



Results of Population and Housing Census 2015

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Foreword

The 4th Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2015 was conducted from March 1-7, 2015 according to Prime Ministerial Decree No.89/PM, dated September 11, 2013. The PHC has been conducted in the country every 10 years since 1985.

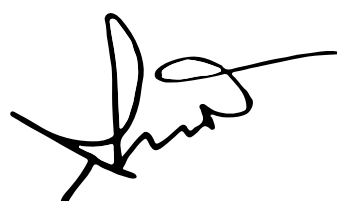
The 2015 PHC is important as it provides statistics to facilitate planning and decision-making by Government planners and policy-makers. The rich stream of information from the collection of data from almost every individual in the country is invaluable for a broad scope of development plans and programmes, particularly those relating to poverty alleviation, health, education, drinking water, sanitation, improved infrastructure, promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment as well as the improved quality of life of people living in remote areas.

This national report of the 2015 PHC of Lao PDR contains detailed and disaggregated information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country's population and households at national and provincial levels. Importantly, the results highlight a number of changes over the past 10 years. It is our hope that the data and information from this 2015 PHC will help ensure inclusive, sustainable growth and development, in particular for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020) and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Government of Lao PDR contributed considerable resources towards the 2015 PHC to ensure its successful completion, along with technical, financial and material assistance from key development partners, including United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), World Bank (WB), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government of the People's Republic of China, Handicap International, International Labour Organization and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to Government leadership from central to local levels as well as all respondents for their support and cooperation to make 2015 PHC such a success. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all development partners for their technical and financial support to the 2015 PHC.

Head of Lao Statistics Bureau, Vice Minister



Trends in Key Indicators (PHC 1995, 2005 and 2015)

	1995	2005	2015		1995	2005	2015
Population and Socio-Economic Characteristics							
Population Size, (1,000s)				Mortality, (per 1,000)			
Total	4,575	5,621	6,492	Crude Death Rate	15.1	9.8	8.2
Females	2,314	2,821	3,237	Infant Mortality Rate	104	70	57
Males	2,261	2,800	3,255	Under 5 Mortality Rate	170	98	86
Sex ratio, males per 100 females	98	99	101				
				Life Expectancy at Birth, (years)			
Households				Female	52	63	65
Population in collective households, %	1.5	2	3.3	Male	50	59	62
Population in private households, %	98.5	98	96.7				
Average household size	6.0	5.8	5.3	Literacy Rate, Aged 15+, (%)			
Population Density				Literate	60	73	84.7
Persons per sq.Km	19	24	27	Non-literate	40	27	15.3
				Education, Aged 6+, (%)			
Urban/Rural Population, (%)				Never attend school	38	23	13.1
Urban areas	17	27.1	32.9	Currently at school	25	28	26.9
Rural areas	83	72.8	67.1	Left school	37	47	57.6
Rural with roads	-	51.5	59.2	Children aged 6-16 attending School, (%)			
Rural without roads	-	21.3	7.9	Girls	56	68	78.7
				Boys	66	75	80.6
Age Composition, (%)				Population, Aged 10+, (%)			
0-14 years	44	39	32.0	In labour Force			
15-64 years	52	57	63.7	Paid Employee and	70	74	69.1
65+ years	4	4	4.2	Employer	10	12	18.8
Dependency ratio	-	77	57	Owe Account Worker	55	45	37.0
Marital Status, (%)				Unpaid Family Worker	33	46	42.1
Never married	59	57	29.4	Unemployed	2	1	2.1
Married	36	38	63.5	Not in Labour Force			
Divorced/Separated	2	1	2.5	Students	30	25.8	29.0
Widowed	3	3	4.1	Household Duties	69	68	70.8
In Consensual Union	-	-	0.6	Retired/Sick/Too Old/Other	13	13	20.0
					18	13	9.2
Citizenship, (%)				Head of households, (%)			
Lao citizens	99.5	99.6	99.3	Female	11	10	13.2
Foreign Citizens	0.5	0.2	0.7	Male	89	89	86.8

	1995	2005	2015		1995	2005	2015
Ethno-linguistic group, (%)				Household Characteristics			
Lao-Tai	66	65	62.4	Households,			
Mon-Khmer	23	23	23.7	Tenure Status Owner, (%)	97	96	95.9
Hmong-Mien	7	9	9.7	Average Floor Areas	-	44.5	73.1
Chinese-Tibetan	3	3	2.9	Average Room Number	-	-	3.1
				Access to Electricity, (%)	25	57	84.0
Religion, (%)				Access to Improved Water Source, (%)	15	35	61.0
Buddhist	65	67	64.7	Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities , (%)	29	49	73.2
Christian	1	2	1.7				
Other	33	31	33.6	Households using Energy for cooking, (%)			
				Wood	93	79	66.9
Fertility				Charcoal	4	15	23.9
Crude Birth Rate, per 1,000 persons	41.3	37.7	28	Electricity	2	1	4.2
Total Fertility Rate	5.6	4.5	3.2				

Executive Summary

The 4th Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2015 was conducted from March 1-7, 2015 by the Lao Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Planning and Investment in accordance with Prime Ministerial Decree No.89/MP, dated September 11, 2013.

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

- The total population of Lao PDR was found to be 6,492,228, of which 3,237,458 were females and 3,254,770 males.
- The annual population growth rate reduced from 2.08 percent (1995-2005) to 1.45 percent (2005-2015).
- The proportion of urban population increased by approximately 6 percentage points during the past 10 years, from 27 percent in 2005 to 33 percent in 2015.
- The rural population accounted for 67 percent of the nation's overall total, of which 59 percent lived in rural areas with road access and 8 percent without road access.
- Nationwide, the population density was 27 people per square kilometre. The densest part was Vientiane Capital where the population density was 209 people per square kilometre, nearly eight-fold higher than the national figure.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

- The sex ratio in Lao PDR was 101. This indicates there were 101 males for every 100 females.
- The nation's population is defined as being relatively young, with 32 percent of the population aged 0-14 years. The working age

population of 15-64 years accounted for 64 percent, with 4 percent of the total population aged 65 years and above.

- In 2015, the total dependency ratio was 57 persons, down from 77 in 2005, for every 100 persons of working age.
- About 29 percent of the population Age 15 and above had never married and 63 percent were currently married, while 3 percent were divorced/separated, 4 percent widowed and 1 percent in consensual union.
- An extremely large percentage (99 percent) of people who reside in Lao PDR are Lao citizens.
- Out of the total population, the Lao ethnic group accounted for 53 percent, followed by Khamu (11 percent), Hmong (9 percent) and other ethnic groups (27 percent).
- Buddhism is the pre-dominant faith practiced by the population in Lao PDR. Sixty-five percent of the population were Buddhist, while Christians constituted nearly 2 percent and 32 percent reported themselves as having no religion or being animist.

Fertility

- The crude birth rate in Lao PDR was estimated at 28 births per 1,000 population. Vientiane Capital had the lowest crude birth rate of 22 births per 1,000 population.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) was 3.2 per woman.
- The median age at first birth for women aged 15-49 was 21 years..

Mortality

- The crude death rate (CDR) in Lao PDR was estimated at eight deaths per 1,000 population, of which Vientiane Capital had the lowest CDR of five deaths per 1,000 population and Oudomxay had the highest CDR, at 11 deaths per 1,000 population.
- The infant mortality rate decreased from 70 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 57 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015.
- The under-5 mortality rate also dropped from 98 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 86 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015.
- The maternal mortality ratio also declined from 405 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005 to 206 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
- Among males, life expectancy at birth increased from 59 years in 2005 to 62 years in 2015, while among females it climbed from 63 to 65 years.

Internal Migration

- Around 17 percent of the population were lifetime migrants at the time of the census. Vientiane Capital had the largest proportion of lifetime migrants (38 percent).
- During the last decade, of the enumerated population 10 years old and above, about 7 percent were considered migrant population. Four percent of such migrants moved from one province to another, 3 percent moved within a province and just 1 percent came from abroad.

Education and Literacy

- As of 2015, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over in Lao PDR was 85 percent with a large gender gap (the female literacy rate was 79 percent, in contrast to 90 percent for males).
- The population aged 6 years and above who had never attended school accounted for 13 percent, currently attending school (27

percent) and school dropouts (58 percent).

- The proportion of girls and boys aged 6-16 currently attending school were 79 and 81 percent, respectively.

Disability

- Among the population 5 years and over, the overall prevalence of disabilities was 2.8 percent. The prevalence was 2.5 percent in urban areas, 2.9 percent in rural areas and 3.3 percent in rural areas without roads.
- Of those living with disabilities, more than half were aged 5 years and over reported mild disability at 1.9 percent, moderate disability 0.6 percent and severe disability 0.3 percent.

Economic Activity

- Out of the total population aged 10 and above, 68 percent were 'usually employed', 1.4 percent were reported to be 'unemployed' and 29 percent outside the labour force.
- The unemployment rate was 2.1 percent, of which the rate (3.7 percent) was highest in urban areas and just 1.4 percent in rural areas with roads and 1 percent in rural areas without roads.
- The proportion of employed population aged 10 and over by main activity indicated that 10 percent worked for the Government, 0.9 percent for State Cooperatives and 7.5 percent for the private sector. Meanwhile employers, own account and unpaid family workers accounted for 0.6, 37.8 and 43 percent, respectively.

Households and Household Characteristics

- The total number of households in Lao PDR amounted to 1,198,272, of which 1,183,386 were private households and 14,886 institutional households.
- The proportion of people living in private households accounted for 97 percent, while 3 percent of the population lived in institutional households.

- In 2015, the average household size was 5.3, a drop from 5.8 in 2005.
- Eighty-seven percent of all households were founded to be headed by a male, while women headed 13 percent.
- About 75 percent of households in Lao PDR were reported to be owners of agricultural land.
- Eighty percent of all households owned a motorcycle, while car or van ownership was much lower at 16 percent.
- A high proportion of households owned a cell phone (86 percent) and a television (77 percent).

Housing

- About 96 percent of households owned the dwelling unit they were occupying. Only 2 percent were renting and another 2 percent occupied the house owned by the Government or employers.
- The average living area of a house was 73 square metres.
- The average number of rooms in a household was 3.
- Some 84 percent of households had access to electricity through the Government grid.
- Some 61 percent of households had access to improved water.
- About 73 percent of households had access to improved sanitation.
- Some 67 of households used firewood as cooking fuel

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, through the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, conducted the 4th Population and Housing Census (PHC) in March 2015, according to Prime Ministerial Decree No.89/PM dated September 11, 2013. The PHC's objective is to collect nationwide population and housing data. Such information is needed for socio-economic planning and monitoring at central and regional levels, especially for the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020) and localisation of the SDGs.

Brief History of Population and Housing Census in Lao PDR

Population data are indispensable tools for planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes on demographic and socio-economic aspects of a country. These data are usually obtained from numerous sources, such as surveys, registration systems and population censuses. The PHC has the unique distinction of providing a complete count of the population, including its demographic and socio-economic characteristics at a specific point in time. More notably, the PHC provides statistics from the lowest administrative areas often not possible through traditional sources like sample surveys.

In Lao PDR, a PHC is conducted every 10 years pursuant to the country's Statistics Law No.03/NS, dated June 30 2010 and the United Nations recommendation on the frequency of conducting a nationwide censuses. The first nationwide census in this country post-independence was carried out in 1985 with support from UNFPA. The 1985 census was conducted to determine the total population count in all provinces to provide a basis for nation-building reconstruction efforts. Only seven questions were asked with no housing characteristics component.

The second and third PHCs were implemented in March 1995 and 2005, respectively, with financial and technical assistance from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The 1995 PHC added questions and expanded its content to encompass housing characteristics. The 2005 PHC included numerous features of the 1995 PHC and added new questions on disability status and population movement as well as applied internationally-accepted concepts, design and data processing technologies. The results of the 1995 and 2005 PHCs provided a rich source of demographic and socio-economic data that benefited many stakeholders.

Compared to previous censuses, the 2015 PHC had a broader scope and content, al-

though some elements of the 2005 PHC were kept for comparison purposes. Moreover, this round of the PHC for the first time included a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES). The LSB committed significant resources and focus to ensure the high-quality completion of the whole census operation, from design to analysis and report writing. However as expected with a census of this scale, a number of challenges were encountered during the 2015 PHC. As a result, lessons learned and recommendations for future improvements to the PHC in Lao PDR will be documented in a separate document.

Objectives of the 2015 Population and Housing Census

The main objectives of the 2015 PHC were:

- Provide basic data and information on education, health, housing characteristics and internal and international migration
- Provide information on the labour force and employment status of the population
- Develop a database for projection and registration of population and households
- Develop and maintain a comprehensive national database that meets international and regional standards
- Develop and maintain an efficient sampling frame for sample surveys.

Legal Basis of the PHC

In accordance with the Statistics Law, the 2015 PHC was conducted under the authority of the LSB. The following special decrees served as the legal basis to conduct the 2015 PHC in Lao PDR:

- Statistics Law No.03/NS, dated June 30 2010, Article 19, Topic 1 regarding Population and Housing Census
- Decree No.89/PM, dated September 11 2013, issued by the Prime Minister and authorising

the conduct of the 2015 PHC

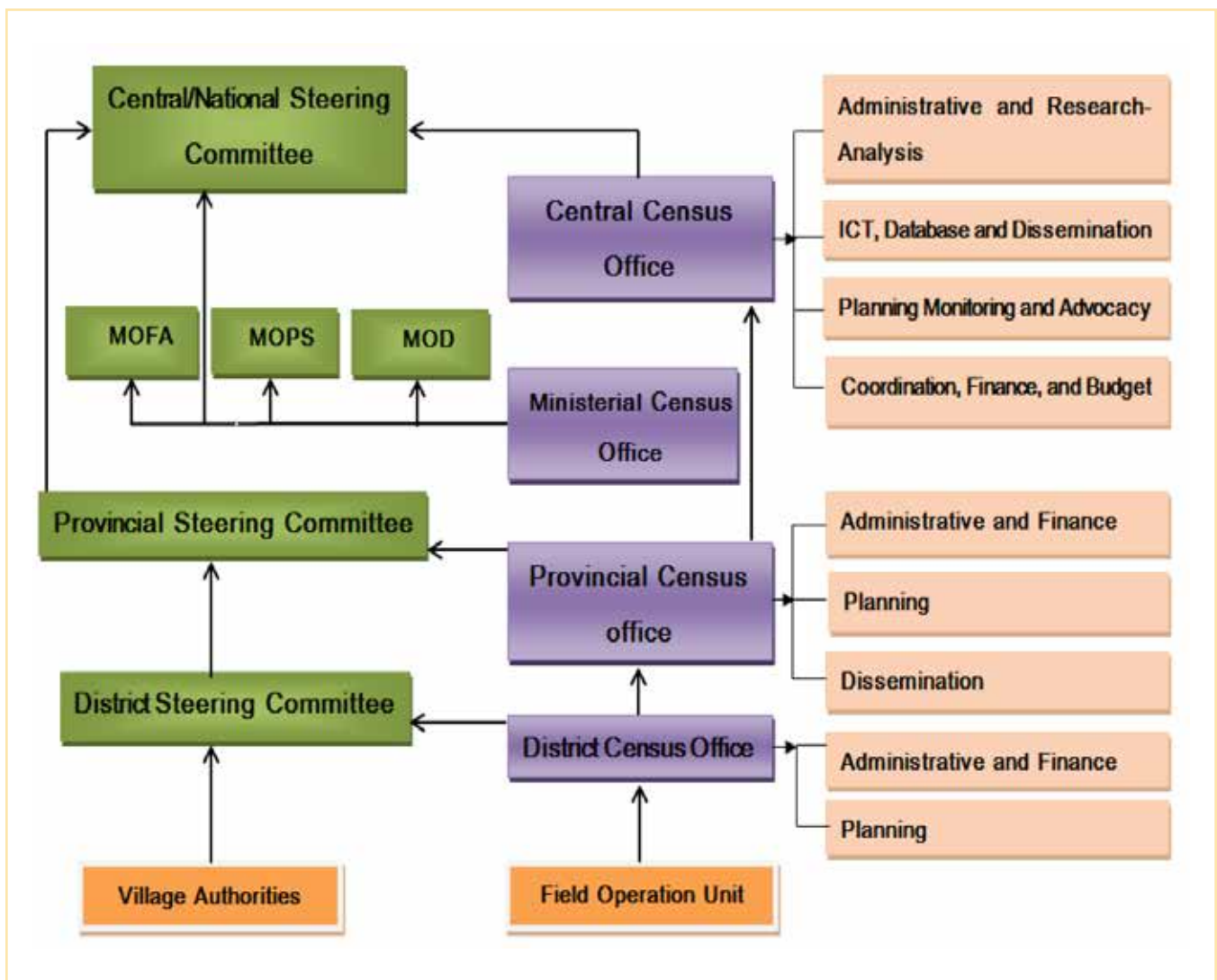
- Decree No.17/DPM, dated April 2 2014, issued by the Deputy Prime Minister and establishing the Census Central Office within the LSB and mandating it to plan, prepare and implement the 2015 PHC
- Decree No.53/PM, dated April 2 2014, issued by the Prime Minister creating the National and Provincial Census Steering Committees to issue policies and administrative guidelines to govern the conduct of the 2015 PHC.

Organisational Structure of the 2015 PHC

Based on Prime Minister's Decree No.53/PM, the National Steering Committee was established and consisted of the Deputy Prime Minister of Lao PDR, ministers and vice ministers of line ministries. It was mandated to provide overall guidance and oversight during implementation of 2015 PHC. To enhance ownership of the PHC at all levels, Provincial and District Census Committees were established to provide guidance and supervision to the 2015 PHC in respective provinces and districts. For the first time, provincial authorities played greater roles in managing PHC operations, including financial management of training for enumerators.

The LSB, responsible for coordination and production of statistics on all aspects of the country, was responsible for 2015 PHC planning and implementation. To ensure efficient and effective management of the PHC, a National Census Office was established within the LSB based on Deputy Prime Minister's Decree No.17/DPM dated April 2, 2014. It consisted of four key units covering 1) administration and research, 2) ICT, database and dissemination, 3) planning, monitoring and advocacy and 4) coordination, finance and budget. All provincial and district statistical offices were involved and provincial and district census offices established to undertake the 2015 PHC in respective areas. The organisational structure of the 2015 PHC is illustrated below:

Organisational Structure of the 2015 PHC



Scope and Coverage

A PHC can be taken either on a de jure or de facto basis. The de facto method counts the population at the place where they happen to be on census night. On the other hand, the de jure method counts the population at the place where they usually live.

The 2015 PHC in Lao PDR used the same methodology as previous PHCs, counting people according to the de jure concept. Past PHCs only included Lao citizens who were counted at their usual places of residence or in most cases, the village where registered. The 2015 PHC enumerated all Lao citizens living in Lao PDR and people of other nationalities with residency permits to stay in Lao PDR for more than six months. Lao citizens temporarily abroad at the time of the PHC were enumerated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The 2015 PHC was conducted over seven days, from March 1-7, 2015. For the purposes of enumeration, a census reference period was established which was 00:00 hour of March 1, 2015. However, due to challenges in field operations particularly in major urban cities such as in Vientiane Capital, the PHC census period was extended until May 10 2015 to ensure everyone is counted.

Design and Testing of Questionnaire

The 2015 PHC questionnaire was developed by the LSB and adapted from 2005 PHC's, with an additional and revised questionnaire to ensure needed information was captured. United Nations recommendations as described in the UN Principles and Recommendations on Census of Population and Housing were considered to the extent where appropriate and feasible in the national context. A number of consultation meetings were held with relevant line ministries and development partners to obtain comments and recommendations on the draft questionnaire. Technical assistance from UNESCAP was received during finalisation of the questionnaire. The questionnaire comprised 10

parts and 63 questions designed to capture a wide range of information about a household and its members, including demographic, socio-economic and cultural data, disability status, fertility, internal and international migration, mortality and housing characteristics.

The content and language of the questionnaire were tested several times. The first test was conducted in Vientiane Capital in rural and urban areas. The revised questionnaire was tested during the pilot test in northern, central and southern provinces in December 2014. The questionnaire's format was also tested with a scanner to ensure its layout and printing quality. A simplified version of the main questionnaire was designed to collect data from Lao citizens living abroad.

Listing of Households

Prior to PHC fieldwork, the household listing operation was conducted from July to August 2014 by *Koum Ban*¹ staff under supervision of the provincial statistics office. The main objective of household listing was to provide up-to-date data on the number of households in each village. The information collected during this phase was used as a basis for determining enumeration areas and the number of enumerators needed for main census operations.

Recruitment and Training of Enumerators and Supervisors

In addition to statistics office staff at central, provincial and district levels, several thousand census field personnel were recruited for census-taking nationwide. They included 5,000 field supervisors and 23,000 enumerators. Those hired or who participated in the PHC were village staff, government employees, teachers and members of mass organisations. Enumerators and supervisors with ethnic language skills were recruited and employed to engage ethnic communities.

1. Cluster of villages.

All enumerators and team supervisors participated in a five-day training to familiarise them with the concepts of the questionnaire and definitions to be used in collecting data, methods and procedures for interviewing and rules on how to fill census questionnaires. Manuals for enumerators and supervisors were provided. Training was conducted at central, provincial and district levels from January to February, 2015. A core LSB team was assigned to each province to support training at district and village levels as well as provide supervision during data collection.

Data Collection

Actual PHC data collection was conducted during seven days from March 1-7, 2015 nationwide. Census enumeration was done using individual household respondents, i.e head of household or a person who can provide information on household members. One enumerator was each assigned one enumeration area with about 70 households on average. One supervisor was assigned to oversee four enumerators or four enumeration areas.

Data Processing

As was the case with the 2005 PHC, scanning technology was deployed to capture 2015 PHC data and converted to digital format. A data processing system was involved in numerous steps, including document preparation, scanning and data verification and correction.

Data capture was carried out from May to August 2015. Data processing staff were pre-trained and to complete the intensive data capture process on time, 35 volunteers were recruited to support two shifts of work per day.

After completion of the scanning process, a database for further data processing was created. An editing programme was developed to clean and edit data. CSPro, integrated software developed for data entry, editing, verification and tabulation, was used for data processing as well as tabulation.

Post-Enumeration Survey

To evaluate the quality of data collected during the main census, a PES was conducted immediately after field operations. Notably, such a survey was a first for census-taking in Lao PDR. The PES was a separate and independent survey to collect information used to evaluate the quality of the main PHC and estimate content and coverage errors.

The PES was also managed by the LSB, but used a different team from the main PHC. The PES questionnaire was designed to include a subset of questions asked during the main census, including the names of household members and characteristics such as sex, age and education.

The PES involved a re-visit and re-interview of sample households conducted by selecting 1 percent of the total population or 105 villages as samples. A total of 18 questions selected from the 63 questions of the 2015 PHC questionnaire were used for the PES. The results of the PHC and PES interviews for the same household were then matched and compared. This provided the basis for estimating the extent of errors in the PHC. The PES results will be presented in a separate report.

Challenges faced during the PHC Operation

A number of challenges were encountered during the 2015 PHC, in particular significant delays to its preparation. Detailed planning and designing of the census questionnaire only started in 2014, though some preparatory discussions were held in early 2013. The pilot test was only conducted in late 2014, a few months before the actual census fieldwork. This delay was due to a number of factors, such as technical capacity limitation.

Significant financial resources were required for the 2015 PHC, but exploring and mobilising resources took longer than expected. There was also no resource mobilisation plan in place despite an earlier mapping of potential donors. Ensuring the allocation and timely transfer of Government budget to LSB and provincial offices required significant effort. Human resource management was another area

that posed significant challenges. Limited numbers and technical skills of staff at statistics offices presented challenges to overcome. Managing large numbers of human resources at different levels was often problematic.

Non-use of geographic maps and Global Positioning Systems (GPSs) for enumeration purposes was a major drawback in 2015 PHC's implementation. Without maps, enumeration area boundaries could not be identified and it was not possible to check how thoroughly households were enumerated. With just a list of households, it was difficult for enumerators in some areas to locate assigned households to interview.

In some areas, due to coordination and communication challenges, enumerators had to make several re-visits to households, particularly in urban areas and those with foreign residents.

Recommendations

Greater attention should be focussed on the preparation process. A well-planned and well-designed PHC is essential to ensure quality and the timely delivery. Moreover, financial resources should be decided well ahead of time and resource mobilisation undertaken sufficiently early.

The technical capacity of statistical workers at all levels must be improved. Human resource planning to develop skills should be developed to ensure required skills are available for the next PHC. Enumeration area maps and application of GPSs should be made an integral part of LSB's system of data collection to enhance the quality of PHCs and surveys.

Census Publication and Structure of the Main PHC Report

The 2015 PHC results are being released in three phases, comprising several publications. Phase one was the publication and launch of provisional results in December 2015.

Phase two is the publication and launch of the key results in October 2016. This main PHC report contains detailed information mainly at national level, with disaggregated data by province, ethnicity, education, geographic areas, age and sex. This main PHC report consists of 11 chapters. Its first chapter provides background information about the methods used in the 2015 PHC. Chapters 2 and 3 focus on the size and distribution of the population by geographic areas and according to demographic and social characteristics. Chapters 4 and 5 look into fertility and mortality, respectively. There are also specific chapters on migration and urbanisation, education, economic activity and disabilities to highlight data for policy and programme attention. The last chapter presents the housing situation and an overview of key housing characteristics.

Publication of provincial reports will be carried by each province with support from LSB started from 2017. Phase three of the publications will be in-depth analysis reports/monographs on various topics, including fertility, mortality, migration, population projections, economic activity, poverty, youth, gender and disabilities.

Chapter 2: Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Data on population size or the number of people living in a well-defined territory are basics for good governance. Officials from administrative units must know the number of residents in their respective constituencies to best provide services to them and improve plans and programmes to enhance people's living standards.

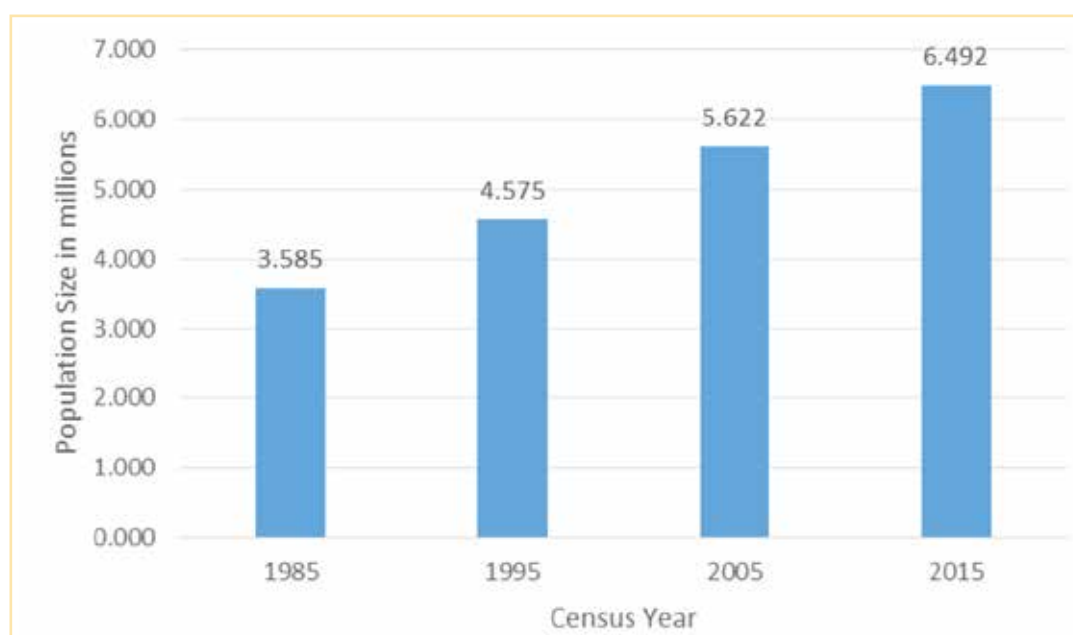
This chapter provides a brief analysis of 2015 PHC data with respect to population size or the number of people residing in Lao PDR as of the census date. It also looks at the distribution of this population according to province, district and urbanity of villages where respondents usually reside. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this chapter presents an analysis of changes in such parameters

through comparison of results from this census with previous ones.

