



Pro-Poor Livestock
Policy Initiative (PPLPI)
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Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry,
and Fishery Statistics General
Statistics Office of Vietnam



Agricultural Atlas of Viet Nam

A Depiction of the 2001 Rural Agriculture and Fisheries Census

II. Infrastructure and Demography

During the 15 years of economic development (1986-2001) in the wake of the Doi Moi reforms the rural infrastructure of Vietnam has been built up and modernized through investments both by the government of Vietnam and through overseas development assistance. As a result, many rural areas have seen considerable improvements in local electrification, transportation networks, schools, clinics and markets. Moreover, the development of communications networks has further facilitated rural and agricultural industrialization and modernization and generally improved the welfare of rural citizens.

According to the census, in 2001 there were 13.07 million rural households with 58.41 million residents of whom 31.34 million were of working age. Due to the rapid pace of urbanization, alongside a gradual reduction in the total population growth rate, rural population growth has slowed down compared to previous years. Vietnam has experienced a general reduction of household size, in rural areas decreasing from 5.2 members in 1994 to 4.5 members in 2001. Primary sources of household income have gradually moved away from agriculture towards other sectors. The percentage of households with primary income derived from industry and construction increased from 1.6% in 1994 to 5.8% in 2001, and the percentage in the service sector increased from 6.4% to 10.6%. The construction and service sectors grew 8.4%, with a corresponding reduction in the agriculture sector.