	83	99	45.6	19.4
39	La Ha	127	67	60	52.8	19.1
40	Pa Then	154	41	113	26.6	19.7
41	Lu	64	31	33	48.4	18.7
42	Ngai	2	0	2	0.0	23.0
43	Chut	93	38	55	40.9	20.5
44	Lo Lo	73	32	41	43.8	20.3
45	Mang	48	22	26	45.8	20.5
46	Co Lao	23	11	12	47.8	19.8
47	Bo Y	44	14	30	31.8	21.0
48	Cong	37	11	26	29.7	20.0
49	Si La	19	8	11	42.1	20.7
50	Pu Peo	17	2	15	11.8	21.7
51	Ro Mam	6	3	3	50.0	21.0

52	Brau	4	2	2	50.0	18.8
53	O Du	11	8	3	73	20.9

Table 21: Total fertility rate (TFR) and crude birth rate (CBR) of EM women in the age group 15-49 years old 12 months before 1 Aug, 2015

No.	Ethnicity	TFR (Number of children/ woman)	CBR (Number of children/ 1000 people)	No.	Ethnicity	TFR (Number of children/ woman)	CBR (Number of children/ 1000 people)
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		2.09	17.23	27	Ma	3.01	28.20
53 EMs survey 2015		2.38	20.06	28	Gie Trieng	2.91	27.81
1	Tay	2.55	20.90	29	Co	2.81	24.49
2	Thai	2.28	20.85	30	Cho Ro	2.93	25.73
3	Muong	2.09	16.87	31	Xinh Mun	2.91	27.28
4	Khmer	2.07	16.28	32	Ha Nhi	2.77	24.70
5	Hoa	1.45	9.95	33	Chu Ru	2.57	24.14
6	Nung	2.12	17.13	34	Lao	2.34	20.82
7	Mong	3.57	29.90	35	La Chi	1.71	16.36
8	Dao	2.30	21.38	36	Khang	2.56	23.89
9	Gia Rai	2.92	25.38	37	Phu La	2.79	24.28
10	E De	2.23	21.52	38	La Hu	4.00	31.04
11	Ba Na	3.11	26.08	39	La Ha	2.90	25.30
12	San Chay	2.07	15.70	40	Pa Then	2.61	25.42
13	Cham	2.45	20.71	41	Lu	2.76	23.88
14	Co Ho	2.66	23.57	42	Ngai	2.74	4.21
15	Xo Dang	3.56	28.32	43	Chut	3.51	25.99
16	San Diu	2.55	21.66	44	Lo Lo	2.55	20.89
17	Hre	2.07	19.13	45	Mang	4.61	32.37
18	Raglay	2.67	23.44	46	Co Lao	3.83	27.41
19	Mnong	3.15	26.47	47	Bo Y	1.89	18.64
20	Tho	2.30	17.72	48	Cong	4.13	35.80
21	Xtieng	2.32	21.19	49	Si La	2.90	23.82
22	Kho mu	2.80	25.77	50	Pu Peo	1.53	17.69
23	Bru Van Kieu	3.50	27.57	51	Ro Mam	4.32	28.05
24	Co Tu	2.81	26.46	52	Brau	2.36	21.40
25	Giay	2.22	19.53	53	O Du	2.98	42.28
26	Ta Oi	2.54	23.68				

Table 22: EM women aged 15-49 giving birth 12 months before 1 Aug 2015 and having 3 or more children, by ethnicity

No.	Ethnicity	Women aged 15-49 having 3 or more children		No.	Ethnicity	Women aged 15-49 having 3 or more children	
		Number of people	Proportion (%)			Number of people	Proportion (%)
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)			14.48	27	Ma	290	22.27
53 EMs survey 2015		46,684	18.48	28	Gie Trieng	445	26.84
1	Tay	2,085	6.23	29	Co	265	31.01
2	Thai	3,976	11.20	30	Cho Ro	135	28.66
3	Muong	2,406	10.50	31	Xinh Mun	217	30.48
4	Khmer	2,656	12.83	32	Ha Nhi	148	29.06
5	Hoa	536	8.56	33	Chu Ru	98	19.54
6	Nung	1,597	9.71	34	Lao	73	22.60
7	Mong	12,299	37.69	35	La Chi	22	9.75
8	Dao	2,297	13.76	36	Khang	74	27.20
9	Gia Rai	3,090	30.69	37	Phu La	54	28.45
10	E De	1,618	20.60	38	La Hu	120	43.57
11	Ba Na	2,164	37.89	39	La Ha	63	31.89
12	San Chay	412	14.35	40	Pa Then	18	14.46
13	Cham	896	30.87	41	Lu	24	20.56
14	Co Ho	1,142	25.67	42	Ngai	0	0.00
15	Xo Dang	1,946	42.17	43	Chut	88	52.10
16	San Diu	396	15.73	44	Lo Lo	18	29.02
17	Hre	317	14.23	45	Mang	78	56.85
18	Raglay	830	27.18	46	Co Lao	20	51.35
19	Mnong	999	36.10	47	Bo Y	1	2.51
20	Tho	168	15.23	48	Cong	28	43.24
21	Xtieng	447	24.05	49	Si La	3	18.70
22	Kho mu	585	31.71	50	Pu Peo	0	0.00
23	Bru Van Kieu	791	38.01	51	Ro Mam	4	80.00
24	Co Tu	330	20.52	52	Brau	1	11.11
25	Giay	134	13.54	53	O Du	0	0
26	Ta Oi	280	24.32				

**Table 23: Number and proportion of EM households having landline telephones or mobile phones
by ethnicity, August 1st 2015**

No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having telephone	Proportion of households having telephone * (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having telephone	Proportion of households having telephone * (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		2,286,760	75.4	27	Ma	7,462	70.9
1	Tay	387,172	87.5	28	Gie Trieng	8,281	54.8
2	Thai	301,003	77.0	29	Co	4,801	52.1
3	Muong	287,662	85.8	30	Cho Ro	4,817	71.1
4	Khmer	226,827	72.4	31	Xinh Mun	3,834	64.8
5	Hoa	166,350	93.1	32	Ha Nhi	2,571	52.3
6	Nung	203,519	84.2	33	Chu Ru	2,152	48.4
7	Mong	125,597	55.9	34	Lao	2,755	74.2
8	Dao	139,850	78.3	35	La Chi	1,859	65.0
9	Gia Rai	55,358	57.6	36	Khang	1,889	58.4
10	E De	55,683	73.8	37	Phu La	1,351	54.0
11	Ba Na	26,130	47.8	38	La Hu	568	23.9
12	San Chay	39,596	86.5	39	La Ha	1,459	70.1
13	Cham	27,287	72.2	40	Pa Then	1,126	73.1
14	Co Ho	24,973	65.1	41	Lu	1,102	82.0
15	Xo Dang	17,184	38.9	42	Ngai	242	96.0
16	San Diu	36,951	90.5	43	Chut	527	32.7
17	Hre	18,194	47.0	44	Lo Lo	496	56.0
18	Raglay	13,935	45.6	45	Mang	262	29.7
19	Mnong	13,906	55.9	46	Co Lao	401	62.0
20	Tho	16,175	81.2	47	Bo Y	447	73.8
21	Xtieng	11,450	59.1	48	Cong	237	44.8
22	Kho mu	5,738	33.0	49	Si La	125	64.1
23	Bru Van Kieu	8,257	44.2	50	Pu Peo	125	71.0
24	Co Tu	11,789	68.7	51	Ro Mam	38	29.0
25	Giay	10,344	71.9	52	Brau	24	17.4
26	Ta Oi	6,839	58.3	53	O Du	40	39.6

Note: The proportion of households having a telephone does not include unspecified cases

Table 24: Number and proportion of EM households having computers by ethnicity, August 1st 2015

No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having computer	Proportion of households having computer * (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having computer	Proportion of households having computer * (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		234,108	7.7	27	Ma	390	3.7
1	Tay	52,456	11.9	28	Gie Trieng	496	3.3
2	Thai	17,923	4.6	29	Co	266	2.9
3	Muong	17,272	5.1	30	Cho Ro	176	2.6
4	Khmer	15,154	4.8	31	Xinh Mun	27	0.5
5	Hoa	83,392	46.7	32	Ha Nhi	129	2.6
6	Nung	16,834	7.0	33	Chu Ru	159	3.6
7	Mong	3,919	1.7	34	Lao	77	2.1
8	Dao	3,430	1.9	35	La Chi	58	2.0
9	Gia Rai	1,941	2.0	36	Khang	37	1.1
10	E De	3,254	4.3	37	Phu La	38	1.5
11	Ba Na	718	1.3	38	La Hu	19	0.8
12	San Chay	1,158	2.5	39	La Ha	33	1.6
13	Cham	3,907	10.3	40	Pa Then	35	2.3
14	Co Ho	1,596	4.1	41	Lu	28	2.1
15	Xo Dang	627	1.4	42	Ngai	69	27.4
16	San Diu	2,703	6.6	43	Chut	16	1.0
17	Hre	870	2.2	44	Lo Lo	47	5.3
18	Raglay	349	1.1	45	Mang	10	1.1
19	Mnong	755	3.0	46	Co Lao	19	2.9
20	Tho	678	3.4	47	Bo Y	39	6.4
21	Xtieng	260	1.3	48	Cong	17	3.2
22	Kho mu	168	1.0	49	Si La	2	1.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	380	2.0	50	Pu Peo	29	16.5
24	Co Tu	851	5.0	51	Ro Mam	7	5.3
25	Giay	661	4.6	52	Brau	0	-
26	Ta Oi	624	5.3	53	O Du	5	5.0

Note: The proportion of households having a computer does not include unspecified cases

Table 25: Number and proportion of EM households with Internet connection (wifi, cable or 3G) August 1st, 2015

No.	Ethnicity	Households having Internet connection	Proportion of households having Internet connection (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Households having Internet connection	Proportion of households having Internet connection (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		196,809	6.5	27	Ma	409	3.9
1	Tay	43,285	9.8	28	Gie Trieng	183	1.2
2	Thai	10,702	2.7	29	Co	74	0.8
3	Muong	12,263	3.7	30	Cho Ro	195	2.9
4	Khmer	12,842	4.1	31	Xinh Mun	5	0.1
5	Hoa	84,271	47.2	32	Ha Nhi	46	0.9
6	Nung	13,004	5.4	33	Chu Ru	56	1.3
7	Mong	1,460	0.6	34	Lao	56	1.5
8	Dao	2,774	1.6	35	La Chi	43	1.5
9	Gia Rai	1,161	1.2	36	Khang	6	0.2
10	E De	1,912	2.5	37	Phu La	20	0.8
11	Ba Na	354	0.6	38	La Hu	5	0.2
12	San Chay	1,056	2.3	39	La Ha	11	0.5
13	Cham	2,914	7.7	40	Pa Then	22	1.4
14	Co Ho	1,053	2.7	41	Lu	27	2.0
15	Xo Dang	219	0.5	42	Ngai	43	17.1
16	San Diu	3,203	7.9	43	Chut	12	0.7
17	Hre	362	0.9	44	Lo Lo	44	4.9
18	Raglay	265	0.9	45	Mang	4	0.5
19	Mnong	414	1.7	46	Co Lao	16	2.5
20	Tho	473	2.4	47	Bo Y	19	3.1
21	Xtieng	139	0.7	48	Cong	6	1.1
22	Kho mu	26	0.1	49	Si La	2	1.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	232	1.2	50	Pu Peo	9	5.2
24	Co Tu	397	2.3	51	Ro Mam	0	-
25	Giay	441	3.1	52	Brau	0	-
26	Ta Oi	272	2.3	53	O Du	2	2.0

Note: The proportion of households having internet connection does not include unspecified cases

Table 26: Proportion of EM households using fuel for lighting, by fuel sources

Unit: %

No.	Ethnicity	Total	Proportion of households using electricity grid	Proportion of households using dynamo	Proportion of households using petrol	Others	No.	Ethnicity	Total	Proportion of households using electricity grid	Proportion of households using dynamo	Proportion of households using petrol	Others
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		100.0	98.6				27	Ma	100.0	97.5	0.3	0.9	1.3
53 EMs survey 2015		100.0	93.9	2.5	2.8	0.8	28	Gie Trieng	100.0	97.6	1.1	0.5	0.8
1	Tay	100.0	98.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	29	Co	100.0	91.5	2.6	3.8	2.1
2	Thai	100.0	93.3	2.8	2.5	1.4	30	Cho Ro	100.0	98.1	-	1.5	0.4
3	Muong	100.0	98.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	31	Xinh Mun	100.0	73.3	8.5	17.8	0.4
4	Khmer	100.0	98.0	-	1.8	0.2	32	Ha Nhi	100.0	71.5	15.0	13.2	0.3
5	Hoa	100.0	99.6	-	0.3	0.1	33	Chu Ru	100.0	97.9	0.1	1.8	0.2
6	Nung	100.0	96.1	1.6	2.0	0.3	34	Lao	100.0	95.3	1.2	3.3	0.2
7	Mong	100.0	69.9	11.5	16.0	2.6	35	La Chi	100.0	87.3	0.7	11.7	0.3
8	Dao	100.0	84.1	11.3	4.1	0.5	36	Khang	100.0	78.5	5.8	15.4	0.3
9	Gia Rai	100.0	99.4	-	0.3	0.3	37	Phu La	100.0	89.1	4.1	6.7	0.1
10	E De	100.0	98.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	38	La Hu	100.0	47.3	17.5	18.0	17.2
11	Ba Na	100.0	98.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	39	La Ha	100.0	87.3	6.6	5.9	0.2
12	San Chay	100.0	97.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	40	Pa Then	100.0	81.7	12.4	5.9	-
13	Cham	100.0	98.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	41	Lu	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	-
14	Co Ho	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	42	Ngai	100.0	97.2	-	-	2.8
15	Xo Dang	100.0	88.9	4.3	2.8	4.0	43	Chut	100.0	83.3	0.3	14.1	2.3
16	San Diu	100.0	99.9	-	-	0.1	44	Lo Lo	100.0	48.4	7.6	42.1	1.9
17	Hre	100.0	94.8	0.8	2.8	1.6	45	Mang	100.0	42.2	24.5	24.2	9.1
18	Raglay	100.0	97.9	-	1.4	0.7	46	Co Lao	100.0	75.9	9.0	13.5	1.6
19	Mnong	100.0	96.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	47	Bo Y	100.0	98.0	-	2.0	-
20	Tho	100.0	97.4	0.1	1.4	1.1	48	Cong	100.0	77.7	13.0	9.3	-
21	Xtieng	100.0	94.7	0.4	3.7	1.2	49	Si La	100.0	99.5	-	0.5	-
22	Kho mu	100.0	58.8	12.7	24.8	3.7	50	Pu Peo	100.0	99.3	-	0.7	-
23	Bru Van Kieu	100.0	91.1	0.2	5.5	3.2	51	Ro Mam	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
24	Co Tu	100.0	91.8	6.6	1.2	0.4	52	Brau	100.0	99.2	-	-	0.8

25	Giay	100.0	94.3	3.1	2.4	0.2	53	O Du	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
26	Ta Oi	100.0	95.8	0.5	3.4	0.3							

Table 27: Fuels used for cooking by EM households

EM group	Electricity	Firewood	Other	Total
Bo Y	17.59	81.07	1.34	100
Ba Na	2.98	96.35	0.67	100
Bru Van Kieu	2.06	97.1	0.85	100
Brau	5.6	94.4	0	100
Cong	2.83	97.17	0	100
Chut	4.02	95.42	0.56	100
Cham	47.51	41.97	10.53	100
Cho Ro	47.08	52.57	0.35	100
Chu Ru	20.38	79.09	0.53	100
Co	3.32	96.03	0.65	100
Co Ho	13.83	84.12	2.05	100
Co Lao	4.27	93.88	1.86	100
Cơ Tu	5	94.21	0.79	100
Dao	5.65	93.8	0.55	100
Gia Rai	5.42	93.9	0.68	100
Giay	17.08	82.44	0.48	100
Gie Trieng	7.93	91.59	0.48	100
Hmong	1.37	97.78	0.85	100
Hoa	77.45	21.38	1.17	100
Hre	5.38	93.94	0.68	100
Ha Nhi	1.7	97.83	0.47	100
Khmer	27.74	70.92	1.34	100
Kho Mu	0.81	98.41	0.78	100
Khang	0.61	98.98	0.41	100
Kinh	44.96	53.7	1.34	100
Lu	4.51	94.65	0.84	100
La Chi	4.96	94.5	0.54	100
La Hu	1.29	98.24	0.47	100
La Ha	1.26	98.59	0.15	100
Lao	4.38	95.04	0.58	100
Lo Lo	13.37	85.78	0.85	100
Ma	10.84	88.64	0.52	100
Mong	1.21	98.43	0.36	100
Mnong	7.71	91.45	0.83	100
Muong	22.68	76.7	0.62	100
Ngai	63.06	36.04	0.9	100
Nung	21.16	77.95	0.89	100
O Đu	0	100	0	100
Phu La	2.32	96.77	0.91	100
Pu Peo	35.04	64.1	0.85	100
Pa Then	3.37	95.56	1.07	100
Raglay	4.28	92.46	3.27	100
Ro Mam	0	99.01	0.99	100
Si La	8.19	91.81	0	100
San Chay	13.73	85.75	0.52	100
San Diu	42.68	55.24	2.08	100
Tho	13.9	85.44	0.65	100
Thai	14.67	84.7	0.63	100
Ta Oi	9.77	89.49	0.74	100
Tay	26.21	73.11	0.67	100
Xinh Mun	0.67	98.62	0.71	100
Xo Dang	1.78	97.76	0.47	100
Xtieng	12.42	86.55	1.03	100
E De	11.21	88.03	0.75	100
Total	17.62	81.31	1.07	100

Table 28: Proportion of EM households lacking water for daily activities

Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households lacking water in the previous 12 months	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households lacking water in the previous 12 months
Bo Y	21.83	La Hu	68.65
Ba Na	38.20	La Ha	67.72
Bru Van Kieu	74.25	Lao	59.57
Brau	18.40	Lo Lo	73.88
Cong	36.16	Ma	30.61
Chut	80.93	Mong	50.06
Cham	23.68	Mnong	48.45
Cho Ro	17.80	Muong	33.26
Chu Ru	40.47	Ngai	9.91
Co	54.48	Nung	25.82
Co Ho	37.22	O Du	86.52
Co Lao	47.50	Phu La	44.49
Cơ Tu	50.63	Pu Peo	38.46
Dao	36.82	Pa Then	31.59
Gia Rai	32.32	Raglay	45.07
Giay	35.94	Ro Mam	49.50
Gie Trieng	38.43	Si La	5.26
Hmong	53.62	San Chay	19.96
Hoa	7.07	San Diu	11.26
Hre	36.71	Tho	36.38
Ha Nhi	42.16	Thai	45.02
Khmer	14.22	Ta Oi	52.91
Kho Mu	68.20	Tay	23.20
Khang	57.24	Xinh Mun	66.95
Kinh	19.52	Xo Dang	47.30
Lu	46.94	Xtieng	28.23
La Chi	50.54	E De	40.20
Total	35.06		

Table 29: Average distance (km) from home to: primary school, lower and higher secondary schools, hospital, clinic, market / commercial centers of EM households, by ethnicity