Population Size and Growth

The 2015 PHC reported that Lao PDR's total population amounted to 6,492,228 as of March 1, 2015. As shown in Figure 2.1, the population has nearly doubled from 3,584,8035 in 1985, when the first census was conducted. About one million people have been added to the country's population every decade. At its current population, the country remains one of the smallest in Southeast Asia - slightly bigger than Singapore, but less than half of neighbouring Cambodia.

Figure 2.1 Population Growth, 1985-2015



Source: Table 1.2 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P1.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Although the population has grown during the last three decades, results of PHC population censuses indicate the rate of increase has been on a downward trend². During 1985-1995, the average population growth rate was 2.47 percent annually. In the following decades, the annual growth rate fell to 2.08 percent (1995-2005) and 1.45 percent (2005-2015), as shown in Table 2.1.

The declining growth rate could well be the result of falling birth rates. However, migration cannot be discounted as a major factor in this demographic dynamic, especially during the last one or two decades. It is widely believed that many Lao people move to neighbouring countries for economic reasons, with Thailand a popular destination on account of similarities in language and culture.

Table 2.1 Enumerated Population and Intercensal Annual Growth Rate of Lao PDR

Census Year	Enumerated Population	Average Annual Growth Rate Between PHCs (%)
1985	3,584,803	2.47
1995	4,574,848	2.08
2005	5,621,982	1.45
2015	6,492,228	

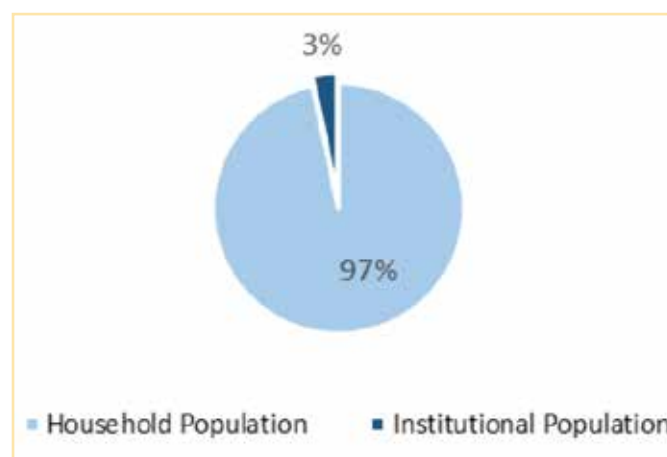
Source: Lao PDR PHCs, 1995, 2005 and 2015

Household and Institutional Population

For purposes of the PHCs, distinction is made between household and institutional populations. The large majority of the population belongs to the first category. 'Household population' refers to persons who regularly live in a particular household, including those temporarily residing abroad. 'Institutional population' includes residents of dormitories or boarding houses, such as students and company workers, monks living in temples, prisoners in jailhouses, orphanages, military camps and similar other places of abode. Institutional population usually has demographic and social characteristics different from mainstream population.

Out of the total population of 6,492,228, 97 percent or 6,277,592 belonged to the household population category (Figure 2.2). In contrast, the number of people enumerated and classified as institutional population was only 214,636 (3 percent).

Figure 2.2 Household and Institutional Population, 2015



2. Based on the assumption that the coverage of the census enumeration remained the same.

Spatial Distribution of the Population

The territory of Lao PDR, situated in the Indochina peninsula, covers 236,800 square kilometres. Much of the terrain is rugged and mountainous. The plains are mostly located along one side of the Mekong River. Owing to the mountainous character of the land, the country's population is unevenly distributed across its territories. Figure 2.3 offers a graphical illustration of the spatial distribution of the population as of 2015.

Administratively, the country is divided into 17 provinces and the capital city, 148 districts and 8,507 villages. The population sizes of provinces based on the 2005 and 2015 PHCs are shown in Figure 2.4.

Savannakhet is the largest province in Lao PDR. Nearly one million people or 15 percent of the country's population reside there. The capital city of Vientiane has the second largest population of 700,000 or 13 percent, while third largest is Champasack with 600,000 or nearly 11 percent of the total.

The two smallest provinces are Sekong and Xaysomboun. Xaysomboun Province, is the smallest of all provinces and was the only one with a population of less than 100,000 as of 2015. During the 2005 PHC, Xaysomboun was designated as a special administrative zone. It officially became a province on December 13 2013, according to National Assembly Decree No.012/NA, with two additional districts (Home and Longsane), which used to be part of Vientiane Province.

Results of the last two PHCs (2005 and 2015) indicated that all provinces have increased populations during the intercensal period, although growth was uneven. Annual growth rates ranged from 0.3 percent (Huaphanh) to 2.9 percent (Sekong). Figure 2.5 shows the growth rates by province, plotted as deviations from the national average of 1.45 percent per annum. Provinces shown on the left side of the vertical axis had slower growth than the national growth rate, while those on the right grew faster than the national average.

Of the 18 provinces, 12 have growth rates higher than the national average. The two smallest provinces -

Sekong and Xaysomboun - happen to be the fastest growing provinces, with annual growth rates of nearly 3 percent per annum. Interestingly, census results indicated that the country's capital city, Vientiane, grew at a moderate rate of 1.6 percent annually. Its growth rate was nevertheless similar to the nation's two other large population centres - Champasack and Savannakhet.

Not surprisingly, slow growing populations were found in mountainous regions, such as Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Phongsaly and Xiengkhuang. The slowest population growth rate was observed in Huaphanh, which barely increased during 2005-2015.

Population by Urban and Rural

A village is classified as "urban" or "rural" based on its characteristic features. The criteria for classifying a village as urban are:

- Village is situated in a district or provincial centre
- More than 70 percent of total households in the village use electricity
- More than 70 percent of total households in the village use piped water
- Village is accessible by road in two seasons
- Village has permanent market operating the whole day.

If a village meets any three or more of this criteria, it is classified as an "urban village". Otherwise, it is considered rural. Rural villages are further classified into two: those with roads accessible all year-round by four-wheeled motor vehicles and those that are not.

The 2015 PHC collected village-level data that formed the basis for urban-rural classification of villages. The enumerated population can be classified according to three types of residence: urban, rural with roads and rural without roads.

Table P1.1 in Appendix 1 shows the distribution of the enumerated population according to the type of village where resided at the time of the 2015 PHC. At

Figure 2.3 Density Map of Lao PDR, 2015

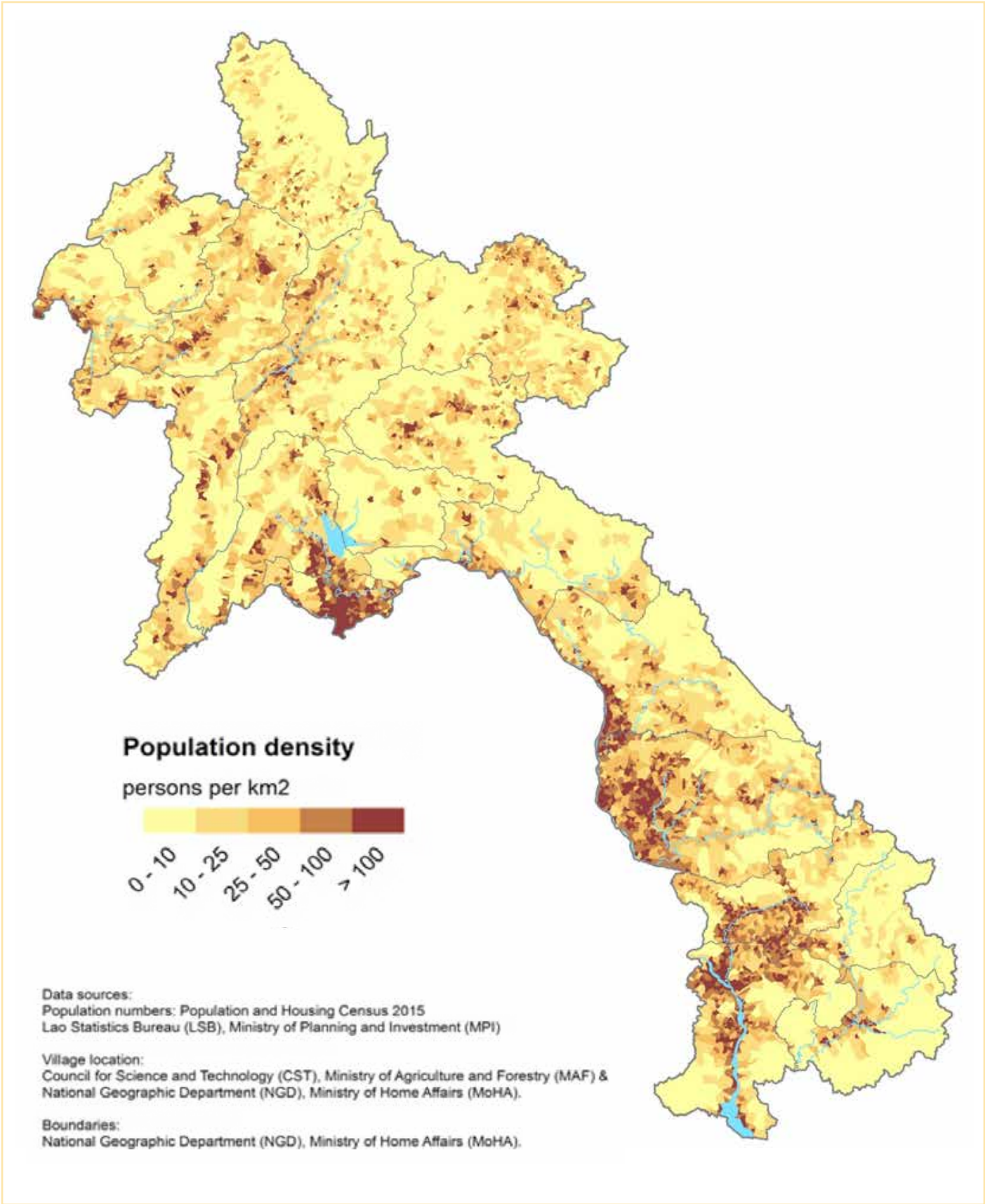
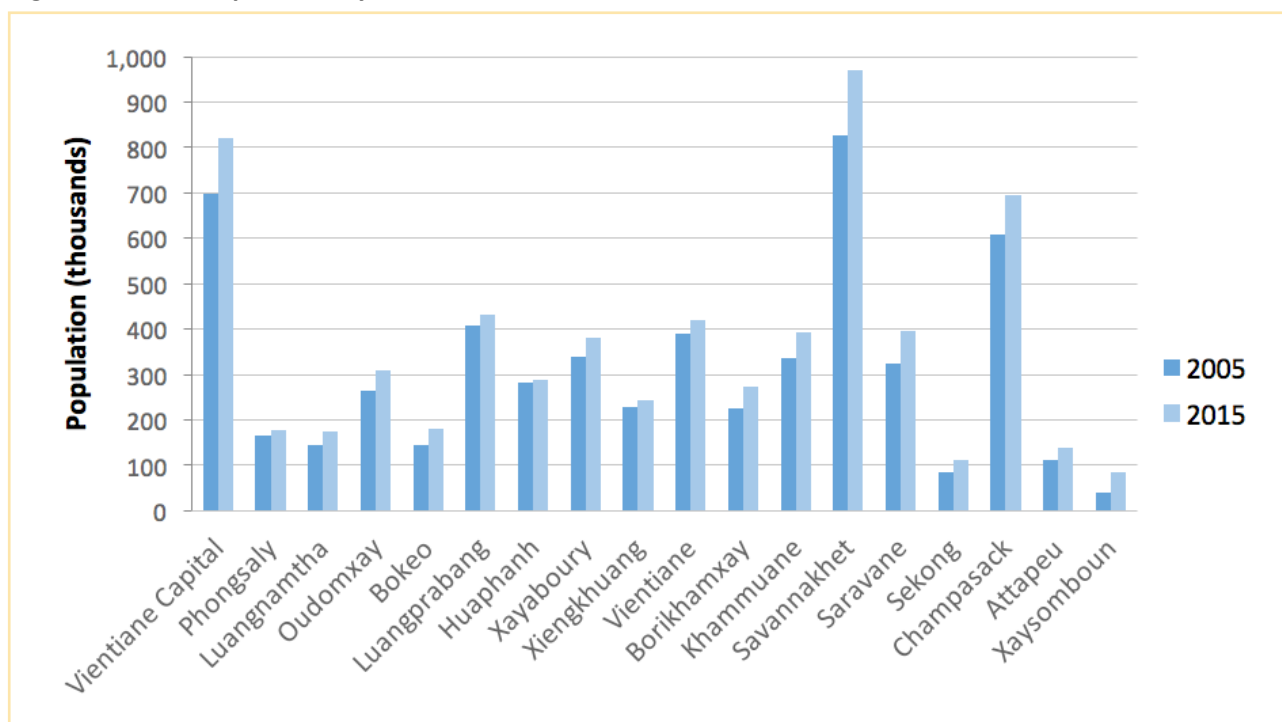
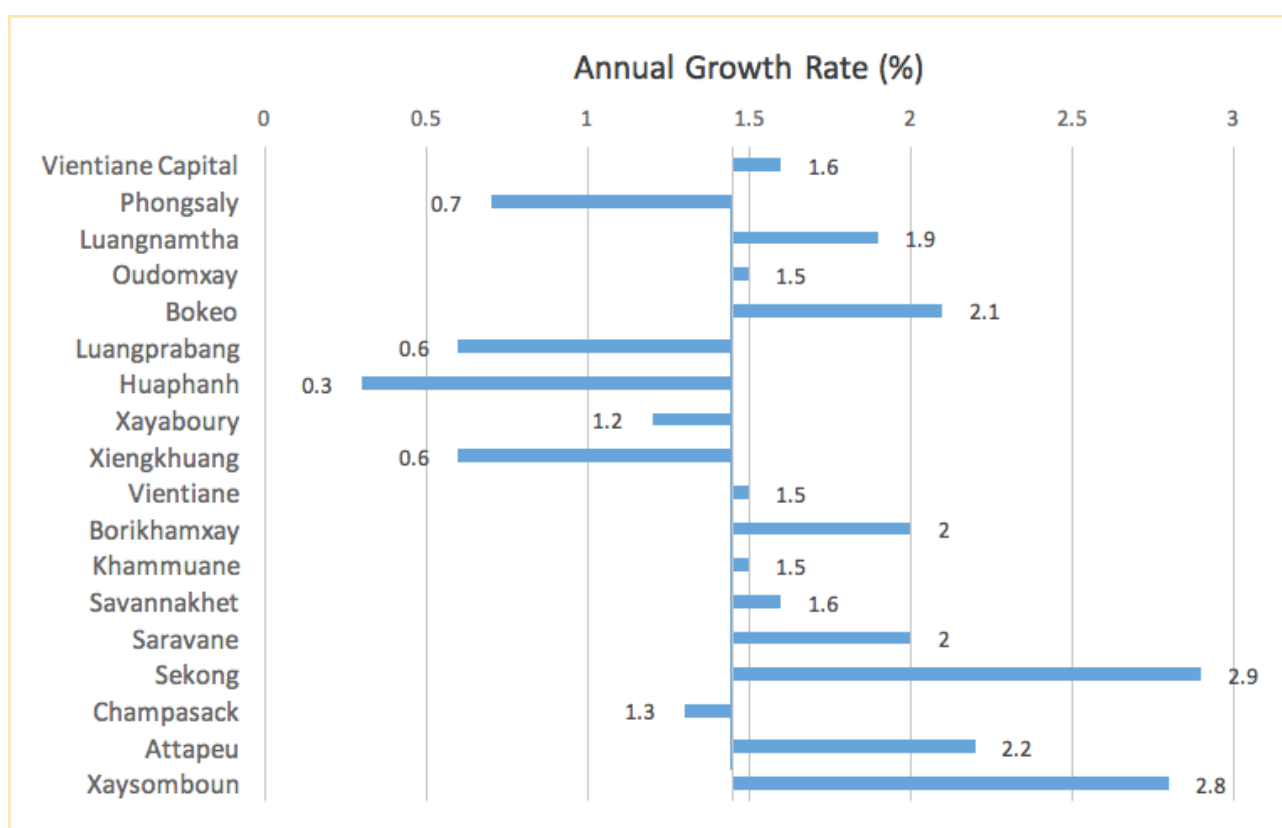


Figure 2.4 Total Population by Province, 2005 and 2015



Source: Table 2.1 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P1.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Figure 2.5 Population Growth Rate by Province



national level, the proportion of population residing in urban areas was 33 percent. This means one-in-three individuals was an urban dweller. Among those who resided in rural areas, 59 percent lived in rural areas with road access and 8 percent in rural areas without roads.

Urbanisation is a process whereby a defined territory experiences a gradual increase in proportion of population that live in urban areas. A number of factors can trigger this process and one is economic development. As a country develops economically, people tend to move to cities where economic opportunities abound and where standards of living are generally higher. Without urban planning, however, urbanisation can lead to negative consequences, such as over crowding, pollution, crime rates and other social ills.

In Lao PDR, urbanisation is evolving at a moderate pace. In 2005, the proportion of urban population stood at 27 percent, but in the next decade it increased by 6 percentage points to 33 percent (Table 2.2).

The rural population, while still representing a large majority of Lao PDR's population, declined from 73 percent in 2005 to 67 percent by 2015. However, an interesting trend has emerged among the population living in rural areas. Those who live in rural areas without roads have declined significantly from 21 percent in 2005 to just 8 percent in 2015. These statistics suggest that improved accessibility to rural areas result in most rural residents preferring to stay away from urban areas. This could be one of the reasons for the slow urban growth observed during the last decade.

Table 2.2 Proportion of Population by Urban-Rural: 2005-2015

	2005	2015
Urban	27.1	32.9
Rural	72.8	67.1
Rural with roads	51.5	59.2
Rural without roads	21.3	7.9

Source: Table 2.2 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P1.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

As far as provinces are concerned, the most urbanised area nationwide is Vientiane Capital (78 percent), while the least is Saravane with 11 percent of its population living in urban villages. Despite being a capital city, Vientiane still has areas or villages that do not meet urban area criteria. For example, some villages within the city's administrative boundaries may lack basic infrastructure that provides piped water to residents, not have regularly operating markets nor passable roads. As a result, such villages could be classified as rural for statistical purposes.

Contrary to expectations, the current urban population proportion in Vientiane Capital is lower than that observed in 2005 (82 percent). The significance of this finding lies in its implication that provision of basic urban amenities is lagging behind population growth. In other words, the

city's population is growing at a faster rate than which infrastructure for urban living is developed. Residential movements within the city may be a factor. City residents who once lived in core urban centres of the city may have moved residences to peripheral city areas more likely to have no urban amenities or migrants from other provinces who want to live in the city may have settled in the city's rural areas due to costs or shortages in city centre housing. Under such circumstances, the proportion of rural population is likely to increase.

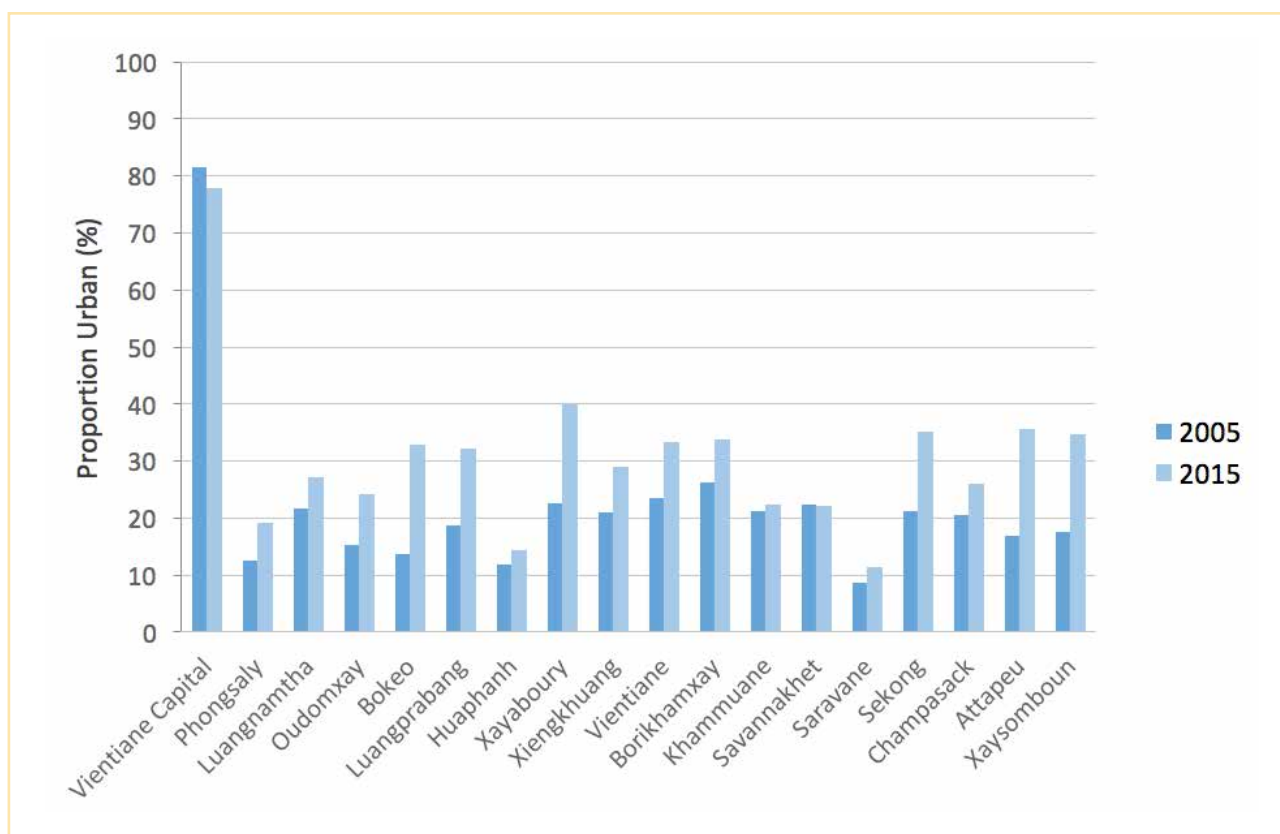
Figure 2.6 highlights the urban proportions by province. All other provinces of Lao PDR have urbanisation levels of less than 50 percent. The second most urbanised province is Xayabury with 40 percent of its 2015 population living in urban areas or nearly half the corresponding proportion

of Vientiane Capital. However, it should be noted that this province experienced a rapid increase in its urban proportion, from 23 percent in 2005 to 40 percent in 2015.

The provinces of Attapeu, Sekong and Xaysomboun also have relatively higher proportions of urban

villages. About 35 percent of their populations reside in urban villages. These provinces experienced relatively rapid urbanisation during 2005 to 2015. In fact, in all provinces except Vientiane Capital, the proportions of population living in urban areas increased during the past decade.

Figure 2.6 Proportion of Urban Population by Province, 2005-2015



Source: Table 2.2 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P1.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Of the 18 provinces, Saravane is the least urbanised. The majority of its population (88 percent) are rural dwellers, including 11 percent who still live in villages without road access. Huaphanh, in contrast, has 86 percent rural dwellers but the proportion who live in villages without road access is as high as 34 percent.

At district level, only three districts (Chanthabuly, Sisattanak and Xaysetha) were found to be entirely urban. All are located in Vientiane Capital. On the other hand, out of 148 districts nationwide, 25 have urban populations that represent 10 percent or less of their respective total populations (Table P1.1 of Appendix 1).

People who live in villages with no road access ought to be given special attention. At national level, the proportion of population that live in such conditions amounts to 8 percent, but at provincial level it was as high as 34 percent in Huaphanh. Going further to district level, it should be noted that seven districts have more than half of their populations living in villages that do not have road access. These are Nga (51 percent), Oudomxay and Ngoi (52 percent), Luangprabang and Add (53 percent), Kuane (74 percent), Huaphanh and Xaychamphone (70 percent), Borikhamsay and Kaleum (66 percent) and Dackcheung (69 percent), Sekong.

Population Density

Population density refers to the average number of persons living within one unit of land area, such as 1 square kilometre. Such a unit of land is used as an indicator of how many people live within a given territory. It is calculated by dividing the total population residing in a specified administrative unit by the land area of that unit.

Data on land area by province are relatively more reliable than by district. Hence, this report presents data on population densities only by province, shown in Table P1.2 in Appendix 1 and Figure 2.7.

