SUMMARY



NATIONAL REPORT ON CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 2021-2025

This summary is drawn from the 2025 National Report on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, as a continuation of the 2021–2024 report. The publication draws on the nationwide Electronic Civil Registration Database managed by the Ministry of Justice to assess the quality of administrative data; examine the status of birth, death, and marriage registration; and compile key statistical indicators on fertility, mortality, causes of death, and marriage.

As civil registration coverage has not yet reached 100%, particularly for death registration and deaths among children under one year of age, the fertility and mortality indicators presented in this publication may differ from those published annually by the National Statistics Office based on sample surveys and are not intended to replace previously published official statistics. The findings provide a basis for assessing the feasibility of using administrative data for statistical purposes in accordance with the planned roadmap. They also offer a comprehensive overview and propose measures to improve the management of civil registration data in the coming years.

KEY FIGURES

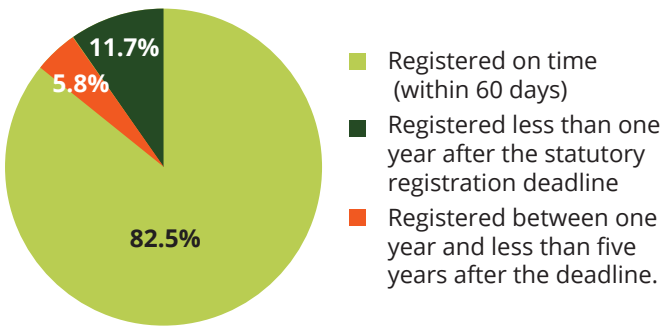
Birth registration



BIRTH REGISTRATION COVERAGE IN 2025

83.9%

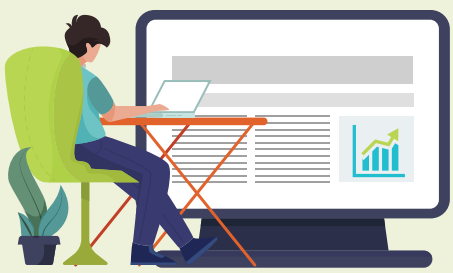
DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTH REGISTRATIONS BY TIMELINESS IN 2025:



Death registration

DEATH REGISTRATION COVERAGE IN 2025

91.4%



DISTRIBUTION OF DEATH REGISTRATIONS BY TIMELINESS IN 2025:

63.9% Registered on time (within 15 days)

14.6% Registered less than one year after the statutory registration deadline

21.5% Registered one year or more after the deadline

MEAN AGE AT DEATH IN 2025

70.4 years

76.3 years

65.7 years

AVERAGE TIME TO REGISTRATION



36.0 days for **birth registration**



14.5 days for **death registration**



MARRIAGE REGISTRATION:

759,300

marriage registrations were recorded in 2025 (**83.9%** first-time registrations and **16.1%** marriage re-registrations)

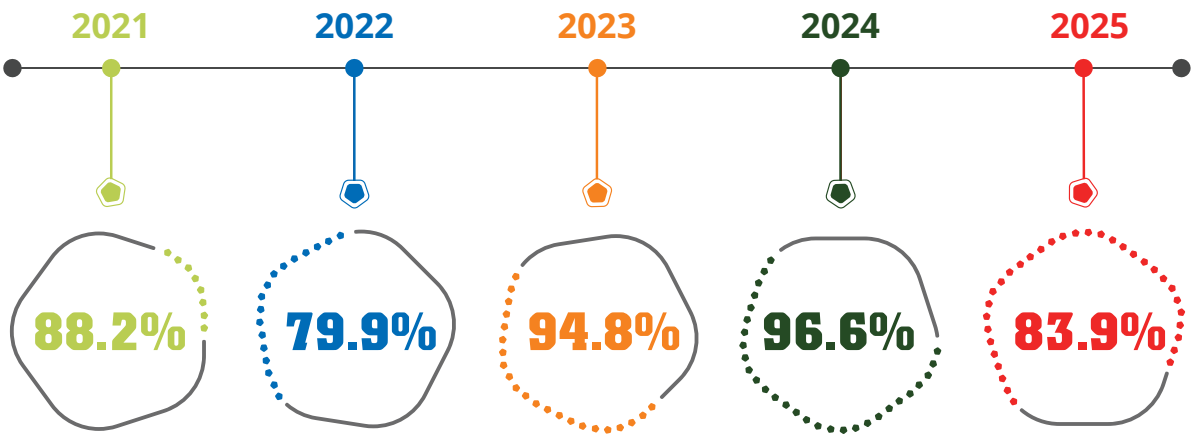


AGE-SPECIFIC MARRIAGE RATE (ASMR) The highest rate was observed among **women aged 20–24 (62.5** marriages per 1,000 population) and **men aged 25–29 (55.1** marriages per 1,000 population).

