	2010
Total population (thousands)	89 047
Population density (persons per square km)	268
Percentage of population under age 15	23.5
Percentage of population age 15-24	20.1
Percentage of population age 15-64	70.0
Percentage of population aged 65+	6.5
	2005-2010
Annual rate of population change (percentage)	0.9

Total fertility (children per woman)	1.89
Under-five mortality (5q0) per 1,000 live births	23
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1

Note: data presented for the projection period 2010-2100 refer to the medium fertility variant.



Map Sources: ESRI, OCHA, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.



The dotted line indicates the excess male or female population in certain age groups. The data are in thousands or millions.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Volume II: Demographic Profiles



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	1950	1970	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	2050	2075	2100
Total Population												
Total population (thousands)	24 949	43 783	68 910	80 888	84 948	89 047	93 387	97 057	101 830	103 697	92 991	80 122
Population density (persons per square km)	75	132	208	244	256	268	282	293	307	313	280	242
Median age (years)	24.5	18.1	21.0	24.2	26.4	28.5	30.7	33.2	38.4	45.6	49.9	49.2
Dependency ratios (per 100)												
Total dependency ratio (a)	56.5	97.1	75.8	61.3	50.8	42.9	41.3	41.9	43.9	60.2	80.9	84.8
Child dependency ratio (b)	49.9	86.5	65.8	50.9	40.9	33.6	31.7	30.3	25.3	23.3	24.8	26.3
Old-age dependency ratio (c)	6.5	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.6	11.6	18.6	36.9	56.0	58.5
	1950-1955	1965-1970	1985-1990	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2025-2030	2045-2050	2070-2075	2095-2100
Rates of population change												
Annual rate of population change (percentage)	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5
Rate of natural increase (per 1,000 population)	25.4	27.4	23.2	13.2	11.7	11.4	10.0	8.1	4.4	-0.8	-5.7	-5.2
Population doubling time (years) (d)	28	26	32	56	71	74	73	90	_	_	_	_
Mortality												
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	14.6	10.1	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.7	10.2	14.6	14.5
Infant mortality rate (1q0) per 1,000 live births	104	57	37	27	20	16	14	13	10	7	6	4
Under-five mortality (5q0) per 1,000 live births	158	86	51	33	25	23	20	18	15	11	8	6
Adult mortality (45q15) per 1,000 (e)	293	217	157	141	137	135	130	123	109	86	65	48
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.5	62.4	69.8	73.1	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.6	78.1	80.7	83.3	86.0
Male life expectancy at birth (years)	50.8	57.9	65.3	68.3	69.6	70.2	71.2	72.2	74.2	77.3	80.1	82.8
Female life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	67.1	74.2	77.7	79.1	79.9	80.4	80.9	81.9	84.0	86.6	89.3
Life expectancy at age 15 (years)	51.3	55.2	59.6	61.1	61.7	62.2	62.8	63.3	64.5	66.7	69.1	71.6
Life expectancy at age 65 (years)	12.1	13.7	16.3	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.7	20.9	22.5	24.2
Fertility												
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	40.0	37.5	29.8	18.7	17.1	17.0	15.7	14.0	11.1	9.4	8.9	9.3
Total fertility (children per woman)	5.40	6.46	3.85	2.18	1.93	1.89	1.75	1.67	1.61	1.68	1.78	1.83
Sex ratio at birth (males per 100 females)	105	105	105	106	107	110	110	109	105	105	105	105
Net reproduction rate (f)	2.04	2.74	1.74	1.01	0.90	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.89
Mean age childbearing (years)	31.8	31.8	29.5	27.7	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.8	28.6	29.0
Births and deaths												
Number of births (thousands)	5 325	7 675	9 735	7 351	7 068	7 386	7 137	6 680	5 576	4 900	4 201	3 756
Number of deaths (thousands)	1 942	2 058	2 151	2 160	2 236	2 408	2 598	2 810	3 356	5 313	6 880	5 882
Births minus deaths (thousands)	3 383	5 616	7 584	5 191	4 832	4 977	4 539	3 870	2 219	- 413	- 2 679	- 2 126
International migration												
Net number of migrants (thousands)	0	0	- 332	- 323	- 772	- 878	- 200	- 200	- 200	- 200	- 100	0
Net migration rate (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.9	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.0

a The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. They are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64).

b The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. They are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64).

c The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. They are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64).

d The population doubling time corresponds to the number of years required for the total population to double in size if the annual rate of population change would remain constant. Doubling time is computed only for fast growing populations with growth rates exceeding 0.5 per cent.

e Adult mortality is expressed as deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15 and represents the probability of dying between age 15 and age 60 (45q15).

f The net reproduction rate is expressed as number of daughters per woman and represents the average number of daughters a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates and the mortality rates of a given period.