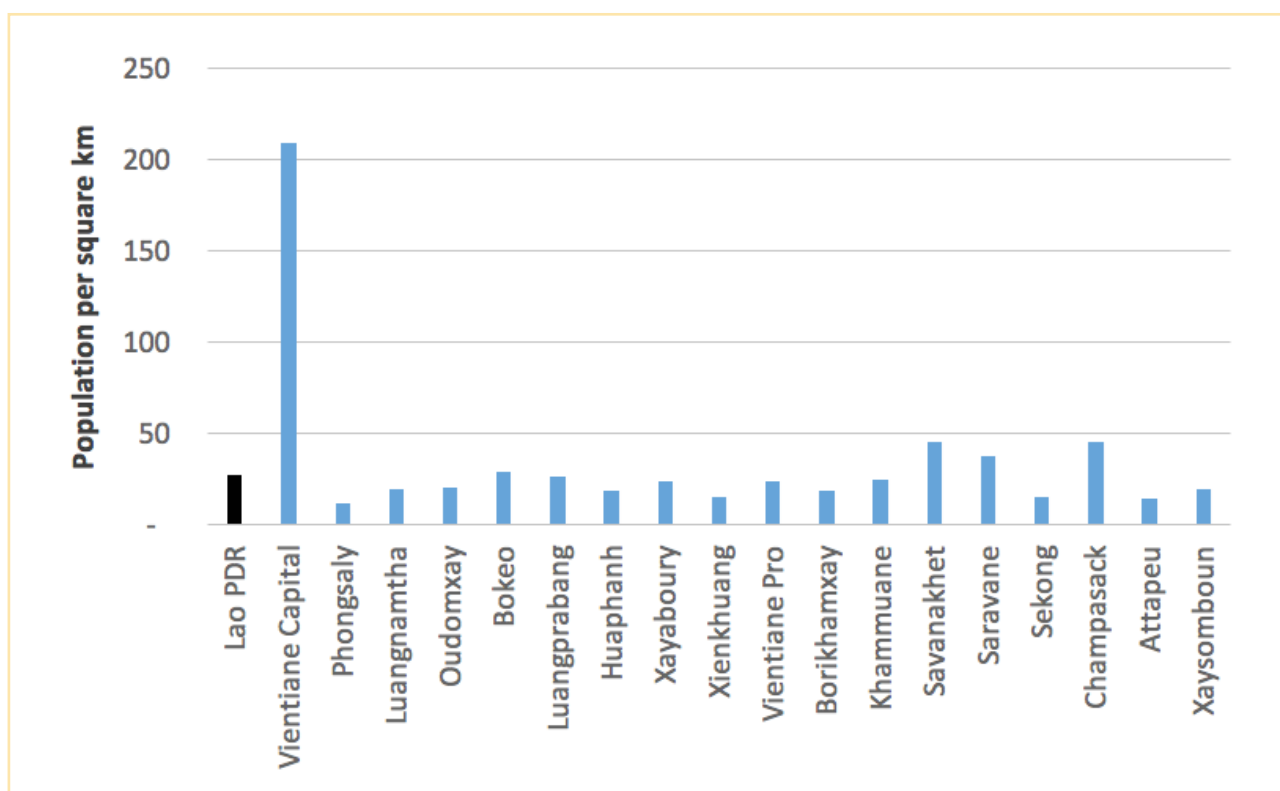
For the country as a whole, population density was 27 people per square kilometre. The densest part

is Vientiane Capital where population density was 209 people per square kilometre, nearly eight-times higher than the national figure. This finding was expected as Vientiane Capital is the most urbanised area in the country.

Outside Vientiane Capital, there was little variation in population density. The provinces of Champasack and Savannakhet have the second highest population density at 45 people per square kilometre.

Mountainous provinces are expected to have low population density. This is the case in Phongsaly which had 11 people per square kilometre – the lowest in the country. Other provinces with low population density include Attapeu, Sekong and Xiengkhuang.

Figure 2.7 Population Density by Province, 2015



Source: Table P1.2 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Population size at District level

Districts are the second level of administrative units, down from provincial level. At the time of the 2015 PHC, there were 148 districts nationwide. The number of inhabitants at district level ranged from 8,500 (Thongmyxay, Xayabury) to nearly 200,000 (Vientiane City, Xaythany). Seven of the districts have populations greater than 100,000. Xaythany district, the largest in the country, was bigger than six of the 18 provinces, namely Attapeu, Bokeo, Luangnamtha, Phongsaly, Sekong and Xaysomboun.

Table 2.3 shows the average sizes of districts under each of province. At national level, the average number of inhabitants per district was nearly 44,000. This figure varied to a certain extent across provinces. Districts in Vientiane Capital were generally large population-wise, with an average size of 91,000 persons per district. Champasack and Savannakhet also have fairly large districts with approximately 69,000 and 65,000 people, respectively. In contrast, Xaysomboun districts were the smallest, averaging around 17,000 people per district.

Table 2.3 Number of Districts and Average Population of Districts by Province: 2015

Province	Number of Districts	Total Population	Average Population of Districts
Total	148	6,492,228	43,866
Vientiane Capital	9	820,940	91,216
Phongsaly	7	177,989	25,427
Luangnamtha	5	175,753	35,151
Oudomxay	7	307,622	43,946
Bokeo	5	179,243	35,849
Luangprabang	12	431,889	35,991
Huaphanh	10	289,393	28,939
Xayabury	11	381,376	34,671
Xienkhuang	7	244,684	34,955
Vientiane Province	11	419,090	38,099
Borikhamxay	7	273,691	39,099
Khammuane	10	392,052	39,205
Savannakhet	15	969,697	64,646
Saravane	8	396,942	49,618
Sekong	4	113,048	28,262
Champasack	10	694,023	69,402
Attapeu	5	139,628	27,926
Xaysomboun	5	85,168	17,034

Source: Table P1.2 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 3: Demographic and Social Characteristics

Population is the greatest resource of any nation. People are consumers and producers of goods and services that drive their economy. Hence, effective economic planning is essential to assess the quantity and quality of a country's human resources. The quality of human resources can be explored first in terms of age and sex composition of a population. These two attributes determine the number of individuals that need specific types of basic social services, such as education, health and housing. They also determine a work force's size and its potential for change. Moreover, as other social attributes such as ethnicity and religion define the specific requirements or needs from other sectors of the population, it is important to fully examine the population composition in terms of these other characteristics for consideration during the planning process.

The 2015 PHC collected data on important demographic and social characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, citizenship and religion. This chapter presents a brief narrative that describes the composition of Lao PDR's population in terms of such characteristics.

Age and Sex

The population enumerated during 2015 PHC reveals an almost equal balance of males and females, with males outnumbering females by a very slight margin. Of the nearly 6.5 million individuals counted, some 50.1 percent were males. In terms of sex ratio, numbers indicate there were 101 males for every 100 females in the country.

Importantly, it should be noted that the sex ratio has reversed during the past 10 years since the 2005 PHC, as shown in Table 3.1. At that time, females outnumbered males. Assuming that sex the differential within the enumeration coverage remained the same during both census years, this reversal in the population's sex composition may be attributed to either one or both of two scenarios. In the first scenario, mortality conditions have improved and given males more advantages than female counterparts. When mortality declines, particularly infant and child mortality, more children will survive. Since the sex ratio at birth is usually favourable towards males, that is more boys than girls are born each year, then it is to be expected that with reductions in mortality, there will be higher survival rates among male births and among the male population. The second scenario that could have tipped the sex-balance could be the out-migration of females during the last 10 years. As families become more liberal in terms of allowing female members to seek employment in other countries or marry foreigners and subsequently follow their husbands, the number of females leaving the country could rise. Consequently, the proportionate share of the female population would drop as was observed in 2015.

The population's age and sex composition are presented graphically with use of an 'age pyramid', as shown in Figure 3.1 for 2005 and 2015. Each horizontal bar of an age pyramid represents the size of an age group – separately for males and females – expressed as a percentage to the total population.

The 2005 age pyramid indicated that a large

Table 3.1 Sex Ratio of the Population: 2005-2015

	Census Year	
	2005	2015
Total Population	5,621,982	6,492,228
Female	2,821,431	3,237,458
Male	2,800,551	3,254,770
Sex Ratio	99	101

Source: Table 1.1 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P2.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

proportion of 2005's population was children below the age of 15 years. This implies that high birth rates have prevailed in Laos during a long period of time in the past, which continued at least until 10 years prior to the 2005 PHC. Birth rates may have slowed in the late 1990s, a trend that continued into the first few years of the 21st century as evidenced by the constricted base of the age pyramid.

Theoretically, if migration is considered insignificant the shape of the age pyramids for 2005 and 2015 should be identical except for the last two horizontal bars of 2015, which represent births during 2005 to 2015. This is so because the population aged 0 and above in 2005 was the same as the population aged 10 and above in 2015, less those who have died during that period. Figure 3.2, however, shows that this was not the case and is an indication of the under-enumeration of young children at time of

the 2005 PHC. The 2015 age pyramid also shows a constricted base, although the possibility of under-enumeration of young children again cannot be disregarded. Nonetheless, setting aside under-enumeration and its impact on the age structure of the population, there is sufficient evidence to support the notion that fertility has declined, a point discussed in Chapter 4 of this report.

That a “demographic dividend” will soon be realised in Laos looms large. A demographic dividend refers to the opportunity for accelerated economic growth resulting from declining fertility and mortality which, leads to a growing proportion of the working population accompanied by a reduction in population dependent on them. This can result in more resources being re-directed to economic development as less will be required for basic social services. The age pyramid of 2015 reveals the

Figure 3.1 Age Pyramid of the Population, 2005-2015

Table 3.2 Indicators of age structure, 2005-2015

	2005	2015
Proportion in age group		
0-14	39.4	32
15-64	56.7	63.7
65 and over	3.9	4.2
10-24	34.3	31.9
Median Age	18.5	23.5
Economic Dependency Ratios		
Young-age dependency ratio	70	50
Old-age dependency ratio	7	7
Total dependency ratio	77	57

Source: Table 1.1 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P2.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

possibility of reaping such a demographic dividend. The bulge in the pyramid that corresponds to the young adult population points to the potential for a larger work force to contribute to robust economic growth. If fertility and mortality trends continue to improve, the relative size of the working population will continue to grow in the next few decades. With the appropriate investment, policies and good governance, the country could benefit from this demographic shift and be on the road to prosperity.

As evident from the shape of the age pyramids in Figure 3.1, Laos has a youthful population that is most likely in the process of ageing, as indicators in Table 3.2 point out. Half of the population in 2015 was below 23.5 years old, while the corresponding age in 2005 was 18.5 years - an increase in median age by five years. The proportion of children aged less than 15 years had declined significantly from 39 to 32 percent, while the proportion of the elderly population increased, albeit slightly. The age group 15-64 years experienced a gain in its share of the population from 57 percent in 2005 to 64 percent in 2015.

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. 'Dependents' include the young (aged less than 15 years) and the

elderly (65 years and over). In 2015, the young dependency ratio was 50, down from 70 in 2005. This means every 100 working age people must provide for the needs of 50 children aged less than 15 years. The reduction in dependency ratio mirrors the prospect of reaping the demographic dividend. This means savings resulting from the reduced burden will pave the way for more investment in economic development.

The old-age dependency ratio remained unchanged, seven elderly dependents for every 100 working population. These ratios are only rough indicators of economic burden, as not all working-age people actually work, while some 'dependents' are actually in the work force.

Sex Ratios

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As these population grow older, sex ratio changes mean males and females have different exposures to risks of dying. Migratory tendencies can also vary and affect the number of individuals by sex. Furthermore, the sex ratios recorded in a census may be affected if enumeration coverage differs between males and females or if there are changes in age reporting. The expected pattern of sex ratios by age in a population

close to migration is one that starts at a high level during the early years of life, soon decreases then continuously accelerates before declining as the age cohort approaches a terminal age.

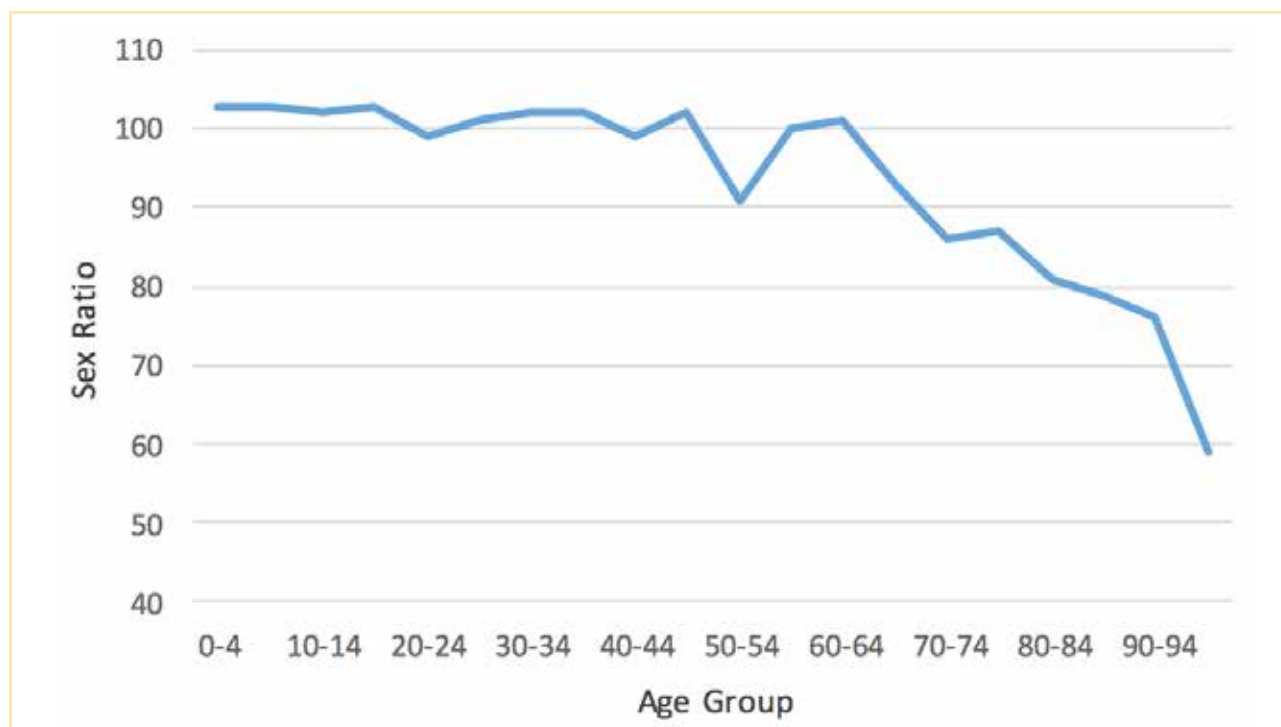
Figure 3.2 shows the pattern of sex ratios by age group among the population enumerated in the 2015 PHC. It shows an expected pattern, whereby sex ratios are high at young ages. For age groups less than 20 years, the sex ratio hovers at 103 males per 100 females. Up to age 65, the sex balance is more or less maintained except among those in 50-54 year age group where females significantly outnumber males (sex ratio of 91). Beyond the age of 65 years,

the sex ratio declines steeply more likely as a result of marked differentials in mortality rates, wherein males are in a more disadvantaged position. Among those nearing or having reached the centennial age, there are only 60 males for every 100 females.

Marital Status

During the 2015 PHC, the marital status of each person aged 15 years and above was asked. A summary of the findings is shown in Table 3.3. Nearly two-thirds of the population in this age bracket was married, while one-in-three were single. There were proportionately more never married persons

Figure 3.2 Sex Ratio by 5-Year Age Group



Source: Table P2.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

among men than among women (34 and 25 percent, respectively). However, a woman aged above 15 years was four times more likely to be widowed than men. Nearly 7 percent of women and less than 2 percent of men reported themselves as widows or widowers. Those living with a partner and not legally married constituted less than 1 percent of men or women.

The marital status of people can change through life and this is reflected in the distribution of the

population by age group according to marital status. Figure 3.3 shows such distribution separately for males and females.

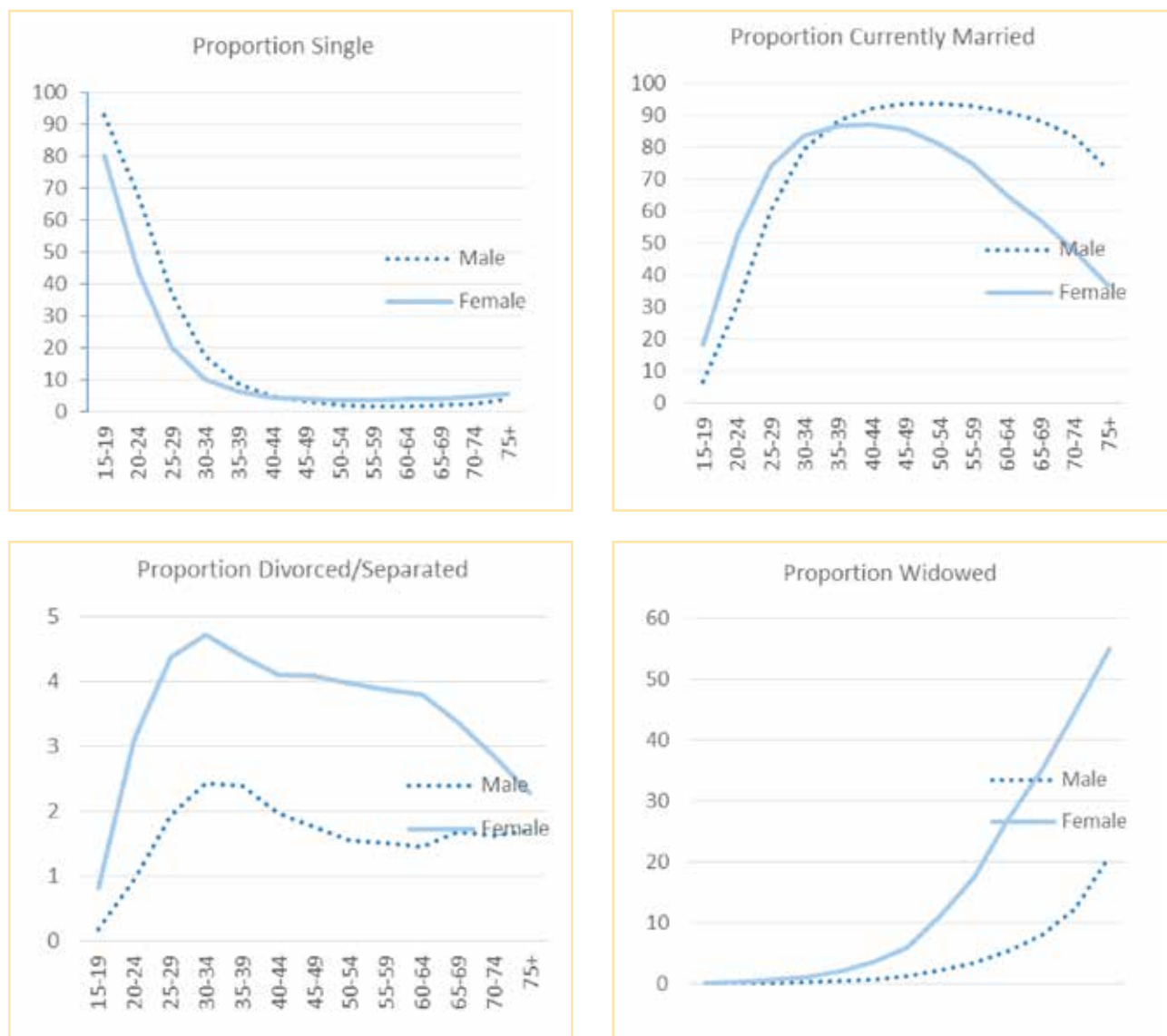
Proportions of those single are shown in the upper left chart. Since men generally marry later than women, it follows that the proportion of single young adults will be higher for men than women. This is true until they reach the age of 40 years, by which time proportions of those single are the same for both sexes. A greater proportion of women,

Table 3.3 Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and above

	Total	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	In Consensual Union
Both Sexes	100.0	29.4	63.5	2.5	4.1	0.6
Females	100.0	24.9	64.4	3.5	6.6	0.7
Males	100.0	33.9	62.5	1.5	1.5	0.6

Source: Table P2.6 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Figure 3.3 Marital Status by Age Group: Male and Female



Source: Table P2.6 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

however, remain unmarried throughout their lives.

As mentioned earlier, nearly two-thirds of the adult population were currently married. Of those aged below 40 years, proportionately more women were currently married compared to men and because women marry at an earlier age. Eighteen percent of women aged 15-19 years were already married in contrast to 7 percent of men. For women, the largest proportion of currently married was observed among those aged 40-44 years (87 percent). From those aged 45 years, the proportion started to decline and fell until women reached the highest age groups. Among elderly women aged 75 and over, one-in-three (37 percent) were reported to be still in marital union with a partner.

On the other hand, the largest proportion (93 percent) of currently married men were those aged 45-54 years. This proportion only slightly declined past the age of 55. At 75 years of age or over, a man was twice more likely to be still married than a woman as the proportion currently married was still high at 74 percent. This is so because men, unlike women, tend to re-marry after they become divorced or widowed.

As a consequence, the proportions divorced and widowed are much smaller for men than women (lower charts of Figure 3.3). Although the proportion of divorced was small compared to the general population, it was higher among women than men in every age group. For both sexes, the highest proportion was among those aged 30-34 years.

Similarly, the proportions of women who had lost a married partner were generally higher than men. Among elderly people aged 75 and over, 55 percent of women were widowed while only 21 percent of men are in that marital status. Again, such differences were due men's tendency to marry again after becoming a widower or divorcee.

Citizenship, Ethnicity and Religion

The composition of people in a country in terms of citizenship, ethnicity and religion defines their identity and showcases their cultural values and heritage. This section presents data on such individual characteristics collected during the 2015 PHC.

Nearly everyone (99 percent) who resides in Lao PDR was a Lao citizen. The remainder of residents (45,000) were citizens of other countries, mainly Vietnam (19,000) and China (13,400). Cambodia and Thailand had about 3,000 each of their citizens residing in Lao PDR at the time of the census. The other resident foreigners, of which more than 1,000 come from other Asian countries.

Lao PDR is an ethnically diverse country. While many of such groups were small and likely to be similar to other groups, they nevertheless must be separately identified. A list of ethnic groups that comprise more than 1 percent of the total population is shown in Table 3.4.

Slightly over half of the nation's population (53 percent) belong to the Lao ethnic group. Khmou and Hmong are the second and third largest groups, respectively. Each of these two groups comprises more than half a million individuals.

As far as religion is concerned, Buddhism was the predominant faith practiced by the population. Two-in-three people (65 percent) was Buddhist, while Christians constituted nearly 2 percent. A large proportion of the population (31 percent) reported themselves as having no religion, including those who actually follow a belief system attuned to animism.

Table 3.4 Population by Ethnic Group

	Population	% to total Population
Lao	3,427,665	53.2
Khmou	708,412	11.0
Hmong	595,028	9.2
Phouthay	218,108	3.4
Tai	201,576	3.1
Makong	163,285	2.5
Katang	144,255	2.2
Lue	126,229	2.0
Akha	112,979	1.8
Others	749,153	11.6

Source: Table P2.7 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Table 3.5 Population by Religion

	Population	% to total Population
Total	6,492,228	100.0
Buddhist	4,201,993	64.7
Christian	112,230	1.7
No religion	2,040,365	31.4
Others/not stated	137,640	2.1

Source: Table P2.9 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 4: Fertility

Fertility and mortality are the two components of demographic change that determine natural population increases. They are viewed as determinants and consequences of population change. For purposes of development planning it is essential to monitor, not only the size and growth of the population, but also the levels and trends of these two demographic processes. Consideration should be given on how socio-economic changes impact on the fertility behaviour of people. Changes in lifestyle and healthcare-seeking practices can alter mortality rates.

In countries with a reliable system of vital registration, monitoring of fertility and mortality rates can be done regularly and efficiently. Unfortunately, this is not the case in Lao PDR as of 2015. Hence, surveys and censuses as major sources of demographic data. Since the first PHC in this country, data have been collected to make it possible to estimate fertility and mortality indicators.

This chapter presents fertility data collected during the 2015 PHC from all women aged 15-49 years. Each woman was asked whether she had given birth to a child and if so, what was the total number of children she had, including those who have died or no longer living with her. The date of birth of the last child was also asked and from the information collected, it was possible to determine prevailing birth rates during the recent past. A women's age and when she had her first birth were also asked to enable analysis of women's fertility behavior.

Reports on number of children ever-born are usually subject to errors of under-reporting. For example, children who have died and those who live elsewhere

tend to be omitted when mothers are asked about their number of births. When women's ages are erroneously recorded, fertility estimates are affected because the number of reported children could be inconsistent with reported ages, such as when a woman who already has six children is recorded as being only 21 years of age. Another type of error is when the last child's date of birth is not accurately reported, which could lead to errors in estimations of fertility levels during a given period.

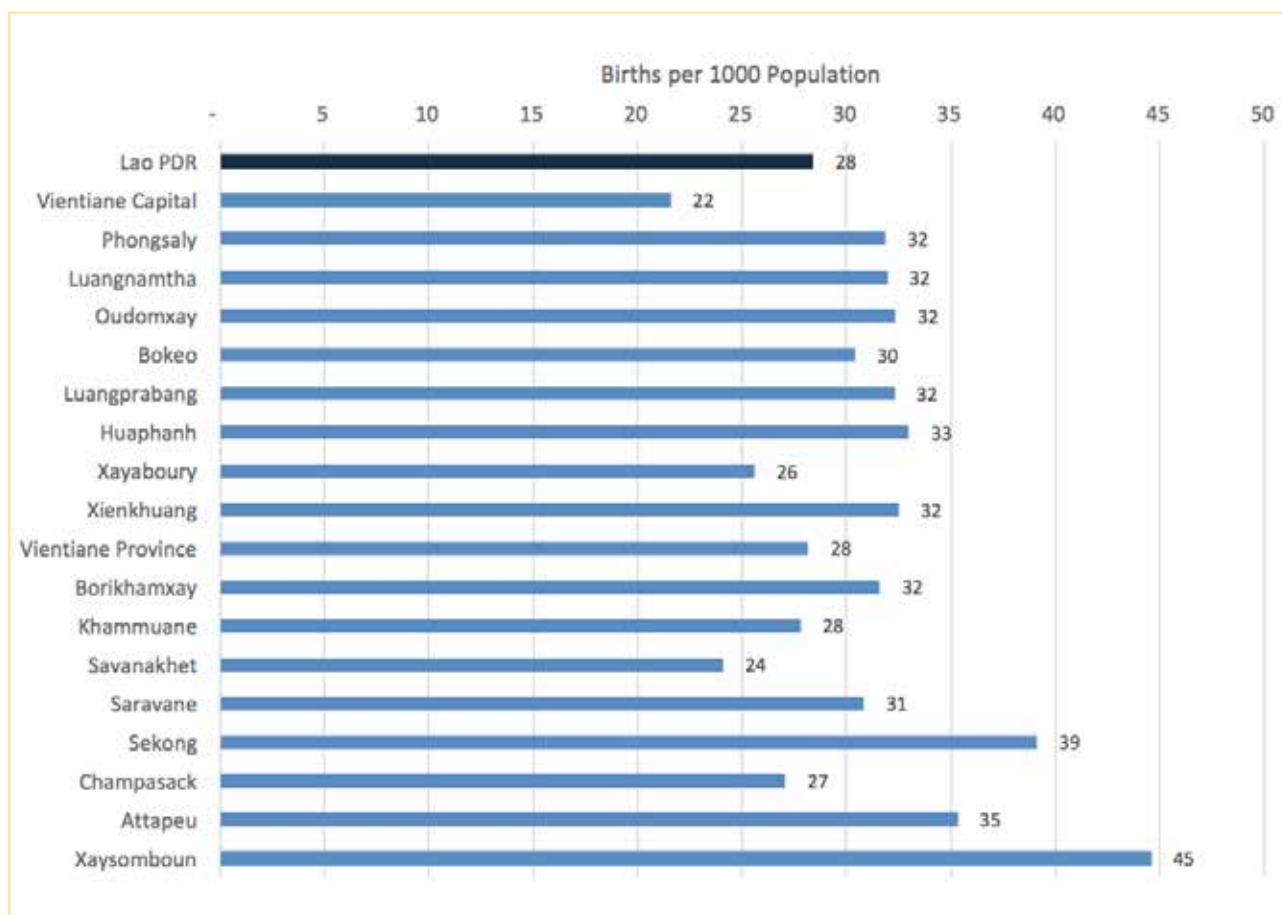
Initial analysis of 2015 PHC fertility data indicated these types of errors in the data were common as the direct estimates of birth rates yielded implausible results. Fortunately, a number of demographic techniques were applied to provide acceptable estimates despite inaccuracies in collected data. The fertility estimates presented in this chapter are based on the application of such techniques, the technical descriptions of which are shown in a separate technical note.

