

TABLE 1. Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15–49, by ethnicity, according to selected characteristics, Vietnam National Health Survey, 2001

Characteristic	Kinh and Chinese (N=22,969)	TTMN† (N=2,076)	Ethnic minorities‡		
			South (N=418)	Northern uplands (N=946)	Central highlands (N=688)
Age					
15–19	1	4	2	7	6
20–24	12	16	12	18	23
25–29	20	20	21	21	20
30–34	20	20	20	18	17
35–39	20	19	18	18	13
40–44	16	14	15	11	13
45–49	11	8	11	6	9
No. of living children					
0	6	7	8	10	9
1	22	18	16	14	14
2	37	34	26	23	19
≥3	35	40	51	53	58
Yrs. of schooling					
0	4	16	38	66	56
1–5	44	49	55	29	38
6–9	33	24	5	4	4
≥10	19	11	2	1	2
Residence					
Urban	25	7	13	3	8
Rural lowland/low mountainous	69	29	85	14	13
Rural high mountainous	5	63	1	83	80
Household wealth status§					
Poor	13	51	34	78	91
Less poor	87	49	66	22	9
Frequency of family planning activities in last year††					
>once per month	68	47	68	43	42
Monthly	22	16	24	16	23
Quarterly	3	12	5	16	14
<once per quarter	7	24	3	25	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100

†TTMN= Tay, Thai, Muong and Nung. These four ethnic groups are considered separately from the other minorities because they have fertility and abortion rates similar to those of the Kinh majority. ‡Ethnic minorities in the south: Khmer, Cham, Xtieng and Cho-ro; in the northern uplands: Hmong, Dao, Ngai, San Chay, San Diu, Giay, Kho-mu, Khang, Xinh-mun, Ha Nhi, Lao, La Chi, La Ha, Phu La, La Hu, Lu, Lo Lo, Mang, Pa Then, Co Lao, Cong, Bo Y, Si La and Pu Peo; and in the central highlands: Gia-rai, Ede, Ba Na, Xo-dang, Co Ho, Mngong, Gie Trieng, Ma, Chu Ru, Brau, Ro Mam, Hre, Ra-glai, Bru Van Kieu, Tho, Cotu, Co, Ta-oi, Chut and O-du. §Households in the lowest quintile were classified as “poor,” and all others were classified as “less poor.” ††Includes routine distribution of the pill or condoms, consultations, outreach activities and mobile clinics.