Unit: Km

No.	Ethnicity	Average distance (km) from home to						No.	Ethnicity	Average distance (km) from home to					
		Primary school	Lower Secondary School	Higher Secondary School	Hospital	Clinic	Market/ Commercial centre			Primary school	Lower Secondary School	Higher Secondary School	Hospital	Clinic	Market/ Commercial centre
53 EMs survey 2015		2.5	3.6	11.7	16.7	3.8	9.1	27	Ma	2.0	3.0	9.6	18.6	3.4	16.2
1	Tay	2.2	2.8	9.8	15.0	2.9	6.6	28	Gie Trieng	2.0	3.3	15.1	22.4	2.9	23.5
2	Thai	2.4	3.9	15.1	20.5	4.1	12.0	29	Co	2.7	4.9	17.1	17.0	4.4	22.1
3	Muong	2.3	3.0	9.3	16.3	3.1	5.9	30	Cho Ro	2.1	3.0	6.3	11.4	3.0	3.2
4	Khmer	1.6	2.7	5.3	8.6	2.9	3.4	31	Xinh Mun	2.9	5.3	19.0	33.3	5.5	19.2
5	Hoa	1.5	2.1	3.6	5.3	2.1	2.4	32	Ha Nhi	6.1	8.5	30.2	53.8	7.4	39.0
6	Nung	2.6	3.6	10.8	14.5	3.7	7.6	33	Chu Ru	2.5	4.0	11.6	29.4	4.4	9.7
7	Mong	4.8	7.1	23.3	27.8	7.3	17.0	34	Lao	2.2	4.3	17.2	24.8	4.1	15.8
8	Dao	4.0	5.8	17.1	24.6	6.2	12.1	35	La Chi	2.9	3.5	23.1	26.3	3.5	13.8
9	Gia Rai	1.6	2.8	8.2	13.7	2.7	8.8	36	Khang	3.5	5.4	23.0	31.3	5.4	18.9
10	E De	1.5	2.5	7.7	12.7	2.8	5.0	37	Phu La	2.8	4.9	17.8	22.7	5.4	11.4
11	Ba Na	2.1	3.4	14.2	18.1	3.3	14.6	38	La Hu	5.0	8.1	33.2	39.2	9.1	27.9
12	San Chay	2.5	3.4	11.3	17.0	3.6	6.6	39	La Ha	5.5	8.5	29.3	32.6	8.5	23.6
13	Cham	1.4	2.6	7.0	9.2	2.6	3.8	40	Pa Then	3.4	4.7	14.2	20.0	5.0	6.3
14	Co Ho	1.7	2.3	10.1	17.8	2.6	11.5	41	Lu	1.3	2.8	10.1	29.4	2.9	25.9
15	Xo Dang	2.3	4.6	18.6	21.0	4.1	21.2	42	Ngai	2.1	3.7	4.9	9.0	3.4	4.6
16	San Dieu	2.0	2.8	6.8	10.6	2.8	4.6	43	Chut	2.0	4.8	26.1	48.0	4.4	15.3
17	Hre	2.6	3.7	10.9	17.1	3.4	10.3	44	Lo Lo	3.1	9.4	17.5	22.3	10.0	12.6
18	Raglay	1.5	3.0	12.3	12.6	2.5	7.4	45	Mang	14.5	15.3	33.9	33.6	15.5	29.7
19	Mnong	1.7	3.1	11.0	17.8	3.2	8.5	46	Co Lao	3.8	4.6	20.5	23.2	4.5	11.1
20	Tho	2.1	3.6	9.7	15.8	3.6	7.1	47	Bo Y	3.1	3.6	9.7	11.8	3.8	5.9
21	Xtieng	2.7	5.0	10.5	16.7	5.1	9.9	48	Cong	5.7	10.5	36.8	37.6	11.2	34.7
22	Kho mu	4.0	7.1	28.7	31.5	7.3	25.7	49	Si La	17.9	17.9	23.5	23.5	7.2	23.5
23	Bru Van Kieu	2.0	4.2	18.6	28.8	4.0	18.9	50	Pu Peo	2.3	3.4	26.3	26.8	4.2	4.2
24	Co Tu	2.7	4.6	14.0	20.9	3.3	20.7	51	Ro Mam	2.4	3.0	59.5	60.1	3.9	58.3
25	Giay	2.7	3.2	12.2	16.1	3.3	7.2	52	Brau	1.0	1.0	12.0	11.9	1.1	12.0
26	Ta Oi	1.6	3.2	6.6	22.6	2.3	20.9	53	O Du	1.0	2.0	70.0	72.0	2.0	70.1

Table 30: Employment status of EM people aged 15 and above by ethnicity, 1st August, 2015

No.	Ethnicity	Number of employed persons aged 15 and above (persons)	Proportion of employed persons aged 15 and above	Proportion of employed persons by gender	
				Male	Female
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		52,840,046	76.1	51.5	48.5
53 EMs survey 2015		8,079,186	86.1	52.0	48.0
1	Tay	1,152,290	86.6	51.2	48.8
2	Thai	1,104,470	90.2	50.7	49.3
3	Muong	909,221	89.1	51.8	48.2
4	Khmer	714,360	75.4	55.1	44.9
5	Hoa	418,195	66.1	58.4	41.6
6	Nung	653,703	87.6	52.5	47.5
7	Mong	677,715	94.8	50.4	49.6
8	Dao	526,421	91.9	50.9	49.1
9	Gia Rai	268,577	89.7	49.4	50.6
10	E De	225,621	87.3	50.8	49.2
11	Ba Na	156,766	93.2	50.0	50.0
12	San Chay	118,487	88.2	53.9	46.1
13	Cham	85,733	74.0	54.4	45.6
14	Co Ho	111,476	87.2	51.9	48.1
15	Xo Dang	106,832	90.8	50.4	49.6
16	San Diu	100,778	87.1	53.2	46.8
17	Hre	87,786	86.9	51.2	48.8
18	Raglay	75,707	87.3	51.4	48.6
19	Mnong	67,769	89.5	50.2	49.8
20	Tho	50,336	87.0	55.1	44.9
21	Xtieng	48,830	79.9	51.9	48.1
22	Kho mu	50,198	93.2	50.3	49.7
23	Bru Van Kieu	46,175	87.7	50.8	49.2
24	Co Tu	40,359	86.5	51.1	48.9
25	Giay	39,991	90.3	52.5	47.5
26	Ta Oi	27,774	84.8	50.5	49.5
27	Ma	27,020	86.7	49.9	50.1
28	Gie Trieng	34,909	89.0	49.3	50.7
29	Co	21,210	85.4	52.4	47.6
30	Cho Ro	16,987	82.9	54.5	45.5
31	Xinh Mun	16,321	94.5	49.7	50.3
32	Ha Nhi	13,501	87.7	51.5	48.5
33	Chu Ru	12,601	88.9	51.1	48.9
34	Lao	10,027	92.0	51.0	49.0
35	La Chi	9,274	94.3	50.6	49.4
36	Khang	9,130	93.1	49.9	50.1
37	Phu La	7,511	94.0	49.7	50.3
38	La Hu	5,750	92.2	50.9	49.1
39	La Ha	5,588	94.3	50.4	49.6
40	Pa Then	5,002	93.8	51.5	48.5
41	Lu	3,986	93.7	51.1	48.9
42	Ngai	505	84.6	76.4	23.6
43	Chut	3,368	87.2	54.7	45.3
44	Lo Lo	2,530	93.6	48.9	51.1
45	Mang	2,133	88.8	50.1	49.9
46	Co Lao	1,601	95.0	55.4	44.6
47	Bo Y	1,506	86.6	53.4	46.6
48	Cong	1,531	93.0	49.6	50.4
49	Si La	450	89.4	48.8	51.2
50	Pu Peo	399	87.7	55.6	44.4
51	Ro Mam	274	89.9	48.2	51.8
52	Brau	267	89.5	49.9	50.1
53	O Du	235	86.1	55.4	44.6

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of workers by age group (%)			
		15-24	25-54	55-59	60+
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)			69.8	7.5	8.5
53 EMs survey 2015		24.8	64.0	5.2	6.0
1	Tay	19.2	68.3	6.3	6.2
2	Thai	25.1	65.1	4.8	5.0
3	Muong	20.0	66.8	6.4	6.8
4	Khmer	18.8	67.2	6.1	8.0
5	Hoa	13.8	70.4	7.8	8.0
6	Nung	23.1	65.3	5.6	5.9
7	Mong	36.6	55.6	3.3	4.5
8	Dao	29.0	62.4	4.0	4.7
9	Gia Rai	32.6	56.8	4.6	6.0
10	E De	32.5	58.0	4.0	5.5
11	Ba Na	32.4	56.2	4.5	7.0
12	San Chay	22.6	67.0	4.9	5.5
13	Cham	22.0	67.8	4.3	5.9
14	Co Ho	33.1	58.8	4.0	4.1
15	Xo Dang	33.4	56.2	4.0	6.4
16	San Diu	22.3	67.4	5.2	5.0
17	Hre	22.5	64.2	5.4	7.9
18	Raglay	31.5	58.2	4.7	5.6
19	Mnong	34.8	54.1	4.4	6.6
20	Tho	25.8	64.1	5.1	4.9
21	Xtieng	32.8	59.3	3.2	4.8
22	Kho mu	33.6	59.1	3.2	4.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	34.1	56.4	3.5	6.0
24	Co Tu	30.5	60.0	3.1	6.4
25	Giay	26.0	63.9	4.8	5.3
26	Ta Oi	31.2	58.9	2.7	7.1
27	Ma	33.5	57.1	4.5	4.9
28	Gie Trieng	32.4	55.8	5.0	6.8
29	Co	28.5	59.9	3.9	7.8
30	Cho Ro	28.2	63.4	4.1	4.3
31	Xinh Mun	33.8	59.2	3.3	3.7
32	Ha Nhi	30.8	60.6	4.0	4.6
33	Chu Ru	33.9	58.6	4.6	2.9
34	Lao	26.7	63.8	4.5	5.0
35	La Chi	28.8	58.3	5.1	7.8
36	Khang	29.6	64.1	3.2	3.1
37	Phu La	32.2	61.4	3.6	2.7
38	La Hu	34.7	58.0	3.2	4.1
39	La Ha	30.4	61.2	3.6	4.8
40	Pa Then	31.9	61.1	2.6	4.4
41	Lu	25.6	63.0	4.4	7.1
42	Ngai	21.6	56.1	13.4	8.9
43	Chut	31.3	60.3	3.9	4.5
44	Lo Lo	29.0	60.8	3.9	6.3
45	Mang	30.3	59.8	4.6	5.3
46	Co Lao	31.6	58.2	3.4	6.8
47	Bo Y	29.2	61.5	4.6	4.8
48	Cong	31.9	59.6	3.6	4.8
49	Si La	21.8	62.3	6.6	9.3
50	Pu Peo	33.0	58.2	3.8	4.9
51	Ro Mam	30.3	57.6	4.7	7.4
52	Brau	29.6	65.6	0.8	4.0

53	O Du	34.2	58.2	3.8	3.8
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No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of workers having professional qualifications (%)	Proportion of workers by economic sectors (%)		
			Proportion of workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Proportion of workers in industry and construction	Proportion of workers in service sectors
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		19.9	44.0	22.7	33.2
53 EMs survey 2015		6.2	81.9	8.6	9.5
1	Tay	14.4	80.2	6.9	12.9
2	Thai	6.2	89.3	5.4	5.3
3	Muong	7.5	78.1	13.5	8.4
4	Khmer	3.5	58.0	25.0	17.0
5	Hoa	9.5	26.9	24.1	49.0
6	Nung	6.0	87.2	5.6	7.2
7	Mong	2.1	98.0	0.5	1.5
8	Dao	2.2	94.0	3.3	2.7
9	Gia Rai	2.0	97.2	0.8	2.0
10	E De	3.4	95.6	1.7	2.7
11	Ba Na	1.3	97.5	0.6	1.9
12	San Chay	3.6	86.4	9.5	4.1
13	Cham	8.7	59.9	16.2	23.9
14	Co Ho	3.4	95.0	1.8	3.2
15	Xo Dang	1.9	97.2	0.8	2.0
16	San Diu	6.6	68.5	21.6	9.9
17	Hre	3.0	92.6	2.1	5.3
18	Raglay	1.3	91.0	4.9	4.1
19	Mnong	2.3	96.9	1.0	2.1
20	Tho	4.1	81.4	12.8	5.8
21	Xtieng	0.7	80.3	15.3	4.4
22	Kho mu	1.6	97.2	1.3	1.5
23	Bru Van Kieu	3.4	94.6	1.2	4.2
24	Co Tu	8.7	87.5	3.0	9.5
25	Giay	6.6	85.4	5.2	9.4
26	Ta Oi	9.1	80.9	5.5	13.6
27	Ma	2.4	93.9	3.2	2.9
28	Gie Trieng	4.1	94.5	0.9	4.6
29	Co	4.6	93.6	1.6	4.8
30	Cho Ro	3.0	58.5	34.1	7.4
31	Xinh Mun	1.8	99.2	0.1	0.7
32	Ha Nhi	5.0	95.5	0.5	4.0
33	Chu Ru	2.4	96.0	1.0	3.0
34	Lao	5.8	87.5	8.4	4.1
35	La Chi	3.0	95.6	2.8	1.6
36	Khang	3.1	97.7	0.4	1.9
37	Phu La	1.3	95.8	2.1	2.1
38	La Hu	1.4	97.5	0.8	1.7
39	La Ha	3.1	97.4	0.5	2.1
40	Pa Then	3.3	94.5	2.7	2.8
41	Lu	2.3	96.0	2.2	1.8
42	Ngai	15.0	56.9	21.5	21.6
43	Chut	2.8	94.9	1.0	4.1
44	Lo Lo	5.4	92.0	1.3	6.7
45	Mang	0.8	97.0	2.0	1.0
46	Co Lao	2.0	94.9	3.1	2.0
47	Bo Y	10.7	86.4	3.6	10.0
48	Cong	4.3	94.4	0.4	5.2
49	Si La	9.9	88.4	2.6	9.0
50	Pu Peo	15.9	77.7	5.4	16.9

51	Ro Mam	1.2	98.0	0.0	2.0
52	Brau	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0
53	O Du	3.8	94.3	0.9	4.8

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of workers by occupation (%)				
		1. Leaders	2. Advanced technical experts	3. Intermediate technical experts	4. Staffs	5. Personal service, security, salesperson
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		1.1	6.5	3.2	1.8	16.6
53 EMs survey 2015		0.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	4.2
1	Tay	0.9	3.1	3.1	0.5	3.8
2	Thai	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.6
3	Muong	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	2.8
4	Khmer	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.5	9.2
5	Hoa	0.6	3.3	2.1	3.2	32.4
6	Nung	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.2	2.5
7	Mong	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
8	Dao	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9
9	Gia Rai	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
10	E De	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6
11	Ba Na	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
12	San Chay	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7
13	Cham	0.2	3.0	3.2	0.6	12.7
14	Co Ho	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.6
15	Xo Dang	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
16	San Diu	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.3	5.2
17	Hre	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
18	Raglay	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.3
19	Mnong	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
20	Tho	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.0
21	Xtieng	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
22	Kho mu	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
23	Bru Van Kieu	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0
24	Co Tu	0.7	1.4	3.3	0.8	1.6
25	Giay	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.6
26	Ta Oi	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.7
27	Ma	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0
28	Gie Trieng	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.6
29	Co	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.8
30	Cho Ro	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.9
31	Xinh Mun	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
32	Ha Nhi	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.9
33	Chu Ru	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6
34	Lao	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.3
35	La Chi	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
36	Khang	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
37	Phu La	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
38	La Hu	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
39	La Ha	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7
40	Pa Then	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7
41	Lu	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
42	Ngai	2.5	5.4	3.0	4.9	4.1
43	Chut	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
44	Lo Lo	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.0
45	Mang	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
46	Co Lao	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
47	Bo Y	1.3	2.9	1.9	0.4	2.2
48	Cong	0.9	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1
49	Si La	0.8	0.6	3.8	1.1	2.4
50	Pu Peo	0.7	3.0	2.2	3.3	4.6
51	Ro Mam	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0

52	Brau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	O Du	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.9

No.	Ethnicity	6. Workforce in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7. Craftmen and others	8. Factory workers	9. Manual labours
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		10.4	12.0	8.5	39.9
53 EMs survey 2015		9.9	4.7	2.1	75.4
1	Tay	4.7	4.2	1.7	78.0
2	Thai	7.4	3.2	0.9	83.9
3	Muong	11.0	7.6	2.5	72.6
4	Khmer	21.8	13.8	4.9	47.4
5	Hoa	5.1	10.9	11.8	30.6
6	Nung	9.0	3.2	1.6	80.7
7	Mong	3.6	0.3	0.1	94.7
8	Dao	5.3	1.9	0.6	90.2
9	Gia Rai	17.9	0.5	0.1	79.6
10	E De	34.1	0.7	0.4	62.5
11	Ba Na	11.1	0.3	0.1	86.7
12	San Chay	5.7	6.9	1.4	82.9
13	Cham	17.5	8.1	3.5	51.2
14	Co Ho	13.1	0.6	0.4	83.0
15	Xo Dang	4.3	0.3	0.1	93.4
16	San Diu	4.4	11.4	7.1	69.2
17	Hre	0.1	1.5	0.7	94.0
18	Raglay	33.4	1.9	0.3	61.1
19	Mnong	16.8	0.4	0.1	80.8
20	Tho	4.1	10.0	1.2	80.3
21	Xtieng	1.6	14.0	0.7	82.4
22	Kho mu	4.0	0.5	0.0	94.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	12.6	0.9	0.2	82.9
24	Co Tu	19.9	1.9	0.5	69.9
25	Giay	6.7	3.0	1.3	83.3
26	Ta Oi	46.2	3.8	0.2	41.5
27	Ma	9.4	1.2	0.9	85.9
28	Gie Trieng	2.0	0.5	0.1	93.3
29	Co	0.6	0.8	0.3	93.7
30	Cho Ro	10.4	4.7	14.2	65.9
31	Xinh Mun	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.1
32	Ha Nhi	22.1	0.3	0.1	73.7
33	Chu Ru	11.9	0.3	0.2	85.5
34	Lao	12.5	2.7	0.1	80.8
35	La Chi	0.4	1.7	0.0	96.4
36	Khang	0.4	0.1	0.0	98.0
37	Phu La	0.1	1.1	0.1	97.2
38	La Hu	35.2	0.5	0.0	62.7
39	La Ha	0.0	0.3	0.1	97.7
40	Pa Then	3.4	1.7	0.1	92.8
41	Lu	36.3	1.6	0.3	60.1
42	Ngai	6.7	11.8	5.6	56.0
43	Chut	7.6	0.6	0.2	89.3
44	Lo Lo	0.0	0.7	0.1	93.1
45	Mang	35.0	1.3	0.0	62.8
46	Co Lao	6.0	2.0	0.5	90.0
47	Bo Y	0.0	2.1	0.8	88.4
48	Cong	17.1	0.1	0.2	77.5
49	Si La	18.9	0.8	0.0	71.6
50	Pu Peo	0.0	5.6	0.0	80.6
51	Ro Mam	3.9	0.0	0.0	94.1