Crude Birth Rate

Crude birth rate is a rough measurement of fertility in a population. It refers to the total number of births in a year for every 1,000 population living in an area. For the one-year period prior to the 2015 PHC, the estimated total number of births in Lao PDR was 183,000 or an estimated crude birth rate of 28 births per 1,000 population. In 2005, the crude birth rate was estimated at 35.

At provincial level, the rates varied. The range of crude birth rate estimates was from a low of 22 births per 1,000 population, recorded in Vientiane Capital, to a high of 45 per 1,000 in Xaysomboun.

Figure 4.1 Crude Birth Rate* by Province



* Number of births adjust for underenumeration

Low birth rates were also recorded in Savannakhet and Xayabury, which have crude birth rates of 18 per 1,000 population. In contrast, high levels of fertility were observed in Sekong and Attapeu which have the second and third highest birth rates in the country, respectively.

Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates

Age-specific fertility rates refer to the number of children women of a given age give birth to in a year. These are calculated by dividing the total number of live births in a year among women in a particular age or age group by the total number of women in that age group. As women at different ages bear children at different rates, a pattern of age-specific fertility rate emerges when these rates are calculated.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a summary

measurement of current fertility levels based on pattern of age-specific fertility rates. It indicates the total number of children a woman would have as she passes through her reproductive life (aged 15-49 years), bearing children according to the pattern of age-specific fertility rates recorded in the population in a given year. The TFR is a much better indicator of fertility levels than the crude birth rate as it is not affected by an entire population's age structure. It is a useful indicator used to compare births rates in various countries and among various groups of women within a country.

Figure 4.2 illustrates the pattern of age-specific fertility rates for the year prior to the 2015 PHC among all women aged 15 to 49 years. It shows that for every 1,000 women aged 15-19, when they are just starting to bear children, around 76 babies are born during that year. In the next age groups, ages 20-24

and 25-29 years, fertility rates were highest. The data indicated that 158 to 164 babies were born during the year to every 1,000 women in this age bracket. After these ages, fertility rates decline continuously until the end of the women's childbearing period. This pattern of age-specific fertility rates implies a TFR of 3.2, which means women now aged 15 years and who will bear children according to the pattern just described would have, on average, 3.2 children

each by the time they reach the age of 49 years, assuming these women reach this age.

Apart from a woman's age, there are many factors known to affect fertility, such as income, education, labour force participation, urban-rural residence, religion, ethnicity and others. These factors influence fertility in different degrees, depending on the context, and sometimes through ways are not

Figure 4.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rate among Women Aged 15-49

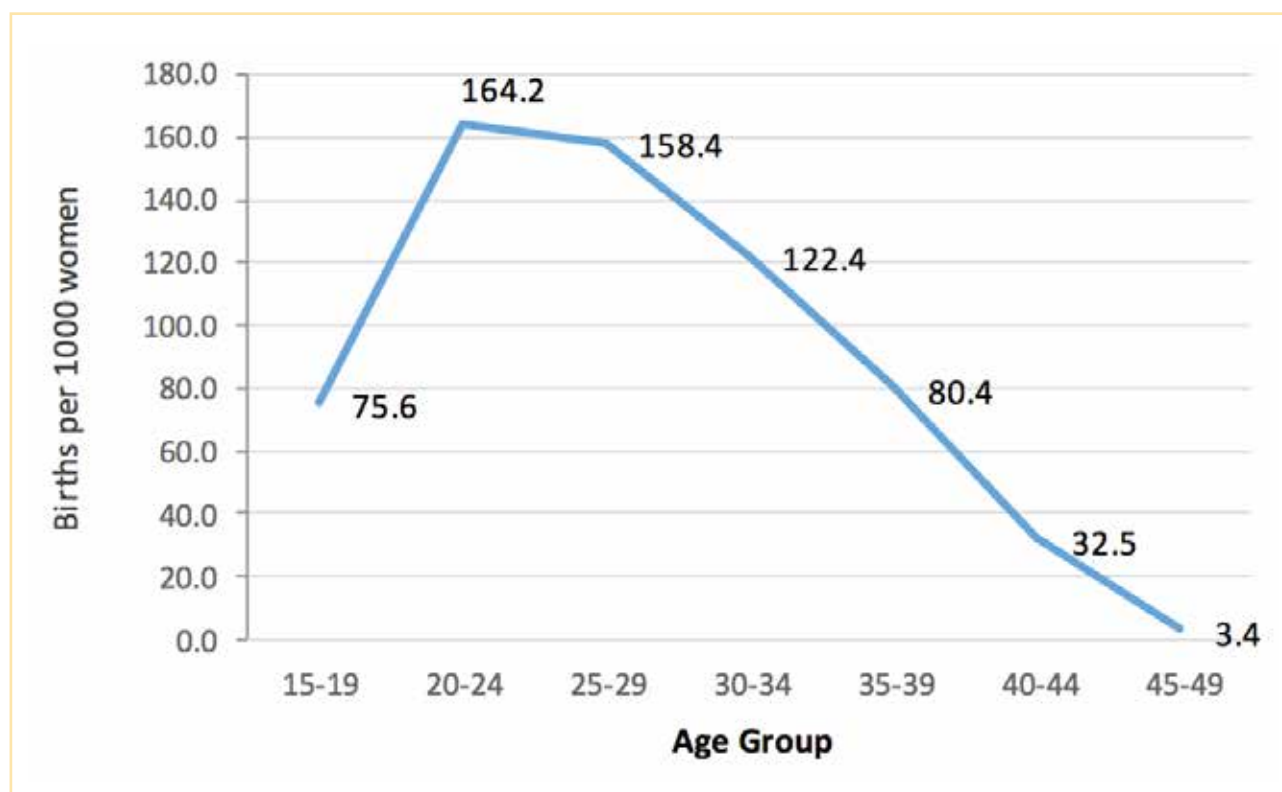
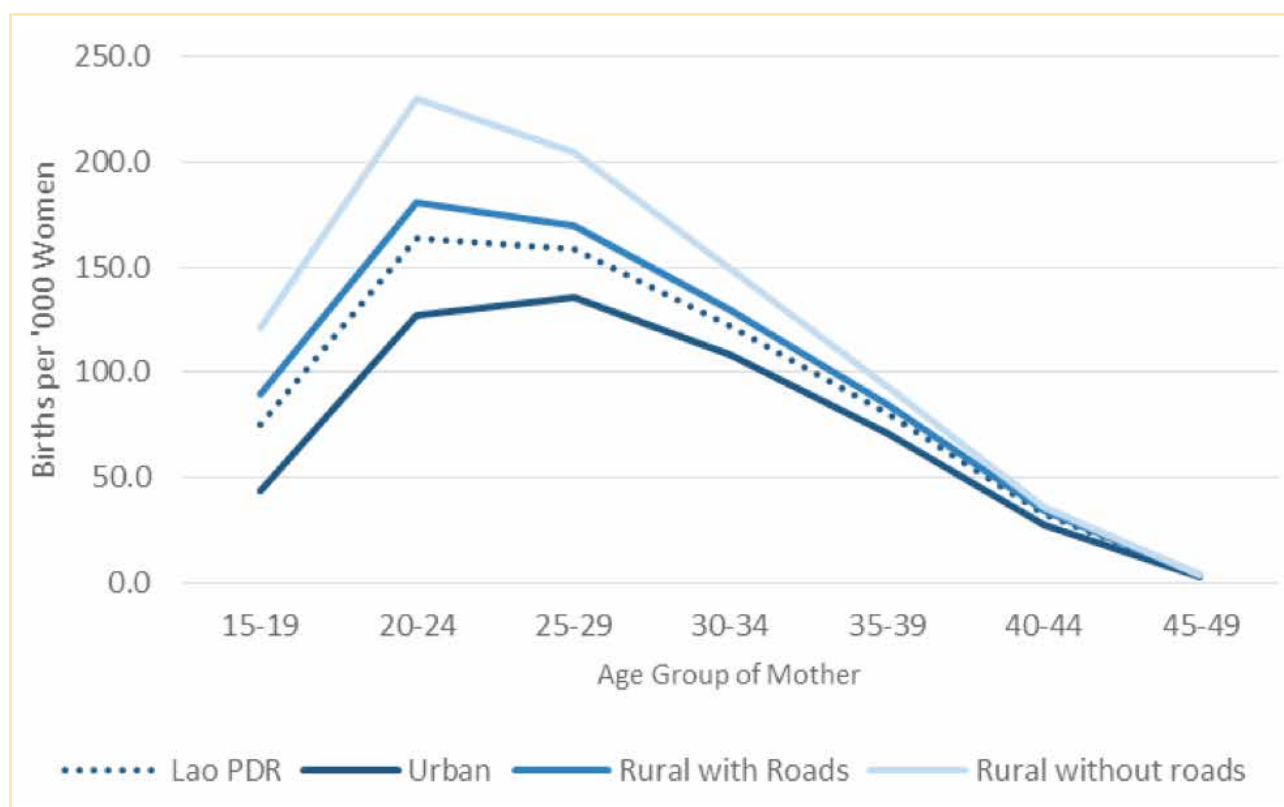


Table 4.1 Births Per 1,000 Women by Age Group and by Type of Residence

Age Group of Women	Lao PDR	Type of Residence		
		Urban	Rural with Roads	Rural without Roads
Total Fertility Rate	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.2
15-19	75.6	43.6	89.4	121.1
20-24	164.2	126.8	180.8	230.2
25-29	158.4	136.1	169.6	204.5
30-34	122.4	108.7	129.7	149.2
35-39	80.4	71.2	85.0	93.4
40-44	32.5	27.8	34.5	35.9
45-49	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.6

Figure 4.3 Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Urban-Rural Residence



often clear. A woman's education and urbanity of the area she resides are two strong and consistent determinants of fertility.

In the following section, some of the 2015 PHC findings with respect to differences in fertility rates among women based on urban-rural residences and highest educational attainment are discussed. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.3 show the levels of age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate by type of residence.

As can be seen from Figure 4.3, there is a clear pattern of fertility differentials among women who live in urban areas, rural areas with and without roads. At every age category, urban women bear fewer children than those in rural areas. Similarly, those who live in rural areas with roads have fewer children than those from rural areas without roads. The pattern of childbearing also differs. The peak of childbearing among women in urban areas was aged 25-29 years, while those from the rural areas peak aged 20-24 years. This means urban women are more inclined than rural ones to postpone having

children until they are a bit older.

PHC data also shows clear evidence that a woman's education is a major determinant of fertility behavior, as shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.4. TFR among women who have never attended school was highest at 4.2, followed by a TFR of 3.2 among those who have only attended primary school. These figures imply that even a modicum of education can have substantial impacts on a woman's childbearing potential by reducing her completed fertility by one child. Higher levels of education result in even more reduced TFRs. Women with a secondary education have a TFR of 2.5 children. The lowest fertility was observed among women who have the highest levels of education.

Comparisons of childbearing patterns (Figure 4.4), indicate that women with no education begin childbearing very early. The birth rate at ages 15-19 years among such women was high at 158 births per 1,000 women compared to only 49 among women with secondary education and 26 among those with tertiary education. Women with no education

and those with primary education have similar age patterns of childbearing with an early peak aged 20-24 years. The latter, however, had lower birth rates in all age groups.

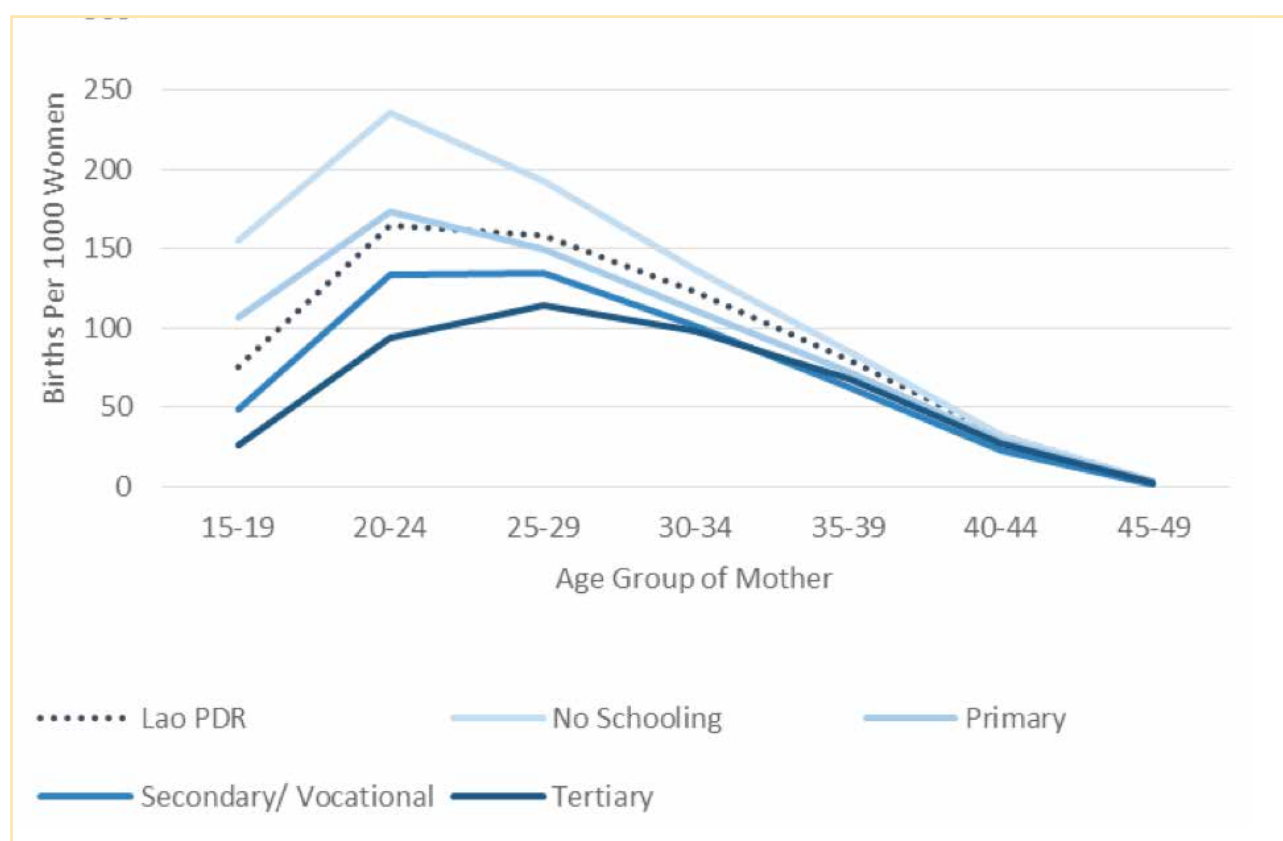
Among those with at least secondary education, motherhood is still relatively uncommon among teenagers. This is because many may still be attend school. However, in their early 20s childbearing

increased significantly among those with only secondary or vocational education, while it was lower among those who pursued further education. This clearly illustrates the impact education has in postponing childbearing among women. Tertiary-educated women often give birth in their late 20s and early 30s.

Table 4.2 Births per 1,000 Women by Age Group and by Highest Education Attainment

Age Group	Lao PDR	Highest Education Attainment			
		No Schooling	Primary	Secondary/ Vocational	Tertiary
TFR	3.2	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.2
15-19	75.6	154.8	106.7	48.6	26.0
20-24	164.2	235.8	173.8	133.4	93.7
25-29	158.4	192.9	150.2	134.3	113.8
30-34	122.4	136.4	111.1	101.1	98.1
35-39	80.4	84.8	72.3	62.4	67.9
40-44	32.5	32.9	29.7	22.7	27.8
45-49	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.9

Figure 4.4 Age pattern of Fertility by Education



Children Ever-Born

Children ever-born is another fertility indicator that refers to the average total number of children women of a given age or age group have. It is also referred to as cumulative fertility. Unlike an age-specific fertility rate which is a measure of current fertility, children ever-born reflects the fertility experience of women over a long period of time, as some women start reproduction at an early age.

In the 2015 PHC, fertility questions were asked of all women aged 15-49 years, including those who have never married as traditional measurements of fertility levels require inclusion. Although the number of single mothers is increasing everywhere, the focus of fertility studies remains women currently or previously married. Thus, this section's analysis of children ever-born is limited to ever-married women. Moreover, a degree of caution is needed when interpreting these results as some respondents may have understated their total number of children.

Table 4.3 shows the proportion of ever-married women according to the total number of reported births within their childbearing period. Slightly more than half (53 percent) of ever-married women in their teens had not had children. Of those in the 20-24 year age-group, only one-fourth had not had children, 63 percent had one or two children, while nearly 10 percent had at least three. A significant

number of women had seven or more children. More than 11 percent of ever-married women aged 45-49 have at least seven children.

Infertility is an issue related to women's reproductive health and refers to women unable to conceive or bear children. This is reflected in the proportion of older aged ever-married women who have never given birth. Around 6 percent of women aged above 35 years reported not giving birth. While it is a matter of choice for women to not have children, in a traditional society like Laos' it is uncommon to find women with such a view. In many cases, infertility is a manifestation of low nutritional status or may indicate physiological problems associated with reproductive function of the woman or her sexual partner.

The mean number of children ever-born among women aged 45-49 was 3.7. However, this figure may be an underestimate as census experiences in other countries show the number of children born to women is usually under-reported because women, especially older ones, inadvertently omit some children when asked about their total number of born children. With that limitation in mind, 2015 PHC data indicates 3.7 children is the average completed family size of women in Laos. Note, this is much higher than the estimated TFR of 3.2 of the 2015 PHC. The reason for the difference is the time element these values refer to. TFR reflects current

Table 4.3 Proportion of Ever-Married Women by Age Group and Number of Children Ever-Born and Mean Number of Children Ever-Born

Age of Mother	Total	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
Total	100.0	14.1	46.2	26.7	8.9	4.1	2.4
15-19	100.0	53.1	45.1	1.8	-	-	0.6
20-24	100.0	26.8	63.0	9.4	0.7	-	1.2
25-29	100.0	14.9	59.2	21.4	3.9	0.6	1.9
30-34	100.0	8.8	48.6	31.5	8.6	2.5	2.5
35-39	100.0	6.2	37.3	37.1	13.3	6.1	3.1
40-44	100.0	5.6	31.1	37.9	16.3	9.1	3.5
45-49	100.0	6.1	28.2	36.0	18.2	11.5	3.7

Source: Table P3.4a (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

fertility levels of women in all age groups, whereas children ever-born reflects fertility levels that prevailed during the last 30 years when the current group of 45-49 women entered the reproductive age.

Fertility differentials in the number of children ever-born according to education and urban-rural residences are evident in Table 4.4. The figures refer to ever-married women (aged 45-49) who have or nearly reached the end of their reproductive period.

Completed family size or number of children ever-born among women 45-49 is clearly a function of education. The proportion with a large number of children, at least seven, dramatically declines as education rises. Thus, one-in-five women (21 percent) who have never attended school had seven children or more, while only one-in-50 (2 percent) of tertiary-educated women had as many children. The great majority of highly educated women aged 45-49 years had one to four children, 43 percent had one to two children and 41 percent had three to four.

Table 4.4 Proportion of Ever-Married Women Aged 45-49 with Indicated Number of Children Ever-Born by Highest Educational Attainment and by Urban-Rural

Education and Urban-Rural	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Ever-Married Women Aged 45-49	6.1	28.2	36.0	18.2	11.5	3.7
Highest Educational Attainment						
No Schooling	6.9	20.6	28.6	23.1	20.8	4.4
Primary	5.4	26.3	36.8	20.1	11.5	3.8
Secondary/Vocational	6.1	35.4	41.0	12.6	4.8	3.1
Tertiary	6.1	43.3	41.2	7.5	2.0	2.7
Urban-Rural						
Urban	6.3	35.0	39.3	13.2	6.2	3.2
Rural With Roads	5.9	24.7	34.7	20.7	13.9	3.9
Rural Without Roads	6.0	20.5	28.7	24.2	20.6	4.4

Source: Table P3.4a and P3.5 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Where women reside, urban or rural, also has a strong influence on the number of births. Women aged 45-49 years who reside in urban areas have an average children ever-born of 3.2 children. In contrast, their rural counterparts averaged 3.9 and 4.4, respectively, among those who reside in areas with roads and without roads.

It is interesting to note that the prevalence of childlessness is almost the same among all women in the 45-49 age group regardless of background. Overall, 6 percent of these women have not given birth during their reproductive period. This implies that physical or biological factors, not choice, determines childlessness.

Age at First Birth

Women who first give birth at an early age are more likely to have more children than those who postpone it to a later age. This is because exposure to the risks of getting pregnant and having a child will be increased if a woman assumes her reproductive role early. But apart from its impact on fertility, the more important issue associated with early childbearing is its negative impact on the health of the mother as well as her child. Therefore, it is important to investigate women's behaviour with respect to the timing of first births and identify factors that influence such behaviour.

Teenage pregnancy and childbearing is not uncommon in Laos. As can be gleaned from Table 4.5, nearly 40 percent of women aged 15-49 years had a first baby before the age of 20 years. A significant proportion even became mothers before their 17 birthday. Overall, the median age in Lao PDR for a first birth is 21 years.

Education is clearly a significant factor that influences the timing of a first birth. For example, the 2015 PHC discovered a large proportion of the less educated women have their first baby while in their teens, those with no schooling (48 percent) and only primary education (44 percent). Even women with secondary and/or vocational education were likely to become mothers at a relatively young age, with 33 percent having their first birth less than 20 years of age. Less than 5 percent of such women had their first birth beyond their 30th birthday.

In contrast, teenage motherhood only occurred to 6 percent of tertiary-educated women. More than one-third of women with tertiary education (35 percent) have their first child aged 23-25 and 28 percent aged 26-29 years. One-in-10 of tertiary educated women wait until they have reached the age of 30 years before starting childbearing. The results of 2015 PHC show the median age at first birth among tertiary-educated women was nearly five years later than that of women with primary or no education.

Urban-rural differentials in the timing of first birth also existed, although they are not as pronounced as the differentials by education. Teenage first births occur less frequently among women in urban areas (29 percent), compared to 44 percent among those living in rural areas with roads and 49 percent without roads. The median age at first birth was about two years earlier for rural than urban women.

Table 4.5 Age at First Birth among Women with at Least One Live Birth by Education and by Urban-Rural

Education and Urban-Rural	Age at First Birth						Median Age at First Birth
	Less than 17	17 - 19	20 - 22	23 - 25	26 - 29	30 and over	
All Women with at Least One Live Birth	10.0	29.3	30.0	17.0	9.6	4.1	21.1
Highest Educational Attainment							
No Schooling	16.4	32.1	27.0	13.4	7.4	3.7	20.3
Primary	11.1	33.0	30.6	14.6	7.4	3.3	20.6
Secondary/Vocational	5.9	27.2	33.5	19.0	10.2	4.2	21.5
Tertiary	0.8	5.1	20.4	35.4	28.5	9.9	24.8
Urban-Rural							
Urban	5.8	23.1	30.4	21.3	13.7	5.7	22.1
Rural With Roads	11.6	32.0	30.0	15.2	7.8	3.4	20.7
Rural Without Roads	15.1	33.9	28.3	12.9	6.8	2.9	20.2

Source: Table P3.7 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 5: Mortality

Data on mortality rates are important not only for analysis of population change dynamics, but also to provide insights into the morbidity status of a population. The public health sector, especially, can utilise reliable information on morbidity and mortality to benefit its planning and programming.

In the absence of a vital registration system, censuses and surveys have been the main sources of mortality data in Lao PDR. The 2015 PHC included some questions on death events among households to ascertain whether a former household member had passed away during the 12-month period prior to the 2015 PHC. For each deceased member reported, the sex and age at the time of death were recorded. Furthermore, if the deceased member was a woman, an additional question was asked as to whether she was pregnant at the time of death. This information is useful to estimate maternal mortality.

The preliminary scrutiny of 2015 PHC results indicated an under-reporting of deaths, which were too low in the context of Lao PDR's population dynamics and recent past estimates of mortality rates. Moreover, it appears deaths among the female population were significantly under-reported. While mortality among males is generally lower than females, 2015 PHC results revealed the number of male deaths in the past year was nearly double that of female ones (Table P3.11, Appendix 1), an unlikely scenario in normal conditions.

In this report, an attempt is made to estimate the extent of under-reporting of deaths and to adjust the numbers accordingly to estimate various mortality indicators for the country as a whole and for sub-national population groups. The analysis of mortality

presented in this chapter is based on the adjusted number of deaths.

Crude Death Rate

Crude death rate measures mortality prevailing in an area and is calculated by dividing the total number of deaths in a year by the mid-year population living in that area. In general, it is only considered a rough indicator as is dependent on a population's age structure. Caution is necessary whenever this indicator is used to compare mortality levels between two populations as their age compositions may differ.

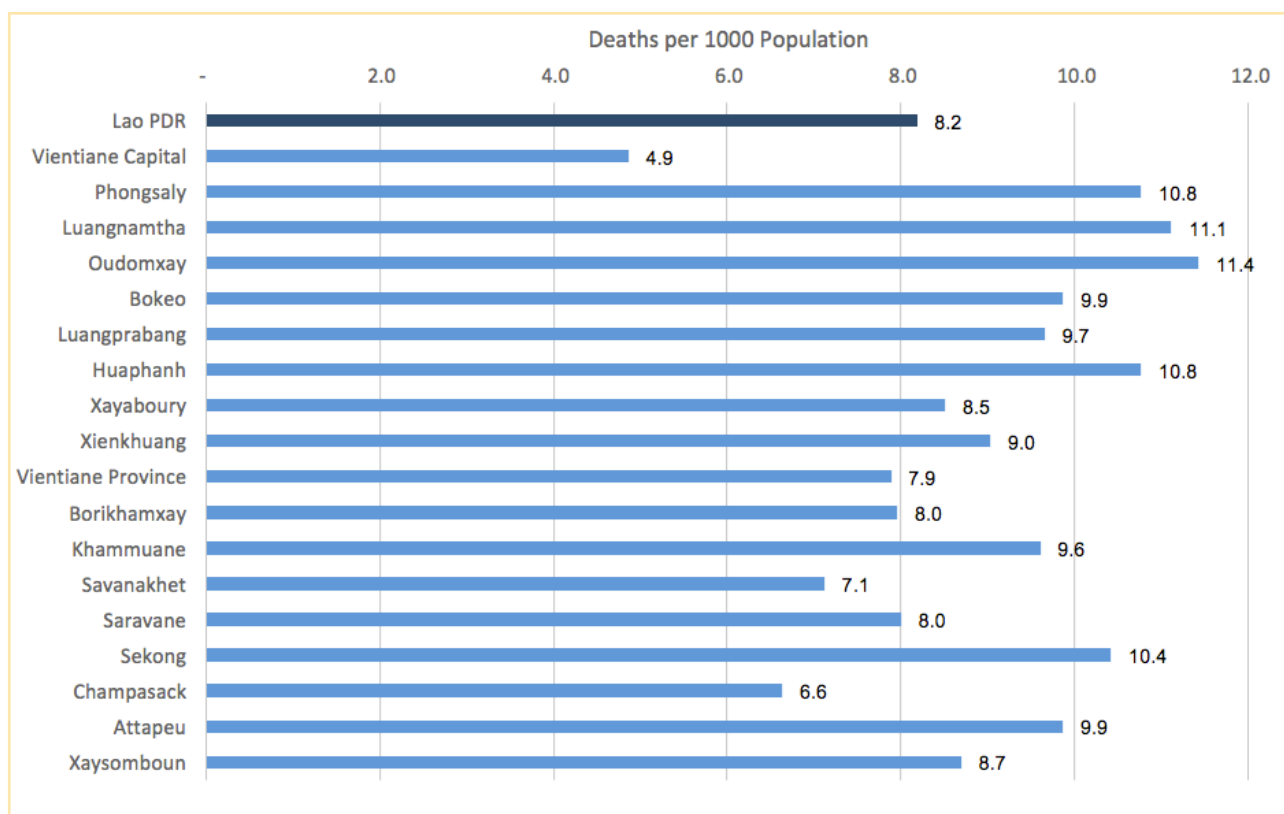
Figure 5.1 depicts variations in crude death rates by province. Nationwide, the crude death rate for the year prior to the 2015 PHC was estimated at eight deaths per 1,000 population.

