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**VANMALY SAVANNARY: THE EFFECTS OF WOMAN'S
EDUCATION ON FERTILITY IN LAO PDR. THESIS ADVISOR: VARACHAI
THONGTHAI, Ph.D., CHAI PODHISITA, Ph.D. URAIWAN
KANUNGSUKKASEM, Ph.D. 44. p. ISBN 974-588-959-8**

Using data from the "Fertility and Birth Spacing Survey 1994" which was conducted jointly by the Lao Women's Union and National Statistical Center and the Institute of Maternal and Child Health, the aim of this study was to describe the fertility situation, woman's education situation, and analyse the effect of woman's education on fertility. The sample size was 5,787 women of reproductive age .

Frequency distribution, crosstabulation and multivariate techniques were used in the data analysis.

Results showed that about 60 percent of women who had ever been married were literate. About 70 percent of women were engaged in farm work. The mean age of women was 31 years old. The urban sample was slightly older than the rural sample.

The number of children born to each woman was taken as a measure of fertility. The mean number of children born was 4.0. Urban women had lower fertility than rural women. The women who worked in non-farm work had lower fertility than those women engaged in agricultural work.

Education was found to have a significant effect on fertility. Multivariate analysis showed that the higher the level of education the lower the fertility after controlling for occupation, age and place of residence.