52	Brau	6.9	0.0	0.0	93.1
53	O Du	0.0	0.9	0.9	94.5

No.	Ethnicities	Proportion of workers having jobs by occupation (%)		
		1. Managers with high and intermediate technical expertise	2. Skilled staffs	3. Manual labour
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey)		10.8	49.3	39.9
53 EMs survey 2015		3.2	21.4	75.4
1	Tay	7.1	15.9	78.0
2	Thai	2.8	15.3	83.9
3	Muong	3.0	27.4	72.6
4	Khmer	2.4	54.2	47.4
5	Hoa	6.0	68.4	30.6
6	Nung	2.8	22.5	80.7
7	Mong	0.9	11.4	94.7
8	Dao	0.9	16.9	90.2
9	Gia Rai	1.3	28.1	79.6
10	E De	1.5	46.0	62.5
11	Ba Na	1.1	23.2	86.7
12	San Chay	1.2	27.9	82.9
13	Cham	6.4	55.4	51.2
14	Co Ho	2.0	29.0	83.0
15	Xo Dang	1.3	20.3	93.4
16	San Diu	2.4	44.4	69.2
17	Hre	2.1	20.9	94.0
18	Raglay	1.5	55.4	61.1
19	Mnong	1.2	37.0	80.8
20	Tho	2.3	37.4	80.3
21	Xtieng	0.3	38.3	82.4
22	Kho mu	0.9	26.9	94.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	2.0	38.1	82.9
24	Co Tu	5.4	48.7	69.9
25	Giay	2.8	38.9	83.3
26	Ta Oi	5.0	79.5	41.5
27	Ma	1.3	39.8	85.9
28	Gie Trieng	3.0	31.7	93.3
29	Co	3.1	32.2	93.7
30	Cho Ro	1.6	62.5	65.9
31	Xinh Mun	0.3	31.6	99.1
32	Ha Nhi	2.6	55.7	73.7
33	Chu Ru	1.4	46.1	85.5
34	Lao	2.5	50.7	80.8
35	La Chi	1.0	37.6	96.4
36	Khang	1.1	36.9	98.0
37	Phu La	0.8	39.0	97.2
38	La Hu	0.9	74.4	62.7
39	La Ha	1.0	40.3	97.7
40	Pa Then	1.2	46.0	92.8
41	Lu	0.9	80.0	60.1
42	Ngai	10.9	75.1	56.0
43	Chut	1.0	52.7	89.3
44	Lo Lo	3.7	47.2	93.1
45	Mang	0.6	81.6	62.8
46	Co Lao	0.6	55.4	90.0
47	Bo Y	6.1	52.5	88.4
48	Cong	3.4	67.1	77.5
49	Si La	5.2	72.2	71.6
50	Pu Peo	5.9	63.5	80.6

51	Ro Mam	0.8	56.1	94.1
52	Brau	0.0	58.9	93.1
53	O Du	2.8	55.7	94.5

Table 31a: Occupational status of EM males

EM group	High-skilled workers	Average-skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Unemployed	Total
Bo Y	4.19	7.41	88.24	0.16	100
Ba Na	1.4	14.65	83.51	0.44	100
Bru Van Kieu	1.82	18.46	79.02	0.69	100
Brau	0	4.8	92.8	2.4	100
Cong	3.98	23.77	72.24	0	100
Chut	1.26	6.05	92.06	0.63	100
Cham	5.09	35.18	56.32	3.4	100
Cho Ro	0.92	23.86	73.67	1.54	100
Chu Ru	1.02	12.61	86.13	0.24	100
Co	3.62	2.88	92.38	1.12	100
Co Ho	1.58	17.16	80.8	0.46	100
Co Lao	0.23	8.24	91.53	0	100
Cơ Tu	6.46	30.3	61.76	1.49	100
Dao	1.03	12.42	85.95	0.59	100
Gia Rai	1.22	22.97	74.87	0.94	100
Giay	2.45	20.26	76.82	0.47	100
Gie Trieng	4.05	3.86	90.74	1.34	100
Hmong	1.23	9.09	89.53	0.14	100
Hoa	4.23	51.11	41.71	2.95	100
Hre	3.21	5.3	90.87	0.62	100
Ha Nhi	3.67	29.24	66.76	0.32	100
Khmer	2.26	41.23	53.23	3.28	100
Kho Mu	1.19	9.06	89.38	0.38	100
Khang	1.66	1.34	96.95	0.05	100
Kinh	5.7	40.43	52.33	1.54	100
Lu	1.3	53.75	44.71	0.24	100
La Chi	1.01	2.99	95.97	0.04	100
La Hu	1.31	50.51	47.82	0.36	100
La Ha	1.27	1.24	97.38	0.1	100
Lao	3.03	18.91	77.94	0.12	100
Lo Lo	1.18	2.6	96.14	0.08	100
Ma	1.67	12.02	85.82	0.49	100
Mong	0.75	56.38	42.5	0.38	100
Mnong	1.42	18.36	79.68	0.54	100
Muong	2.48	29.73	67.23	0.57	100
Ngai	5.15	30.88	63.24	0.74	100
Nung	2.21	18.3	78.52	0.97	100
O Đu	3.33	2.5	94.17	0	100
Phu La	1.11	2.51	96.33	0.05	100
Pu Peo	6.06	6.67	86.67	0.61	100
Pa Then	1.02	5.39	93.54	0.04	100
Raglay	1.45	33.02	63.72	1.81	100
Ro Mam	0.85	8.47	90.68	0	100
Si La	5.18	32.64	62.18	0	100
San Chay	1.05	18.26	79.98	0.71	100
San Diu	2.65	34.23	61.86	1.26	100
Tho	2.45	26.8	69.69	1.05	100
Thai	2.96	20.89	75.45	0.7	100
Ta Oi	5.27	39.99	53.54	1.2	100
Tay	4.99	17.16	76.68	1.16	100
Xinh Mun	0.21	0.68	99.11	0	100
Xo Dang	1.81	7.8	90.1	0.29	100
Xtieng	0.42	8.51	86.75	4.32	100
E De	1.42	45.16	52.73	0.69	100
Total	2.46	22.3	74.2	1.04	100

Table 31b: Occupational status of EM female

EM group	High-skilled workers	Average-skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Unemployed	Total
Bo Y	3.94	3.2	92.86	0	100
Ba Na	0.89	9.55	89.13	0.43	100
Bru Van Kieu	1.48	13.77	84.38	0.37	100
Brau	0	2.52	97.48	0	100
Cong	2.07	12.28	85.66	0	100
Chut	0.62	4.27	94.84	0.27	100
Cham	5.48	39.74	50.83	3.95	100
Cho Ro	1.68	38.75	58.03	1.54	100
Chu Ru	1.26	13.46	85.11	0.17	100
Co	1.92	2.77	94.07	1.25	100
Co Ho	1.64	13.44	84.33	0.59	100
Co Lao	1.03	8.39	90.58	0	100
Cơ Tu	3.34	33.67	62.19	0.8	100
Dao	0.72	5.67	93.2	0.4	100
Gia Rai	0.94	16.12	82.18	0.76	100
Giay	2.8	8.41	88.51	0.28	100
Gie Trieng	3.33	2.37	93.2	1.1	100
Hmong	0.36	1.81	97.72	0.11	100
Hoa	5.13	52.78	39.46	2.63	100
Hre	1.49	2.32	95.63	0.56	100
Ha Nhi	0.65	6.89	92.05	0.41	100
Khmer	2.58	47.4	46.55	3.47	100
Kho Mu	0.35	2.51	97.04	0.11	100
Khang	0.62	1.24	97.99	0.14	100
Kinh	7.64	30.15	61.2	1.01	100
Lu	0.41	18.84	80.34	0.41	100
La Chi	0.59	0.63	98.75	0.04	100
La Hu	0.28	16.75	82.87	0.1	100
La Ha	0.42	0.91	98.56	0.11	100
Lao	1.35	12.35	86.09	0.21	100
Lo Lo	2.22	1.91	95.87	0	100
Ma	1.1	9.92	88.22	0.77	100
Mong	0.38	13.28	86.15	0.19	100
Mnong	1.09	8.99	89.26	0.66	100
Muong	3.45	15.76	80.3	0.49	100
Ngai	4.17	22.92	70.83	2.08	100
Nung	2.74	11.66	84.9	0.7	100
O Đu	2.86	4.29	92.86	0	100
Phu La	0.6	0.99	98.41	0	100
Pu Peo	9.3	10.08	79.84	0.78	100
Pa Then	0.68	4.55	94.59	0.18	100
Raglay	1.17	32.08	64.92	1.83	100
Ro Mam	0	2.4	97.6	0	100
Si La	4.48	10.95	84.58	0	100
San Chay	0.93	11.04	87.39	0.64	100
San Diu	2.12	19.4	77.97	0.51	100
Tho	3.23	13.29	82.76	0.72	100
Thai	2.7	7.89	88.95	0.46	100
Ta Oi	4.12	51.31	43.95	0.62	100
Tay	7.44	11.52	80.2	0.84	100
Xinh Mun	0.18	0.21	99.6	0	100
Xo Dang	0.93	4.06	94.68	0.33	100
Xtieng	0.16	24.8	70.97	4.07	100
E De	1.62	24.09	73.43	0.86	100
Total	2.59	15.42	81.13	0.86	100

Table 32: Average number of cattle per EM household, by main types of cattle and ethnicity

Unit: Animal

No.	Ethnicity	Average number of cattle per EM households								No.	Ethnicity	Average number of cattle per EM households							
		Buffalo	Cow	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Deer	Fawn	Pig			Buffalo	Cow	Horse	Goat	Sheep	Deer	Fawn	Pig
53 EMs survey 2015		0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	27	Ma	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
1	Tay	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	28	Gie Trieng	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
2	Thai	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	29	Co	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0
3	Muong	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	30	Cho Ro	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
4	Khmer	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	31	Xinh Mun	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
5	Hoa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	32	Ha Nhi	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
6	Nung	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	33	Chu Ru	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
7	Mong	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	34	Lao	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
8	Dao	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	35	La Chi	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.8
9	Gia Rai	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	36	Khang	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
10	E De	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	37	Phu La	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
11	Ba Na	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	38	La Hu	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
12	San Chay	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	39	La Ha	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
13	Cham	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	40	Pa Then	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
14	Co Ho	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	41	Lu	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
15	Xo Dang	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	42	Ngai	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
16	San Diu	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	43	Chut	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
17	Hre	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	44	Lo Lo	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
18	Raglay	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	45	Mang	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
19	Mnong	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	46	Co Lao	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
20	Tho	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	47	Bo Y	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
21	Xtieng	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	48	Cong	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
22	Kho mu	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	49	Si La	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
23	Bru Van Kieu	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	50	Pu Peo	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Co Tu	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	51	Ro Mam	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
25	Giay	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	52	Brau	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8
26	Ta Oi	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	53	O Du	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

Table 33: Proportion of EM households doing traditional handicrafts*Unit: %*

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households doing traditional handicrafts	No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households doing traditional handicrafts
53 EMs survey 2015		1.8	27	Ma	4.0
1	Tay	0.6	28	Gie Trieng	2.5
2	Thai	2.6	29	Co	0.7
3	Muong	0.9	30	Cho Ro	0.5
4	Khmer	0.8	31	Xinh Mun	0.3
5	Hoa	0.4	32	Ha Nhi	2.7
6	Nung	0.4	33	Chu Ru	0.7
7	Mong	5.7	34	Lao	10.3
8	Dao	1.7	35	La Chi	39.2
9	Gia Rai	1.8	36	Khang	0.1
10	E De	2.0	37	Phu La	0.8
11	Ba Na	4.2	38	La Hu	3.4
12	San Chay	0.3	39	La Ha	0.8
13	Cham	3.2	40	Pa Then	4.6
14	Co Ho	2.5	41	Lu	9.9
15	Xo Dang	2.5	42	Ngai	0.0
16	San Diu	0.3	43	Chut	0.2
17	Hre	0.4	44	Lo Lo	27.5
18	Raglay	1.9	45	Mang	4.4
19	Mnong	2.6	46	Co Lao	4.2
20	Tho	0.2	47	Bo Y	0.4
21	Xtieng	2.2	48	Cong	0.4
22	Kho mu	1.2	49	Si La	0.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	1.7	50	Pu Peo	6.6
24	Co Tu	13.4	51	Ro Mam	13.0
25	Giay	3.6	52	Brau	0.0
26	Ta Oi	8.8	53	O Du	4.5

Table 34: Number and proportion of EM households working in services and tourism

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households working in services and tourism	Proportion of EM households doing services and tourisms (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households doing services and tourisms	Proportion of EM households working in services and tourism (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		8,873	0.3	27	Ma	35	0.3
1	Tay	1,333	0.3	28	Gie Trieng	12	0.1
2	Thai	1,152	0.3	29	Co	20	0.2
3	Muong	1,056	0.3	30	Cho Ro	42	0.6
4	Khmer	704	0.2	31	Xinh Mun	21	0.4
5	Hoa	371	0.2	32	Ha Nhi	35	0.7
6	Nung	600	0.2	33	Chu Ru	3	0.1
7	Mong	715	0.3	34	Lao	9	0.2
8	Dao	479	0.3	35	La Chi	23	0.8
9	Gia Rai	281	0.3	36	Khang	1	0.0
10	E De	271	0.4	37	Phu La	14	0.5
11	Ba Na	231	0.4	38	La Hu	3	0.1
12	San Chay	73	0.2	39	La Ha	-	-
13	Cham	102	0.3	40	Pa Then	22	1.4
14	Co Ho	80	0.2	41	Lu	2	0.2
15	Xo Dang	143	0.3	42	Ngai	-	-
16	San Diu	97	0.2	43	Chut	-	-
17	Hre	137	0.4	44	Lo Lo	1	0.1
18	Raglay	39	0.1	45	Mang	-	-
19	Mnong	178	0.7	46	Co Lao	-	-
20	Tho	34	0.2	47	Bo Y	-	-
21	Xtieng	26	0.1	48	Cong	1	0.2
22	Kho mu	39	0.2	49	Si La	-	-
23	Bru Van Kieu	54	0.3	50	Pu Peo	2	1.0
24	Co Tu	316	1.8	51	Ro Mam	3	2.0
25	Giay	80	0.6	52	Brau	-	-
26	Ta Oi	33	0.3	53	O Du	-	-

Table 35: Number and proportion of EM households having radios/cassettes

No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having radios/cassettes	Proportion of households having a radio/cassette* (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of households having radios/cassettes	Proportion of households having a radio/cassette* (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		206,566	7.0	27	Ma	633	6.0
1	Tay	32,583	7.4	28	Gie Trieng	316	2.1
2	Thai	15,718	4.0	29	Co	551	6.0
3	Muong	20,697	6.2	30	Cho Ro	829	12.3
4	Khmer	35,892	11.5	31	Xinh Mun	102	1.7
5	Hoa	28,389	15.9	32	Ha Nhi	313	6.4
6	Nung	13,345	5.5	33	Chu Ru	181	4.1
7	Mong	11,687	5.2	34	Lao	115	3.1
8	Dao	10,769	6.0	35	La Chi	66	2.3
9	Gia Rai	4,267	4.4	36	Khang	78	2.4
10	E De	5,687	7.5	37	Phu La	85	3.4
11	Ba Na	2,965	5.4	38	La Hu	39	1.7
12	San Chay	3,120	6.8	39	La Ha	79	3.8
13	Cham	5,396	14.3	40	Pa Then	62	4.1
14	Co Ho	1,830	4.8	41	Lu	18	1.4
15	Xo Dang	2,019	4.6	42	Ngai	11	4.4
16	San Diu	3,549	8.7	43	Chut	48	3.0
17	Hre	772	2.0	44	Lo Lo	57	6.3
18	Raglay	2,295	7.5	45	Mang	8	0.8
19	Mnong	1,160	4.7	46	Co Lao	491	76.1
20	Tho	369	1.9	47	Bo Y	15	2.5
21	Xtieng	1,396	7.2	48	Cong	27	5.2
22	Kho mu	140	0.8	49	Si La	2	1.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	461	2.5	50	Pu Peo	4	2.3
24	Co Tu	507	3.0	51	Ro Mam	3	2.0
25	Gia y	1,090	7.6	52	Brau	23	16.9
26	Ta Oi	463	3.9	53	O Du	0	0.0

Note : Proportion of households having a radio/cassette does not include unspecified cases.

Table 36: Number and proportion of EM households having televisions

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having televisions	Proportion of EM households having televisions (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having televisions	Proportion of EM households having televisions (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		2,580,534	84.9	27	Ma	8,962	85.0
1	Tay	415,939	93.8	28	Gie Trieng	12,176	80.4
2	Thai	340,544	87.0	29	Co	5,538	59.9
3	Muong	308,738	92.0	30	Cho Ro	5,962	87.9
4	Khmer	273,471	87.2	31	Xinh Mun	3,572	60.4
5	Hoa	175,255	98.0	32	Ha Nhi	3,534	71.7
6	Nung	217,968	90.0	33	Chu Ru	3,920	87.7
7	Mong	112,795	50.1	34	Lao	3,225	86.8
8	Dao	139,628	78.0	35	La Chi	1,976	69.0
9	Gia Rai	80,893	84.0	36	Khang	2,237	69.1
10	E De	67,312	89.0	37	Phu La	1,930	76.6
11	Ba Na	43,049	78.6	38	La Hu	711	29.9
12	San Chay	42,239	92.1	39	La Ha	1,640	78.8
13	Cham	33,969	89.7	40	Pa Then	1,147	74.3
14	Co Ho	34,493	89.6	41	Lu	1,228	91.3
15	Xo Dang	28,538	64.5	42	Ngai	236	93.5
16	San Diu	39,080	95.7	43	Chut	766	47.5
17	Hre	28,991	74.7	44	Lo Lo	389	43.6
18	Raglay	24,727	80.9	45	Mang	325	36.9
19	Mnong	19,781	79.2	46	Co Lao	305	47.1
20	Tho	17,867	89.5	47	Bo Y	542	89.2
21	Xtieng	15,451	79.7	48	Cong	365	68.9
22	Kho mu	9,328	53.6	49	Si La	148	75.7
23	Bru Van Kieu	13,097	70.0	50	Pu Peo	158	91.2
24	Co Tu	13,527	78.7	51	Ro Mam	124	94.1
25	Giay	12,861	89.4	52	Brau	102	73.6
26	Ta Oi	9,690	82.2	53	O Du	85	84.3

Note : Not enough observations for estimation.

Table 37: Number and proportion of EM households having motorbikes

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having motorbikes	Proportion of EM households having motorbikes* (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having motorbikes	Proportion of EM households having motorbikes* (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		2,391,464	80.7	27	Ma	9,478	90
1	Tay	384,315	86.8	28	Gie Trieng	11,224	74.2
2	Thai	311,333	79.5	29	Co	5,176	56
3	Muong	276,163	82.3	30	Cho Ro	5,600	82.5
4	Khmer	215,013	68.6	31	Xinh Mun	4,095	69.2
5	Hoa	165,813	92.7	32	Ha Nhi	3,412	69.3
6	Nung	211,046	87.2	33	Chu Ru	3,842	85.9
7	Mong	169,647	75.3	34	Lao	2,724	73.3
8	Dao	152,173	85.1	35	La Chi	1,816	63.5
9	Gia Rai	80,088	83.1	36	Khang	2,182	67.4
10	E De	63,743	84.2	37	Phu La	1,612	64.1
11	Ba Na	44,541	81.3	38	La Hu	821	34.5
12	San Chay	38,898	84.9	39	La Ha	1,407	67.6
13	Cham	31,096	82.1	40	Pa Then	1,383	89.7
14	Co Ho	34,310	89.1	41	Lu	1,157	86.1
15	Xo Dang	26,451	59.8	42	Ngai	216	85.9
16	San Dìu	36,617	89.6	43	Chut	565	35.1
17	Hre	27,604	71.1	44	Lo Lo	619	69.9
18	Raglay	20,813	68.1	45	Mang	312	35.4
19	Mnong	18,247	73.2	46	Co Lao	337	52.1
20	Tho	15,739	78.9	47	Bo Y	529	87.1
21	Xtieng	16,555	85.5	48	Cong	380	71.9
22	Kho mu	8,839	50.9	49	Si La	124	63.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	11,758	62.9	50	Pu Peo	128	73.3
24	Co Tu	11,270	65.6	51	Ro Mam	99	75.2
25	Giay	12,100	84.1	52	Brau	95	68.8
26	Ta Oi	7,292	61.9	53	O Du	45	44.9

Note : Proportion of EM households having motorbikes does not include unspecified cases.