The lowest rate of five deaths per 1,000 population was reported in Vientiane Capital, while the highest was in Oudomxay Province. Champasack and Savanakheth, the two largest provinces outside Vientiane Capital, also had favourable mortality situations when measured in terms of crude death rates. In contrast, provinces with relatively high death rates included Huaphanh, Luangnamtha, Phongsaly and Sekong, each of which recorded approximately 11 deaths per 1,000 population.

Age and Sex Specific Death Rates

Within a country, the risk of dying varies considerably by age of individuals. At very young ages, life is precarious - many babies can die at infancy or the first few years of life. This can be attributed

Figure 5.1 Crude Death Rates by Province



* Number of deaths adjusted for underenumeration

to a number of factors which include not only the socio-economic status of the child's family, but also general living standards of the society he/she is born into and efficiency of its public health system. Once an individual gets past the early high-risk period, the chances of survival are high and remain so before risks emerge again and accelerate towards the later years of life.

The results of the 2015 PHC indicate the age pattern of death in Lao PDR conformed to these age and death rate factors. By looking at data shown in Figure 5.2 and Table 5.1, the death rate during the first year of life was estimated at 61 deaths per 1,000 population aged 0-1 years. At ages 1-4 years, the death rate drops to just 10 per 1,000 and declines even further in the few succeeding age groups. The death rate was lowest at ages 10-14 years. Beyond these ages, the rates were observed to be on an upward trend until the last age group. Between the ages 75-79 year, the death rate was as high as during infancy.

The sex of an individual is also a strong determinant of risks of dying. As seen in Table 5.1, the death rate among females was lower than for males in every age group, a common observation in most countries.

Infant and Child Mortality

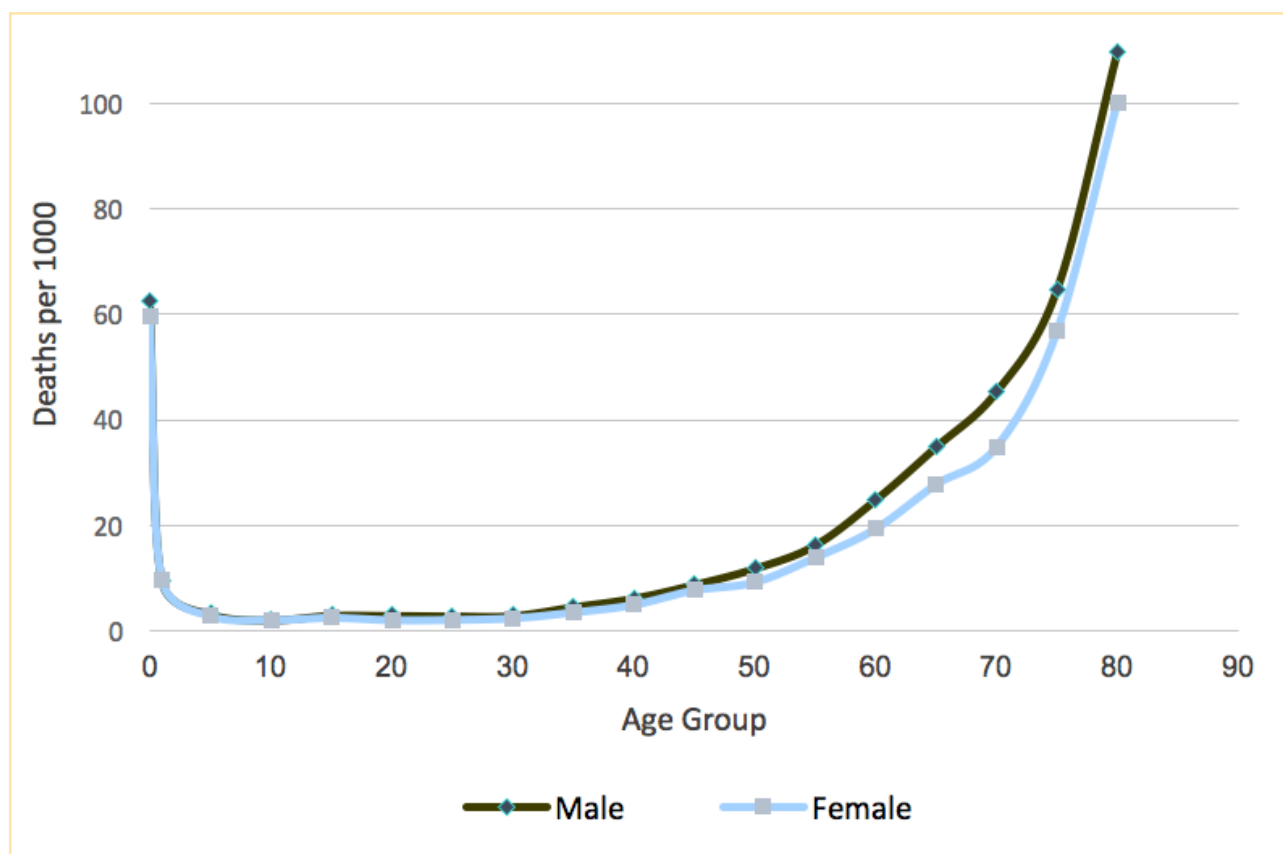
With 2015 PHC data collected it is possible to make direct estimates of other mortality indicators, such as infant mortality, life expectancy and pregnancy-related death rates. However, caution is advised when making conclusions as the coverage of 2015 PHC data on mortality is highly suspect.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) measures the probability that a newly born child will die before it reaches its first year of life. This measurement is a useful indicator of a country's economic development and its people's living standards. Low infant mortality is often associated with more developed countries where living conditions and health systems promote the welfare of new born babies and increases their

Table 5.1 Central Death rates by Sex and by Age Group

Age Group	Deaths Per 1,000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male
0 - 1	61.0	59.6	62.5
1 - 4	9.7	9.7	9.6
5 - 9	3.1	2.9	3.3
10 - 14	2.1	2.1	2.1
15 - 19	2.7	2.5	3.0
20 - 24	2.5	2.1	3.0
25 - 29	2.5	2.1	2.9
30 - 34	2.7	2.4	2.9
35 - 39	4.1	3.5	4.6
40 - 44	5.6	4.9	6.2
45 - 49	8.3	7.7	8.8
50 - 54	10.5	9.2	11.9
55 - 59	15.1	13.9	16.3
60 - 64	22.1	19.3	24.9
65 - 69	31.2	27.7	34.9
70 - 74	39.7	34.8	45.4
75 - 79	60.5	56.8	64.7
80 +	104.4	100.1	109.8

Figure 5.2 Crude Death Rates by Age group and by Sex



chances of survival at least until their first birthday.

By definition, IMR can be directly estimated on the basis of the number babies born and number of infant deaths in a year. Both these types of information were collected during the 2015 PHC. However, as pointed out earlier, these data have been found to be seriously impacted by under-reporting and are likely to yield inaccurate IMR estimates.

For this report, indirect methods of estimation were applied to derive estimates of IMR and other mortality indicators, such as under-5 mortality and life expectancy at birth. Descriptions of the methods and assumptions applied to reach the estimates are described in the technical note. Estimates of selected mortality indicators are shown in Table 5.2

Table 5.2 shows that mortality levels improved only slightly during the last 10 years. It suggests, for example, the infant mortality rate improved by less than 20 percent, from 70 to 57, during the decade between the two PHCs. Meanwhile the child mortality rate, which refers to death rates among children aged 1-5 years, may have even increased. Subsequently, the reduction in probability of a new born child dying before its fifth birthday, referred to as the under-5 mortality rate, was modest.

Life expectancy at birth is an indicator of a population's mortality in a given year and shows the number of years a new born child can expect to live assuming it will experience prevailing mortality levels throughout its lifetime. Among males, the life expectancy at birth increased from 59 years in 2005

Table 5.2 Selected Mortality Indicators

Indicator	2005	2015
Infant Mortality Rate	70	57
Under-5 Mortality Rate	98	86
Life Expectancy at Birth		
Female	63.0	65.2
Male	59.1	61.8

to 62 years in 2015, while the increase for females was 63 to 65 years.

Maternal Mortality

Pregnancy and child birth also present risks of dying for mothers. Globally, a significant number of mothers are known to lose their lives due to maternal causes. It is therefore important for policy-makers and health professionals in countries, particularly where women are most vulnerable, to monitor the level of maternal mortality so appropriate interventions can be made.

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is an indicator used to determine the rate at which women die from maternal causes. It refers to the number of deaths to women while pregnant or within 42 days of giving birth, due to obstetric causes. Collecting data to make MMR estimates, however, has its challenges.

In many countries with no established registration system of deaths, sample surveys have been used to collect information used for such estimates. The often small sample size of surveys, however, is cited as a major drawback due to insufficient yields to base estimates.

The 2015 PHC included questions to provide data for MMR estimations. Households were asked whether they had a member who had passed away during the past 12 months and if so, whether the deceased member was a pregnant woman or one who died within 42 days of pregnancy termination. The number of maternal deaths is shown in Table 5.3 by women's age.

During the year period prior to the 2015 PHC, an estimated total of 376 maternal deaths (after adjustment) were reported. The maternal mortality rates, calculated by dividing the number of women's maternal deaths by given age group by the total

number of women in that age group, indicate the risk of dying from maternal causes was least among women aged 20-24 years (0.178 deaths per 1,000 women in that age group). Not surprisingly, the oldest women (aged 45-49) were most likely to die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth.

As of 2015, the MMR for Lao PDR stood at 206 maternal deaths per 100,000 population. This estimate is significantly lower than that obtained through the 2011-2012 Lao Social Indicator Survey, which estimated the MMR at 357 as the average value during the seven-year period prior to the survey.

Table 5.3 Number of Maternal Deaths and Maternal Mortality Rate by Age Group

Age of Women at time of Death	Number of Enumerated Women	Number of Maternal Deaths*	Maternal Mortality Rate
15-19	344,649	65	0.190
20-24	328,436	58	0.178
25-29	307,000	63	0.204
30-34	245,851	62	0.250
35-39	207,560	49	0.235
40-44	173,063	36	0.210
45-49	146,251	43	0.292
Total	1,752,810	376	0.214
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**			206

* Adjusted by adding proportionate number of cases where pregnancy status was not reported.

** Calculated by dividing the overall maternal mortality rate, i.e., among women 15-49 by General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is estimated to be equal to 104.

Chapter 6: Internal Migration

Migration refers to the movement of a population from one area to another with the purpose of establishing residence in the area of destination. Such movement involves crossing administrative boundaries such as districts or provinces. People move for a number of reasons. It can be social, such as when a person gets married and joins a partner who resides in another place or economic, when someone moves to take up employment elsewhere. Pursuit of education, climate change and many other factors can trigger migration.

Unlike fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change whose demographic impact presents serious challenges to effective estimations and predictions. In the absence of a population register in Lao PDR, estimation of in- and out-migrants from an area on a regular basis is challenging. Moreover, it is difficult to forecast migration trends for planning purposes as migration is a response to many factors, some of which are unpredictable.

To some extent, the PHC can determine patterns of internal migration. The 2015 PHC included questions on place of birth and place of residence in the 10 years from the previous PHC. These questions can provide insights on into a population's migration behaviour. However, there are numerous challenges to overcome. First of all, responses to migration-related questions are subject to lapses in memory as respondents are made to recall events from several years ago. Secondly, the temporal dimension of migration data is not obvious as the question only makes reference to points in time with 10-year intervals. Estimates of migrant numbers are likely to be underestimated as some migrants who have died are no longer counted in.

In this chapter, two types of migration are analysed – lifetime and recent. ‘Lifetime migration’ refers to residential movements of individuals from districts of birth to another district which may be within the same or another province. ‘Recent migration’ refers to movements during the last 10 years and is based on the question of residence 10 years ago. This is classified as inter-district migration, the movement from one district to another and inter-provincial, movement from one province to another.

Lifetime Migration

Lifetime migration is determined by comparing the district where a person is born with the district of current residence. If these are different, then the person is considered a lifetime migrant. No specific time reference can be defined, as people move at different times. For example, an elderly person may have migrated several decades ago, while others may have only moved during the last few years. For this reason, lifetime migration cannot be used to investigate current migration trends. Its importance lies in providing insights into how many ultimately leave their birth place and at what point in their lives do they leave.

Figure 6.1 shows the proportion of the current population of each province who now reside in a district other than the one they were born. They are defined as lifetime migrants. For the country as a whole, around 17 percent are lifetime migrants which is slightly lower than observed during the 2005 PHC (18 percent). At provincial level, Vientiane Capital had the largest proportion of lifetime migrants (38 percent). This means four-in-10 people living in the capital were born in districts different

from where they live now. Their district of birth could be in the capital city itself or another province. The proportion of lifetime migrants was also high in Vientiane Province (27 percent), the second highest (not counting Xaysomboun)³.

The high proportion of lifetime migrants observed in Xaysomboun is most likely spurious, as districts that presently comprise this province used to be part of other provinces. During data collection, respondents may have reported being born in another province and subsequently the birth place was classified as another district, when in reality it was the same but under another provincial jurisdiction at the time of birth.

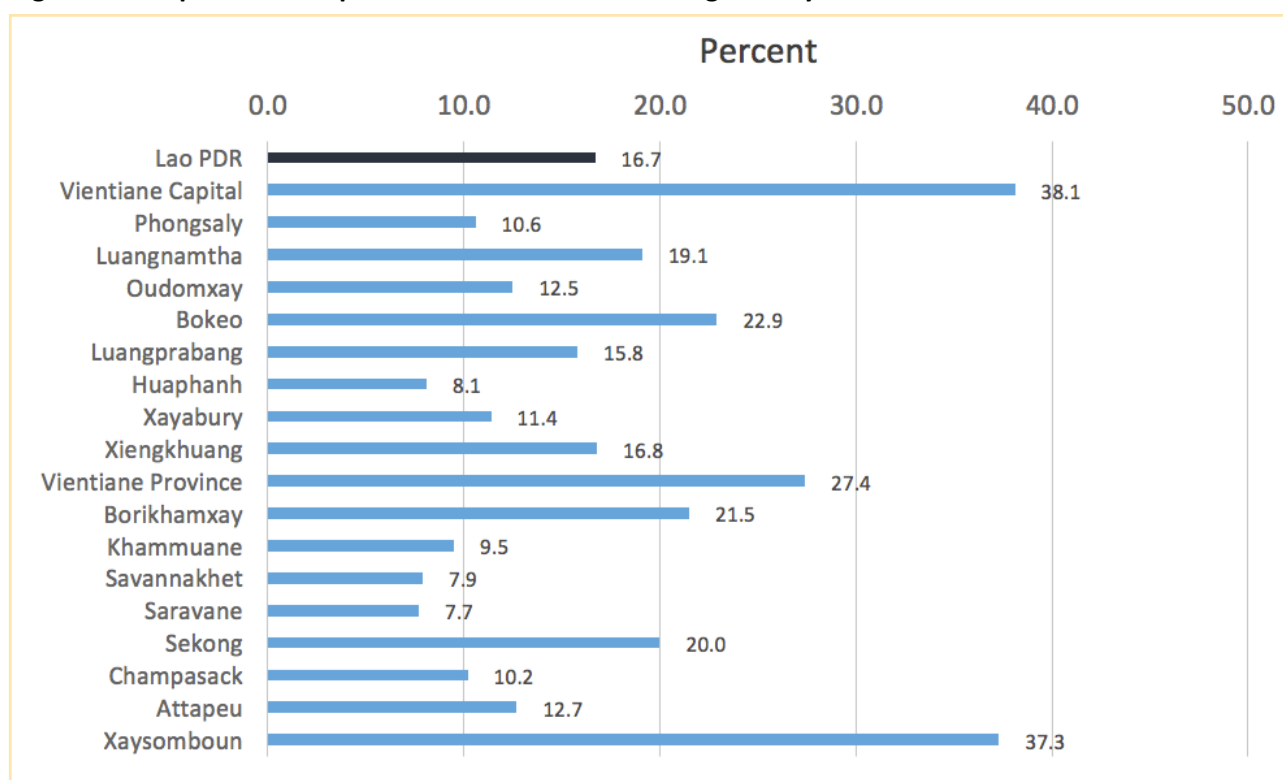
Other provinces with relatively more lifetime migrants were Bokeo, Borikhamxay and Sekong. At least a fifth of their populations now lived in districts other than their birthplaces. In contrast Huaphanh,

Khammuane, Saravane and Savannakhet have the smallest proportions of lifetime migrants (less than 10 percent).

Figure 6.2 presents the age pattern of lifetime migration for males and females. Among children less than 15 years of age, the proportion of lifetime migrants was small. Less than 10 percent of such children were reported to be currently residing in a district outside their place of birth. Those who have already changed residence were most likely children whose parents or other family members were themselves migrants who took their young children to another district. The proportion of such aged migrants was similar for males and females.

After aged 15 years, the proportion of migrants increased significantly until aged 25. As young adults, these individuals become more independent and move from their parents' homes probably to

Figure 6.1 Proportion of Population Who are Life-time Migrants by Province



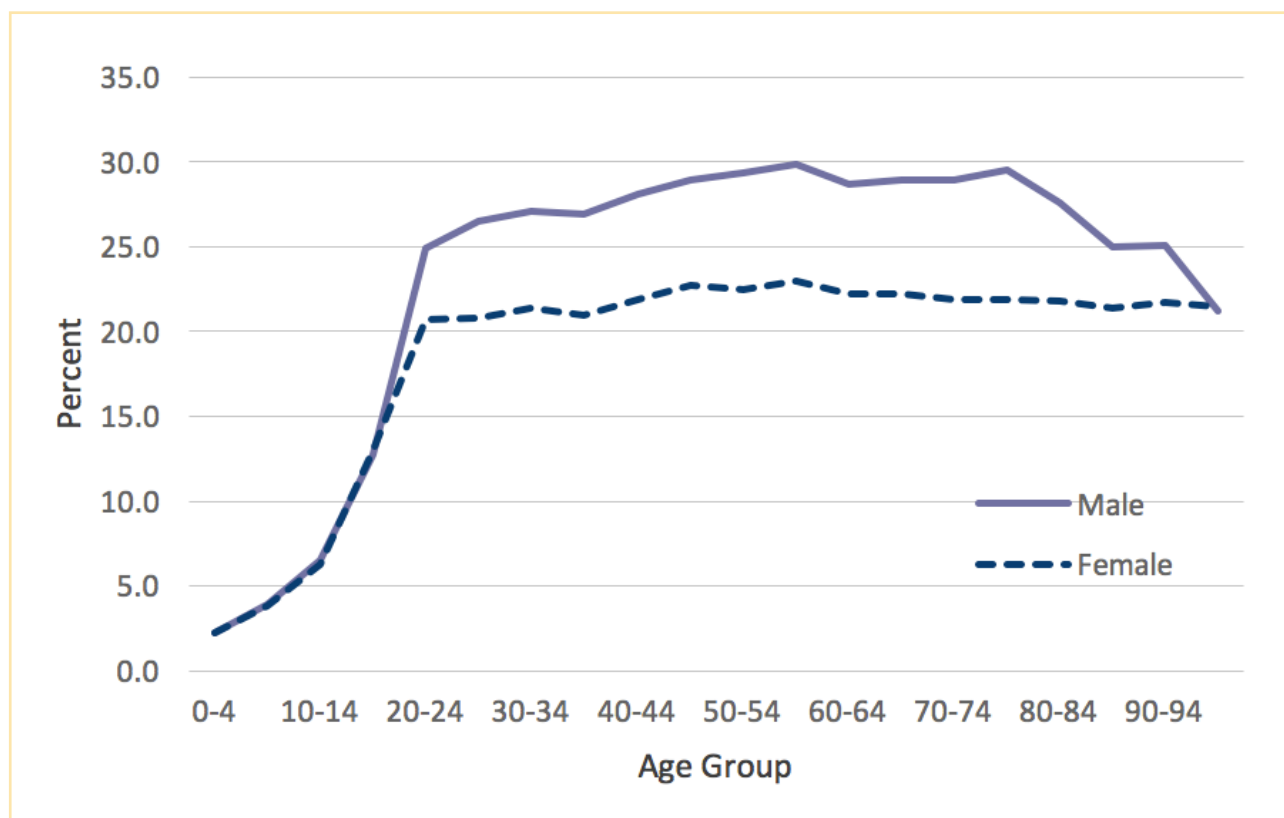
Source: Table P4.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

3. The statistic on migration in Xaysomboun may be spurious as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction of certain districts during Xaysomboun's conversion from a special region to a province.

pursue higher education or employment. Beyond the age of 25 years, the proportion of migrants more or less remained stable until senior age. This means that once they were aged 25 years, individuals who remained at their birthplace were more likely to remain there.

It may be noted that the patterns of lifetime migration were the same for males and females. Among adult males, the proportion of lifetime migrants was 23-25 percent, while the corresponding value among adult females was 21-22 percent.

Figure 6.2 Proportion of Lifetime Migrants by Age Group and by Sex



Source: Table P4.2 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Recent Migration

Unlike lifetime migration, recent migration is period-specific. That is, migration during a specific period of time, in this case the last 10 years prior to the 2015 PHC. Only the migrant status of persons 10 years old or over as of 2015 was assessed. Table 6.1 shows the number of people and their proportion to total population 10 years and over who crossed district or provincial boundaries to establish a new residence. Migration of people who moved residence from a district, but within the same province, is called intra-provincial migration, as is the case people who move to another province.

Internal migration during 2005-2015 in the country was modestly low. Of the enumerated population of 5.1 million in Lao PDR who were 10 years old and above, about 379,000 (7.4 percent) were considered a migrant population. They include those who moved from one district to another within the same province, to a district in another province or from abroad. Of these migrants, 206,000 (4.0 percent) actually moved from one province to another.

International migration is small. The total number of people who moved to Lao PDR after 2005 and who were enumerated during the 2015 PHC amounted to 42,000, less than 1 percent of all migrants. It should

Table 6.1 Migration in the Past 10 Years among the Population 10 Years and Over by Province

	Population 10 and over	All Migrants*		Inter-Provincial Migrants**	
		Number	% of Population 10+	Number	% of Population 10+
Lao PDR	5,131,036	379,359	7.4	206,039	4.0
Vientiane Capital	692,062	105,842	15.3	71,418	10.3
Phongsaly	135,442	8,234	6.1	2,373	1.8
Luangnamtha	136,235	10,033	7.4	5,984	4.4
Oudomxay	236,255	13,471	5.7	8,174	3.5
Bokeo	138,534	12,962	9.4	6,253	4.5
Luangprabang	334,990	23,009	6.9	8,826	2.6
Huaphanh	221,638	9,472	4.3	2,679	1.2
Xayabury	310,223	16,724	5.4	8,654	2.8
Xiengkhuang	187,494	11,222	6.0	3,507	1.9
Vientiane Province	333,850	29,591	8.9	21,816	6.5
Borikhamxay	213,700	19,525	9.1	11,031	5.2
Khammuane	311,449	14,837	4.8	7,091	2.3
Savannakhet	768,408	36,810	4.8	14,013	1.8
Saravane	303,519	13,526	4.5	5,750	1.9
Sekong	82,062	6,215	7.6	3,608	4.4
Champasack	555,415	26,501	4.8	9,332	1.7
Attapeu	107,058	8,397	7.8	4,587	4.3
Xaysomboun	62,702	12,988	20.7	10,943	17.5

*Excludes those whose place of destination is not reported

**Inter-provincial migrants refer to those who changed residence from one province to another within the country

Source: Table P4.6 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

be noted that the level of migration could be higher than shown in the table as, with PHC data, only the migration experiences of those alive during the PHC were collected.

Province-wise, the data showed that nearly a third of all movers resided in Vientiane Capital. They numbered 106,000 and constitutes 15 percent of the total population 10 years old and above in Vientiane. Some of these people were not really migrants to Vientiane Capital as some moved only from one district to another within the city (intra-provincial migrant). Migrants into Vientiane Capital from other provinces (inter-provincial), numbered around 71,000 and constituted 10 percent of the city's population. Simply put, one-in-10 people aged 10 years and above who lived in Vientiane Capital was a migrant from another province. Savannakhet had the second highest number of movers (37,000).

However, they constituted only 5 percent of the province's population aged 10 years and over. The number of inter-provincial migrants was also small (less than 2 percent), despite having the third highest number of such migrants.

Vientiane Province also had a significant migrant population, with the majority from other provinces. It was second only to Vientiane Capital in terms of in-migrants, as more than 22,000 people from other provinces moved and settled in Vientiane Province during the last decade.

Bokeo and Borikhamxay also had relatively large proportions of movers at 9.4 and 9.1 percent, respectively. The latter, however, had more in-migrants from other provinces in terms of numbers and total population.

