

Implementing inequality assessment in Lao PDR

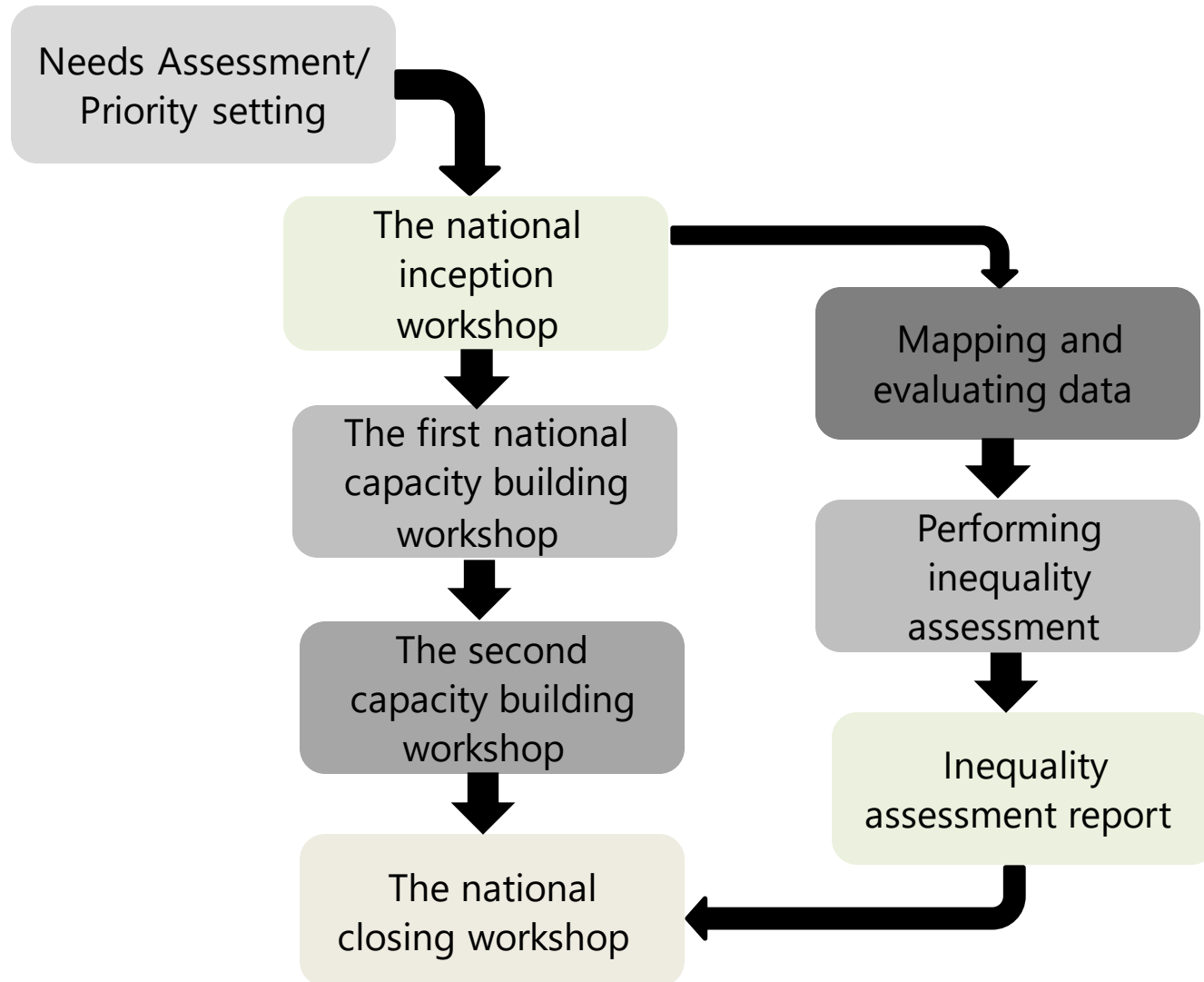
**Ninth meeting of the Regional Steering Group for Civil Registration and Vital
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Process of inequality assessment



Data sources selected for inequality assessment

1. Lao Social Indicator Survey (MICS) 2012, and 2017
2. Population and Housing Census 2005 & 2015
3. Population Projections 2015-2045
4. Paper-based summaries of registered births and death by MOHA 2014 to 2021
5. MOH Health facilities data (District Health information System (DHIS2))

National capacity building workshops

The 1st National Capacity Building Workshop on Life-table

Life-table of Lao PDR



The 2nd National Capacity Building Workshop on basic demography

Knowledge about how to calculate :

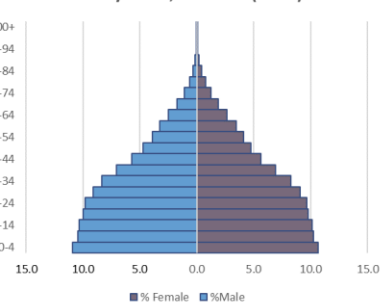
- Basic demographic
- Fertility
- Mortality
- Marriage & Migration