Table 38: Number and proportion of EM households having tractors

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having tractors	Proportion of EM households having tractors (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having tractors	Proportion of EM households having tractors (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		427,296	14.1	27	Ma	694	6.6
1	Tay	124,717	28.2	28	Gie Trieng	189	1.2
2	Thai	32,340	8.3	29	Co	43	0.5
3	Muong	33,081	9.9	30	Cho Ro	208	3.1
4	Khmer	6,748	2.2	31	Xinh Mun	381	6.4
5	Hoa	3,425	1.9	32	Ha Nhi	129	2.6
6	Nung	74,343	30.7	33	Chu Ru	2,012	45.0
7	Mong	10,502	4.7	34	Lao	707	19.0
8	Dao	42,374	23.7	35	La Chi	224	7.8
9	Gia Rai	19,364	20.1	36	Khang	100	3.1
10	E De	35,056	46.4	37	Phu La	42	1.7
11	Ba Na	4,399	8.0	38	La Hu	6	0.3
12	San Chay	10,710	23.4	39	La Ha	38	1.8
13	Cham	1,258	3.3	40	Pa Then	195	12.7
14	Co Ho	7,084	18.4	41	Lu	390	29.0
15	Xo Dang	1,048	2.4	42	Ngai	10	4.0
16	San Diu	3,434	8.4	43	Chut	0	0.0
17	Hre	555	1.4	44	Lo Lo	55	6.2
18	Raglay	351	1.1	45	Mang	1	0.1
19	Mnong	6,297	25.3	46	Co Lao	26	4.0
20	Tho	309	1.6	47	Bo Y	72	11.9
21	Xtieng	792	4.1	48	Cong	17	3.2
22	Kho mu	646	3.7	49	Si La	0	0.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	455	2.4	50	Pu Peo	34	19.4
24	Co Tu	70	0.4	51	Ro Mam	4	3.0
25	Giay	2,259	15.7	52	Brau	7	5.1
26	Ta Oi	96	0.8	53	O Du	0	0.0

Note : Proportion of EM households having tractors does not include unspecified cases.

Table 39: Number and proportion of EM households having milling machines

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having milling machines	Proportion of EM households having milling machines (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having milling machines	Proportion of EM households having milling machines (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		266378	9.1	27	Ma	761	7.2
1	Tay	55172	12.5	28	Gie Trieng	156	1.0
2	Thai	60180	15.4	29	Co	13	0.1
3	Muong	14189	4.2	30	Cho Ro	39	0.6
4	Khmer	726	0.2	31	Xinh Mun	1179	19.9
5	Hoa	3894	2.2	32	Ha Nhi	558	11.3
6	Nung	46857	19.4	33	Chu Ru	53	1.2
7	Mong	32927	14.6	34	Lao	952	25.6
8	Dao	30018	16.8	35	La Chi	1244	43.4
9	Gia Rai	885	0.9	36	Khang	418	12.9
10	E De	6774	9.0	37	Phu La	246	9.8
11	Ba Na	387	0.7	38	La Hu	54	2.3
12	San Chay	3975	8.7	39	La Ha	227	10.9
13	Cham	261	0.7	40	Pa Then	68	4.4
14	Co Ho	3262	8.5	41	Lu	425	31.7
15	Xo Dang	400	0.9	42	Ngai	10	4.0
16	San Diu	820	2.0	43	Chut	26	1.6
17	Hre	1066	2.7	44	Lo Lo	253	28.5
18	Raglay	33	0.1	45	Mang	15	1.7
19	Mnong	412	1.7	46	Co Lao	139	21.4
20	Tho	160	0.8	47	Bo Y	215	35.5
21	Xtieng	61	0.3	48	Cong	63	11.8
22	Kho mu	1462	8.4	49	Si La	3	1.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	208	1.1	50	Pu Peo	59	33.6
24	Co Tu	285	1.7	51	Ro Mam	0	0.0
25	Giay	1819	12.7	52	Brau	0	0.0
26	Ta Oi	145	1.2	53	O Du	7	6.7

Note : Proportion of EM households having milling machines does not include unspecified cases.

Table 40: Number and proportion of EM households having water pumps

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having water pumps	Proportion of EM households having water pumps* (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having water pumps	Proportion of EM households having water pumps* (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		1,023,371	34.2	27	Ma	3,034	28.8
1	Tay	199,924	45.2	28	Gie Trieng	3,085	20.4
2	Thai	95,193	24.3	29	Co	336	3.6
3	Muong	180,695	53.9	30	Cho Ro	2,701	40.0
4	Khmer	78,770	25.1	31	Xinh Mun	345	5.9
5	Hoa	56,298	31.5	32	Ha Nhi	49	1.0
6	Nung	121,312	50.2	33	Chu Ru	1,815	40.6
7	Mong	10,270	4.6	34	Lao	674	18.2
8	Dao	39,865	22.3	35	La Chi	168	5.9
9	Gia Rai	51,270	53.3	36	Khang	27	0.8
10	E De	42,022	55.7	37	Phu La	274	10.9
11	Ba Na	18,742	34.3	38	La Hu	1	0.0
12	San Chay	27,800	60.8	39	La Ha	72	3.5
13	Cham	3,892	10.3	40	Pa Then	161	10.5
14	Co Ho	12,714	33.1	41	Lu	185	13.8
15	Xo Dang	7,361	16.7	42	Ngai	156	61.8
16	San Diu	31,665	77.6	43	Chut	128	8.0
17	Hre	8,812	22.8	44	Lo Lo	60	6.7
18	Raglay	1,628	5.3	45	Mang	2	0.2
19	Mnong	7,399	29.7	46	Co Lao	55	8.5
20	Tho	10,676	53.7	47	Bo Y	72	11.9
21	Xtieng	10,969	56.8	48	Cong	6	1.1
22	Kho mu	611	3.5	49	Si La	0	0.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	2,102	11.3	50	Pu Peo	29	16.5
24	Co Tu	712	4.2	51	Ro Mam	73	55.4
25	Giay	1,971	13.7	52	Brau	84	60.8
26	Ta Oi	698	5.9	53	O Du	5	4.5

Note : Proportion of EM households having water pumps does not include unspecified cases.

Table 41: Number and proportion of EM households having cars

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having cars	Proportion of EM households having cars (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having cars	Proportion of EM households having cars (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		44,171	1.5	27	Ma	48	0.5
1	Tay	10,586	2.4	28	Gie Trieng	77	0.5
2	Thai	4,559	1.2	29	Co	61	0.7
3	Muong	4,862	1.5	30	Cho Ro	40	0.6
4	Khmer	2,994	1.0	31	Xinh Mun	72	1.2
5	Hoa	6,280	3.5	32	Ha Nhi	48	1.0
6	Nung	4,392	1.8	33	Chu Ru	31	0.7
7	Mong	2,540	1.1	34	Lao	20	0.5
8	Dao	2,167	1.2	35	La Chi	18	0.6
9	Gia Rai	834	0.9	36	Khang	10	0.3
10	E De	648	0.9	37	Phu La	31	1.2
11	Ba Na	375	0.7	38	La Hu	4	0.2
12	San Chay	708	1.5	39	La Ha	17	0.8
13	Cham	219	0.6	40	Pa Then	7	0.4
14	Co Ho	396	1.0	41	Lu	6	0.5
15	Xo Dang	202	0.5	42	Ngai	4	1.6
16	San Dìu	979	2.4	43	Chut	8	0.5
17	Hre	364	0.9	44	Lo Lo	5	0.5
18	Raglay	126	0.4	45	Mang	0	0.0
19	Mnong	176	0.7	46	Co Lao	9	1.4
20	Tho	150	0.8	47	Bo Y	16	2.6
21	Xtieng	181	0.9	48	Cong	0	0.0
22	Kho mu	92	0.5	49	Si La	0	0.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	88	0.5	50	Pu Peo	8	4.8
24	Co Tu	78	0.5	51	Ro Mam	0	0.0
25	Giay	123	0.9	52	Brau	0	0.0
26	Ta Oi	52	0.4	53	O Du	1	1.1

Note: Proportion of EM households having cars does not include unspecified cases.

Table 42: Number and proportion of EM households having electric fans

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having electric fans	Proportion of EM households having electric fans (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having electric fans	Proportion of EM households having electric fans (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		2,251,711	75.2	27	Ma	3,158	30.0
1	Tay	417,054	94.1	28	Gie Trieng	5,800	38.3
2	Thai	297,915	76.1	29	Co	4,029	43.6
3	Muong	317,330	94.5	30	Cho Ro	5,614	82.8
4	Khmer	262,998	83.9	31	Xinh Mun	1,387	23.5
5	Hoa	173,042	96.7	32	Ha Nhi	1,085	22.1
6	Nung	212,994	88.0	33	Chu Ru	627	14.0
7	Mong	62,155	27.6	34	Lao	2,099	56.5
8	Dao	138,574	77.5	35	La Chi	1,796	62.8
9	Gia Rai	50,892	52.8	36	Khang	1,042	32.2
10	E De	40,544	53.7	37	Phu La	1,576	62.5
11	Ba Na	18,553	33.9	38	La Hu	235	9.9
12	San Chay	43,634	95.2	39	La Ha	1,274	61.2
13	Cham	33,197	87.6	40	Pa Then	1,252	81.1
14	Co Ho	8,151	21.2	41	Lu	909	67.6
15	Xo Dang	10,774	24.4	42	Ngai	243	96.6
16	San Dìu	40,318	98.7	43	Chut	564	35.0
17	Hre	27,429	70.7	44	Lo Lo	210	23.6
18	Raglay	17,350	56.8	45	Mang	91	10.3
19	Mnong	8,679	34.8	46	Co Lao	259	40.0
20	Tho	17,978	90.1	47	Bo Y	484	79.8
21	Xtieng	12,054	62.2	48	Cong	268	50.6
22	Kho mu	4,642	26.7	49	Si La	116	59.7
23	Bru Van Kieu	9,633	51.5	50	Pu Peo	83	47.7
24	Co Tu	8,845	51.5	51	Ro Mam	95	72.3
25	Giay	12,225	85.2	52	Brau	38	27.2
26	Ta Oi	4,751	40.3	53	O Du	65	64.0

Note : Proportion of EM households having electric fans does not include unspecified cases.

Table 43: Number and proportion of EM households having fridges

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having fridges	Proportion of EM households having fridges (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having fridges	Proportion of EM households having fridges (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		969,138	32.2	27	Ma	763	7.2
1	Tay	242,916	54.9	28	Gie Trieng	1,241	8.2
2	Thai	103,456	26.4	29	Co	661	7.1
3	Muong	149,768	44.7	30	Cho Ro	1,609	23.8
4	Khmer	48,648	15.5	31	Xinh Mun	357	6.0
5	Hoa	149,608	83.7	32	Ha Nhi	347	7.1
6	Nung	117,342	48.5	33	Chu Ru	214	4.8
7	Mong	8,178	3.6	34	Lao	498	13.4
8	Dao	41,439	23.2	35	La Chi	399	14.0
9	Gia Rai	6,100	6.3	36	Khang	370	11.4
10	E De	7,310	9.7	37	Phu La	255	10.2
11	Ba Na	1,861	3.4	38	La Hu	57	2.4
12	San Chay	22,656	49.5	39	La Ha	518	24.9
13	Cham	11,406	30.2	40	Pa Then	333	21.7
14	Co Ho	2,859	7.4	41	Lu	357	26.7
15	Xo Dang	1,816	4.1	42	Ngai	175	69.5
16	San Diu	28,845	70.6	43	Chut	149	9.2
17	Hre	3,678	9.5	44	Lo Lo	105	11.8
18	Raglay	1,646	5.4	45	Mang	13	1.5
19	Mnong	1,552	6.2	46	Co Lao	46	7.1
20	Tho	5,061	25.4	47	Bo Y	207	34.2
21	Xtieng	1,800	9.3	48	Cong	107	20.1
22	Kho mu	707	4.1	49	Si La	37	19.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	1,030	5.5	50	Pu Peo	61	35.2
24	Co Tu	1,626	9.5	51	Ro Mam	12	8.9
25	Giay	6,796	47.3	52	Brau	4	3.2
26	Ta Oi	1,034	8.8	53	O Du	12	12.4

Note : Proportion of EM households having fridges does not include unspecified cases.

Table 44: Number and proportion of EM households having air-conditioners

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having air - conditioners	Proportion of EM households having air - conditions (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households having air - conditioners	Proportion of EM households having air - conditions (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		84,218	2.9	27	Ma	8	0.1
1	Tay	12,290	2.8	28	Gie Trieng	18	0.1
2	Thai	1,626	0.4	29	Co	6	0.1
3	Muong	4,555	1.4	30	Cho Ro	18	0.3
4	Khmer	4,439	1.4	31	Xinh Mun	2	0.0
5	Hoa	55,315	30.9	32	Ha Nhi	0	0.0
6	Nung	2,404	1.0	33	Chu Ru	14	0.3
7	Mong	200	0.1	34	Lao	5	0.1
8	Dao	514	0.3	35	La Chi	4	0.2
9	Gia Rai	149	0.2	36	Khang	0	0.0
10	E De	145	0.2	37	Phu La	6	0.2
11	Ba Na	76	0.1	38	La Hu	0	0.0
12	San Chay	306	0.7	39	La Ha	1	0.0
13	Cham	578	1.5	40	Pa Then	11	0.7
14	Co Ho	57	0.1	41	Lu	1	0.1
15	Xo Dang	6	0.0	42	Ngai	17	6.6
16	San Dìu	1,090	2.7	43	Chut	0	0.0
17	Hre	70	0.2	44	Lo Lo	5	0.5
18	Raglay	22	0.1	45	Mang	0	0.0
19	Mnong	29	0.1	46	Co Lao	1	0.2
20	Tho	113	0.6	47	Bo Y	2	0.4
21	Xtieng	38	0.2	48	Cong	1	0.2
22	Kho mu	0	0.0	49	Si La	2	0.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	22	0.1	50	Pu Peo	1	0.7
24	Co Tu	12	0.1	51	Ro Mam	0	0.0
25	Giay	146	1.0	52	Brau	0	0.0
26	Ta Oi	16	0.1	53	O Du	0	0.0

Note: Proportion of EM households having air conditioners does not include unspecified cases.

Table 45: Number and proportion of EM households living in traditional houses

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households living in traditional houses	Proportion of EM households living in traditional houses (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households living in traditional houses	Proportion of EM households living in traditional houses (%)
53 EMs survey 2015		891,129	29.3	27	Ma	103	1.0
1	Tay	121,878	27.5	28	Gie Trieng	710	4.7
2	Thai	238,499	60.9	29	Co	12	0.1
3	Muong	72,187	21.5	30	Cho Ro	35	0.5
4	Khmer	4,957	1.6	31	Xinh Mun	4,111	69.5
5	Hoa	4,572	2.6	32	Ha Nhi	2,824	57.3
6	Nung	59,719	24.6	33	Chu Ru	343	7.7
7	Mong	166,866	74.0	34	Lao	2,348	63.2
8	Dao	67,831	37.9	35	La Chi	2,295	80.1
9	Gia Rai	30,890	32.1	36	Khang	2,788	86.1
10	E De	14,697	19.4	37	Phu La	670	26.6
11	Ba Na	21,039	38.4	38	La Hu	102	4.3
12	San Chay	6,764	14.8	39	La Ha	1,755	84.3
13	Cham	2,519	6.6	40	Pa Then	256	16.6
14	Co Ho	704	1.8	41	Lu	931	69.3
15	Xo Dang	10,424	23.6	42	Ngai	4	1.8
16	San Dìu	360	0.9	43	Chut	673	41.7
17	Hre	6,773	17.4	44	Lo Lo	596	66.8
18	Raglay	544	1.8	45	Mang	460	52.1
19	Mnong	5,867	23.5	46	Co Lao	392	60.5
20	Tho	774	3.9	47	Bo Y	171	28.1
21	Xtieng	308	1.6	48	Cong	329	62.1
22	Kho mu	9,674	55.6	49	Si La	9	4.6
23	Bru Van Kieu	12,197	65.2	50	Pu Peo	117	66.3
24	Co Tu	1,367	8.0	51	Ro Mam	7	5.0
25	Giay	5,700	39.6	52	Brau	0	0.0
26	Ta Oi	1,964	16.7	53	O Du	14	13.5

Note : Proportion of EM households living in traditional houses does not include unspecified cases.

Table 46: Number and proportion of EM people knowing their own languages

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM people knowing their own languages	Proportion of EM people knowing their own languages (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM people knowing their own languages	Proportion of EM people knowing their own languages (%)
53	EMs survey	11,396,365	95.8	27	Ma	40,504	99.7
1	Tay	1,464,794	92.2	28	Gie Trieng	51,376	98.8
2	Thai	1,516,803	99.1	29	Co	33,926	99.2
3	Muong	1,189,146	95.9	30	Cho Ro	23,087	89.9
4	Khmer	1,143,132	97.9	31	Xinh Mun	20,180	85.9
5	Hoa	615,880	83.1	32	Ha Nhi	21,313	99.1
6	Nung	853,224	93.1	33	Chu Ru	18,521	99.4
7	Mong	1,054,406	99.5	34	Lao	13,735	96.4
8	Dao	726,431	98.3	35	La Chi	8,185	64.4
9	Gia Rai	412,590	99.6	36	Khang	13,188	98.2
10	E De	327,485	99.5	37	Phu La	8,811	84.8
11	Ba Na	232,170	99.7	38	La Hu	9,348	99.6
12	San Chay	153,987	91.5	39	La Ha	5,553	67.3
13	Cham	149,273	99.4	40	Pa Then	6,395	95.8
14	Co Ho	166,417	99.7	41	Lu	5,683	99.6
15	Xo Dang	168,899	99.6	42	Ngai	358	50.8
16	San Diu	120,953	83.5	43	Chut	5,646	97.8
17	Hre	127,864	99.6	44	Lo Lo	3,615	97.4
18	Raglay	117,072	99.5	45	Mang	3,525	99.3
19	Mnong	103,183	98.7	46	Co Lao	1,078	45.5
20	Tho	65,487	91.5	47	Bo Y	2,039	90.2
21	Xtieng	81,457	99.7	48	Cong	2,185	99.5
22	Kho mu	72,936	98.3	49	Si La	685	99.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	76,304	99.6	50	Pu Peo	554	86.0
24	Co Tu	60,909	99.6	51	Ro Mam	414	99.1
25	Giay	51,782	92.3	52	Brau	391	99.7
26	Ta Oi	43,386	99.5	53	O Du	100	27.7

Note : Proportion of EM people knowing their own languages does not include unspecified cases.