BIRTH REGISTRATION - COMPLETENESS AND TIMELINESS

In 2025, a total of **1,172,300** births were registered within 365 days of birth, equivalent to 83.9% of the estimated number of live births derived from survey results.

BIRTH REGISTRATION RATES, 2021–2025 (%):



BIRTH REGISTRATION RATES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, 2025 (%):

NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS	81.5
RED RIVER DELTA	83.3
NORTH CENTRAL	84.1
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AND CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	87.7
SOUTH EAST	78.9
MEKONG RIVER DELTA	89.9



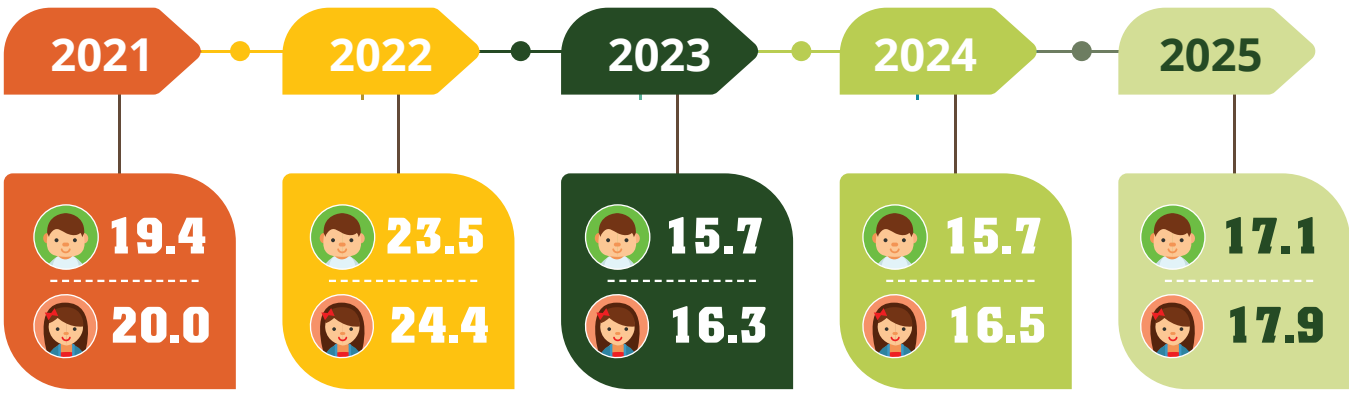
PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED ON TIME, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, 2025 (%)

NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINS	80.0
RED RIVER DELTA	91.4
NORTH CENTRAL	89.3
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AND CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	77.4
SOUTH EAST	79.5
MEKONG RIVER DELTA	74.5

LATE BIRTH REGISTRATION
by sex of the child:

The proportion of late birth registrations was consistently higher among girls than boys throughout the 2021–2025 period. In 2025, the proportion of late birth registrations among girls was **17.9%**, **0.8 percentage** points higher than that among boys **(17.1%).**

PROPORTION OF LATE BIRTH REGISTRATIONS BY SEX OF THE CHILD IN VIET NAM, 2021–2025 (%):



The proportion of late birth registrations varies across ethnic groups. While some ethnic groups have relatively low proportions of late birth registrations (below 8%), others have considerably higher proportions (exceeding 50%).

SIX ETHNIC GROUPS WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PROPORTIONS OF LATE BIRTH REGISTRATIONS (%)



Xtieng
60.3%



Lo Lo
52.1%



Mong
50.4%



Cong
7.8%



San Diu
7.6%



Ngai
7.4%

TIMELINESS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION BY AGE OF MOTHER:

TIMELY BIRTH REGISTRATION: The highest proportions were recorded among mothers aged **25–29 (87.8%) and 30–34 (87.6%)**. The lowest rates were observed among adolescent mothers, at only **20.2%** for those **aged 10–14** and **44.1%** for those aged **15–19.**

BIRTH REGISTRATION DELAYED BY LESS THAN ONE YEAR BEYOND THE REGISTRATION DEADLINE: The highest proportions were recorded among mothers aged **55–59 (29.0%)** and **15–19 (26.6%)**. The lowest proportion was observed among mothers aged **25–29 (9.1%).**

VERY LATE BIRTH REGISTRATION (ONE TO FIVE YEARS BEYOND THE REGISTRATION DEADLINE): The highest proportions were observed among adolescent mothers, reaching **59.4%** for those aged 10–14 and **29.3%** for those aged 15–19. These proportions remained relatively low and stable among mothers in the main reproductive age groups (20–39 years).