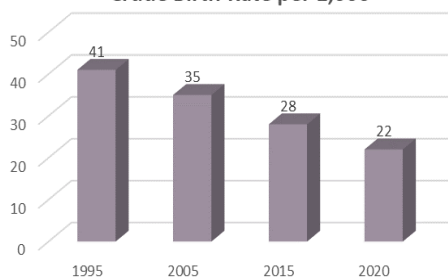
Life-table

Age interval (in years)	Interval	Number of death	Mid year Population	Death rate	Fraction of age interval of life	Probability of dying in interval (x, x+5)	Number living at age x	Number dying in interval (x, x+5)	Number of years lived beyond age x	Total number of years lived	Expectation of life at age x	
x	x to x+n	n	D _x	K _x	M _x	q _x	l _x	d _x	T _x	e _x		
0	0-1	1	6,239	152,697	0.0415	0.1486	0.0401	100000	4089	96754	665404	67
1	1-4	4	3,965	616,584	0.0064	1.5000	0.2252	99991	2420	37787	656850	69
5	5-9	5	912	790,500	0.0012	2.5000	0.0058	93560	541	466491	620963	66
10	10-14	5	508	733,947	0.0007	2.5000	0.0035	93020	321	464296	574212	62
15	15-19	5	703	701,897	0.0010	2.5000	0.0050	92908	463	462185	527216	57
20	20-24	5	991	680,984	0.0014	2.5000	0.0072	92255	661	459725	481582	52
25	25-29	5	1,137	651,065	0.0017	2.5000	0.0087	91575	793	457969	435037	48
30	30-34	5	1,235	585,386	0.0021	2.5000	0.0105	90782	953	451526	390046	43
35	35-39	5	1,408	505,992	0.0028	2.5000	0.0128	89829	1241	446042	348040	38
40	40-44	5	1,599	414,577	0.0039	2.5000	0.0191	88588	1892	438708	300298	34
45	45-49	5	1,937	340,003	0.0056	2.5000	0.0276	86955	2399	428481	254090	30
50	50-54	5	2,469	292,640	0.0084	2.5000	0.0413	84497	3491	413797	215709	25
55	55-59	5	3,107	240,792	0.0129	2.5000	0.0625	81006	5063	392373	172191	21
60	60-64	5	3,770	187,902	0.0201	2.5000	0.0955	75943	7252	361587	132078	18
65	65-69	5	4,702	129,791	0.0363	2.5000	0.1465	68952	11060	318308	96791	14
70	70-74	5	4,253	88,291	0.0483	2.5000	0.2136	58632	12874	260573	64884	11
75	75-79	5	3,990	52,912	0.0755	2.5000	0.3176	45758	14534	192453	38711	8
80	80+	5	8,565	53,698	0.1591	6.2586	1.0000	31223	31223	196257	196257	6

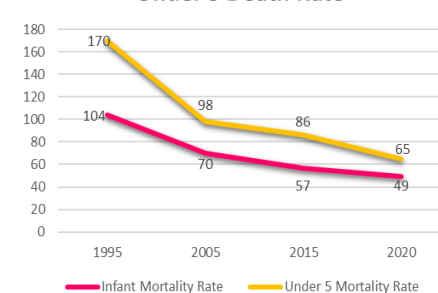
POP Pyramid, Lao PDR (2020)



Crude Birth Rate per 1,000



Under 5 Death Rate



Challenges and solutions

1. The data from the e-CRVS system is incomplete as the system has only been piloted in three provinces. Other provinces still rely on paper-based registration, which has not been entered into the system. So, e-CMIS is set up at all provinces.
2. In addition, birth and death registration data from the pilot provinces are not accessible in raw form. Therefore, to provide preliminary estimates on the completeness of birth and death registration, data from household surveys were utilized. However, validation with the civil registration data is needed.
3. There is also a lack of understanding of the reasons behind the low registration rate among certain subgroups, as well as the role that values/norms surrounding vital events and cultural practices play a role in people's decision to register.

Lessons learnt from the inequality assessment

- The CRVS system in Lao PDR should be continuously developed to cover the entire population.
- The Citizen Management Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee should intensify its efforts to establish and secure a sustainable data-sharing system and culture (such as data sharing, quarterly the consultation meeting of steering committee, workshop and so on).
- A dataset containing essential information on key vital events should be made available to enable further analyses and use for policy-making as well as for monitoring the progress of achieving the SDGs.
- Lao PDR should continue implementing the inequality assessment for the CRVS system and ensure the sustainability of the initiative until the targeted coverage of civil registration can be achieved.

Thank you