Table 47: Education status of EM people by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Not graduated from primary school	Graduated from primary school	Graduated from lower-secondary school	Graduated from higher-secondary school	Total
Bo Y	16.74	22.51	32.76	27.99	100
Ba Na	36.82	38.38	17.59	7.21	100
Bru Van Kieu	28.02	34.58	23.54	13.86	100
Brau	29.7	51.49	13.86	4.95	100
Cong	24.51	31.77	29.68	14.04	100
Chut	36.15	38.67	15.63	9.56	100
Cham	33.59	34.31	13.98	18.12	100
Cho Ro	45.75	33.21	10.8	10.24	100
Chu Ru	36.13	39.26	16.4	8.21	100
Co	29.1	31.51	23.53	15.86	100
Co Ho	30.03	39.91	18.75	11.31	100
Co Lao	39.86	35.59	14.23	10.32	100
Cơ Tu	28.09	29.17	19.67	23.07	100
Dao	31.29	33.07	25.25	10.4	100
Gia Rai	32.18	39.41	19.94	8.47	100
Giay	23.68	29.91	28.16	18.25	100
Gie Trieng	30.65	28.41	24	16.95	100
Hmong	25.51	36.62	24.27	13.6	100
Hoa	22.52	35.17	20.51	21.79	100
Hre	26.22	36.37	22.63	14.78	100
Ha Nhi	17.69	32.64	31.56	18.11	100
Khmer	40.49	37.23	13.06	9.21	100
Kho Mu	23.21	43.09	25.41	8.29	100
Khang	24.22	35.71	26.31	13.76	100
Kinh	13.37	30.36	31.15	25.12	100
Lu	34.9	26.17	26.91	12.01	100
La Chi	19.47	31.62	30.97	17.94	100
La Hu	26.08	39.09	27.34	7.48	100
La Ha	24.07	37.43	27.79	10.71	100
Lao	23.53	32.08	27.65	16.74	100
Lo Lo	28.29	39.52	18.37	13.82	100
Ma	35.35	36.8	17.17	10.68	100
Mong	33.24	40.67	22.02	4.07	100
Mnong	35.89	37.08	16.42	10.61	100
Muong	14.58	30.48	35.48	19.46	100
Ngai	9.79	23.71	37.11	29.38	100
Nung	20.89	32.32	27.32	19.47	100
O Đu	17.34	38.73	28.32	15.61	100
Phu La	26.78	34.6	33.18	5.44	100
Pu Peo	14.51	17.62	21.76	46.11	100
Pa Then	19.73	30.85	32.48	16.94	100
Raglay	44.54	34.89	13.63	6.94	100
Ro Mam	31.25	32.39	22.16	14.2	100

Si La	29.25	23.11	26.89	20.75	100
San Chay	25.13	33.76	26.51	14.6	100
San Diu	14.47	33.7	32.93	18.9	100
Tho	14.33	34.54	33.61	17.52	100
Thai	19.82	33.47	29.3	17.41	100
Ta Oi	20.72	32.49	21.11	25.68	100
Tay	13.14	28.11	30.15	28.6	100
Xinh Mun	32.61	42.59	19.55	5.25	100
Xo Dang	26.23	39.54	24.43	9.81	100
Xtieng	50.08	35.42	10.15	4.34	100
E De	25.57	37.01	21.69	15.73	100
Total	23.94	33.6	25.42	17.04	100

Table 48a: Education status of EM male, by ethnicity (%)

Ethnicity	Not graduated from primary school	Graduated from primary school	Graduated from lower-secondary school	Graduated from higher-secondary school and above	Total
Bo Y	17.74	23.95	32.15	26.16	100
Ba Na	35.59	39.75	17.63	7.02	100
Bru Van Kieu	26.07	35.62	24.59	13.72	100
Brau	29.31	51.72	13.79	5.17	100
Cong	19.73	32.42	33.2	14.65	100
Chut	33.16	38.99	17.36	10.49	100
Cham	31.16	34.91	16.18	17.74	100
Cho Ro	46.13	34.98	10.03	8.86	100
Chu Ru	32.33	45.3	16.24	6.14	100
Co	27.86	32.36	23.64	16.14	100
Co Ho	29.14	42.49	18.58	9.79	100
Co Lao	39.64	36.67	13.44	10.25	100
Cơ Tu	24.83	30.43	19.73	25.01	100
Dao	29.57	32.92	26.6	10.91	100
Gia Rai	30.96	40.62	20.57	7.86	100
Giay	21.55	29.57	30.32	18.57	100
Gie Trieng	27.66	31.14	24.96	16.24	100
Hmong	23.53	34.33	25.82	16.31	100
Hoa	20.21	35.34	22.24	22.21	100
Hre	24.68	36.4	23.36	15.56	100
Ha Nhi	15.88	31.17	33.79	19.16	100
Khmer	36.88	38.6	15.02	9.5	100
Kho Mu	20.5	42.94	26.88	9.68	100
Khang	22.42	36.1	26.61	14.87	100
Kinh	13.15	30.4	31.49	24.96	100
Lu	34.96	27.09	26.15	11.79	100
La Chi	18.95	30.71	30.95	19.38	100
La Hu	25.62	38.68	28.6	7.1	100
La Ha	20.65	38.67	28.8	11.88	100
Lao	21.44	32.62	29.19	16.75	100
Lo Lo	28.22	37.98	21.09	12.71	100
Ma	34.31	39.57	16.4	9.72	100
Mong	33.54	39.03	23.21	4.22	100
Mnong	33.12	40.2	16.84	9.84	100
Muong	12.35	28.75	37.56	21.33	100
Ngai	10.79	25.9	37.41	25.9	100
Nung	18.77	32.2	29.4	19.63	100
O Đu	14.02	39.25	32.71	14.02	100
Phu La	22.4	35.96	35.65	5.99	100
Pu Peo	15	21.67	22.5	40.83	100
Pa Then	19.42	29.68	32.64	18.27	100
Raglay	45.72	35.62	12.53	6.12	100
Ro Mam	31.96	24.74	23.71	19.59	100

Si La	24.82	27.01	28.47	19.71	100
San Chay	22.33	33.19	29.05	15.43	100
San Diu	10.36	30.25	37.24	22.15	100
Tho	13.56	32.49	35.47	18.49	100
Thai	16.15	32.64	32.31	18.89	100
Ta Oi	19.33	33.33	21.91	25.42	100
Tay	12.23	28.1	31.57	28.1	100
Xinh Mun	31.81	42.02	20.32	5.84	100
Xo Dang	24.07	40.78	25.05	10.1	100
Xtieng	50.1	35.79	9.96	4.15	100
E De	25.13	40.01	21.03	13.83	100
Total	22.27	33.77	26.77	17.19	100

Table 48b: Education status of EM women, by ethnicity (%)

Ethnicity	Not graduated from primary school	Graduated from primary school	Graduated from lower-secondary school	Graduated from higher-secondary school	Total
Bo Y	14.88	19.83	33.88	31.4	100
Ba Na	38.32	36.7	17.54	7.43	100
Bru Van					
Kieu	31.07	32.95	21.91	14.07	100
Brau	30.23	51.16	13.95	4.65	100
Cong	32.67	30.67	23.67	13	100
Chut	40.14	38.24	13.32	8.3	100
Cham	36.27	33.64	11.55	18.54	100
Cho Ro	45.33	31.22	11.66	11.78	100
Chu Ru	40.69	32	16.6	10.71	100
Co	30.75	30.38	23.38	15.49	100
Co Ho	31.11	36.78	18.96	13.16	100
Co Lao	40.65	31.71	17.07	10.57	100
Cơ Tu	32.25	27.56	19.59	20.61	100
Dao	33.54	33.25	23.48	9.73	100
Gia Rai	33.81	37.82	19.1	9.27	100
Giay	26.87	30.42	24.93	17.77	100
Gie Trieng	34.07	25.27	22.89	17.76	100
Hmong	29.57	41.32	21.08	8.03	100
Hoa	25.24	34.97	18.48	21.31	100
Hre	28.36	36.31	21.63	13.7	100
Ha Nhi	21.87	36.04	26.41	15.68	100
Khmer	44.55	35.7	10.86	8.9	100
Kho Mu	27.78	43.34	22.94	5.94	100
Khang	27.79	34.94	25.72	11.55	100
Kinh	13.48	30.33	30.98	25.21	100
Lu	34.69	22.81	29.69	12.81	100
La Chi	20.47	33.37	31.01	15.15	100
La Hu	27.07	39.96	24.67	8.3	100
La Ha	30.97	34.92	25.75	8.35	100
Lao	27.59	31.02	24.67	16.72	100
Lo Lo	28.41	41.8	14.32	15.47	100
Ma	36.68	33.26	18.15	11.91	100
Mong	32.64	43.93	19.67	3.77	100
Mnong	39.13	33.44	15.93	11.51	100
Muong	16.94	32.33	33.26	17.48	100
Ngai	7.27	18.18	36.36	38.18	100
Nung	23.38	32.46	24.88	19.28	100
O Đu	22.73	37.88	21.21	18.18	100
Phu La	32.83	32.72	29.78	4.67	100
Pu Peo	13.7	10.96	20.55	54.79	100
Pa Then	20.2	32.66	32.24	14.9	100
Raglay	43.1	34	14.96	7.94	100
Ro Mam	30.38	41.77	20.25	7.59	100

Si La	37.33	16	24	22.67	100
San Chay	28.85	34.52	23.13	13.5	100
San Diu	19.81	38.17	27.33	14.68	100
Tho	15.29	37.07	31.31	16.33	100
Thai	24.2	34.47	25.69	15.65	100
Ta Oi	22.49	31.42	20.09	26	100
Tay	14.09	28.12	28.66	29.12	100
Xinh Mun	33.98	43.56	18.22	4.24	100
Xo Dang	28.88	38.03	23.66	9.44	100
Xtieng	50.06	34.89	10.43	4.62	100
E De	26.08	33.52	22.46	17.95	100
Total	25.93	33.4	23.82	16.85	100

Table 49: Proportion of EM people attending school, by ethnicity (%)

Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total
Bo Y	76.21	82.43	79.29
Ba Na	61.84	66.96	64.36
Bru Van Kieu	68.75	70.40	69.56
Brau	50.88	61.54	55.96
Cong	76.92	70.80	74.00
Chut	65.22	68.17	66.69
Cham	70.49	76.19	73.30
Cho Ro	62.46	71.98	67.07
Chu Ru	61.42	69.16	65.20
Co	79.12	82.60	80.78
Co Ho	59.82	71.01	65.32
Co Lao	74.03	68.96	71.49
Cơ Tu	77.51	81.40	79.38
Dao	70.71	69.94	70.34
Gia Rai	59.21	64.79	62.01
Giay	79.84	79.82	79.83
Gie Trieng	71.87	79.55	75.57
Hmong	72.57	63.93	68.42
Hoa	84.58	85.87	85.18
Hre	75.32	77.98	76.63
Ha Nhi	78.93	79.04	78.99
Khmer	68.27	71.17	69.68
Kho Mu	72.63	68.13	70.38
Khang	76.11	71.73	74.02
Kinh	81.26	75.63	78.48
Lu	82.16	79.43	80.81
La Chi	71.49	71.72	71.61
La Hu	68.39	68.10	68.25
La Ha	76.48	74.93	75.74
Lao	81.00	82.63	81.76
Lo Lo	66.23	61.51	63.92
Ma	62.60	68.69	65.57
Mong	74.38	72.13	73.29
Mnong	62.74	69.99	66.36
Muong	81.25	81.84	81.53
Ngai	81.48	86.67	84.21
Nung	77.49	81.02	79.20
O Đu	75.00	78.85	77.00
Phu La	67.75	68.01	67.87
Pu Peo	86.21	73.77	79.83
Pa Then	67.92	68.27	68.08
Raglay	54.42	65.38	59.82
Ro Mam	77.61	76.74	77.27
Si La	93.62	81.25	87.93
San Chay	76.22	79.82	77.94
San Diu	84.65	84.77	84.71
Tho	74.94	79.61	77.16

Thai	78.54	77.52	78.04
Ta Oi	72.10	77.03	74.52
Tay	80.97	83.87	82.39
Xinh Mun	68.93	66.10	67.63
Xo Dang	73.51	77.68	75.55
Xtieng	57.61	57.31	57.46
E De	64.58	74.06	69.35
Total	72.17	73.73	72.93

Table 50: The number and proportion of literate EM people in the age group 15-older by ethnicity, 1/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM people *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM people (%) *
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)						94.7	27	Ma	31,166	21,322	9,778	66	68.6
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		9,378,102	7,465,062	1,891,510	21,530	79.8	28	Gie Trieng	39,027	29,663	9,499	45	75.7
1	Tay	1,329,983	1,259,699	66,368	3,916	95.0	29	Co	24,850	18,098	6,699	53	73.0
2	Thai	1,224,705	993,700	228,331	2,674	81.3	30	Cho Ro	20,482	15,218	5,245	19	74.4
3	Muong	1,020,240	966,687	50,545	3,008	95.0	31	Xinh Mun	17,264	11,054	6,210	-	64.0
4	Khmer	947,121	704,933	241,706	482	74.5	32	Ha Nhi	15,397	7,749	7,555	93	50.6
5	Hoa	632,967	582,026	50,404	537	92.0	33	Chu Ru	14,172	10,090	4,057	25	71.3
6	Nung	746,225	662,166	82,077	1,982	89.0	34	Lao	10,894	6,919	3,969	6	63.5
7	Mong	714,749	345,940	365,409	3,400	48.6	35	La Chi	9,830	5,533	4,176	121	57.0
8	Dao	572,828	402,157	168,431	2,240	70.5	36	Khang	9,804	6,121	3,683	-	62.4
9	Gia Rai	299,576	176,922	122,621	33	59.1	37	Phu La	7,994	5,675	2,253	66	71.6
10	E De	258,337	187,054	71,200	83	72.4	38	La Hu	6,238	2,150	4,067	21	34.6
11	Ba Na	168,161	107,463	60,668	30	63.9	39	La Ha	5,927	3,406	2,517	4	57.5
12	San Chay	134,325	119,690	14,256	379	89.4	40	Pa Then	5,335	3,837	1,445	53	72.6
13	Cham	115,827	92,190	23,550	87	79.7	41	Lu	4,254	1,819	2,431	4	42.8
14	Co Ho	127,853	92,287	35,425	141	72.3	42	Ngai	598	551	47	-	92.1
15	Xo Dang	117,704	85,479	32,168	57	72.7	43	Chut	3,861	2,429	1,429	3	63.0
16	San Diu	115,657	109,583	5,908	166	94.9	44	Lo Lo	2,705	1,462	1,222	21	54.5
17	Hre	101,004	65,190	35,538	276	64.7	45	Mang	2,403	1,051	1,346	6	43.8
18	Raglay	86,730	47,611	39,104	15	54.9	46	Co Lao	1,686	833	840	13	49.8
19	Mnong	75,702	55,116	20,510	76	72.9	47	Bo Y	1,738	1,230	463	45	72.7
20	Tho	57,838	54,579	2,894	365	95.0	48	Cong	1,647	1,104	539	4	67.2
21	Xtieng	61,143	37,055	23,972	116	60.7	49	Si La	503	319	182	2	63.7
22	Kho mu	53,834	33,061	20,568	205	61.6	50	Pu Peo	455	342	109	4	75.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	52,646	33,224	19,269	153	63.3	51	Ro Mam	305	226	79	-	74.1

24	Co Tu	46,645	34,973	11,623	49	75.1	52	Brau	299	144	155	-	48.2
25	Giay	44,279	33,497	10,487	295	76.2	53	O Du	272	249	22	1	91.9
26	Ta Oi	32,737	24,186	8,461	90	74.1							

* The literacy rate of the population aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of people aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national, ethnic or foreign language.

Table 51a: The number and proportion of literate EM males aged 15 and older by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate (%) *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate (%) *
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)													
						96.4	27	Ma	14,792	11,558	3,214	20	78.2
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		4,665,760	4,016,493	640,089	9,178	86.5	28	Gie Trieng	18,892	15,921	2,945	26	84.4
1	Tay	662,870	639,481	21,634	1,755	96.7	29	Co	12,617	10,169	2,421	27	80.8
2	Thai	606,863	549,719	56,056	1,088	90.7	30	Cho Ro	10,319	7,978	2,331	10	77.4
3	Muong	512,415	493,059	18,029	1,327	96.5	31	Xinh Mun	8,448	6,621	1,827	-	78.4
4	Khmer	459,737	373,527	86,068	142	81.3	32	Ha Nhi	7,672	4,998	2,645	29	65.4
5	Hoa	319,594	303,040	16,376	178	94.9	33	Chu Ru	6,936	5,560	1,367	9	80.3
6	Nung	380,147	353,928	25,367	852	93.3	34	Lao	5,453	4,371	1,080	2	80.2
7	Mong	356,381	227,457	127,590	1,334	64.1	35	La Chi	4,947	3,451	1,437	59	70.6
8	Dao	286,497	226,342	59,193	962	79.3	36	Khang	4,799	3,843	956	-	80.1
9	Gia Rai	143,768	98,342	45,426	-	68.4	37	Phu La	3,922	3,047	846	29	78.3
10	E De	124,654	97,289	27,310	55	78.1	38	La Hu	3,118	1,363	1,744	11	43.9
11	Ba Na	82,337	58,986	23,336	15	71.7	39	La Ha	2,914	2,117	794	3	72.7
12	San Chay	70,686	65,314	5,190	182	92.6	40	Pa Then	2,698	2,184	489	25	81.7
13	Cham	55,819	47,612	8,167	40	85.4	41	Lu	2,148	1,328	819	1	61.9
14	Co Ho	62,889	49,909	12,920	60	79.4	42	Ngai	425	404	21	-	95.1
15	Xo Dang	58,292	47,049	11,232	11	80.7	43	Chut	2,066	1,444	619	3	70.0
16	San Diu	60,642	58,953	1,594	95	97.4	44	Lo Lo	1,293	833	451	9	64.9
17	Hre	49,444	37,787	11,527	130	76.6	45	Mang	1,185	658	526	1	55.6
18	Raglay	42,452	26,047	16,394	11	61.4	46	Co Lao	928	576	347	5	62.4
19	Mnong	36,676	29,498	7,126	52	80.5	47	Bo Y	882	656	211	15	75.7
20	Tho	30,498	28,962	1,344	192	95.6	48	Cong	798	639	158	1	80.2
21	Xtieng	29,313	21,220	8,053	40	72.5	49	Si La	247	198	49	-	80.2
22	Kho mu	26,833	20,111	6,637	85	75.2	50	Pu Peo	241	186	54	1	77.5
23	Bru Van Kieu	26,161	19,908	6,164	89	76.4	51	Ro Mam	146	125	21	-	85.6
24	Co Tu	23,379	19,722	3,627	30	84.5	52	Brau	145	89	56	-	61.4
25	Giay	23,007	19,278	3,597	132	84.3	53	O Du	148	139	9	-	93.9
26	Ta Oi	16,227	13,497	2,695	35	83.4							

* The literacy rate of EM males aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of EM males aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national, ethnic or foreign language.