Table 6.2 Number of Migrants by Type of Migration by Sex of Migrant

	All migrants*	Type of Migrants		
		Intra-provincial	Inter-provincial	Migrants from Abroad
Both Sexes	379,359	131,242	206,039	42,078
Female	224,846	79,164	119,950	25,732
Male	154,513	52,078	86,089	16,346
Sex Ratio	146	152	139	157

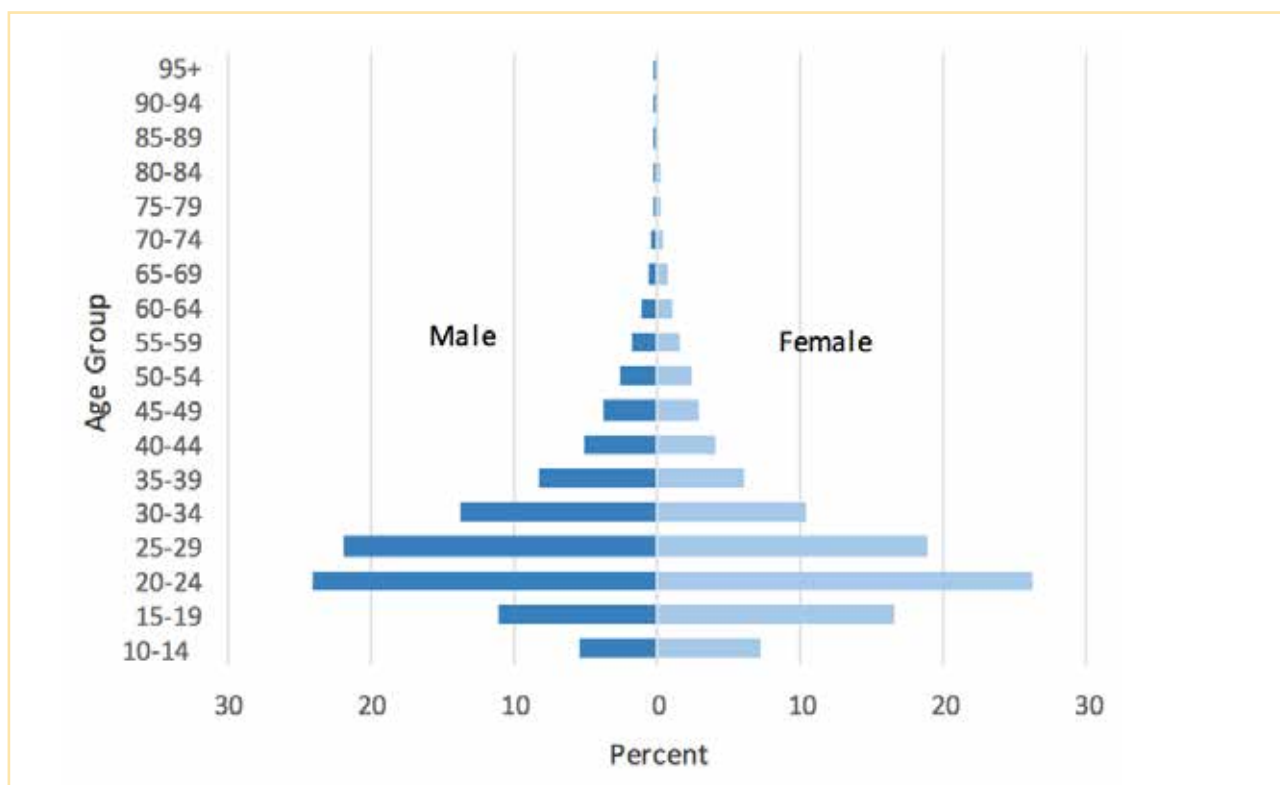
*Excludes those whose place of destination is not reported.

Source: Table P4.7 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Migration is generally male-dominated as can be seen in Table 6.2, which shows the volume and sex composition of the migrant population. Considering all types of migration, there were 146 males for every 100 female migrants. The sex ratio was highest (157) among migrants from other countries. It was higher in migration from one district to another within the same province, than migration that involved crossing provincial boundaries.

To a large extent, migration is selective of persons according to their age. Young adults aged 20-35

years are the most mobile group as gleaned from the age-sex pyramid of migrants shown in Figure 6.3. More than half of all migrants were within this age bracket for men and women. The largest proportions of migrants were aged 20-24 years, at 24 and 26 percent among males and females, respectively. At these ages, individuals start to live independently and migrate to start earning a living. After the age of 25, the proportion of migrants diminished with increased age. Migrants aged above 40 years only constituted 15 percent of total migrants.

Figure 6.3 Age and Sex Structure of the Migrant Population

Analysis of migration includes investigation of migration and counter streams. 'Migration stream' refers to the movement of a substantial number of migrants from the same origin to the same destination. For example, migrants from Vientiane Capital to Savannakhet within a specified period of time, constitute a migration stream. Those moving in the opposite direction within the same period constitute a counter stream.

The 2015 PHC data magnifies such migration patterns, including significant migration streams. This analysis is important to understand the dynamics of population change in different administrative areas as well as the socio-economic consequences of migration on areas of origin and destination. Tables P4.5, P4.5a and P4.5b in Appendix 1 present data useful for such analysis. For example, Table P4.5 shows that 6,269 persons moved from Luangprabhang to Vientiane Province

during 2005 to 2015, one of the most significant migration streams. The counter stream included 798 persons. This means Vientiane Province had a net gain of 5,271 persons in the exchange of migrants with Luangprabhang.

Migration results in a re-distribution of population among administrative units. Through out-migration, a province loses a portion of its base population, but this may be compensated through in-migration. Net gains may be positive or negative depending on the balance between out and in-migration. For the 18 provinces of Lao PDR, net gains or losses of population through migration are estimated and presented in Table 6.3.

Clearly, Vientiane Capital is the biggest gainer of population considering it is the most popular destination for migrants from other provinces. Between 2005 and 2015, it had a positive net gain of about 51,000 persons. Attapeu, Bokeo, Borikhamxay,

Table 6.3 Number of In-migrants, Out-migrants, Population Net Gain by Province

Province	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Population Net Gain
Vientiane Capital	692,062	20,770	50,648
Phongsaly	135,442	12,041	-9,668
Luangnamtha	136,235	4,451	1,533
Oudomxay	236,255	9,374	-1,200
Bokeo	138,534	3,352	2,901
Luangprabang	334,990	27,124	-18,298
Huaphanh	221,638	24,017	-21,338
Xayabury	310,223	9,474	-820
Xiengkhuang	187,494	18,556	-15,049
Vientiane Province	333,850	21,480	336
Borikhamxay	213,700	8,855	2,176
Khammuane	311,449	7,683	-592
Savannakhet	768,408	9,844	4,169
Saravane	303,519	5,766	-16
Sekong	82,062	2,718	890
Champasack	555,415	13,340	-4,008
Attapeu	107,058	2,463	2,124
Xaysomboun	62,702	4,731	6,212

Source: Table P4.6 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

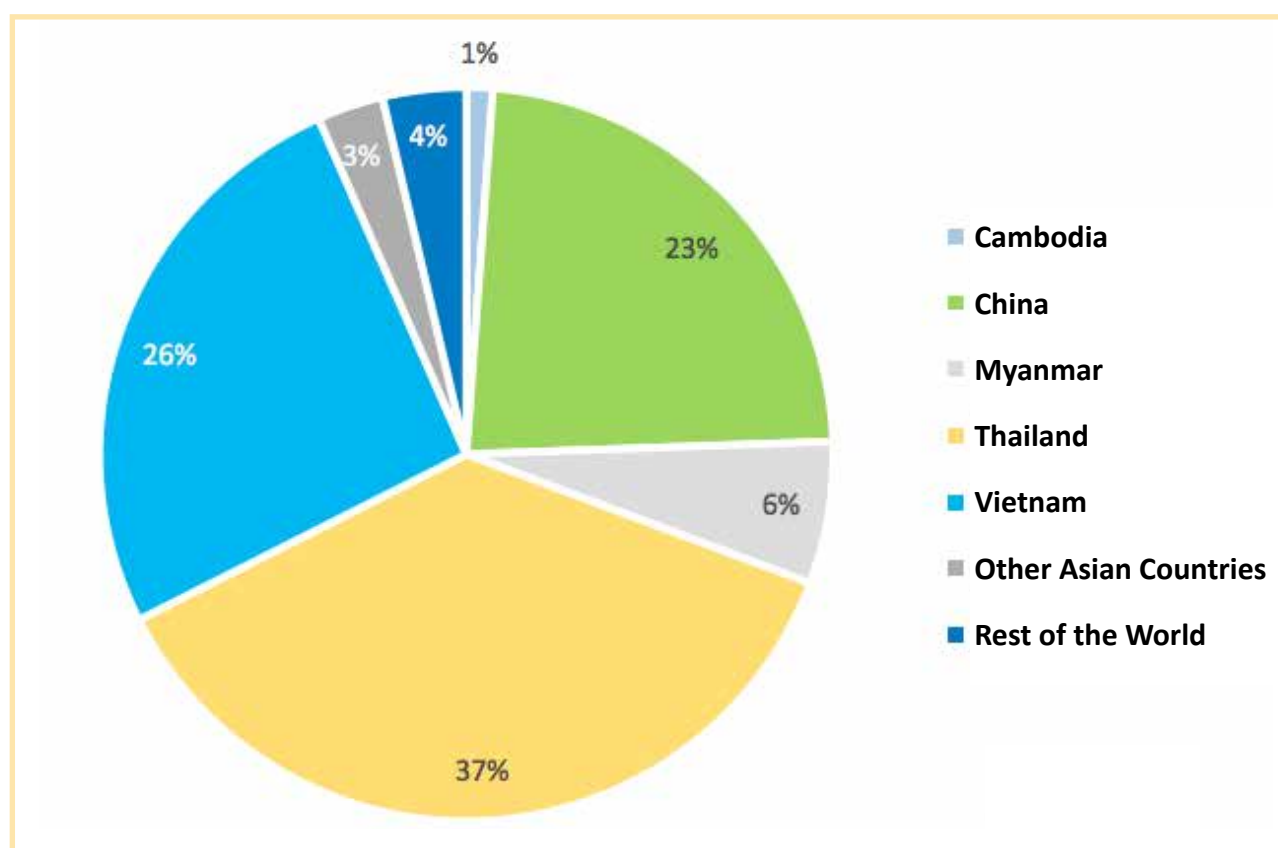
Luangnamtha, Xaysomboun⁴ and Savannahket also gained populations, but their gains were modest.

On the other hand Huaphanh, Luangprabang and Xiengkhuang were the biggest losers of population through migration with net losses of 21,000, 18,000 and 15,000, respectively. For a number of other provinces, migration had inconsequential impacts on population sizes as numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants were similar. This was the situation in Khammuane, Saravane, Vientiane Province and Xayabury.

International Migration

The 2015 PHC also recorded a number of migrants whose areas of origin were other countries. These migrants included foreigners who came and established residences in Laos between 2005 and 2015. They also include returning Lao citizens. There were around 42,000 such migrants. A large majority of such migrants come from neighbouring countries, with the largest amount from Thailand (37 percent). Vietnam and China were the second and third largest countries of origin at 26 and 23 percent, respectively. Myanmar and Cambodia were the fourth and fifth largest countries of origin at 6 and 4 percent, respectively. All such countries have common borders with Laos, which is a relatively easy destination for those who intend to change residence, whether temporarily or permanently. Myanmar, on the other hand, was the country of origin for only 6 percent of migrants despite it sharing a common border with Laos.

Figure 6.4 International Migration by Country of Origin



Source: Table P4.8 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

4. The statistic on migration in Xaysomboun may be spurious as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction of certain districts during Xaysomboun's conversion from a special region to a province.

Reasons for Migration

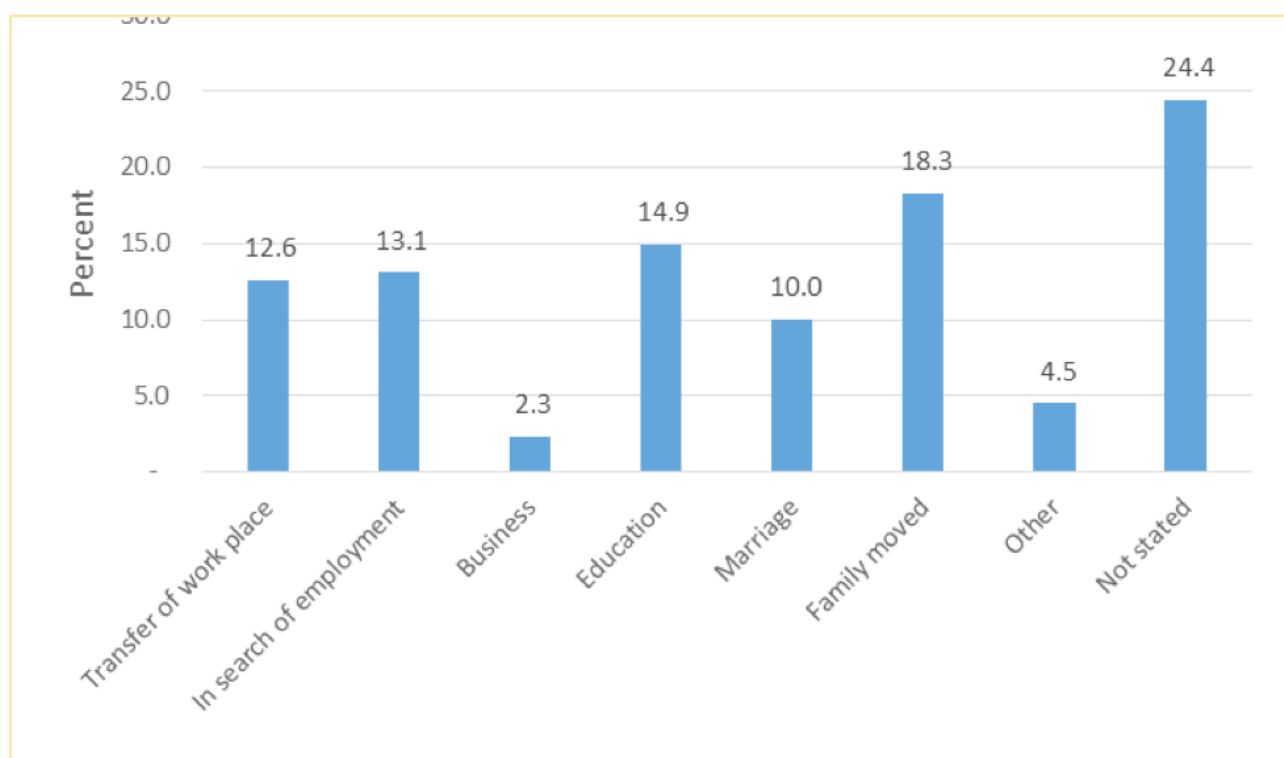
People move and live in other places for a reason, often because they want to have a better life in the shape of better jobs or perceived better opportunities. They also move to places where they feel safe or more comfortable.

The 2015 PHC asked each migrant for the reason(s) behind the move to the district or province where it happened to be during the PHC. Their responses are depicted in Figure 6.5. Unfortunately, a significant number of migrants were unable to provide a reason for migration. Nonetheless, what emerged from

the data was economic livelihood or work-related reasons often drove migration. Twenty-eight percent of migrants reported transferring work places, searching for employment or pursuing a business as motivating factors to move.

Family movement and marriage were also major reasons for migration, as reported by 18 and 10 percent respectively, of migrants on why they changed residence. Given the limited availability of educational institutions in the country, 15 percent of migrants reported they had to move elsewhere to access educational facilities for themselves or family members.

Figure 6.5 Reasons for Migration



Source: Table P4.4 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 7: Literacy and Education

Literacy is a basic human right and a duty of every government to promote programmes to raise levels of literacy among its population and remove obstacles that may hinder the people's ability to become literate. Literacy is defined as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society"⁵.

The 2015 PHC collected data on literacy status of the population, through asking every household member above the age of 5 years whether he/she could read and write a simple message. A positive response meant that person was literate.

Education is a major channel through which a person becomes functionally literate. The current public school system in Lao PDR consists of five years primary school, four years lower secondary school and three years upper secondary school. A few higher learning institutes offer tertiary education.

This chapter presents data on literacy and education collected during the 2015 PHC. It describes the population according to its literacy status and highest educational attainment. Some indicators related to the education system, such as net and gross enrolment ratios, are presented to assess the education system's efficiency in the country.

Literacy

As of 2015, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above in Lao PDR was 85 percent with a large gender gap. The male population was found to be 90 percent literate, while only 80 percent for females were. Compared to the levels recorded in 2005, the new figures suggest a significant increase in literacy for males and females. But what is more important is the narrowing of the gender gap, as female literacy increased by around 30 percent during the last decade compared to only 13 percent among males.

Literacy is a function of access to educational facilities and given the urban population has greater access to such facilities, it is not surprising to see literacy levels vary positively along the urban-rural dimension (Figure 7.1). Both male and female populations living in urban areas have literacy levels above 90 percent. The levels are lower in rural areas with roads and lowest in those areas without roads. It is also interesting to note the gender gap is associated with urbanity, the difference in literacy rate between males and females is largest in rural areas with roads and smallest in urban areas. The lowest literacy rate was found among the female population living in rural areas without roads.

Figure 7.2 shows the literacy rates in various provinces. As expected, literacy rates were highest among Vientiane Capital residents with men and women approaching 100 percent literacy levels.

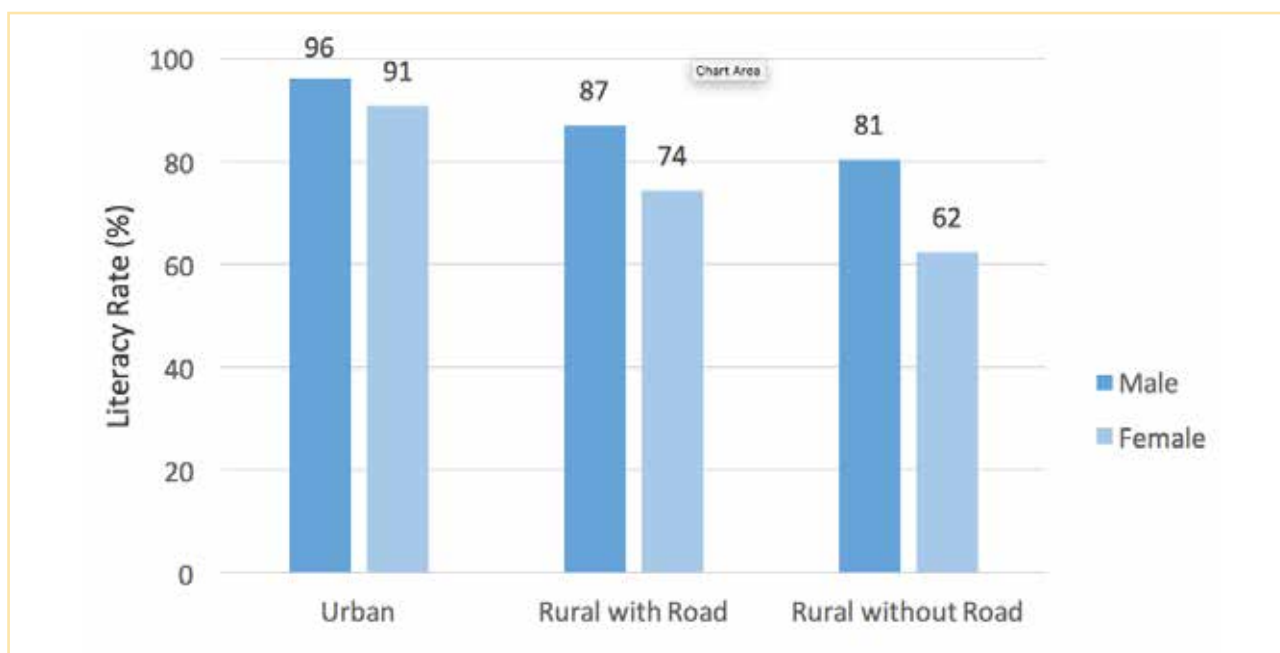
5. UNESCO. 2005. Aspects of Literacy Assessment: Topics and issues from the UNESCO Expert Meeting, 10-12 June, 2003.

Table 7.1 Literacy Rate among the Population 15 years and over by Sex: 2005 and 2015

Census Year	Literacy Rate (%)		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male
2005	72.7	63.2	82.5
2015	84.7	79.4	90.0

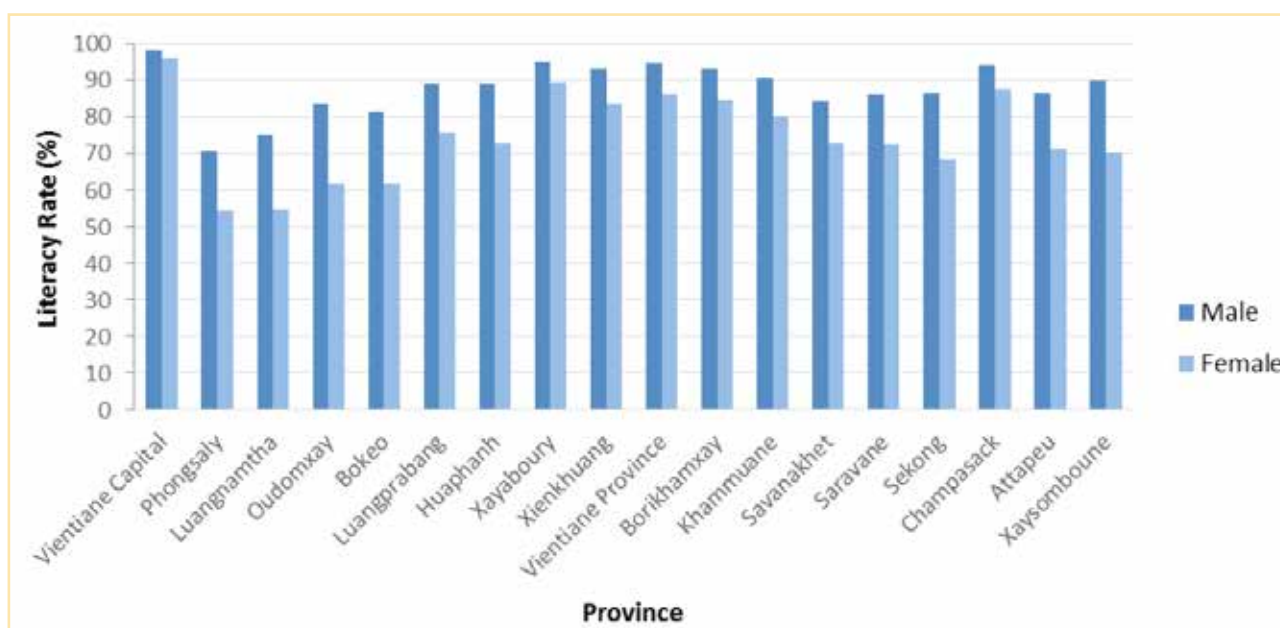
Source: Table P5.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Figure 7.1 Literacy Rates by Sex and by Urban-Rural



Source: Table P5.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Figure 7.2 Literacy Rates by Sex and by Province



Source: Table P5.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Literacy, particularly among men, was also high in Champasack, Khammuane, Vientiane, Xayabury and Xienkhuang provinces. In contrast, Luangnamtha and Phongsaly have the lowest literacy among all provinces. In these provinces, just about three-fourths of the male population and a little over half of females were found to be literate.

The literacy gender gap was generally narrow, with high levels observed in Champasack, Vientiane Capital and Xayabury. On the hand, wider gaps were seen in provinces with the lowest literacy levels, Luangnamtha and Phongsaly. Women also lagged behind in Bokeo, Oudomxay, Sekong and Xaysomboun provinces.

The literacy rate was inversely related to age. Among the older generations of Lao people, those aged 75 and over, the proportion of those literate was just over 50 percent. With every younger age cohort, the proportion climbs. It passed the 80 percent mark among those aged 45-49 and past 90 percent among those in the age groups 20-24 and 15-19.

A narrowing of the gender gap is also in step with a general increase in literacy levels. Figure 7.3 clearly illustrates this, as the distance between the lines

representing males and females narrows as age reduces. From a large difference of 30 percent at ages 75 and over, the gap between males and females was considerably reduced to just about 3 percent among those aged 15-19 years. This implies girls and women have not been left out of efforts to increase literacy levels within the general population.

