



Agricultural Atlas of Viet Nam A Depiction of the 2001 Rural Agriculture and Fisheries Census

Infrastructure and Demography - Basic Infrastructure

Proportion of Rural Households Using Electricity

The 2001 census recorded whether households used electricity from the national electricity network, from locally generated power stations, from private power sources or from hydro-electric power generated at the household-level. The percentage (%) of households using electricity in a commune is calculated as the number of households using electricity for at least 15 days prior to the census, divided by the total number of households on the day of the census (1 October, 2001).

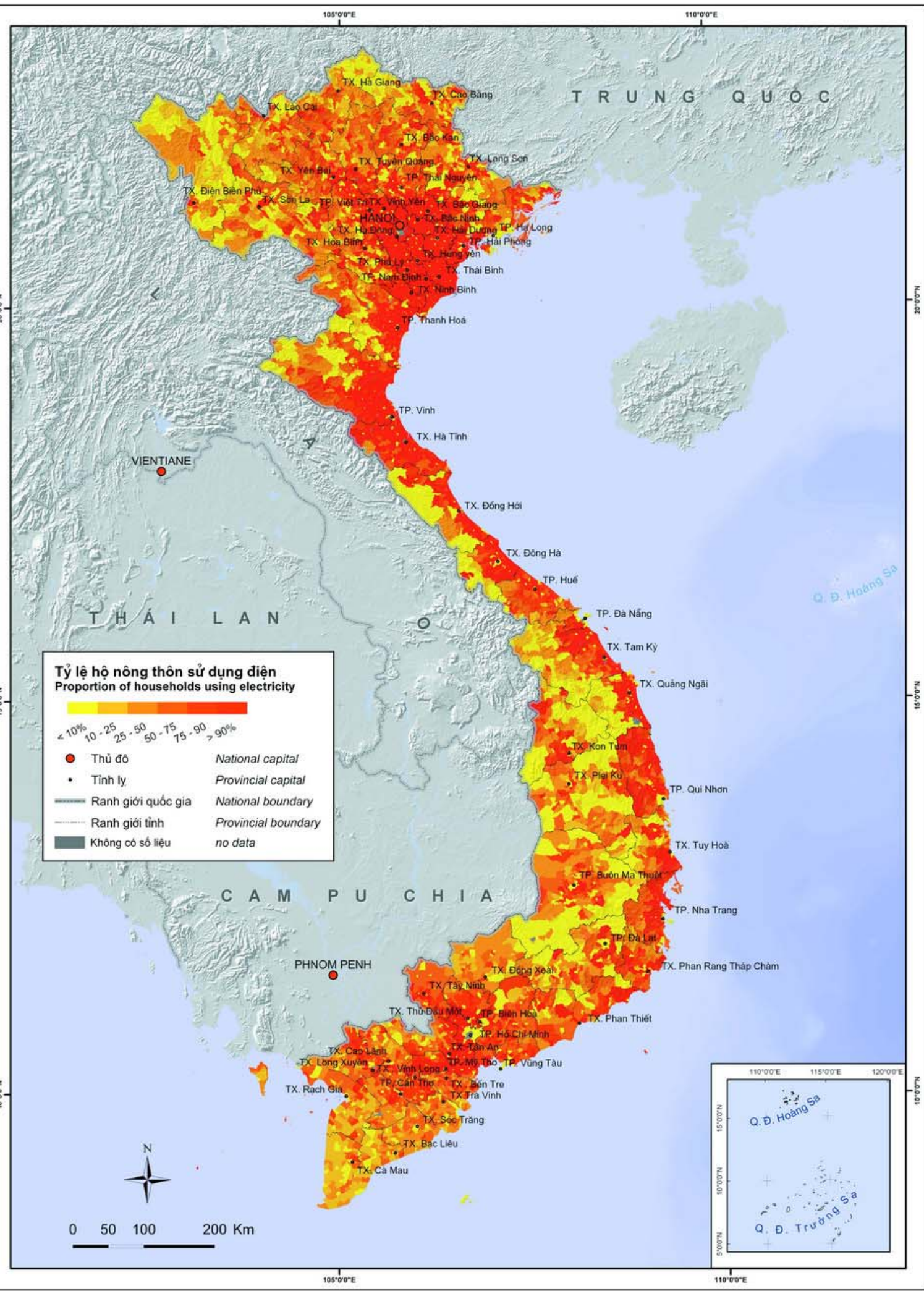
In 2001 there were 13,065,756 rural households in Vietnam, of which 10,325,658 (79%) used electricity. This represents an increase of 26% compared to the 53% reported in 1994. At the commune level, 90% had access to electricity; up 30% from the 1994 figures (60%). Table 2.1 shows a regional breakdown of these figures.

This positive change reflects the government's policy on rural modernization and industrialization; a programme of rural electrification has been supported by several national and international projects. As a result, the last 7 years have seen a rapid increase in availability and use of electricity - mainly in the poor and ethnic minority areas of the Northeast and Northwest, the Central Highlands, the North Central Coast and the South Central Coast regions. The proportion of households using electricity in the mountainous provinces of the north and the Central Highlands is lower than that in the lowland provinces. There are several possible explanations for the low levels of electricity usage in the Northeast and Northwest regions: (1) the power transportation network to upland areas has either not been built or is not reliable, (2) difficult geographical conditions, (3) sparse human population and low demand, (4) underdeveloped industry and services, (5) low living standards and (6) limited government investment. In the Mekong River Delta only 62% of rural households utilise electricity; and in five of its provinces usage is below 50% (Kien Giang, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, and Ca Mau). The main reasons for this are again geographical: myriad rivers and canals hamper the construction of power transportation networks and transformer stations in areas with poor access by road. Among the communes of the southern tip of Ca Mau, for example, only 27% of households utilise electricity.

Conversely, the Red River Delta and the North Central Coast regions enjoy higher electricity usage in rural areas: on average 99% and 88% of households, respectively.

Table 2.1 Summary of electricity usage at commune and household levels in 1994 and 2001.

Vùng Region	Tỷ lệ xã có điện (%) Usage by communes (%)			Tỷ lệ hộ dùng điện (%) Usage by households (%)		
	1994	2001	Thay đổi Change	1994	2001	Thay đổi Change
Đồng bằng sông Hồng / Red River Delta	98	100	2	89	99	10
Đông Bắc / Northeast	22	82	60	54	72	18
Tây Bắc / Northwest	21	63	42	26	51	25
Bắc Trung Bộ / North Central Coast	61	91	30	56	88	32
Duyên hải Nam Trung Bộ / South Central Coast	58	87	29	46	86	40
Tây Nguyên / Central Highlands	30	76	46	20	52	32
Đông Nam Bộ / Southeast	73	99	16	45	75	30
Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long / Mekong River Delta	67	99	32	25	62	37
Cả nước / National	60	90	30	53	79	26



Tỷ lệ hộ nông thôn sử dụng điện
Proportion of households using electricity

< 10% 10 - 25 25 - 50 50 - 75 75 - 90 > 90%

- Thủ đô *National capital*
- Tỉnh lỵ *Provincial capital*
- Ranh giới quốc gia *National boundary*
- Ranh giới tỉnh *Provincial boundary*
- Không có số liệu *no data*

