

0.a. Goal

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality, empower and create opportunities for women and girls

0.b. Target

Goal 5.1: Reduce and end all forms of discrimination against women and girls in all sectors and everywhere (Global Goal 5.1)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 5.1.1. Sex ratio at birth

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

General Statistics Office

2.a. Definition and concepts

Sex ratio at birth is the number of boys per 100 girls out of total live births during the reporting period (usually one year) of an area.

2.b. Unit of measure

number of boys per 100 girls

2.c. Classifications

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

3.a. Data sources

- Population and housing census;
- Census midterm;
- Population change and family planning survey;
- Administrative data.

3.b. Data collection method

The indicator “Sex ratio at birth” is compiled from data from the Population and Housing Census (10-year cycle), the mid-term population and housing census (5-year cycle), and extrapolated from the results of the annual population change - family planning sample survey. The above censuses and censuses are all part of the National Statistical Census Program and conducted by the General Statistics Office. In addition, this indicator is also compiled from administrative data of the Ministry of Health.

3.d. Data release calendar

Year

3.e. Data providers

General Statistics Office;

3.f. Data compilers

General Statistics Office;

4.a. Rationale

The sex ratio at birth (also known as the sex ratio at birth) reflects the sex balance of the number of new born children in a period (usually a calendar year). Normally, this ratio ranges from 103 to 107 and is stable over time and space. Any change in this ratio that deviates from the normal range reflects an intentional intervention to some extent and affects the natural sex imbalance, threatening population instability. number.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ số giới tính khi sinh} = \frac{\text{Tổng số bé trai sinh ra sống trong kỳ báo cáo}}{\text{Tổng số bé gái sinh ra sống trong kỳ báo cáo}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Annual data from 2010-2019 by urban/rural and regional breakdown.

(Published source: Statistical Yearbook of the General Statistics Office)

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The indicator “Sex ratio at birth” reflects the sustainable development goals of Vietnam (target 5.1). The set of global sustainable development indicators does not have this indicator.

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- Statistical Yearbook.
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>