Table 51b: The number and proportion of literate EM females aged 15 and older by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM females (%) *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM females (%) *
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)						93.0	27	Ma	16,374	9,764	6,564	46	59.8
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		4,712,342	3,448,569	1,251,421	12,352	73.4	28	Gie Trieng	20,315	13,742	6,554	19	67.7
1	Tay	667,113	620,218	44,734	2,161	93.3	29	Co	12,233	7,929	4,278	26	65.0
2	Thai	617,842	443,981	172,275	1,586	72.0	30	Cho Ro	10,163	7,240	2,914	9	71.3
3	Muong	507,825	473,628	32,516	1,681	93.6	31	Xinh Mun	8,816	4,433	4,383	-	50.3
4	Khmer	487,384	331,406	155,638	340	68.0	32	Ha Nhi	7,725	2,751	4,910	64	35.9
5	Hoa	313,373	278,986	34,028	359	89.1	33	Chu Ru	7,236	4,530	2,690	16	62.7
6	Nung	366,078	308,238	56,710	1,130	84.5	34	Lao	5,441	2,548	2,889	4	46.9
7	Mong	358,368	118,483	237,819	2,066	33.3	35	La Chi	4,883	2,082	2,739	62	43.2
8	Dao	286,331	175,815	109,238	1,278	61.7	36	Khang	5,005	2,278	2,727	-	45.5
9	Gia Rai	155,808	78,580	77,195	33	50.4	37	Phu La	4,072	2,628	1,407	37	65.1
10	E De	133,683	89,765	43,890	28	67.2	38	La Hu	3,120	787	2,323	10	25.3
11	Ba Na	85,824	48,477	37,332	15	56.5	39	La Ha	3,013	1,289	1,723	1	42.8
12	San Chay	63,639	54,376	9,066	197	85.7	40	Pa Then	2,637	1,653	956	28	63.4
13	Cham	60,008	44,578	15,383	47	74.3	41	Lu	2,106	491	1,612	3	23.3
14	Co Ho	64,964	42,378	22,505	81	65.3	42	Ngai	173	147	26	-	85.0
15	Xo Dang	59,412	38,430	20,936	46	64.7	43	Chut	1,795	985	810	-	54.9
16	San Diu	55,015	50,630	4,314	71	92.1	44	Lo Lo	1,412	629	771	12	44.9
17	Hre	51,560	27,403	24,011	146	53.3	45	Mang	1,218	393	820	5	32.4
18	Raglay	44,278	21,564	22,710	4	48.7	46	Co Lao	758	257	493	8	34.3
19	Mnong	39,026	25,618	13,384	24	65.7	47	Bo Y	856	574	252	30	69.5
20	Tho	27,340	25,617	1,550	173	94.3	48	Cong	849	465	381	3	55.0
21	Xtieng	31,830	15,835	15,919	76	49.9	49	Si La	256	121	133	2	47.6
22	Kho mu	27,001	12,950	13,931	120	48.2	50	Pu Peo	214	156	55	3	73.9
23	Bru Van Kieu	26,485	13,316	13,105	64	50.4	51	Ro Mam	159	101	58	-	63.5
24	Co Tu	23,266	15,251	7,996	19	65.6	52	Brau	154	55	99	-	35.7
25	Giay	21,272	14,219	6,890	163	67.4	53	O Du	124	110	13	1	89.4
26	Ta Oi	16,510	10,689	5,766	55	65.0							

* The literacy rate of EM females aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of EM females aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national, ethnic or foreign language

Table 52: The number and proportion of literate EM people aged 15 and older in the national language by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM people in the national language (%) *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM people in the national language (%) *
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		9,378,102	7,416,732	1,947,400	13,970	79.2	27	Ma	31,666	21,283	9,823	60	68.4
1	Tay	1,329,983	1,260,135	67,232	2,616	94.9	28	Gie Trieng	39,207	29,641	9,527	39	75.7
2	Thai	1,224,705	990,708	232,311	1,686	81.0	29	Co	24,850	18,099	6,702	49	73.0
3	Muong	1,020,240	967,768	50,681	1,791	95.0	30	Cho Ro	20,482	15,225	5,251	6	74.4
4	Khmer	947,121	690,750	255,999	372	73.0	31	Xinh Mun	17,264	11,054	6,210	0	64.0
5	Hoa	632,967	573,474	59,160	333	90.6	32	Ha Nhi	15,397	7,744	7,584	69	50.5
6	Nung	746,225	662,035	82,840	1,350	88.9	33	Chu Ru	14,172	10,072	4,089	11	71.1
7	Mong	714,749	332,182	380,639	1,928	46.6	34	Lao	10,894	6,911	3,977	6	63.5
8	Dao	572,828	400,770	170,438	1,620	70.2	35	La Chi	9,830	5,561	4,199	70	57.0
9	Gia Rai	299,576	175,143	124,400	33	58.5	36	Khang	9,804	6,116	3,688	0	62.4
10	E De	258,337	184,010	74,259	68	71.2	37	Phu La	7,994	5,677	2,255	62	71.6
11	Ba Na	168,161	105,825	62,307	29	62.9	38	La Hu	6,238	2,143	4,084	11	34.4
12	San Chay	134,325	119,775	14,287	263	89.3	39	La Ha	5,927	3,407	2,517	3	57.5
13	Cham	115,827	91,022	24,782	23	78.6	40	Pa Then	5,335	3,850	1,456	29	72.6
14	Co Ho	127,853	91,774	35,967	112	71.8	41	Lu	4,254	1,817	2,433	4	42.8
15	Xo Dang	117,704	85,248	32,448	8	72.4	42	Ngai	598	551	47	0	92.1
16	San Dìu	115,657	109,612	5,955	90	94.8	43	Chut	3,861	2,426	1,432	3	62.9
17	Hre	101,004	65,231	35,605	168	64.7	44	Lo Lo	2,705	1,464	1,228	13	54.4
18	Raglay	86,730	47,602	39,119	9	54.9	45	Mang	2,403	1,050	1,348	5	43.8
19	Mnong	75,702	54,614	21,027	61	72.2	46	Co Lao	1,686	833	840	13	49.8
20	Tho	57,838	54,715	2,912	211	94.9	47	Bo Y	1,738	1,230	463	45	72.7
21	Xtieng	61,143	37,064	24,040	39	60.7	48	Cong	1,647	1,104	539	4	67.2
22	Kho mu	53,834	33,077	20,598	159	61.6	49	Si La	503	320	182	1	63.7
23	Bru Van Kieu	52,646	33,122	19,404	120	63.1	50	Pu Peo	455	343	111	1	75.6
24	Co Tu	46,645	34,877	11,723	45	74.8	51	Ro Mam	305	226	79	0	74.1
25	Giay	44,279	33,495	10,510	274	76.1	52	Brau	299	144	155	0	48.2
26	Ta Oi	32,737	24,164	8,516	57	73.9	53	O Du	272	249	22	1	91.9

* The literacy rate of EM people aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of EM people aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national language

Table 53a: The number and proportion of literate EM males aged 15 and older in the national language by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM males in the national language (%) *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM males in the national language (%) *
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		4,665,760	3,990,796	669,181	5,783	85.6	27	Ma	14,792	11,536	3,240	16	78.1
1	Tay	662,870	639,836	21,889	1,145	96.7	28	Gie Trieng	18,892	15,911	2,957	24	84.3
2	Thai	606,863	548,119	58,091	653	90.4	29	Co	12,617	10,171	2,421	25	80.8
3	Muong	512,415	493,549	18,076	790	96.5	30	Cho Ro	10,319	7,985	2,334	0	77.4
4	Khmer	459,737	362,906	96,733	98	79.0	31	Xinh Mun	8,448	6,621	1,827	0	78.4
5	Hoa	319,594	299,536	19,917	141	93.8	32	Ha Nhi	7,672	5,004	2,654	14	65.3
6	Nung	380,147	353,888	25,651	608	93.2	33	Chu Ru	6,936	5,555	1,376	5	80.1
7	Mong	356,381	221,793	133,925	663	62.4	34	Lao	5,453	4,371	1,080	2	80.2
8	Dao	286,497	225,359	60,464	674	78.8	35	La Chi	4,947	3,471	1,442	34	70.6
9	Gia Rai	143,768	97,501	46,267	-	67.8	36	Khang	4,799	3,843	956	0	80.1
10	E De	124,654	95,704	28,898	52	76.8	37	Phu La	3,922	3,047	846	29	78.3
11	Ba Na	82,337	58,162	24,160	15	70.7	38	La Hu	3,118	1,360	1,752	6	43.7
12	San Chay	70,686	65,367	5,194	125	92.6	39	La Ha	2,914	2,118	794	2	72.7
13	Cham	55,819	47,101	8,712	6	84.4	40	Pa Then	2,698	2,192	492	14	81.7
14	Co Ho	62,889	49,696	13,147	46	79.1	41	Lu	2,148	1,328	819	1	61.9
15	Xo Dang	58,292	46,919	11,373	-	80.5	42	Ngai	425	404	21	0	95.1
16	San Dìu	60,642	59,008	1,594	40	97.4	43	Chut	2,066	1,442	621	3	69.9
17	Hre	49,444	37,818	11,549	77	76.6	44	Lo Lo	1,293	834	453	6	64.8
18	Raglay	42,452	26,043	16,404	5	61.4	45	Mang	1,185	658	526	1	55.6
19	Mnong	36,676	29,283	7,356	37	79.9	46	Co Lao	928	576	347	5	62.4
20	Tho	30,498	29,038	1,354	106	95.5	47	Bo Y	882	656	211	15	75.7
21	Xtieng	29,313	21,232	8,069	12	72.5	48	Cong	798	639	158	1	80.2
22	Kho mu	26,833	20,138	6,645	50	75.2	49	Si La	247	198	49	0	80.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	26,161	19,871	6,221	69	76.2	50	Pu Peo	241	187	54	0	77.6
24	Co Tu	23,379	19,696	3,653	30	84.4	51	Ro Mam	146	125	21	0	85.6
25	Giay	23,007	19,282	3,606	119	84.2	52	Brau	145	89	56	0	61.4
26	Ta Oi	16,227	13,491	2,717	19	83.2	53	O Du	148	139	9	-	93.9

* The literacy rate of EM males aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of EM males aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national language

Table 53b: The number and proportion of literate EM females aged 15 and older in the national language by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate of EM females in the national language (%) *	No.	Ethnicity	Total (people)	Literate (people)	Illiterate (people)	Other (people)	Literacy rate (%) *
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		4,712,342	3,425,936	1,278,219	8,187	72.8	27	Ma	16,374	9,747	6,583	44	59.7
1	Tay	667,113	620,299	45,343	1,471	93.2	28	Gie Trieng	20,315	13,730	6,570	15	67.6
2	Thai	617,842	442,589	174,220	1,033	71.8	29	Co	12,233	7,928	4,281	24	64.9
3	Muong	507,825	474,219	32,605	1,001	93.6	30	Cho Ro	10,163	7,240	2,917	6	71.3
4	Khmer	487,384	327,844	159,266	274	67.3	31	Xinh Mun	8,816	4,433	4,383	-	50.3
5	Hoa	313,373	273,938	39,243	192	87.5	32	Ha Nhi	7,725	2,740	4,930	55	35.7
6	Nung	366,078	308,147	57,189	742	84.3	33	Chu Ru	7,236	4,517	2,713	6	62.5
7	Mong	358,368	110,389	246,714	1,265	30.9	34	Lao	5,441	2,540	2,897	4	46.7
8	Dao	286,331	175,411	109,974	946	61.5	35	La Chi	4,883	2,090	2,757	36	43.1
9	Gia Rai	155,808	77,642	78,133	33	49.8	36	Khang	5,005	2,273	2,732	-	45.4
10	E De	133,683	88,306	45,361	16	66.1	37	Phu La	4,072	2,630	1,409	33	65.1
11	Ba Na	85,824	47,663	38,147	14	55.5	38	La Hu	3,120	783	2,332	5	25.1
12	San Chay	63,639	54,408	9,093	138	85.7	39	La Ha	3,013	1,289	1,723	1	42.8
13	Cham	60,008	43,921	16,070	17	73.2	40	Pa Then	2,637	1,658	964	15	63.2
14	Co Ho	64,964	42,078	22,820	66	64.8	41	Lu	2,106	489	1,614	3	23.3
15	Xo Dang	59,412	38,329	21,075	8	64.5	42	Ngai	173	147	26	-	85.0
16	San Diu	55,015	50,604	4,361	50	92.1	43	Chut	1,795	984	811	-	54.8
17	Hre	51,560	27,413	24,056	91	53.3	44	Lo Lo	1,412	630	775	7	44.8
18	Raglay	44,278	21,559	22,715	4	48.7	45	Mang	1,218	392	822	4	32.3
19	Mnong	39,026	25,331	13,671	24	64.9	46	Co Lao	758	257	493	8	34.3
20	Tho	27,340	25,677	1,558	105	94.3	47	Bo Y	856	574	252	30	69.5
21	Xtieng	31,830	15,832	15,971	27	49.8	48	Cong	849	465	381	3	55.0
22	Kho mu	27,001	12,939	13,953	109	48.1	49	Si La	256	122	133	1	47.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	26,485	13,251	13,183	51	50.1	50	Pu Peo	214	156	57	1	73.2
24	Co Tu	23,266	15,181	8,070	15	65.3	51	Ro Mam	159	101	58	-	63.5
25	Giay	21,272	14,213	6,904	155	67.3	52	Brau	154	55	99	-	35.7
26	Ta Oi	16,510	10,673	5,799	38	64.8	53	O Du	124	110	13	1	89.4

* The literacy rate of EM females aged 15 years old and older is the proportion of EM females aged 15 years old or older who can read, write and understand a simple sentence in the national language

Table 54: The number and proportion of EM households who know how to dance the traditional dances of their own ethnic group

No.	Ethnicity	EM households who know how to dance traditional dances (Number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to dance traditional dances (%)	No.	Ethnicity	EM households who know how to dance traditional dances (Number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to dance traditional dances (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		483,911	15.9	27	Ma	1,033	9.8
1	Tay	15,041	3.4	28	Gie Trieng	2,771	18.3
2	Thai	134,606	34.4	29	Co	1,587	17.1
3	Muong	39,646	11.8	30	Cho Ro	275	4.1
4	Khmer	104,602	33.3	31	Xinh Mun	1,000	16.9
5	Hoa	1,081	0.6	32	Ha Nhi	1,453	29.5
6	Nung	2,300	0.9	33	Chu Ru	370	8.3
7	Mong	35,371	15.7	34	Lao	1,760	47.4
8	Dao	10,275	5.7	35	La Chi	50	1.7
9	Gia Rai	40,506	42.0	36	Khang	389	12.0
10	E De	5,355	7.1	37	Phu La	304	12.0
11	Ba Na	27,731	50.6	38	La Hu	219	9.2
12	San Chay	672	1.5	39	La Ha	345	16.6
13	Cham	12,876	34.0	40	Pa Then	113	7.3
14	Co Ho	1,673	4.3	41	Lu	469	34.9
15	Xo Dang	13,068	29.5	42	Ngai	0	0.0
16	San Dui	232	0.6	43	Chut	28	1.7
17	Hre	2,112	5.4	44	Lo Lo	273	30.5
18	Raglay	1,088	3.6	45	Mang	37	4.2
19	Mnong	1,815	7.3	46	Co Lao	22	3.5
20	Tho	2,299	11.5	47	Bo Y	27	4.4
21	Xtieng	1,063	5.5	48	Cong	177	33.5
22	Kho mu	3,914	22.5	49	Si La	3	1.3
23	Bru Van Kieu	884	4.7	50	Pu Peo	10	5.8
24	Co Tu	9,343	54.3	51	Ro Mam	114	86.1
25	Giay	559	3.9	52	Brau	32	23.2
26	Ta Oi	2,920	24.8	53	O Du	18	18.0

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases.

Table 55: The number and proportion of EM households who know how to use traditional instruments of their own ethnic group

No.	Ethnicity	EM households using traditional instruments (number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to use traditional instruments * (%)	No.	Ethnicity	EM households using traditional instruments (number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to use traditional instruments * (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		195,215	6.4	27	Ma	1,030	9.8
1	Tay	9,838	2.2	28	Gie Trieng	1,624	10.7
2	Thai	33,729	8.6	29	Co	1,085	11.7
3	Muong	21,088	6.3	30	Cho Ro	239	3.5
4	Khmer	8,326	2.7	31	Xinh Mun	631	10.7
5	Hoa	933	0.5	32	Ha Nhi	696	14.1
6	Nung	2,264	0.9	33	Chu Ru	149	3.3
7	Mong	34,054	15.1	34	Lao	227	6.1
8	Dao	6,133	3.4	35	La Chi	100	3.5
9	Gia Rai	20,118	20.9	36	Khang	123	3.8
10	E De	3,726	4.9	37	Phu La	150	5.9
11	Ba Na	17,391	31.7	38	La Hu	38	1.6
12	San Chay	765	1.7	39	La Ha	16	0.8
13	Cham	1,742	4.6	40	Pa Then	33	2.2
14	Co Ho	1,238	3.2	41	Lu	122	9.1
15	Xo Dang	7,310	16.5	42	Ngai	0	0.0
16	San Diu	156	0.4	43	Chut	38	2.4
17	Hre	3,957	10.2	44	Lo Lo	158	17.7
18	Raglay	1,651	5.4	45	Mang	15	1.7
19	Mnong	2,549	10.2	46	Co Lao	22	3.3
20	Tho	2,137	10.7	47	Bo Y	17	2.8
21	Xtieng	1,143	5.9	48	Cong	11	2.2
22	Kho mu	1,191	6.8	49	Si La	0	0.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	735	3.9	50	Pu Peo	2	1.0
24	Co Tu	4,349	25.3	51	Ro Mam	74	56.4
25	Giay	371	2.6	52	Brau	24	17.6
26	Ta Oi	1,695	14.4	53	O Du	2	2.2

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases.

Table 56: The number and proportion of EM households with members who know how to sing traditional songs of their own ethnic group

No.	Ethnicity	EM households who know how to sing traditional songs (number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to sing traditional songs (%)	No.	Ethnicity	EM households who know how to sing traditional songs (number of households)	Proportion of EM households who know how to sing traditional songs (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		493,201	16.2	27	Ma	1264	12.0
1	Tay	36,543	8.2	28	Gie Trieng	1,999	13.2
2	Thai	73,120	18.7	29	Co	1,045	11.3
3	Muong	60,851	18.1	30	Cho Ro	295	4.3
4	Khmer	93,311	29.7	31	Xinh Mun	14	0.2
5	Hoa	10,783	6.0	32	Ha Nhi	1,680	34.1
6	Nung	17,285	7.1	33	Chu Ru	172	3.8
7	Mong	64,735	28.7	34	Lao	712	19.2
8	Dao	19,334	10.8	35	La Chi	257	9.0
9	Gia Rai	26,536	27.5	36	Khang	237	7.3
10	E De	4,355	5.8	37	Phu La	367	14.6
11	Ba Na	22,310	40.7	38	La Hu	204	8.6
12	San Chay	3,538	7.7	39	La Ha	68	3.3
13	Cham	11,070	29.2	40	Pa Then	203	13.2
14	Co Ho	1,885	4.9	41	Lu	244	18.1
15	Xo Dang	8,788	19.9	42	Ngai	6	2.3
16	San Diu	3,891	9.5	43	Chut	42	2.6
17	Hre	4,038	10.4	44	Lo Lo	288	32.3
18	Raglay	1,306	4.3	45	Mang	100	11.4
19	Mnong	2,024	8.1	46	Co Lao	76	11.7
20	Tho	2,909	14.6	47	Bo Y	96	15.8
21	Xtieng	795	4.1	48	Cong	145	27.4
22	Kho mu	2,417	13.9	49	Si La	10	5.0
23	Bru Van Kieu	1,454	7.8	50	Pu Peo	35	19.7
24	Co Tu	5,497	32.0	51	Ro Mam	73	55.4
25	Giay	2,144	14.9	52	Brau	12	8.8
26	Ta Oi	2,633	22.3	53	O Du	5	4.5

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases.