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Total population (2011): Estimated to be consistent with the 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

Total fertility: Based on adjusted age-specific fertility rates from the (a) the reverse survival method applied to the 1979 census ; (b) the own-children method applied to the 1989, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 2003 WHS, 2006 MICS3 and 2011 MICS4 surveys ; (b) maternity-history data from the 1988, 1997, and 2002 Demographic and Health Surveys ; (c) births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1979, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 1994 Intercensal Demographic Survey, 2000-2010 Population Change and Family Planning Surveys, 2006 MICS3 and 2011 MICS4 ; (d) data on children ever born and recent births, both classified by age of mother, from these sources, and; (e) cohort-completed fertility from these surveys and censuses.

Infant and child mortality: Based on: (a) data from Vital Registration for 2005-2011, (b) data on births and deaths under-five calculated from maternity-history data from the 1988 Demographic and Health Survey, 1994 Intercensal Demographic Survey, 1997 and 2002 Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys, and (c) data on children ever-born and surviving classified by age of mother (and the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables) from the 1989, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 2000 and 2006 MICS. Data from the 1962 and 1967 Saigon surveys, as well as the 2006-2011 Population Change and Family Planning Surveys were also considered.

Life expectancy at birth: Based on life tables derived from age and sex-specific mortality rates from: (a) direct and indirect estimates based on parental orphanhood and siblings survival from the 1991 Vietnam Life History Survey (Hirschman, Charles, Tuong Lai, and Pham Bich San, Vietnam Life History Survey, 1991. ICPSR31101-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2011-08-10, doi:10.3886/ICPSR31101.v1), and 1995-1998 Vietnam Longitudinal Survey (Hirschman, Charles, Tuong Lai, and Pham Bich San. Vietnam Longitudinal Survey, 1995-98. Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology, University of Washington and Institute of Sociology, Vietnam (distributor); (b) recent household deaths data from the 1979, 1989, 1990 and 2009 censuses (unadjusted and adjusted for underregistration using the growth-balance and synthetic-extinct generation methods), as well as from the 2007 Population Change and Family Planning survey ; (c) 1979-1989 intercensal survival estimates adjusted for outflows of refugees and differential completeness of census enumeration (Merli, M.G. 1998. "Mortality in Vietnam, 1979-1989." Demography 35(3):345-360) ; (d) annual deaths for 2009 from the Viet Nam national sample mortality surveillance programme adjusted for infant and child mortality, and for adult death completeness according to capture-recapture survey (Hoa, N.P., C. Rao, D.G. Hoy, N.D. Hinh, N.T. Chuc, and D.A. Ngo. 2012. "Mortality measures from sample-based surveillance: evidence of the epidemiological transition in Viet Nam." Bull World Health Organ 90(10):764-772. doi:10.2471/BLT.11.100750). Mortality rates for age 65 and over were smoothed and extrapolated by fitting a Logistic function for ages 50-75 with a constraint to insure male mortality rates equal or greater to female mortality. For 1950-1970, due to the lack of adult mortality information and life tables for this period, life tables were derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the average experienced of the North and West models of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables in 1950-1955 and converges over time toward 1980s life tables. For 1965-1975, excess mortality due to the war was factored in the overall mortality levels based on direct and indirect adult mortality estimates derived from parental orphanhood and siblings survival from the 1991 VHS (Hirschman, C., S. Preston, and V.M. Loi. 1995. "Vietnamese Casualties During the American War: A New Estimate." Population and Development Review 21(4):783-812) and 1995-1998 VLS (Merli, M.G. 2000. "Socioeconomic Background and War Mortality during Vietnam's Wars." Demography 37(1):1-15), as well as from the PRIO Battle Deaths Dataset version 3.0, Released October 2009 (Lacina and Gleditsch, 2005. "Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Dataset of Battle Deaths", European Journal of Population 21(2-3): 145-166 and Clodfelter, Michael, 2002. Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000. 2nd edition. Jefferson, NC: McFarland).

International migration: Based on (a) refugees resettled in the major countries of immigration; (b) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR; (c) the number of immigrants from Viet Nam to developed countries; (d) NSO estimates; (e) estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during intercensal periods.