Literacy Rates by Ethnic Group

Literacy among the various ethnic groups that comprise Lao society also varied. While cultural traits may explain some variations, socio-economic factors and geographical location that affect access to education may also have an impact. For example, in some ethnic groups proportions who have never attended school hit at least 50 percent, such as Lahou (63 percent), Akha (50 percent), Tri (54 percent), Katang (41 percent) and a few others (Table P5.5, Appendix 1). One would expect that literacy rates among such groups to be significantly lower than other groups wherein school attendance was more favourable. Figure 7.4 shows a comparison of literacy levels among the population grouped into main ethnic groups. The predominantly major group, Lao-Tai, had the highest literacy rate, 95 and

Figure 7.3 Literacy Rate by Sex and by Age Group

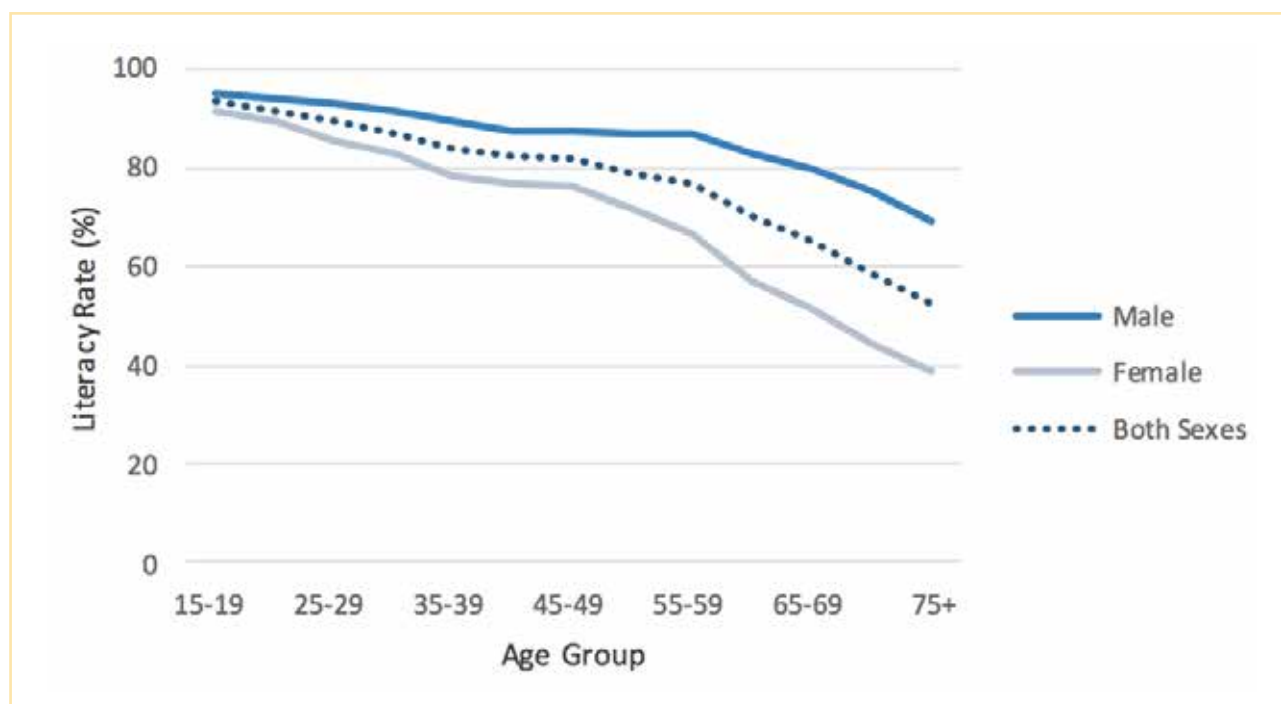
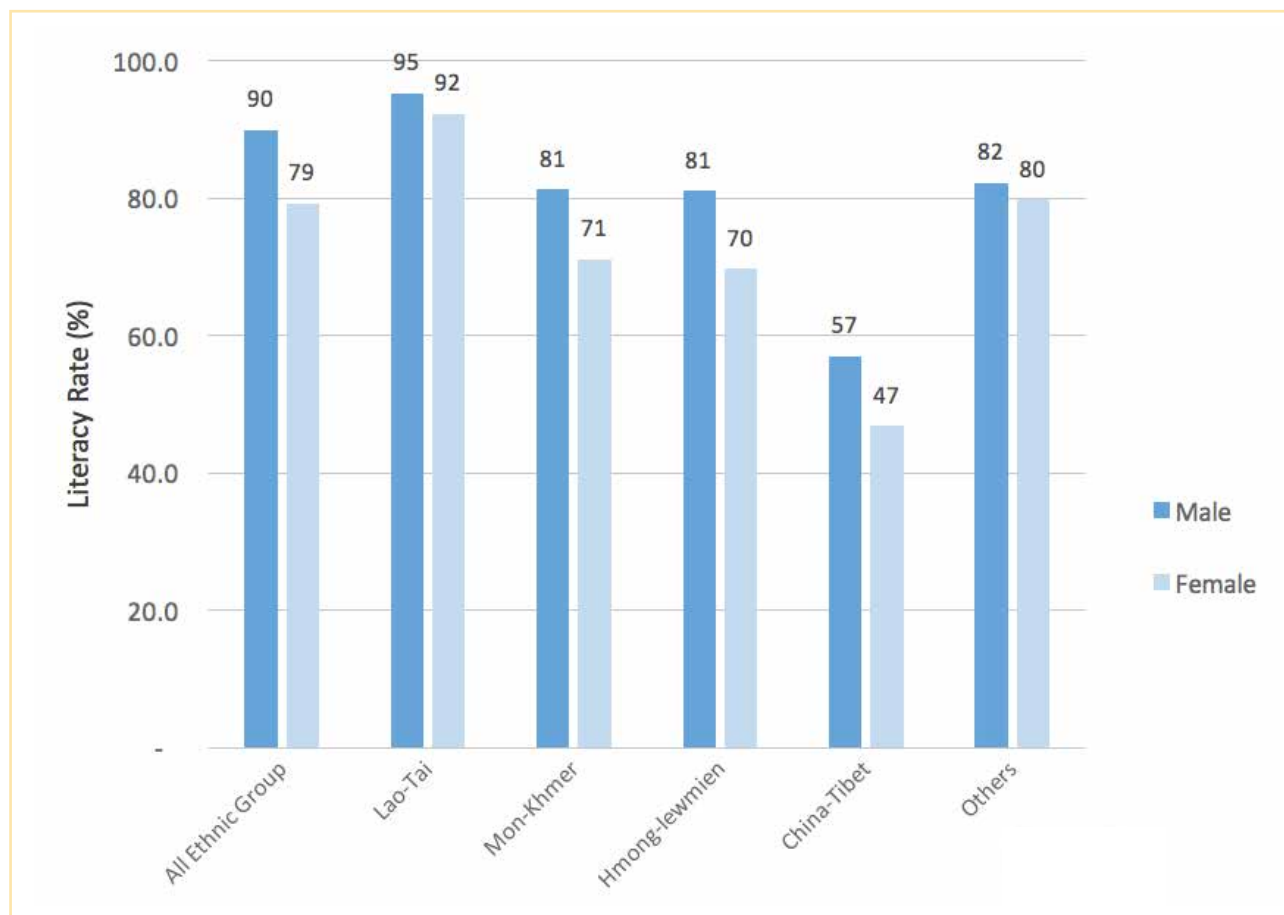


Figure 7.4 Literacy Rates among Major Ethnic Groups by Sex



Source: Table P5.3 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

92 percent, for males and females, respectively. Mon-Khmer and Hmong-Iewmien, the second and third largest groups, have similar literacy levels (71.1 and 69.8 percent, respectively). The lowest literacy was observed among the China-Tibet ethnic group at 46.8 percent.

Among the China-Tibet group, males were significantly more literate than females and this was also true among Mon-Khmer and Hmong-Iewmien ethnic groups. Among the Lao-Tai group, however, females were almost on par with males in terms of literacy.

School Attendance

Compulsory education in Laos encompasses primary and lower secondary school levels. This means children should attend school from the age of 6 years until completion of four years of secondary

education. Information on school attendance was collected for all people 6 years and above to classify them into three categories: currently attending school, attended before and never attended.

School-going population generally consists of children and young adults aged 6-25 years. Not all, however, may be in school. Some may have completed secondary school and decided not to pursue higher education, while others may have simply not attended school or dropped out before completing compulsory levels.

Table 7.2 shows the school attendance status of the population aged 6-25 years during the school year 2014-2015. Of children nationwide aged 6-25 years, slightly over half were reported to be attending school. The proportion was higher (80 percent) among children aged 6-16 years, at which a child is expected to be in primary or secondary school. Around 11 percent of such children were reported to

have attended school, but were no longer in school at the time of the census and as such are considered to have dropped out of school. Meanwhile, nearly 7 percent of children aged 6-16 have never attended school. At the age of 17-25 years, a person still attending school was expected to attend the last years of secondary school, vocational or tertiary education. Among those aged 17-25 years, only one-in-five was still in school and this indicated the pursuit of higher education was still uncommon among youth in Lao PDR.

With respect to differentials between males and females, the 2015 PHC findings reveal that at least at primary and secondary levels, females were almost on par with males with respect to school attendance (81 percent of males against 79 percent of females) aged 6-16 years. There was also a slightly higher proportion of female dropouts than males (11 and 10 percent, respectively). However, males aged 17-25 years were more likely than females to still be attending school. Moreover, the data further showed that in this age group, the proportion of females who

Table 7.2 Proportion of Population 6-25 Years of Age by Current School Attendance by Sex and Urban-Rural

Sex and Urban-Rural	Current School Attendance Status				
	Total	Never Attended School	Currently Attending	Attended Before	Not Stated
All Children 6-25	100	7.1	54.4	35.8	2.7
6-16	100	6.5	79.6	10.7	3.1
17-25	100	7.8	22.0	68.0	2.2
Sex					
Female	100	5.8	56.4	35.1	2.7
6-16	100	6.1	80.6	10.2	3.1
17-25	100	5.5	24.8	67.6	2.1
Male	100	8.4	52.4	36.5	2.7
6-16	100	7.0	79.0	11.3	3.1
17-25	100	10.1	19.2	68.4	2.2
Urban-Rural					
Urban	100	2.1	59.6	35.3	2.9
6-16	100	2.0	86.5	8.1	3.3
17-25	100	2.1	33.8	61.5	2.5
Rural with roads	100	8.8	51.8	36.7	2.6
6-16	100	7.7	77.2	11.9	3.0
17-25	100	10.3	15.6	72.1	2.0
Rural without roads	100	13.3	53.5	30.9	2.3
6-16	100	11.3	75.6	10.4	2.7
17-25	100	16.8	14.2	67.4	1.7

Source: Table P5.6 and Table P5.7 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

have never attended school (10 percent) was nearly twice that of males (6 percent).

Access to schools is likely to determine the likelihood of a child attending school. Among children 6-16 years of age who live in an urban area, 87 percent currently attended school. Among those aged 17-25, one-in-three was still in school. Proportionately fewer children aged 6-16 and living in rural areas still attended school (75 percent). There was also a stark contrast in the proportions who have never attended school among children aged 6-25 at 2, 9 and 13 percent, in urban, rural with roads and rural without roads areas, respectively. Government programmes geared to make schools more accessible to children in rural areas are necessary to reach the goal of universal primary and secondary education.

Highest Educational Attainment

Investment in human capital through education is a key concern of the Government, with education a major determinant of behaviour related to many demographic and socio-economic processes which, in turn, have important development outcomes. For example, education is strongly correlated with fertility and nuptiality. It also defines the quality of a country's workforce and its overall development.

During the last three decades, the education system in Laos PDR has undergone re-structuring according to the country's social and economic milieu. Through this process of adjustments, the policy on universal primary education has remained. However, the system has encountered numerous setbacks and challenges, such as the lack of trained teachers, school buildings and textbooks as well as school access in remote areas. All such factors are reflected in the education characteristics of the current population shown in Table 7.3.

Despite efforts to implement an education policy for all, a good proportion of the population aged 25-59 years (15 percent) was still reported to have no schooling at all. Twenty-five percent of the population completed basic education or five levels of primary education, while 16 percent had started, but not completed lower secondary school. Around

12 percent of the current adult population aged 25-59 years attended at least a year of higher education.

Education has become more accessible during the more recent period. This statement is based on findings that, with every age cohort, the proportion who had never attended school or reported to have no educational attainment was lower than the immediately older cohort. Those in the age group 55-59 were at least twice as likely to have no educational attainment than those aged 25-29 years.

Females were twice as likely to be unschooled than males, with 21 percent of adult females reported to have no educational attainment compared with 10 percent of adult males. Nonetheless, as pointed out earlier, barriers to girls' education appear to have fallen recently to such an extent that there is little gender difference in education non-attainment.

The better educated adults were those aged 25-35 years, who were most likely to have reached tertiary level education. Current education programmes should be sustained to ensure the next generation of Lao citizens can attain higher levels of education. At present, higher learning institutions are limited in number and locations. Expansion of education beyond secondary level is a challenge for policy-makers to meet as increasing numbers of children are finishing secondary education.

Fields of Study

A modern economy needs a labour pool with diverse skills. Information on available skills in a country may be obtained through analysis of reports on people's fields of tertiary study. According to the 2015 PHC, nearly 400,000 individuals were tertiary educated. These individuals were asked about their tertiary fields of study.

Figure 7.5 shows the distribution of individuals according to studied or trained subjects. Social sciences, business and law attracted the most students (35 percent), while 23 percent went into teacher training and education science.

Graduates in courses related to services represented 11 percent of the total. This field of study included

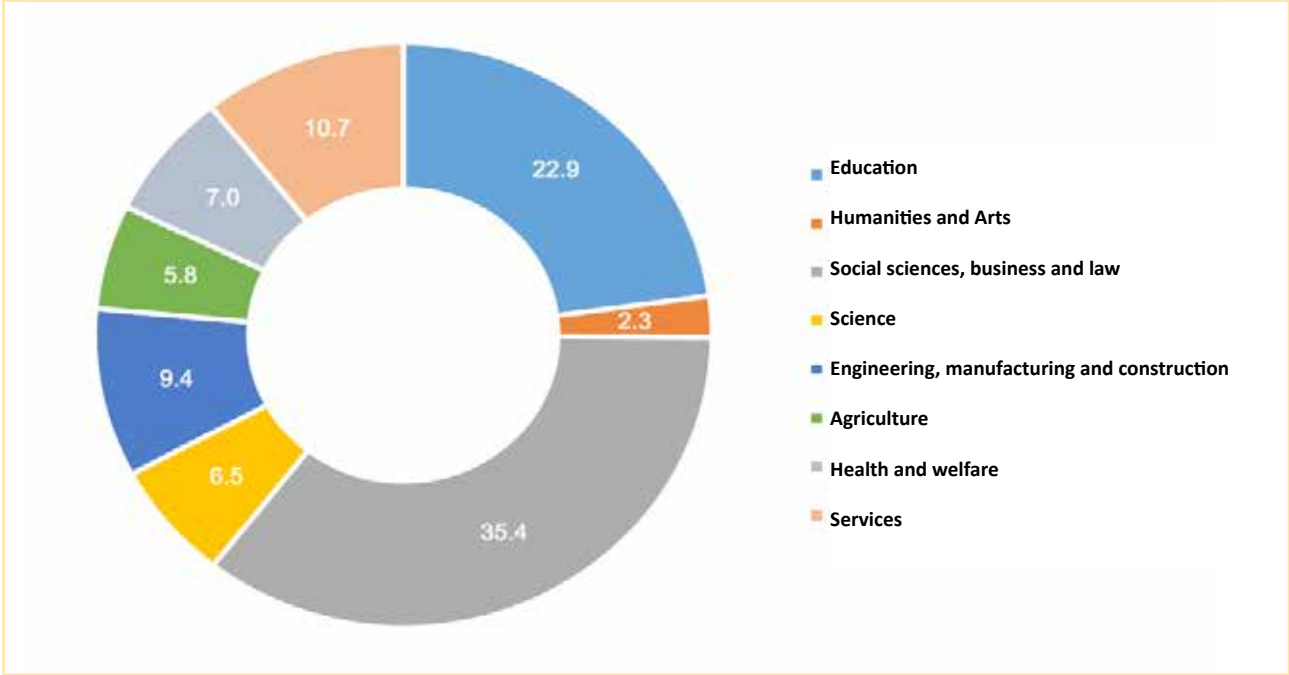
Table 7.3 Distribution of the Adult Population 25-59 by Highest Education Attainment by Sex and by Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Population 6 and over	Highest Level of Education									
		Total	No Education	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		At Least a Year of Higher Education	Not Stated
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed		
Both Sexes	2,637,107	100	15.4	16.2	24.6	15.8	3.2	7.2	3.5	12.0	2.2
25-29	615,988	100	10.3	12.2	21.6	17.3	4.4	10.2	5.8	16.0	2.1
30-34	496,234	100	12.4	14.2	24.6	17.2	3.9	8.6	3.7	13.3	2.2
35-39	420,083	100	15.6	16.1	25.6	17.5	3.3	7.1	3.0	9.7	2.1
40-44	343,870	100	17.5	17.0	24.6	17.2	2.7	6.6	3.0	9.2	2.1
45-49	295,907	100	17.8	18.0	25.3	15.1	2.2	5.7	2.5	11.2	2.1
50-54	267,418	100	21.1	21.0	26.7	11.5	1.7	3.7	1.7	10.5	2.2
55-59	197,607	100	23.4	23.4	27.8	7.9	1.3	3.0	1.3	9.6	2.4
Female	1,318,245	100	10.1	14.2	23.9	17.5	3.5	8.9	4.4	15.3	2.1
25-29	308,988	100	6.7	10.7	19.8	18.2	4.8	11.9	7.3	18.5	2.2
30-34	250,383	100	8.1	12.4	23.1	18.3	4.2	10.5	4.6	16.6	2.2
35-39	212,523	100	10.4	14.3	24.9	19.2	3.7	8.9	3.7	13.0	2.1
40-44	170,808	100	12.3	15.5	24.3	18.8	3.1	8.2	3.6	12.2	2.1
45-49	149,656	100	12.6	15.9	24.5	17.4	2.6	7.2	3.3	14.4	2.1
50-54	127,272	100	13.1	18.1	27.6	14.9	2.1	5.2	2.3	14.6	2.0
55-59	98,615	100	13.3	20.2	30.8	11.3	1.8	4.4	1.9	14.3	1.9
Male	1,318,862	100	20.7	18.2	25.2	14.0	2.8	5.5	2.6	8.8	2.2
25-29	307,000	100	14.0	13.8	23.4	16.5	4.1	8.5	4.3	13.5	2.0
30-34	245,851	100	16.8	16.1	26.0	16.1	3.6	6.6	2.8	9.9	2.1
35-39	207,560	100	21.0	18.0	26.3	15.8	2.9	5.4	2.3	6.3	2.1
40-44	173,062	100	22.6	18.6	25.0	15.7	2.4	5.1	2.4	6.2	2.1
45-49	146,251	100	23.1	20.2	26.0	12.8	1.8	4.1	1.8	8.0	2.1
50-54	140,146	100	28.3	23.6	25.9	8.4	1.2	2.2	1.1	6.8	2.4
55-59	98,992	100	33.4	26.6	24.8	4.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	4.9	2.9

Source: Table 5.10 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

courses related to personal, transport and security services. The latter was the most studied of the service courses with implications that Lao PDR's military and armed forces have become more professionalised.

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Field of Study at Tertiary Education



Source: Table P5.11 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 8: Disability

Information on people with disabilities in the 2015 PHC was collected using the Washington Group's Short Set of Questions. They focus on functional limitations across the following six domains: Seeing, hearing, walking (or climbing stairs), remembering (or concentrating), self-care (washing/dressing), and communicating. There are four response categories for each question: i) No difficulty, ii) Yes, some difficulty, iii) Yes, a lot of difficulty and iv) Cannot do at all. A person is considered as having a disability if indicating difficulty in at least one domain. There are four levels of difficulty: Severe ('cannot do at all' in at least one domain), moderate ('a lot of difficulty' in at least one domain, but excluding people with severe disability), mild ('some difficulty' in at least one domain, but excluding people with severe and moderate disability), and no disability ('no difficulty' in all domains). In this report, people with a disability are defined as those who have mild or a higher level

of difficulty. The 2015 PHC is the first Lao PHC to have utilised the Washington Group Questions to elicit information related to disabilities and the change in methodology warrants caution when compared with earlier PHCs.

In total, 160,881 people in Lao PDR were found to have a disability and the overall prevalence of disabilities was 2.8 percent, as shown in Table 8.1. There were similar numbers of males (80,766) and females (80,115) with disabilities. The prevalence of disabilities was the same for males and females.

The prevalence of disabilities increased with age, reaching 18.4 percent among those aged 60 years and more as shown in Figure 8.1. For any given age below 60 years, the prevalence was almost the same for males and females. Beyond the age of 60 years, incidences of disabilities were markedly

Table 8.1 Population 5 Years Old and Above with Disability by Type of Difficulty by Sex

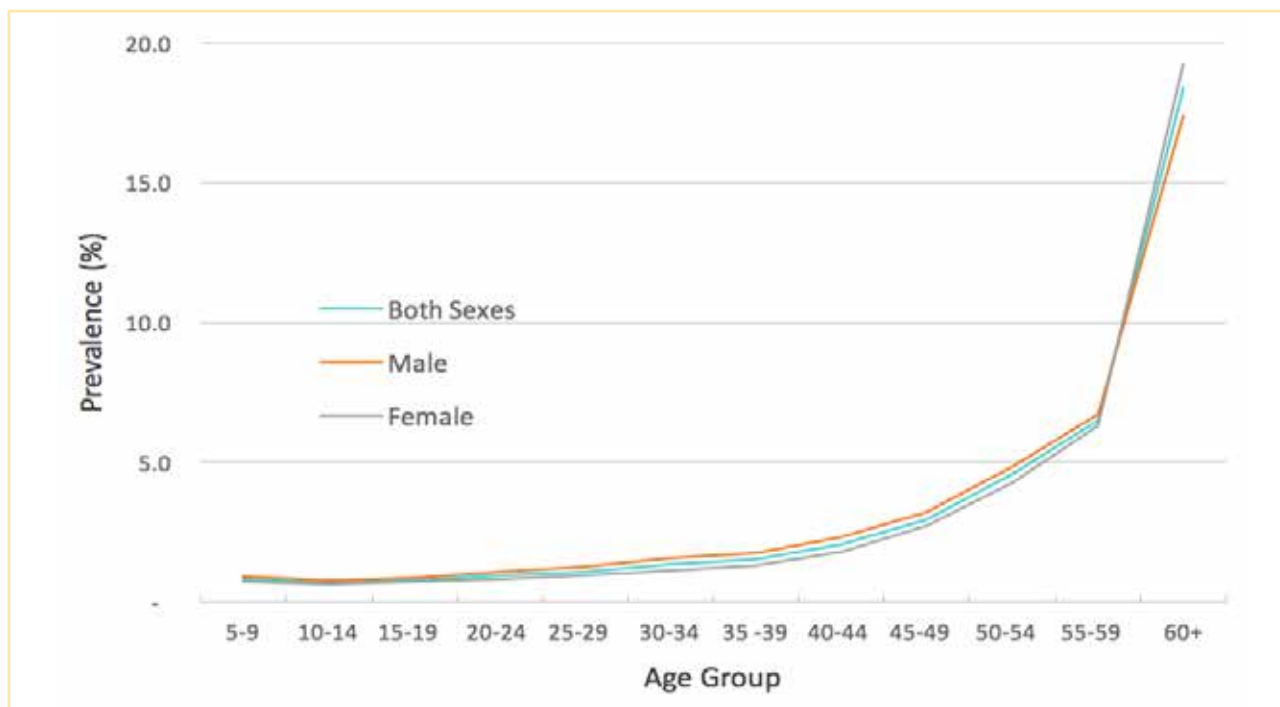
Sex	Total Population	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disabilities
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Communicating	
Total	5,810,245	78,175	71,667	75,506	69,743	63,665	54,964	160,881
Female	2,901,937	40,753	37,826	40,640	38,891	35,226	29,732	80,115
Male	2,908,308	37,422	33,841	34,866	30,852	28,439	25,232	80,766
Total	5,810,245	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.8
Female	2,901,937	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.8
Male	2,908,308	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.8

Source: Table P7.1 and Table P7.1a (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

higher among women (19 percent) than men (17 percent) (Table P7.1a, Appendix 1). This might be attributed to women having greater longevity, which also means disabilities may also be encountered as a widow with less available support.

The most common types of difficulties are related to seeing (1.3 percent) and walking or climbing stairs (1.3 percent), followed by hearing (1.2 percent) and remembering or concentrating (1.2 percent), self-care (1.1 percent) and communicating (0.9 percent).

Figure 8.1 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Age Group



Source: Table P7.1a (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

The level of urbanity of place of residence was found to be related to the prevalence of disabilities, the more rural the area is, the higher the prevalence. This holds true for all types of difficulty. As shown in Table 8.2, prevalence was 2.5 percent in urban areas, 2.9 percent in rural areas with roads and 3.3 percent in rural areas without roads. This relationship between disability and urbanity of place of residence was likely a result of differential access to health care among people in different types of residences.

The prevalence of disabilities by province varied from 1.9 percent in Savanakheth to 4.2 percent in Luangprabang. Xaysomboun, Attapeu, Oudomxay and Saravane were the other provinces with relatively high prevalences of disabilities – 4.0, 3.7, 3.6 and 3.0 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Vientiane Capital was among those with low prevalences at 2.2 percent.

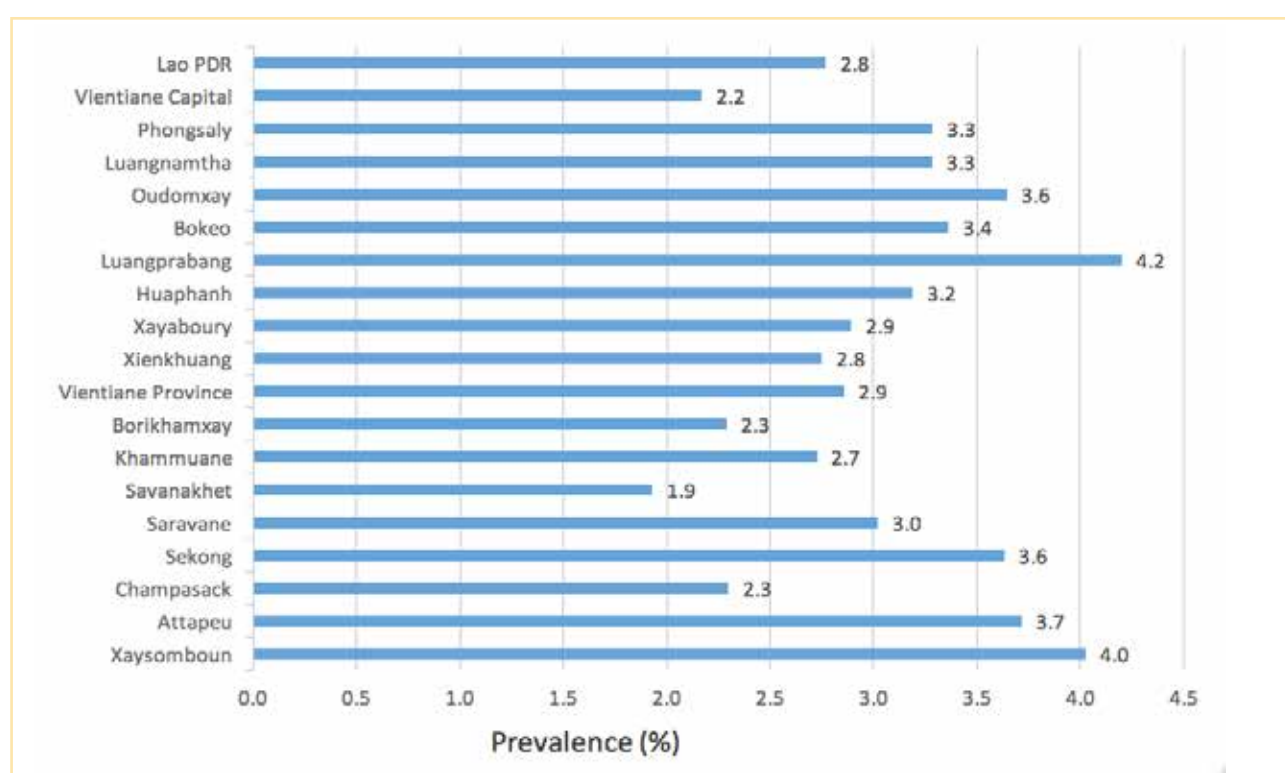
The extent of a person's disability can range from mild to severe, depending on the level of difficulty encountered in undertaking basic human functions such as seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering, self-care and communicating. In this report, a person's disability is considered 'severe' if a person is totally unable to carry out at least one of these functions. However if a person is not severely disabled according to this definition, but has difficulty in doing any of these functions, then this disability is considered 'moderate'. Furthermore, if the person is neither severely nor moderately disabled but has some difficulty in doing any of these functions, the person's disability is considered 'mild'.

Table 8.3 shows the prevalence of disability according to severity based on the 2015 PHC. It shows that more than half of disabled persons aged 5 years and over reported a mild disability (prevalence of mild disability is 1.9 percent compared to the overall

Table 8.2 Population 5 Years Old and Above with Disability by Type of Difficulty by Urban-Rural

Sex	Total Population	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disabilities
		Seeing	Hear- ing	Walking	Re- mem- bering	Self- care	Communi- cating	
All Areas	5,810,245	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.8
Urban	1,949,167	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.5
Rural with Roads	3,413,917	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.9
Rural without Roads	447,161	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.3

Source: Table P7.2a (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Figure 8.2 Prevalence of Disability Among Population 5 years and over by Province

prevalence of 2.8 percent). The moderately and severely disabled constituted less than 1 percent of the total population 5 years old and over. Males and females have similar patterns of prevalence with respect to severity of disability. The patterns are also similar as far as urban-rural classification is concerned, however, the levels of prevalence were higher in rural areas.