Table 57: The proportion of EM people listening to Voice of Vietnam, provincial and district-level radio and television stations

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households listening to Voice of Vietnam, provincial and district-level radio and television stations (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households listening to Voice of Vietnam, provincial and district-level radio and television stations (%)
Total from the 53 EMs survey 2015		65,1	27	Ma	80,0
1	Tay	67,0	28	Gie Trieng	88,2
2	Thai	52,7	29	Co	47,3
3	Muong	66,9	30	Cho Ro	85,0
4	Khmer	78,1	31	Xinh Mun	35,0
5	Hoa	70,3	32	Ha Nhi	40,4
6	Nung	71,1	33	Chu Ru	78,8
7	Mong	43,3	34	Lao	41,3
8	Dao	50,3	35	La Chi	54,2
9	Gia Rai	71,1	36	Khang	21,9
10	E De	82,1	37	Phu La	70,6
11	Ba Na	79,5	38	La Hu	24,8
12	San Chay	69,6	39	La Ha	25,6
13	Cham	83,4	40	Pa Then	62,2
14	Co Ho	84,9	41	Lu	43,5
15	Xo Dang	65,4	42	Ngai	82,6
16	San Diu	79,8	43	Chut	38,0
17	Hre	60,9	44	Lo Lo	33,9
18	Raglay	77,8	45	Mang	11,6
19	Mnong	81,0	46	Co Lao	79,0
20	Tho	69,8	47	Bo Y	87,5
21	Xtieng	62,8	48	Cong	31,9
22	Kho mu	20,1	49	Si La	35,1
23	Bru Van Kieu	28,2	50	Pu Peo	85,9
24	Co Tu	70,9	51	Ro Mam	57,7
25	Giay	73,0	52	Brau	50,0

26	Ta Oi	71,4	53	O Du	6,7
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Table 58: The proportion of EM people watching central / provincial television

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households watching central / provincial television (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households watching central / provincial television (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		88,8	27	Ma	91,0
1	Tay	95,6	28	Gie Trieng	93,0
2	Thai	90,7	29	Co	85,3
3	Muong	95,5	30	Cho Ro	90,5
4	Khmer	87,7	31	Xinh Mun	63,2
5	Hoa	95,2	32	Ha Nhi	72,5
6	Nung	93,7	33	Chu Ru	87,2
7	Mong	60,0	34	Lao	89,7
8	Dao	83,0	35	La Chi	78,6
9	Gia Rai	86,8	36	Khang	73,7
10	E De	93,9	37	Phu La	85,5
11	Ba Na	87,0	38	La Hu	42,3
12	San Chay	95,4	39	La Ha	82,7
13	Cham	94,3	40	Pa Then	81,5
14	Co Ho	91,8	41	Lu	95,6
15	Xo Dang	81,5	42	Ngai	95,9
16	San Diu	97,5	43	Chut	69,1
17	Hre	79,6	44	Lo Lo	44,6
18	Raglay	89,3	45	Mang	37,7
19	Mnong	90,1	46	Co Lao	65,9
20	Tho	93,0	47	Bo Y	93,4
21	Xtieng	85,2	48	Cong	77,6
22	Kho mu	56,4	49	Si La	81,1
23	Bru Van Kieu	78,9	50	Pu Peo	97,9
24	Co Tu	92,9	51	Ro Mam	99,0
25	Giay	92,1	52	Brau	60,8
26	Ta Oi	88,0	53	O Du	90,9

Table 59: The percentage of employed EM people aged 15 and older with training by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	The percentage of employed EM people aged 15 years and over through training (%)				
		Total	Elementary occupations	Intermediate	College	University and higher
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)		19,9	3,3	5,3	2,9	8,5
Ethnicities by the 53 EMs survey 2015		6,2	0,5	2,7	1,3	1,7
1	Tay	14,4	0,9	6,6	2,9	4,1
2	Thai	6,2	0,5	3,0	1,3	1,4
3	Muong	7,5	1,1	3,2	1,5	1,8
4	Khmer	3,5	0,3	1,0	0,8	1,4
5	Hoa	9,5	1,0	1,8	1,8	4,9
6	Nung	6,0	0,5	2,6	1,4	1,5
7	Mong	2,1	0,1	1,3	0,4	0,4
8	Dao	2,2	0,2	1,2	0,4	0,4
9	Gia Rai	2,0	0,1	1,1	0,4	0,4
10	E De	3,4	0,1	1,8	0,6	0,8
11	Ba Na	1,3	0,1	0,7	0,3	0,3
12	San Chay	3,6	0,3	1,7	0,9	0,7
13	Cham	8,7	0,3	2,8	2,4	3,2
14	Co Ho	3,4	0,1	1,1	1,3	0,9
15	Xo Dang	1,9	0,1	1,0	0,4	0,4
16	San Diu	6,6	1,5	2,4	1,3	1,5
17	Hre	3,0	0,2	1,8	0,3	0,7
18	Raglay	1,3	0,1	0,7	0,3	0,2
19	Mnong	2,3	0,1	1,3	0,4	0,5
20	Tho	4,1	0,3	1,6	1,0	1,1
21	Xtieng	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
22	Kho mu	1,6	0,1	1,0	0,3	0,2
23	Bru Van Kieu	3,4	0,2	1,8	0,4	0,9
24	Co Tu	8,7	0,4	5,4	1,1	1,8
25	Giay	6,6	0,4	3,6	1,2	1,3
26	Ta Oi	9,1	0,5	4,4	1,0	3,1
27	Ma	2,4	0,1	1,3	0,4	0,6
28	Gie Trieng	4,1	0,2	2,1	0,7	1,0
29	Co	4,6	0,1	3,3	0,5	0,7
30	Cho Ro	3,0	0,3	0,8	1,0	0,9
31	Xinh Mun	1,8	0,4	0,8	0,4	0,2
32	Ha Nhi	5,0	0,2	3,5	0,7	0,6
33	Chu Ru	2,4	0,1	0,6	0,8	1,0
34	Lao	5,8	0,2	3,2	1,4	1,0
35	La Chi	3,0	0,1	1,8	0,3	0,8
36	Khang	3,1	0,3	1,9	0,6	0,3
37	Phu La	1,3	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,5

38	La Hu	1,4	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,1
39	La Ha	3,1	0,3	1,3	1,0	0,5
40	Pa Then	3,3	0,1	1,4	0,6	1,3
41	Lu	2,3	0,4	1,2	0,4	0,4
42	Ngai	15,0	0,2	4,4	6,1	4,2
43	Chut	2,8	0,2	1,8	0,2	0,6
44	Lo Lo	5,4	0,0	2,7	0,6	2,1
45	Mang	0,8	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0
46	Co Lao	2,0	0,3	1,2	0,2	0,3
47	Bo Y	10,7	0,1	3,7	2,7	4,2
48	Cong	4,3	0,1	3,5	0,3	0,4
49	Si La	10,0	1,1	6,9	1,1	0,9
50	Pu Peo	16,0	0,0	6,7	5,2	4,2
51	Ro Mam	1,2	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0
52	Brau	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0
53	O Du	3,8	0,0	0,9	1,4	1,4

Table 60a: The percentage of employed EM males aged 15 and over with training by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	The percentage of employed EM males aged 15 and over with training (%)				
		Total	Elementary occupations	Intermediate	College	University and higher
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)		22,4	5,4	5,9	2,6	8,5
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		6,4	0,8	2,8	1,1	1,7
1	Tay	13,0	1,3	5,9	2,1	3,7
2	Thai	7,3	0,8	3,6	1,2	1,6
3	Muong	7,9	1,5	3,4	1,3	1,6
4	Khmer	3,8	0,5	1,1	0,7	1,5
5	Hoa	9,5	1,6	1,8	1,7	4,5
6	Nung	6,2	0,8	2,8	1,2	1,4
7	Mong	3,4	0,2	2,0	0,5	0,7
8	Dao	2,8	0,4	1,5	0,4	0,4
9	Gia Rai	2,1	0,1	1,2	0,3	0,5
10	E De	2,9	0,1	1,3	0,5	1,0
11	Ba Na	1,5	0,1	0,8	0,3	0,3
12	San Chay	3,9	0,5	1,9	0,7	0,8
13	Cham	8,8	0,5	2,6	2,1	3,5
14	Co Ho	3,1	0,2	1,1	0,9	1,0
15	Xo Dang	2,4	0,1	1,3	0,3	0,6
16	San Diu	9,2	2,7	3,4	1,3	1,8
17	Hre	3,9	0,3	2,2	0,5	1,0
18	Raglay	1,4	0,1	0,8	0,3	0,2
19	Mnong	2,2	0,1	1,3	0,2	0,6
20	Tho	3,9	0,5	1,6	0,8	1,1
21	Xtieng	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3
22	Kho mu	2,3	0,1	1,4	0,4	0,4
23	Bru Van Kieu	4,0	0,2	2,2	0,5	1,1
24	Co Tu	11,2	0,5	7,1	1,3	2,3
25	Giay	7,3	0,8	4,1	1,1	1,4
26	Ta Oi	10,4	0,7	4,9	1,1	3,6
27	Ma	2,4	0,2	1,5	0,3	0,5
28	Gie Trieng	4,1	0,3	2,3	0,6	1,0
29	Co	5,4	0,2	3,8	0,5	0,9
30	Cho Ro	2,4	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,7
31	Xinh Mun	2,0	0,2	1,1	0,3	0,4
32	Ha Nhi	7,3	0,2	5,0	1,1	1,0
33	Chu Ru	2,4	0,1	0,5	0,6	1,2
34	Lao	7,5	0,3	4,1	1,5	1,6
35	La Chi	3,7	0,2	2,4	0,4	0,8
36	Khang	4,8	0,6	3,0	0,8	0,5
37	Phu La	1,6	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,3
38	La Hu	2,0	0,2	1,6	0,0	0,2
39	La Ha	3,6	0,4	1,8	0,7	0,8
40	Pa Then	3,7	0,1	1,7	0,6	1,3
41	Lu	3,6	0,7	1,8	0,5	0,6
42	Ngai	14,1	0,3	1,9	7,6	4,3

43	Chut	4,2	0,2	2,9	0,3	0,7
44	Lo Lo	3,6	0,0	2,0	0,5	1,1
45	Mang	1,3	0,1	1,2	0,0	0,0
46	Co Lao	2,3	0,4	1,7	0,0	0,2
47	Bo Y	12,2	0,3	3,0	3,5	5,5
48	Cong	5,8	0,0	5,0	0,4	0,4
49	Si La	13,1	1,6	8,6	1,0	1,8
50	Pu Peo	13,8	0,0	2,4	5,7	5,7
51	Ro Mam	2,4	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0
52	Brau	1,6	0,0	0,0	1,6	0,0
53	O Du	4,3	0,0	0,9	1,7	1,7

Table 60b: The percentage of employed EM females aged 15 and older with training by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	The percentage of employed EM females aged 15 and older with training (%)				
		Total	Elementary occupations	Intermediate	College	University and higher
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)		17,3	1,0	4,7	3,2	8,4
Ethnicities by the 53 EMs survey 2015		5,9	0,2	2,5	1,4	1,7
1	Tay	15,9	0,4	7,3	3,7	4,6
2	Thai	5,2	0,2	2,3	1,5	1,2
3	Muong	7,0	0,6	2,9	1,6	1,9
4	Khmer	3,2	0,1	0,8	0,9	1,4
5	Hoa	9,3	0,2	1,7	2,0	5,5
6	Nung	5,8	0,2	2,4	1,6	1,6
7	Mong	0,9	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,1
8	Dao	1,7	0,1	0,8	0,5	0,4
9	Gia Rai	1,8	0,0	1,1	0,4	0,3
10	E De	3,8	0,1	2,4	0,7	0,7
11	Ba Na	1,1	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,2
12	San Chay	3,3	0,2	1,4	1,0	0,7
13	Cham	8,6	0,1	3,0	2,7	2,8
14	Co Ho	3,7	0,1	1,1	1,7	0,8
15	Xo Dang	1,3	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,2
16	San Diu	3,6	0,1	1,2	1,2	1,1
17	Hre	2,0	0,0	1,4	0,2	0,4
18	Raglay	1,2	0,1	0,7	0,3	0,2
19	Mnong	2,3	0,1	1,3	0,5	0,4
20	Tho	4,2	0,1	1,6	1,3	1,2
21	Xtieng	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
22	Kho mu	1,0	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,0
23	Bru Van Kieu	2,8	0,1	1,4	0,4	0,8
24	Co Tu	6,1	0,2	3,7	0,9	1,3
25	Giay	5,8	0,1	3,1	1,4	1,2
26	Ta Oi	7,8	0,4	3,9	0,9	2,5
27	Ma	2,4	0,1	1,1	0,5	0,7
28	Gie Trieng	4,0	0,2	2,0	0,8	1,0
29	Co	3,8	0,1	2,8	0,4	0,5
30	Cho Ro	3,7	0,0	0,8	1,6	1,3
31	Xinh Mun	1,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,0
32	Ha Nhi	2,5	0,1	1,8	0,3	0,2
33	Chu Ru	2,5	0,0	0,6	1,1	0,8
34	Lao	4,0	0,1	2,3	1,3	0,4
35	La Chi	2,3	0,0	1,2	0,2	0,9
36	Khang	1,5	0,0	0,9	0,4	0,1
37	Phu La	1,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,6
38	La Hu	0,7	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0
39	La Ha	2,5	0,1	0,9	1,3	0,2
40	Pa Then	2,9	0,0	1,0	0,5	1,4
41	Lu	1,1	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,2

42	Ngai	17,8	0,0	12,5	1,4	3,9
43	Chut	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,3
44	Lo Lo	7,2	0,1	3,4	0,7	3,0
45	Mang	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
46	Co Lao	1,5	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3
47	Bo Y	9,0	0,0	4,5	1,8	2,7
48	Cong	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,2	0,3
49	Si La	7,0	0,5	5,2	1,2	0,0
50	Pu Peo	18,9	0,0	12,1	4,6	2,2
51	Ro Mam	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
52	Brau	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
53	O Du	3,2	0,0	1,1	1,1	1,1

Table 61: The proportion of EM women receiving prenatal care and giving birth in health facilities

Ethnicity	Proportion of EM women receiving prenatal care during pregnancy	Proportion of EM women receiving prenatal care 3 or more times during pregnancy	Proportion of EM women giving birth in a health facility or at home with presence of nurse staffs
Bo Y	57,07	21,98	69,11
Ba Na	66,45	15,72	65,47
Bru Van Kieu	67,85	23,70	67,78
Brau	73,68	23,33	50,53
Cong	36,94	4,40	28,57
Chut	60,12	21,65	55,36
Cham	82,05	30,75	88,55
Cho Ro	84,18	36,71	95,71
Chu Ru	85,15	41,08	91,03
Co	62,90	19,66	49,82
Co Ho	82,86	29,79	87,51
Co Lao	41,96	12,34	32,99
Cơ Tu	78,54	35,66	67,71
Dao	59,57	21,39	63,12
Gia Rai	58,83	13,60	64,84
Giay	59,80	22,37	65,10
Gie Trieng	76,25	25,67	69,27
Hmong	38,55	7,92	34,78
Hoa	85,01	36,93	95,25
Hre	68,19	30,68	48,30
Ha Nhi	26,81	5,17	27,33
Khmer	82,95	37,10	95,60
Kho Mu	48,95	11,13	45,31
Khang	45,80	15,45	33,67
Kinh	85,25	44,78	94,11
Lu	40,71	12,91	26,08
La Chi	50,73	17,44	41,77
La Hu	8,99	1,60	12,95
La Ha	32,60	7,76	19,51
Lao	58,59	16,59	36,05
Lo Lo	57,58	13,32	42,42
Ma	76,18	23,84	77,98
Mong	34,54	1,16	14,60
Mnong	73,98	19,25	73,78
Muong	81,21	40,51	89,80
Ngai	83,33	41,03	92,31
Nung	74,94	31,94	80,33
O Đu	64,20	32,00	49,38
Phu La	53,86	11,63	64,67
Pu Peo	55,88	22,93	68,63
Pa Then	59,62	14,63	75,54
Raglay	71,44	27,18	78,45
Ro Mam	58,57	0,93	82,86
Si La	23,08	7,73	30,00
San Chay	70,80	28,93	79,78

San Diu	81,60	37,30	93,57
Tho	74,51	32,30	84,77
Thai	66,51	27,15	63,86
Ta Oi	86,87	41,88	86,18
Tay	80,80	37,50	88,34
Xinh Mun	57,96	12,76	36,09
Xo Dang	61,35	16,77	43,76
Xtieng	71,48	24,91	72,24
E De	77,67	25,42	86,50
Total	68,73	26,64	71,11

Table 62: The number and proportion of EM women in the age group 15-49 years old visiting health facilities for prenatal care

No.	Ethnicities	Number of EM women in the age group 15-49 visiting health facilities for prenatal care	Proportion of EM women in the age group 15-49 visiting health facilities for prenatal care (%)	No.	Ethnicities	Number of EM women in the age group 15-49 visiting health facilities for prenatal care	Proportion of EM women in the age group 15-49 visiting health facilities for prenatal care (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey		1.815.041	70,9	27	Ma	7.159	80,3
1	Tay	299.336	82,0	28	Gie Trieng	9.025	78,6
2	Thai	246.927	65,4	29	Co	4.324	62,4
3	Muong	231.736	82,4	30	Cho Ro	4.299	84,1
4	Khmer	195.795	84,1	31	Xinh Mun	3.414	60,1
5	Hoa	75.742	85,9	32	Ha Nhi	1.127	25,4
6	Nung	146.380	75,4	33	Chu Ru	3.457	84,3
7	Mong	83.371	36,5	34	Lao	1.912	55,9
8	Dao	107.520	59,7	35	La Chi	1.390	51,5
9	Gia Rai	50.666	58,1	36	Khang	1.443	45,1
10	E De	54.147	78,5	37	Phu La	1.359	53,9
11	Ba Na	30.224	64,5	38	La Hu	175	9,1
12	San Chay	25.863	71,9	39	La Ha	631	31,9
13	Cham	25.819	84,2	40	Pa Then	1.087	62,5
14	Co Ho	28.967	84,7	41	Lu	550	39,5
15	Xo Dang	21.918	66,3	42	Ngai	33	80,5
16	San Dìu	25.540	78,9	43	Chut	664	61,6
17	Hre	20.718	66,9	44	Lo Lo	492	59,7
18	Raglay	18.135	71,4	45	Mang	240	34,9
19	Mnong	15.009	75,0	46	Co Lao	182	39,2
20	Tho	11.044	77,2	47	Bo Y	256	57,9
21	Xtieng	11.524	69,5	48	Cong	202	38,3
22	Kho mu	7.843	47,4	49	Si La	35	25,5
23	Bru Van Kieu	10.833	72,0	50	Pu Peo	71	70,3
24	Co Tu	10.696	76,8	51	Ro Mam	60	63,8
25	Giay	7.408	60,4	52	Brau	85	75,9
26	Ta Oi	8.169	88,5	53	O Du	39	52,0

Table 63: The number and proportion of EM women giving birth at home / health facilities

