Vietnam has a youth law from 2005 and a youth development strategy for 2011-2020.

**DEFINITION OF YOUTH**

According to the Vietnam’s Youth Law (which is appended to its 2011 Youth Development Strategy), youth is defined as aged 16-30 years.

**CANDIDACY AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower House</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper House</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MARRIAGEABLE AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

- **2013:** 0.69
- 56 out of 170 countries.

**LITERACY RATES**

- **2015:** 98.06%
- Both sexes (15-24) %: 98.15%
- Male (15-24) %: 97.96%
- Female (15-24) %: 98.15%

**NET ENROLMENT RATE**

- Secondary School:
  - Male: --
  - Female: --

**SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

**PREVALENCE OF HIV**

- **2013:** 0.1%
- Male (15-24) %: 0.1%
- Female (15-24) %: 0.1%

**TOBACCO USE**

- **2010:** 3.80%
- Both sexes (13-15) %: 6.50%
- Male (13-15) %: 1.50%
- Female (13-15) %: 6.50%

**CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY**


**POLICY & LEGISLATION**

Vietnam’s youth law (2005) provides the legal framework for the rights of young people. It mandates the State to develop policies for youth in areas such as education, employment, health and recreation. The law directly informs the Vietnamese Youth Development Strategy 2011-2020. Its goals include developing a highly patriotic generation, and creating a young workforce that meets the needs of modernisation. Notably, the strategy lists specific, measurable key targets, such as:

- 100% of young men & women in uniformed services annually.
- 600,000 new jobs created for young people each year, and unemployment rate to be reduced to <7% for urban youth and <6% for rural youth.
- By 2020, 80% of young people complete senior secondary education, and 70% of the young workforce being skilled workers.
What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

UNCLEAR

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

YES

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

YES

The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated by the 2011 youth strategy to be the lead agency in the implementation of the strategy. It ensures relevant agencies incorporate the youth strategy’s objectives in the design of programmes and plans. It is required to conduct a mid-term review of the strategy’s implementation by 2015, and a final review by 2020. The National Committee on Youth of Vietnam is comprised of representatives from relevant ministries and departments, to advise the prime minister on issues relating to youth, and to coordinate their operations.

The 2005 youth law features two key youth organisations. The Vietnam Youth Federation (VYF) has a broad based membership of youth and youth organisations (note: it is named “Vietnam Youth League” in the youth law). VYF aims to organise its members “to actively participate in national industrialisation and modernisation”. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is the youth wing of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The youth law mandates that the union, along with other organisations, make proposals to the government on how best to address the needs of youth.

While the Ministry of Finance budget section provides state budget information on its website, no specific details on youth expenditure could be located. According to the World Bank, Vietnam spent 20.94% of its government expenditure and 6.29% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

No Data

Source: World Bank
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed May 2014).

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