

GDP GROWTH RATES AND SECTOR SHARES, 1990-1994

Sector/Subsector	1990	1991	1992	1993 Est.	1994 Est.
GROWTH RATE (%)	(per cent change over previous year)				
GDP	5.1	6.0	8.3	7.5	8.2
Agriculture	1.5	2.2	6.3	3.6	3.8
Industry	2.9	8.8	10.9	11.5	12.4
Manufacturing, Mining, Utilities	2.5	9.9	12.6	12.9	13.6
Construction	4.7	5.2	4.2	5.3	6.6
Other Material Production	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.9	5.9
Service	10.4	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.7
Trade, Restaurants	5.3	4.9	6.1	6.4	7.1
Transport, Postal, and Telecommunications	4.8	6.6	5.5	6.4	7.4
Finance, Insurance, Hotel and Tourism	12.1	12.4	10.8	11.3	12.6
Other Services	15.2	8.1	9.7	9.0	9.5
	(per cent of GDP)				
Agriculture	40.3	38.9	38.2	36.8	35.3
Industry	23.3	24.0	24.6	25.5	26.5
Manufacturing, Mining, Utilities	18.7	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.3
Construction	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Other Material Production	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Service	36.3	37.1	37.2	37.7	38.2
Trade, Restaurants	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3
Transport, Postal, and Telecommunications	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Hotel and Tourism	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.4
Other Services	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2

Source: General Statistical Office and staff estimates.

Vietnam's economic achievements are positive; however, a delicate optimism continues among analysts. The economy has been forced to rely on oil and gas, chemical fertilizers, and cement to contribute to its growth. The economy remains resource dependent with the majority of Vietnam's exports concentrated on rice, unprocessed agricultural products, and crude oil, while industrial exports perform poorly. The number of unemployed is estimated at 3.5 million and the underemployed at roughly 5 million. In addition, the country requires capital to renovate its infrastructure and other support services.