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM women giving birth in health facilities (people)	Number of EM women giving birth at home (people)	Proportion of EM women giving birth in health facilities (%)	Proportion of EM women giving birth at home (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		1.621.782	925.065	63,6	36,3
1	Tay	298.764	64,289	82,2	17,7
2	Thai	160.229	215,494	42,6	57,3
3	Muong	220.924	59,057	78,9	21,1
4	Khmer	211.879	19,011	91,3	8,2
5	Hoa	83.837	3,922	95,4	4,5
6	Nung	139.435	53,729	72,0	27,8
7	Mong	51.040	176,096	22,4	77,4
8	Dao	97.829	81,300	54,5	45,3
9	Gia Rai	41.027	45,466	47,2	52,3
10	E De	49.514	19,107	72,1	27,8
11	Ba Na	20.209	26,374	43,3	56,5
12	San Chay	26.867	8,939	75,0	25,0
13	Cham	25.695	4,802	84,2	15,7
14	Co Ho	27.768	6,258	81,6	18,4
15	Xo Dang	10.494	22,414	31,8	68,0
16	San Diu	27.241	4,982	84,3	15,4
17	Hre	10.594	20,129	34,3	65,2
18	Raglay	17.148	8,140	67,6	32,1
19	Mnong	10.097	9,794	50,6	49,1
20	Tho	10.660	3,559	74,9	25,0
21	Xtieng	9.960	6,553	60,2	39,6
22	Kho mu	4.368	12,019	26,6	73,3
23	Bru Van Kieu	9.434	5,563	62,7	37,0
24	Co Tu	8.495	5,380	61,1	38,7
25	Giay	7.256	4,878	59,7	40,1
26	Ta Oi	7.362	1,814	80,2	19,8
27	Ma	6.900	1,965	77,8	22,2
28	Gie Trieng	7.512	3,911	65,6	34,2
29	Co	2.489	4,393	36,0	63,5
30	Cho Ro	4.504	550	88,4	10,8
31	Xinh Mun	1.275	4,386	22,5	77,4
32	Ha Nhi	775	3,655	17,5	82,4
33	Chu Ru	3.394	661	83,7	16,3
34	Lao	884	2,531	25,9	74,1
35	La Chi	903	1,764	33,8	66,0
36	Khang	702	2,494	22,0	78,0
37	Phu La	1.169	1,329	46,7	53,2
38	La Hu	86	1,816	4,5	95,1
39	La Ha	230	1,742	11,6	88,2
40	Pa Then	1.152	566	67,0	32,9
41	Lu	180	1,206	13,0	86,9
42	Ngai	41	-	100,0	0,0
43	Chut	403	674	37,4	62,6

44	Lo Lo	290	526	35,4	64,3
45	Mang	94	591	13,7	86,3
46	Co Lao	123	336	26,8	73,2
47	Bo Y	244	186	56,6	43,1
48	Cong	104	415	19,9	79,6
49	Si La	15	122	11,2	88,8
50	Pu Peo	63	28	69,2	30,8
51	Ro Mam	44	50	46,4	53,6
52	Brau	62	50	55,1	44,9
53	O Du	21	54	28,3	71,7

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases

Table 64: The number of married EM women in the age group 15-49 using contraception

No.	Ethnicity	Total	Using contraception	Not using contraception	Other
Ethnicities by the EMs survey 2015		2.533.938	1.948.333	573.423	12.182
1	Tay	359.396	279.522	78.123	1,751
2	Thai	372.157	297.940	73.033	1,184
3	Muong	272.129	226.195	44.763	1,171
4	Khmer	231.771	173.833	57.112	826
5	Hoa	87.927	63.090	24.424	413
6	Nung	193.893	154.712	38.334	847
7	Mong	238.798	162.424	74.532	1,842
8	Dao	179.515	145.738	32.847	930
9	Gia Rai	84.701	57.282	26.791	628
10	E De	68.280	51.602	16.290	388
11	Ba Na	46.086	31.817	13.916	353
12	San Chay	35.400	28.816	6.522	62
13	Cham	28.981	22.984	5.965	32
14	Co Ho	33.783	24.783	8.843	157
15	Xo Dang	31.839	20.868	10.586	385
16	San Dìu	31.587	24.278	7.207	102
17	Hre	29.958	24.048	5.752	158
18	Raglay	23.984	18.250	5.676	58
19	Mnong	19.406	13.539	5.784	83
20	Tho	13.512	11.039	2.404	69
21	Xtieng	16.100	11.761	4.284	55
22	Kho mu	16.260	12.548	3.603	109
23	Bru Van Kieu	14.959	10.931	3.986	42
24	Co Tu	14.062	11.390	2.634	38
25	Giay	12.054	10.001	1.975	78
26	Ta Oi	9.221	7.519	1.673	29
27	Ma	8.681	6.555	2.082	44
28	Gie Trieng	11.080	7.975	3.017	88
29	Co	6.408	4.836	1.506	66
30	Cho Ro	4.688	3.666	995	27
31	Xinh Mun	5.625	4.192	1.424	9
32	Ha Nhi	4.317	3.317	962	38
33	Chu Ru	4.037	2.968	1.051	18
34	Lao	3.390	2.547	834	9
35	La Chi	2.840	2.255	565	20
36	Khang	3.082	2.387	688	7
37	Phu La	2.544	2.137	394	13
38	La Hu	1.893	1.181	705	7
39	La Ha	1.942	1.602	336	4
40	Pa Then	1.742	1.502	230	10
41	Lu	1.417	1.187	229	1
42	Ngai	40	20	18	2
43	Chut	985	645	339	1
44	Lo Lo	808	659	141	8
45	Mang	679	325	349	5
46	Co Lao	495	384	111	-
47	Bo Y	440	354	79	7

48	Cong	537	348	188	1
49	Si La	124	90	34	-
50	Pu Peo	104	83	19	2
51	Ro mam	99	68	31	-
52	Brau	108	88	20	-
53	O Du	75	55	17	3

Table 65: The number and proportion of EM people using their health insurance cards for receiving medical examinations and treatment

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM people using health insurance card (people)	Proportion of EM people using health insurance card (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM people using health insurance card (people)	Proportion of EM people using health insurance card (%)
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		5,070,598	44.8	27	Mạ	18,928	52.3
1	Tay	827,865	53.5	28	Gie Trieng	38,490	65.5
2	Thai	676,304	43.4	29	Co	15,422	41.0
3	Muong	391,807	32.0	30	Cho Ro	9,862	64.6
4	Khmer	477,491	47.8	31	Xinh Mun	8,454	31.8
5	Hoa	192,180	41.4	32	Ha Nhi	16,646	70.1
6	Nung	388,309	45.7	33	Chu Ru	14,249	75.0
7	Mong	485,778	40.5	34	Lao	7,718	49.3
8	Dao	353,308	45.0	35	La Chi	7,319	53.9
9	Gia Rai	124,255	33.0	36	Khang	5,240	34.8
10	E De	115,043	51.1	37	Phu La	7,109	62.8
11	Ba Na	94,189	42.5	38	La Hu	6,688	67.8
12	San Chay	69,994	41.0	39	La Ha	2,157	23.3
13	Cham	69,956	65.4	40	Pa Then	2,834	38.7
14	Co Ho	83,360	60.7	41	Lu	3,734	59.2
15	Xo Dang	98,248	52.9	42	Ngai	153	28.6
16	San Diu	49,609	38.2	43	Chut	2,348	35.5
17	Hre	66,141	47.6	44	Lo Lo	1,640	41.1
18	Raglay	66,340	53.8	45	Mang	2,876	70.8
19	Mnong	43,438	41.4	46	Co Lao	941	35.5
20	Tho	26,363	35.2	47	Bo Y	854	33.7
21	Xtieng	13,192	27.9	48	Cong	2,025	80.7
22	Kho mu	43,243	53.2	49	Si La	687	92.5
23	Bru Van Kieu	33,940	43.7	50	Pu Peo	269	37.6
24	Co Tu	41,542	61.9	51	Ro Mam	307	73.1
25	Giay	30,292	52.4	52	Brau	159	35.6
26	Ta Oi	30,955	68.0	53	O Du	347	88.3

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases.

Table 66: The proportion of EM households sleeping with mosquito net

No.	Ethnicities	Proportion of EM households sleeping with mosquito net (%)	No.	Ethnicities	Proportion of EM households sleeping with mosquito net (%)
Total EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		95.8	27	Ma	98.8
1	Tay	99.1	28	Gie Trieng	98.3
2	Thai	99.2	29	Co	97.9
3	Muong	99.1	30	Cho Ro	98.3
4	Khmer	97.3	31	Xinh Mun	99.5
5	Hoa	60.1	32	Ha Nhi	97.2
6	Nung	99.0	33	Chu Ru	98.4
7	Mong	94.0	34	Lao	98.6
8	Dao	98.5	35	La Chi	98.6
9	Gia Rai	98.2	36	Khang	99.8
10	E De	98.6	37	Phu La	98.9
11	Ba Na	96.3	38	La Hu	90.3
12	San Chay	99.1	39	La Ha	98.8
13	Cham	92.3	40	Pa Then	98.7
14	Co Ho	98.1	41	Lu	99.5
15	Xo Dang	98.1	42	Ngai	100.0
16	San Dìu	99.2	43	Chut	94.1
17	Hre	96.8	44	Lo Lo	97.4
18	Raglay	94.7	45	Mang	73.6
19	Mnong	98.7	46	Co Lao	92.7
20	Tho	98.8	47	Bo Y	99.1
21	Xtieng	98.4	48	Cong	98.4
22	Kho mu	97.4	49	Si La	98.8
23	Bru Van Kieu	94.0	50	Pu Peo	98.3
24	Co Tu	97.4	51	Ro Mam	98.0
25	Giay	98.6	52	Brau	99.2
26	Ta Oi	98.0	53	O Du	98.9

Table 67: The proportion of EM households using hygienic sources of water

Unit: %

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households using hygienic sources of water (%)	No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM households using hygienic sources of water (%)
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)		89.9	27	Ma	85.7
Total EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		73.3	28	Gie Trieng	70.5
1	Tay	75.6	29	Co	50.6
2	Thai	62.4	30	Cho Ro	91.2
3	Muong	72.5	31	Xinh Mun	48.3
4	Khmer	93.9	32	Ha Nhi	43.6
5	Hoa	97.2	33	Chu Ru	70.6
6	Nung	77.4	34	Lao	39.8
7	Mong	53.1	35	La Chi	39.7
8	Dao	57.2	36	Khang	47.9
9	Gia Rai	70.6	37	Phu La	62.9
10	E De	81.2	38	La Hu	51.5
11	Ba Na	75.7	39	La Ha	37.6
12	San Chay	78.6	40	Pa Then	55.2
13	Cham	94.8	41	Lu	86.1
14	Co Ho	86.8	42	Ngai	92.5
15	Xo Dang	51.1	43	Chut	36.5
16	San Dìu	90.7	44	Lo Lo	46.9
17	Hre	73.0	45	Mang	69.1
18	Raglay	70.4	46	Co Lao	63.2
19	Mnong	65.0	47	Bo Y	85.1
20	Tho	79.9	48	Cong	66.0
21	Xtieng	76.2	49	Si La	91.6
22	Kho mu	36.3	50	Pu Peo	40.2
23	Bru Van Kieu	42.4	51	Ro Mam	99.0
24	Co Tu	70.8	52	Brau	61.6
25	Giay	60.8	53	O Du	91.0
26	Ta Oi	60.6			

Table 68: Status of latrine use among EM households by ethnicity, 01/8/2015

No.	Ethnicity	Number of EM households					Proportion of households using hygienic latrine (%)*
		Total	Households using septic / semi-flush latrine	Households using other types of latrine	Households without latrine	Other	
All ethnicities (Vietnam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey 2014)							71.4
EM households by the 53 EMs survey 2015		3,040,956	843,960	1,632,374	545,455	19,167	27.9
1	Tay	443,492	159,941	248,836	31,684	3,031	36.3
2	Thai	391,821	81,490	272,533	35,885	1,913	20.9
3	Muong	335,807	93,300	226,051	14,933	1,523	27.9
4	Khmer	313,709	114,669	169,806	28,090	1,144	36.7
5	Hoa	178,968	160,248	16,163	2,059	498	89.8
6	Nung	242,317	53,784	152,561	34,284	1,688	22.4
7	Mong	225,411	15,685	81,562	125,791	2,373	7.0
8	Dao	179,024	33,081	95,685	48,388	1,870	18.7
9	Gia Rai	96,343	8,159	44,984	42,320	880	8.5
10	E De	75,719	13,644	44,841	16,765	469	18.1
11	Ba Na	54,781	6,292	23,032	25,100	357	11.6
12	San Chay	45,848	5,635	35,843	4,042	328	12.4
13	Cham	37,902	20,528	5,470	11,812	92	54.3
14	Co Ho	38,532	9,611	18,813	9,994	114	25.0
15	Xo Dang	44,243	4,549	28,311	11,173	210	10.3
16	San Diu	40,879	12,066	27,928	746	139	29.6
17	Hre	38,881	5,188	20,201	12,977	515	13.5
18	Raglay	30,561	4,935	4,688	20,811	127	16.2
19	Mnong	24,973	3,061	12,722	9,065	125	12.3
20	Tho	19,955	1,965	16,192	1,501	297	10.0
21	Xtieng	19,374	2,726	10,976	5,554	118	14.2
22	Kho mu	17,402	752	7,234	9,135	281	4.4
23	Bru Van Kieu	18,709	1,218	7,609	9,696	186	6.6
24	Co Tu	17,191	4,498	8,589	4,035	69	26.3
25	Giay	14,412	6,519	5,329	2,419	145	45.7
26	Ta Oi	11,790	2,061	8,702	973	54	17.6
27	Ma	10,541	3,026	4,214	3,271	30	28.8
28	Gie Trieng	15,149	3,007	10,388	1,618	136	20.0
29	Co	9,255	1,266	1,495	6,431	63	13.8
30	Cho Ro	6,785	4,264	1,989	472	60	63.4
31	Xinh Mun	5,918	136	4,811	949	22	2.3
32	Ha Nhi	4,931	958	901	3,039	33	19.6
33	Chu Ru	4,476	1,172	2,004	1,265	35	26.4
34	Lao	3,717	787	1,320	1,598	12	21.2
35	La Chi	2,866	424	1,550	844	48	15.0
36	Khang	3,239	315	2,175	743	6	9.7
37	Phu La	2,521	645	1,149	676	51	26.1

38	La Hu	2,379	63	669	1,638	9	2.7
39	La Ha	2,081	317	1,677	71	16	15.4
40	Pa Then	1,544	442	718	340	44	29.5
41	Lu	1,344	544	164	633	3	40.6
42	Ngai	252	141	89	22	-	56.0
43	Chut	1,612	53	840	708	11	3.3
44	Lo Lo	893	161	261	457	14	18.3
45	Mang	882	58	81	741	2	6.6
46	Co Lao	647	109	374	154	10	17.1
47	Bo Y	608	240	321	39	8	40.0
48	Cong	529	97	164	265	3	18.4
49	Si La	196	46	3	146	1	23.6
50	Pu Peo	176	47	86	42	1	26.9
51	Ro Mam	133	26	86	21	-	19.5
52	Brau	137	11	84	39	3	8.2
53	O Du	101	-	100	1	-	-

* The proportion does not include unspecified cases.

Table 69: The proportion of EM households farming cattle and poultry below the ground of their houses

No.	Ethnicities	Proportion of EM households farming cattle and poultry below the ground of their houses (%)	No.	Ethnicities	Proportion of EM households farming cattle and poultry below the ground of their houses (%)
All EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		30.9	27	Ma	14.5
1	Tay	35.1	28	Gie Trieng	13.1
2	Thai	46.9	29	Co	27.5
3	Muong	20.1	30	Cho Ro	21.0
4	Khmer	20.1	31	Xinh Mun	39.7
5	Hoa	3.6	32	Ha Nhi	55.6
6	Nung	40.5	33	Chu Ru	32.0
7	Mong	50.9	34	Lao	54.9
8	Dao	35.2	35	La Chi	59.6
9	Gia Rai	31.2	36	Khang	69.8
10	E De	18.5	37	Phu La	39.3
11	Ba Na	22.9	38	La Hu	34.7
12	San Chay	25.2	39	La Ha	55.5
13	Cham	16.5	40	Pa Then	23.6
14	Co Ho	18.3	41	Lu	64.0
15	Xo Dang	26.0	42	Ngai	34.7
16	San Diu	15.0	43	Chut	20.5
17	Hre	41.6	44	Lo Lo	63.9
18	Raglay	21.8	45	Mang	29.9
19	Mnong	23.7	46	Co Lao	38.6
20	Tho	27.0	47	Bo Y	17.6
21	Xtieng	10.7	48	Cong	53.9
22	Kho mu	33.4	49	Si La	49.1
23	Bru Van Kieu	32.8	50	Pu Peo	32.4
24	Co Tu	19.2	51	Ro Mam	27.7
25	Giay	42.2	52	Brau	5.6
26	Ta Oi	42.6	53	O Du	44.9

Table 70: Proportion of religious believers from EMs

Unit: %

No.	Ethnicity	Proportion of EM people with religion	Religion						
			Buddhism	Catholicism	Hoa Hao Buddhism	Islam	Cao Dai	Minh Su Pham	Minh Ly Dao
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		19.5	8.7	3.7	0	0.6	0	0	0
1	Tay	0.4	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thai	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Muong	2.6	0.2	2.4	0	0.1	0	0	0
4	Khmer	78.3	77.8	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0
5	Hoa	16.9	16.1	0.6	0	0	0.1	0	0
6	Nung	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mong	19.7	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dao	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gia Rai	40.3	0.1	15	0	0	0	0	0
10	E De	44.8	0.3	8.8	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ba Na	45.4	0	30.8	0	0	0	0	0
12	San Chay	1.3	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Cham	82.8	0.2	0.1	0	48.4	0	0	0
14	Co Ho	83.7	1	38.4	0	0	0	0	0
15	Xo Dang	45.2	0	40.7	0	0	0	0	0
16	San Diu	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
17	Hre	8.4	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
18	Raglay	17.6	2.6	4.2	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mnong	64.3	0.3	27.2	0	0	0	0	0
20	Tho	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Xtieng	79.3	2.3	12.4	0	0	3.2	0	0
22	Kho mu	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Bru Van Kieu	8.9	0.4	3	0	0	0	0	0
24	Co Tu	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Giay	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Ta Oi	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Ma	83.6	1.5	62.7	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gie Trieng	21.7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
29	Co	1.8	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
30	Cho Ro	65.6	31.4	13.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
31	Xinh Mun	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Ha Nhi	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chu Ru	94.5	0.1	64	0	0	0.1	0	0
34	Lao	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	La Chi	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Khang	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Phu La	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	La Hu	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	La Ha	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Pa Then	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

41	Lu	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Ngai	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Chut	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
44	Lo Lo	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Mang	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Co Lao	3.1	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
47	Bo Y	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Cong	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Si La	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Pu Peo	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Ro Mam	0.9	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
52	Brau	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
53	O Du	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

No	Ethnicity						
		Protestant	Tịnh độ cư sĩ Phật hội VN	Đạo Tu an hiệu nghĩa	Buu Son Ky Huong ng	Ba Hai	Ba La Mon
EM people by the 53 EMs survey 2015		6.1	0	0	0	0	0.4
1	Tay	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thai	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Muong	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Khmer	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
5	Hoa	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nung	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mong	18.3	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dao	2.7	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gia Rai	25.2	0	0	0	0	0
10	E De	35.6	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ba Na	14.5	0	0	0	0	0
12	San Chay	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Cham	0.6	0	0	0	0	33.5
14	Co Ho	44.3	0	0	0	0	0
15	Xo Dang	4.5	0	0	0	0	0
16	San Dìu	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Hre	8.3	0	0	0	0	0
18	Raglay	10.8	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mnong	36.8	0	0	0	0	0
20	Tho	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Xtieng	61.4	0	0	0	0	0
22	Kho mu	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Bru Van Kieu	5.5	0	0	0	0	0
24	Co Tu	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	Giay	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Ta Oi	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
27	Ma	19.4	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gie Trieng	19.7	0	0	0	0	0
29	Co	1.7	0	0	0	0	0
30	Cho Ro	20.8	0	0	0	0	0
31	Xinh Mun	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
32	Ha Nhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chu Ru	30.3	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lao	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
35	La Chi	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Khang	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Phu La	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	La Hu	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	La Ha	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Pa Then	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
41	Lu	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Ngai	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Chut	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Lo Lo	0	0	0	0	0	0

45	Mang	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Co Lao	2.8	0	0	0	0	0
47	Bo Y	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Cong	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Si La	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Pu Peo	1	0	0	0	0	0
51	Ro Mam	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Brau	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	O Du	0	0	0	0	0	0