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Fertility in 2025 based on civil registration data



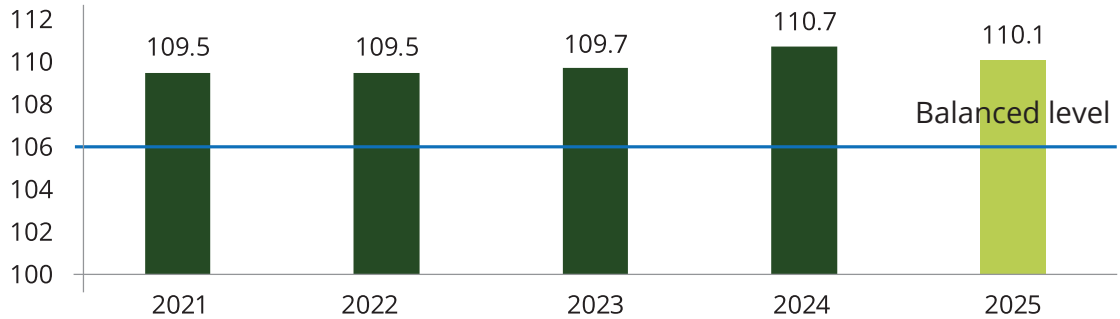
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR): The CBR measures the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. In 2025, the CBR was **11.5‰,** with the highest rate recorded in the North Central Region **(13.0‰)** and the lowest in the Mekong River Delta **(9.4‰).**

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR): The TFR represents the average number of children a woman would bear during her reproductive years if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates observed in the reference year. In 2025, the TFR was **1.66 children per woman, considerably lower** than in 2024 (1.84 children per woman) and 2023 (1.86 children per woman).

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE (ASFR): The ASFR measures the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific reproductive age group. In 2025, the highest ASFR was recorded among women aged 25–29, at **108 live births per 1,000 women.**

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB): The national SRB in 2025 was **110.1 male births per 100 female births**. Throughout the 2021–2025 period, the SRB consistently remained above the natural biological range.

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB), 2021–2025 (BOYS PER 100 GIRLS)



DEATH REGISTRATION AND MORTALITY INDICATORS IN 2025

In 2025, a total of 566,649 deaths were registered within 365 days of the date of death, accounting for 91.4% of the estimated number of deaths based on survey data.

DEATH REGISTRATION RATES, 2021–2025 (%)



DISTRIBUTION OF DEATH REGISTRATIONS BY REGISTRATION STATUS IN 2025



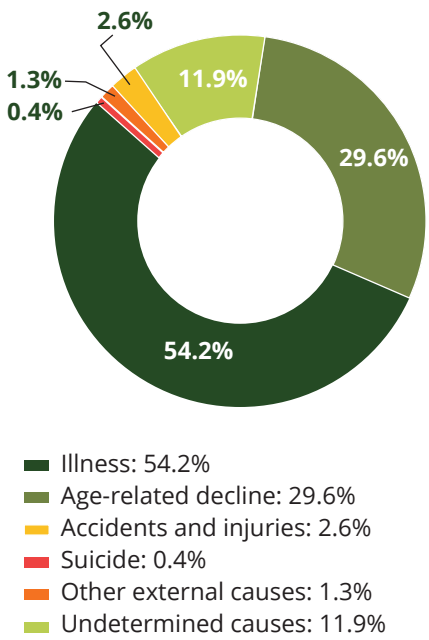
COMPLETENESS AND TIMELINESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY

ON-TIME DEATH REGISTRATION (WITHIN 15 DAYS)	LATE DEATH REGISTRATION (LESS THAN 1 YEAR)	LATE DEATH REGISTRATION (1 YEAR OR MORE)	DEATHS WERE CONCENTRATED AMONG OLDER PEOPLE
The highest rates were recorded among the Cho Ro (84.5%), Hoa (78.3%), and San Diu (69.8%) ethnic groups. The lowest rates were observed among the Chu Ru (29.6%), Ba Na (30.6%), and La Hu (34.0%) ethnic groups.	The highest rates were recorded among the Co Tu (51.2%), Ha Nhi (50.3%), and Bru Van Kieu (48.8%) ethnic groups. The lowest rates were observed among the Cho Ro (8.6%), San Diu (9.0%), and Hoa (12.3%) ethnic groups.	The highest rates were recorded among the Gia Rai (30.1%), Chu Ru (27.5%), and Cham (27.0%) ethnic groups. In contrast, the lowest rates were observed among the Cho Ro (6.9%), Hoa (9.3%), and Co Tu (10.9%) ethnic groups.	Approximately 75.7% of deaths occurred among people aged 60 and over, while children under 15 accounted for only 1.3%.

CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2025, illness and age-related decline were the two most commonly reported causes of death, together accounting for approximately 83.8% of registered deaths. Deaths due to accidents and injuries accounted for 2.6%.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED DEATHS BY CAUSE OF DEATH IN 2025:



IN 2025, APPROXIMATELY 9,600 DEATHS DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS WERE REGISTERED. Males accounted for the vast majority at **76.6%**, 3.3 times the proportion of females. Road traffic deaths were particularly concentrated among young people aged **15–24, ACCOUNTING FOR 21.1%.**

DEATHS DUE TO SUICIDE:



In 2025, more than **2,500 deaths** due to suicide were registered nationwide. Males accounted for 79.6%, nearly four times the proportion of females.



84.6% of registered suicide deaths occurred among people of working age, 15–59 years, with the highest proportion recorded among those aged 30–39, accounting for 22.0%.

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION AND MARRIAGE STATISTICS IN 2025

In 2025, a total of 759,300 marriages were registered nationwide, including 636,900 first-time registrations and 122,400 re-registrations.

Age-specific marriage rates (ASMR) were highest among people aged 20–29, with women tending to marry approximately 3–4 years earlier than men. The marriage rate for women peaked at ages 20–24, reaching 62.5 marriages per 1,000 population. For men, the rate peaked at ages 25–29, reaching 55.1 marriages per 1,000 population.

The mean age at first marriage registration increased rapidly for both sexes during 2021–2025. In 2025, it reached 31.7 years for men and 28.7 years for women, a substantial increase from 29.3 years for men and 26.5 years for women in 2021.

IN 2025, A TOTAL OF 23,200 REGISTERED MARRIAGES INVOLVING FOREIGN NATIONALS WERE REGISTERED NATIONWIDE, ACCOUNTING FOR 3.1% OF ALL REGISTERED MARRIAGES. Of these:



Marriages between Vietnamese women and foreign nationals accounted for the overwhelming majority at **91.1%,** equivalent to 21,100 marriages.



Marriages between Vietnamese men and foreign nationals accounted for only **8.8%**, equivalent to approximately 2,000 marriages.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRIORITY DIRECTIONS

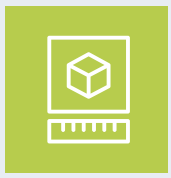
The assessment results indicate that the 2025 electronic civil registration database is a large-scale source of information on birth, death, and marriage events, containing a wide range of data fields on timing, demographic characteristics, and administrative locations. The data have the potential to supplement information used in statistical production and support analyses of fertility, mortality, and marriage. However, the completeness of birth and death registration and the quality of information vary across event types, data fields, and indicators. Therefore, the scope of data utilization should be determined according to the characteristics and quality of each data group.

Based on the assessment of the 2025 data and the issues identified during 2021–2025, the report proposes the following recommendations to build on achievements, address remaining limitations, and enhance the use of the electronic civil registration database in official statistical production:

01 **EXPAND DATA USE THROUGH A PHASED APPROACH.** Prioritize indicators that demonstrate relatively high levels of completeness, validity, and consistency, particularly those reflecting the number, distribution, and characteristics of registered events.



02 **IMPROVE THE COMPLETENESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION.** Review and identify unregistered deaths, reduce late registrations, strengthen coordination among justice, health, and other relevant authorities, and prioritize population groups, geographical areas, and event types with low registration rates.



03 **STANDARDIZE DATA AND ENHANCE INTEROPERABILITY.** Improve the quality of geographical information fields, refine standardized reference lists, strengthen automated validation rules, and promote data integration with relevant administrative databases.



04 **IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CAUSE-OF-DEATH INFORMATION.** Strengthen procedures for recording, sharing, and standardizing cause-of-death information between the health and justice sectors, explore the adoption of appropriate international classification standards, and enhance technical guidance.



05 **CONDUCT REGULAR DATA ASSESSMENTS AND FACILITATE DATA SHARING.** Periodically assess data using a standardized set of criteria covering completeness, timeliness, validity, consistency, and quality of cause-of-death information. Use the assessment results to determine the appropriate scope of use for each group of indicators and monitor improvements over time.



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