Table 8.3 Prevalence of Disability by Severity by Sex and Urban-Rural

Sex and Urban-Rural	Total Population	Prevalence			
		All Persons with Disability	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Population 5 and over	5,810,245	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Sex					
Female	2,901,937	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.3
Male	2,908,308	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Urban-Rural					
Urban	1,949,167	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
Rural with Roads	3,413,917	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.3
Rural without Roads	447,161	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.4

Source: Table P7.4 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Chapter 9: Economic Activities

Statistics on economic activities of a population are vital for development planning. They provide information on the size of the labour force, in other words the numbers of people employed and not at work, but searching and available for work for pay or profit. Collection of these statistics is usually done through surveys and censuses.

Data on economic activities of a population can be collected using one or both of two approaches. In the 'current activity approach', persons are asked about their economic activity during the past week or month. This approach provides data on the size of the labour force, number of employed and unemployed persons to gain an understanding of the labour market. The statistics produced from this approach fluctuate quite significantly because of the seasonal nature of some jobs, particularly in the agricultural sector. In the second 'usual activity approach', persons are asked what their usual activity was during the past year or activity they spent most time on during the preceding 12-month period. The type of data collected from this approach is useful for economic analysis and planning to provide a stable measure of the work force's size and structure.

The 2015 PHC collected data on economic activities using the 'usual activity approach', the same approach used in the 2005 PHC. To determine the labour force's structure, the 2015 PHC asked all persons 10 years old and over what their usual activity was

during the 12-month period prior to the 2015 PHC or the activity engaged in for the longest duration in the past year if they had changed during the said period. A person was considered in the labour force if it had a job, for pay or profit, or worked without pay in a family farm or business. Persons were also considered in the labour force if they reported themselves as unemployed, but available for work⁶. The population outside the labour force were those usually not engaged in any kind of economic activity during the reference period and often not available for work. They included students, housekeepers in their own households, retirees and others.

Table 9.1 presents the distribution of population aged 10 years and over according to usual activity status during the one-year period preceding the 2015 PHC. Out of the total of 5.1 million people, nearly two-thirds were reported to be in the labour force (68 percent usually employed and 1 percent unemployed). The rest of the population 10 and over included those outside the labour force (29 percent) and those who did not report their usual activity (2 percent).

Males were slightly more active than females. Sixty-nine percent of males were usually employed, while only 66 percent of females were. The proportions of unemployed, however, were almost the same for both sexes.

6. It should be noted that the 2015 PHC did not use the international standard of asking questions to determine the unemployed, which included questions on whether a person who does not have a job is available for work and is looking for work. Therefore, the unemployment data collected in this PHC is not comparable with international unemployment statistics.

Table 9.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years Old and over by Usual Activity, by Sex and Urban-Rural

Sex and Urban-rural	Population 10 and over	Total	Usually Active Population		Not in the Labour Force	Not stated
			Employed	Unemployed		
All Areas	5,131,036	100	67.7	1.4	29.0	1.8
Female	2,562,928	100	69.3	1.5	27.3	2.0
Male	2,568,108	100	66.2	1.4	30.7	1.7
Urban	1,773,592	100	61.0	2.3	34.5	2.2
Female	890,776	100	64.6	2.4	30.7	2.4
Male	882,816	100	57.3	2.3	38.3	2.1
Rural with Roads	2,980,553	100	71.4	1.0	26.0	1.7
Female	1,485,007	100	72.0	1.0	25.2	1.8
Male	1,495,546	100	70.8	1.0	26.7	1.5
Rural without Roads	376,891	100	70.5	0.7	27.4	1.4
Female	187,145	100	70.1	0.7	27.8	1.5
Male	189,746	100	70.9	0.7	27.1	1.3

Source: Table P6.1(2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Compared to rural areas, urban ones have significantly lower proportions of the labour force. The proportion usually employed was 61 percent in urban areas against 71 percent in rural ones. However, the number of unemployed was proportionately bigger in urban areas.

At provincial level, there was variation in the labour force size relative to the number of people 10 years old and above (Table 9.2). Vientiane Capital had the smallest proportion of usually employed population (60 percent), but also the largest proportion of unemployed (3 percent). The proportion of its population 10 years and over not in the labour force was highest at 36 percent. This was expected as a larger proportion of the capital city's young population was more likely to be still in school than youth from other provinces. Even among capital city inhabitants no longer attending school, there were fewer working due to limited job opportunities, especially for unskilled individuals. This was a result of it being less like other provinces where the agricultural sector was relatively bigger and more influential where employment, even as a less skilled unpaid workers, was easier to find.

In provinces where agriculture was the predominant industry, the proportion employed was expected to be high and this was the case in Saravane and Xayabury where the highest proportions of usually employed persons (at least 75 percent) were observed. The lowest proportions of unemployed were also noted in these two provinces.

Education is generally regarded as an investment to develop skills, knowledge and attitudes likely to increase productivity, especially in modern economic sectors. But at an individual level, the impact of education on engagement in economic production was not as straightforward as anticipated, as illustrated in Table 9.3.

Persons with no education were found to be quite active in the labour market, with as much as 78 percent usually employed. The proportion employed, however, declined as the number of years of schooling increased, until upper secondary education. At this level of education, the likelihood of being employed was lowest at 56 percent compared with all groups. Interestingly, some years of higher education boost, to a large extent, a person's employability. Nearly nine-in-10 people who reached higher education were reported to be usually employed.

Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years Old and over by Usual Activity and by Province

Province	Population 10 and over	Total	Usually Active Population		Not in the Labour Force	Not stated
			Employed	Unemployed		
Lao PDR	5,131,036	100	67.7	1.4	29.0	1.8
Vientiane Capital	692,062	100	59.5	2.5	35.8	2.2
Phongsaly	135,442	100	71.7	0.8	25.4	2.1
Luangnamtha	136,235	100	69.8	1.0	27.5	1.7
Oudomxay	236,255	100	66.6	1.2	30.6	1.6
Bokeo	138,534	100	69.6	1.6	27.0	1.8
Luangprabang	334,990	100	65.3	1.4	31.7	1.5
Huaphanh	221,638	100	62.6	1.0	35.0	1.4
Xayabury	310,223	100	74.6	0.6	23.0	1.7
Xienkhuang	187,494	100	63.9	1.5	33.0	1.5
Vientiane Province	333,850	100	65.7	1.8	30.9	1.6
Borikhamxay	213,700	100	68.1	1.6	28.5	1.8
Khammuane	311,449	100	70.3	1.3	26.0	2.4
Savanakhet	768,408	100	68.6	1.5	27.8	2.1
Saravane	303,519	100	75.0	0.6	22.6	1.8
Sekong	82,062	100	63.7	2.0	32.3	1.9
Champasack	555,415	100	72.4	1.0	24.9	1.7
Attapeu	107,058	100	69.1	1.3	27.9	1.7
Xaysomboun	62,702	100	65.3	1.7	31.9	1.0

Source: Table P6.3(2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

What these data seem to suggest is, in a largely agricultural economy like Laos and one with a big informal sector, people with the least skills and knowledge did not find it difficult to engage in productive work. In fact, education could actually dampen a person's participation in economic activities. People who have reached secondary levels found themselves at a disadvantaged position. Their qualifications either did not match requirements for farm or small businesses work or they faced strong competition with the most educated group of working age population for limited jobs in the non-agricultural sector. This predicament leads to their withdrawal from the labour market. A healthy proportion ended up outside the labour force, 37 and 39 percent among those with maximum schooling at lower and upper secondary levels, respectively.

The patterns of economic activity based on education were the same for males and females, except the

latter was less likely to be employed than males with the same level of educational attainment. The least likely to be usually employed were females whose highest educational attainment was completion or attendance in some years of upper secondary schooling. Less than half of such women (48 percent) were actually employed. In contrast, a greater proportion of more highly educated men were employed (88 percent). In general, while the unemployed constituted only a smaller proportion of the total population 10 years and over, higher educated women made up the greatest proportion with nearly 4 percent in the labour force, but unemployed.

Table 9.3 Distribution of the Population 10 Years Old and over by Usual Activity by Education and Sex

Education and Sex	Population 10 and over	Total	Usually Active Population		Not in the Labour Force	Not stated
			Employed	Unemployed		
Both Sexes						
No Education	689,091	100	78.2	1.5	19.1	1.2
Primary	2,112,619	100	69.7	0.9	28.1	1.3
Lower Secondary	1,172,754	100	59.9	1.2	36.9	1.9
Upper Secondary	621,234	100	55.5	2.2	39.2	3.1
Higher Education	398,958	100	86.6	3.2	9.1	1.1
Female						
No Education	463,357	100	75.5	1.5	22.0	1.0
Primary	1,081,220	100	69.5	0.9	28.5	1.2
Lower Secondary	542,913	100	57.1	1.2	39.8	1.9
Upper Secondary	258,714	100	48.3	2.2	46.1	3.4
Higher Education	151,430	100	84.3	3.8	10.7	1.1
Male						
No Education	225,734	100	83.7	1.7	13.2	1.4
Primary	1,031,399	100	70.0	1.0	27.6	1.4
Lower Secondary	629,841	100	62.4	1.3	34.5	1.9
Upper Secondary	362,520	100	60.6	2.2	34.2	3.0
Higher Education	247,528	100	88.0	2.9	8.0	1.1

Source: Table P6.4 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Unemployment

Unemployment is a condition reflective of an economy's health. High unemployment is not conducive to economic growth and implies a number of the working population is not engaged in productive work. It has negative consequences for society as a whole and for the unemployed, in particular, along with others who are economically dependent on them. To mitigate the impact of high unemployment, governments must monitor employment trends on a regular basis so appropriate measures are planned and implemented to counter the problem.

To determine the number of unemployed persons at any given time, defining who is unemployed is essential. International standards and practices consider an unemployed person as being of working age who has no job during a specified reference period, usually a week, but is available for work and

is actively looking for work. The 2015 PHC attempted to collect data on the employed and unemployed. However, it departed from the international definition of unemployed in a number of respects: (1) the census reference period for collecting employment data was 12 months, (2) a person was considered unemployed if it declared itself as such and (3) no question was asked whether the self-declared unemployed person was available for work and attempted to look for work.

Notwithstanding such caveats, this 2015 PHC report presents the number of unemployed persons and the implied unemployment rate in Lao PDR, calculated as the ratio of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labour force. The data are shown in Table 9.4. When interpreting the results, it is important to remember the deviation in the 2015 PHC from the international standard of collecting unemployment data with regards to international comparability.

Table 9.4 Persons in the Labour Force, Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate by Urban-Rural and Sex

Urban/Rural and Sex	Persons in the Labour Force*	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment Rate**
All Areas	3,547,852	73,270	2.1
Female	1,734,958	35,776	2.1
Male	1,812,894	37,494	2.1
Urban	1,122,583	41,430	3.7
Female	525,862	20,058	3.8
Male	596,721	21,372	3.6
Rural with Roads	2,157,005	29,274	1.4
Female	1,073,279	14,456	1.3
Male	1,083,726	14,818	1.4
Rural without Roads	268,264	2,566	1.0
Female	135,817	1,262	0.9
Male	132,447	1,304	1.0

* The total of all employed and unemployed persons.

** Calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the total persons in the labour force.

Source: Table P6.1(2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

The data presented in this report should preclude a meaningful comparison of the country's labour market performance vis-à-vis other countries.

The total number of unemployed or persons who reported not working or not having a job for most of the 12-month period prior to the 2015 PHC, was 73,720. This number translates into an unemployment rate of 2.1 percent. This figure was higher than observed during the 2005 PHC, which recorded an unemployment rate of 1.4 percent. The unemployment rate was highest in urban areas at 3.7 percent and more than twice that of rural areas, with 1.4 percent in rural areas with roads and 1.0 percent in rural areas without roads.

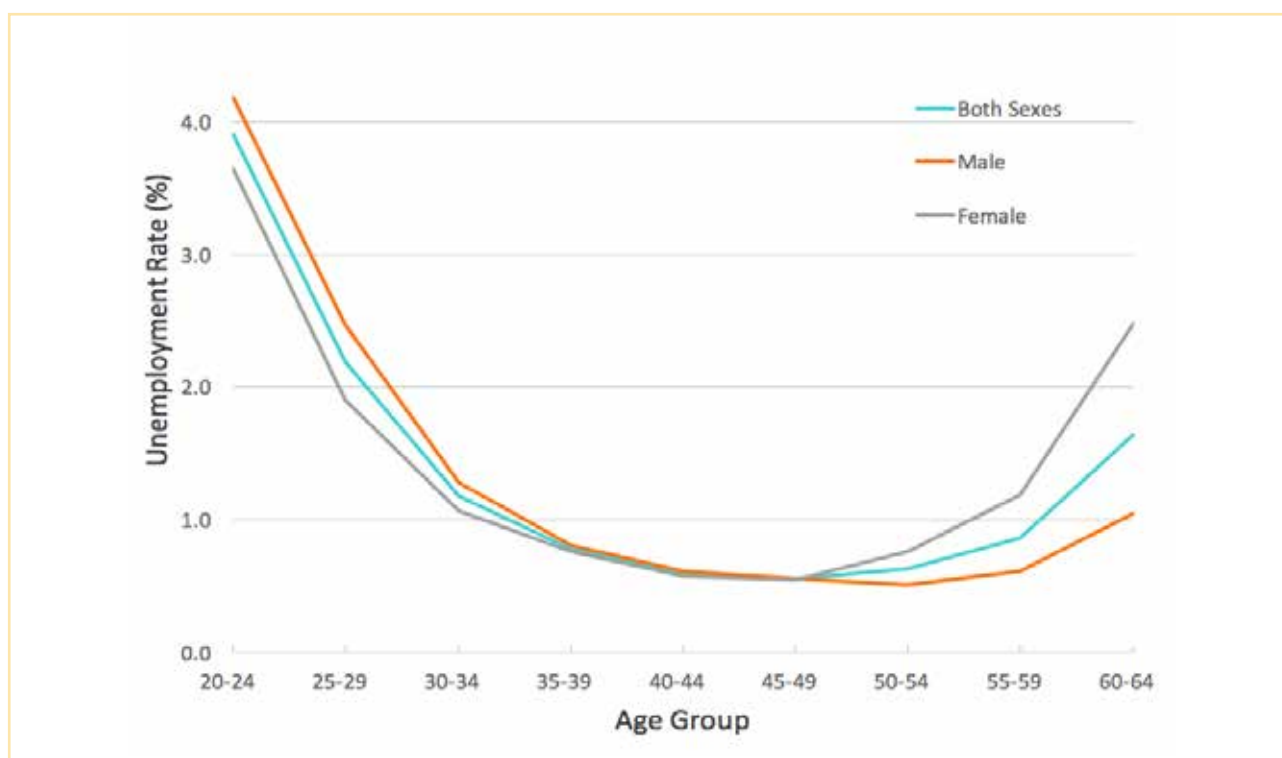
At national level, women were equally likely to be unemployed than men. The situation, however, was quite different if urbanity of the place of residence was considered. In urban areas, women (3.8 percent) were more likely to be employed than men (3.6 percent), while the opposite was true in rural

areas. There was a clear age pattern in likelihood of unemployed, clearly depicted in Figure 9.1. The relationship between age and unemployment was U-shaped, in that unemployment was high (4 percent) among the 20 to 24-year-old usually active population, then gradually dropped to its lowest levels (less than 1 percent) at aged 40-44 and 45-49 years, then increased again. It is interesting to note that females have lower rates of unemployment than males at younger ages. The pattern reversed, however, as people get older. Among those aged 60-64 years, the unemployment rate among males (1.1 percent) was less than half that of females (2.5 percent).

Status in Employment

Status in employment refers to the type of explicit or implicit employment contract with other persons or organisations an economically active person has for a job. It classifies that person as either 'employee',

Figure 9.1 Unemployment Rate among the Usually Active Population 20-65 Years of Age by Sex and Age Group



‘employer’, ‘own account worker’ or ‘unpaid family worker’.

An employee works in a job that pays wages or salaries, commissions and other allowances as remuneration for work done. For the 2015 PHC, three types of employee status were identified: ‘Government’, ‘State cooperative’ or ‘Private sector employee’.

An employer is a person who owns and runs a business alone or in partnership with one or others and who hires one or more persons on a continuous basis as employees. For example, an individual who owns and runs a restaurant and hires people and pays on a continuous basis some form of remuneration for services they render, is considered an employer. An own account worker, on the other hand, is one who operates an economic activity without a regular paid employee.

An unpaid family worker works on a farm or in a business owned and operated by another person who is related and lives in the same household. By

definition, a family worker does not receive any fixed compensation for work done.

Data in Table 9.5 refers to the status of the employed person during work done for the majority of the time during the one-year period preceding the 2015 PHC. It reveals that in Lao PDR, most employed persons were either unpaid family workers (43 percent) or own account workers (38 percent). Paid employees constituted less than one-fifth (19 percent) of the country’s work force, of which more than half work as Government employees or in State cooperatives. Less than 1 percent was reported to be an employer.

It is interesting to note that women in the labour force actually worked as unpaid family workers, with 61 percent in this category compared to only 26 percent of men. Furthermore, if it is assumed that own account workers wield considerable autonomy and control in the way people earn a living, then the data revealed that women were also at a disadvantaged position. Only one-in-four working women was reported to be an own account worker, while one-in-two men had a similar status.

There were also proportionately more male than female paid employees and the difference was more apparent when it came to Government sector employment. Nearly 15 percent of employed men work in the Government or State cooperatives against 7 percent of employed women.

With respect to urban-rural differences in employment status of those usually employed, Table 9.5 indicated that proportionately more employed people in rural areas worked as unpaid family workers, at least 50 percent in contrast to 23 percent of urban workers. This was expected as rural countryside economic activities were mostly focussed on subsistence farming, where family members helped with land cultivation, raising of livestock and other similar production activities.

A larger proportion of urban workers are employees, with 21 percent in Government, 3 percent in State

cooperatives and 16 percent in the private sector. In contrast, only 10 percent of workers in rural areas with roads and 5 percent in rural areas without roads were employees in same categories.

With regards to own-account employment, there were no significant differences between urban and rural areas. In all places, the proportions considered own-account workers represented a little over a third of the workforce.

Employment by Industry

It is often useful to classify industries the economically active population is engaged in. It provides useful information to development planners, State administrators, business organisations and others for understanding the state of the economy, its strengths, weaknesses and potential for growth.

Table 9.5 Usually Employed Persons 10 and above by Status in Employment by Sex and Urban-Rural

Urban/Rural, and Sex	Total Population 10 + who are Usually Employed	Status in Employment						
		Total	Government Employee	Employee in State Cooperatives	Private Sector Employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
All Areas	3,474,582	100	10.0	1.1	7.5	0.6	37.8	43.0
Female	1,699,182	100	6.5	0.7	5.9	0.4	25.9	60.7
Male	1,775,400	100	13.4	1.4	9.1	0.8	49.2	26.2
Urban	1,081,153	100	21.4	2.6	15.6	1.1	35.8	23.4
Female	505,804	100	15.4	1.9	12.5	0.8	34.2	35.1
Male	575,349	100	26.6	3.2	18.2	1.5	37.2	13.1
Rural with Roads	2,127,731	100	5.1	0.4	4.1	0.4	39.0	50.9
Female	1,058,823	100	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.3	23.5	69.9
Male	1,068,908	100	7.4	0.6	5.0	0.5	54.4	32.1
Rural without Roads	265,698	100	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.2	35.6	59.4
Female	134,555	100	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	13.3	83.5
Male	131,143	100	4.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	58.4	34.8

Source: Table P6.5 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

An industry refers to the kind of production or activity where an employed person works. In the 2015 PHC, this information was collected from all people who reported themselves as employed. Since the reference period for collecting employment information was the 12-months prior to the census, the question on industry focussed on the economic activity a person engaged in for the longest period during that reference time.

The data presented in Table 9.6 show the distribution of all persons usually employed during the reporting period by the type of industry worked in. It shows the predominance of agriculture which accounted for nearly three-quarters of total employed persons. Although they accounted for less than 10 percent

each of total employment, construction (8 percent), public administration and defense (6 percent), wholesale and retail trade, including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (5 percent) were the other sectors of significance. Manufacturing lagged behind, accounting for only 4 percent of industries engaged in by employed persons. Likewise, notable was the small proportion (2 percent) that education represented given the policy of compulsory education to middle school.

Table 9.7 shows data on the sex composition of employed people working in each type of industry. While the country's workforce was represented almost equally by men and women, there were some industries highly gender selective. The three most

Table 9.6 Usually Employed Persons by Type of Industry

Type of Industry	Number of Usually Employed Persons	Employment Share of Industry
Total	3,4734,582	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,500,796	72.0
Mining and quarrying	13,866	0.4
Manufacturing	123,060	3.5
Electricity gas and air-conditioning supply	9,290	0.3
Water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,110	0.1
Construction	103,102	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183,539	5.3
Transportation and storage	28,257	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	20,664	0.6
Information and communications	7,474	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	11,961	0.3
Real estate activities	348	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,184	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	14,967	0.4
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	220,460	6.3
Education	79,266	2.3
Human health and social work activities	17,368	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,722	0.2
Other service activities	39,844	1.1
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated hoods and services producing activities of households for own use	2,472	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	3,750	0.1
Not Stated	69,082	2.0

Source: Table 6.8 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

male-dominated industries were transportation and storage (91 percent), electricity, gas and air-conditioning supply (82 percent) and public administration and defense (78 percent).

Sectors traditionally female-dominated were those in accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail trade, human health and social work activities. The proportions of female workers in these sectors were 67, 65 and 60 percent, respectively.

Table 9.7 Usually Employed Persons by Type of Industry and by Sex

Type of Industry	Number of Usually Employed Persons	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Total	3,473,885	100.0	48.9	51.1
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,500,796	100.0	51.3	48.7
Mining and quarrying	13,866	100.0	41.9	58.1
Manufacturing	123,060	100.0	59.4	40.6
Electricity gas and air-conditioning supply	9,290	100.0	17.8	82.2
Water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,110	100.0	41.1	58.9
Construction	286,641	100.0	47.1	52.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183,539	100.0	65.1	34.9
Transportation and storage	28,257	100.0	9.1	90.9
Accommodation and food service activities	20,664	100.0	66.9	33.1
Information and communications	7,474	100.0	34.7	65.3
Financial and insurance activities	11,961	100.0	50.8	49.2
Real estate activities	348	100.0	46.8	53.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,184	100.0	54.9	45.1
Administrative and support service activities	14,967	100.0	35.9	64.1
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	220,460	100.0	22.0	78.0
Education	79,266	100.0	52.2	47.8
Human health and social work activities	17,368	100.0	60.1	39.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,722	100.0	55.3	44.7
Other service activities	39,844	100.0	42.1	57.9
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated households and services producing activities of households for own use	2,472	100.0	54.1	45.9
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	3,750	100.0	34.5	65.5
Not Stated	68,385	100.0	52.5	47.5

Chapter 10: Households and Household Characteristics

The household is a social unit consisting of one or more persons who live together under the same roof and make common arrangements in the provision of food and other living conditions for themselves. A household often, but not necessarily, consists of individuals related by blood or marriage. Such individuals may be members of a nuclear or extended family. Unrelated persons may also comprise a household as for example, a group of office workers who decide to stay together and share living expenses including food.

This chapter presents data pertaining to households⁷, collected during the 2015 PHC.

Household Size

Table 10.1 Population in Private Households, Number and Average Size of Private Households by Urban-Rural

The total number of households in Lao PDR had reached the one million mark as of the 2015 PHC, a 24 percent increase from the last PHC a decade ago. The population living in these households, however, increased by only 14 percent suggesting that the number of inhabitants per household had reduced, as revealed by Table 10.1. In 2005, Lao households had 5.8 members on average, but in 2015 this number had dropped to 5.3.

In 2015, there were more households and population living in urban and rural areas with roads than in 2005. The opposite was true for areas classified as rural without roads, with the total number of households less than half its number in 2005. These changes are attributable to the reclassification of areas into urban and rural. For example, many areas that used to be classified as rural without roads may now come under the category of either urban or rural with roads as a result of country-side development.

Table 10.1 Population in Private Households, Number and Average Size of Private Households by Urban-Rural

	Population in Private Households			Number of Private Households			Average Size of Household	
	2015	2005	% Increase	2015	2005	% Increase	2015	2005
Lao PDR	6,277,592	5,499,247	14.2	1,183,386	952,386	24.3	5.3	5.8
Urban	2,003,046	1,436,361	39.5	408,610	265,206	54.1	4.9	5.4
Rural with roads	3,767,323	2,862,167	31.6	687,492	490,272	40.2	5.5	5.8
Rural without roads	507,223	1,194,222	-57.5	87,284	195,413	-55.3	5.8	6.1

Source: Table 3.1 (2005 PHC Report) and Table P8.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

7. Households here only refer to private or regular households. Collective or institutional households are excluded.

This explains why the number of households found in rural areas without roads was significantly smaller in 2015 than 2005. Regardless of area classification, reductions in average household sizes were observed nationwide. The reduction was more apparent in urban areas where the average number of members per household decreased by 0.5 persons between 2005 and 2015.

Table 10.2 presents data on the total number of households and mean household size by province. The largest households, averaging six members per household, were generally found in Savannakhet and Sekong. One-in-four households in these two provinces had eight or more members. Households were smaller in Vientiane Capital, with an average size of 4.6 members and Xayabury (4.8).

There were few households with one or two members, just 10 percent out of total households

in all provinces except Vientiane Capital, where 15 percent of households were of this size. Households with only one member constituted 2 percent of all households in Lao PDR. Such households were inhabited by single persons who lived alone or did not have others to make common food arrangements with. They include monks living in temples by themselves. In Vientiane Capital, there were relatively more of these one-member households, 6 percent of the total. In the other provinces, they represented no more than 3 percent of all households in a province.

Characteristics of Household Heads

During the 2015 PHC, respondents were asked to identify the head of their households. The household head is usually the main provider of the household and who makes major decisions on matters that

Table 10.2 Total Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Size of Household and by Province

Province and Urban/Rural	Total Number of Households	Household Size								Mean Household Size
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Lao PDR	1,183,386	2.3	6.2	13.1	20.5	18.4	13.9	9.6	16.0	5.3
Vientiane Capital	166,333	5.6	9.1	15.7	24.2	17.5	10.8	6.8	10.2	4.6
Phongsaly	34,068	2.6	8.5	14.3	20.8	18.1	14.0	8.9	12.9	5.0
Luangnamtha	33,242	2.1	6.7	14.8	22.3	18.5	14.2	9.2	12.3	5.1
Oudomxay	55,383	1.5	5.2	13.2	21.3	18.5	14.6	9.8	15.8	5.3
Bokeo	33,288	2.2	7.9	15.4	20.7	17.4	13.0	8.6	14.7	5.2
Luangprabang	81,212	1.8	6.4	14.2	21.5	19.1	14.2	9.4	13.5	5.1
Huaphanh	49,665	1.0	4.2	10.2	18.1	19.3	15.6	11.7	19.9	5.7
Xayabury	76,034	1.2	5.9	18.6	25.4	18.7	13.3	7.7	9.4	4.8
Xienkhuang	43,626	1.0	4.7	12.3	20.4	18.9	15.2	10.9	16.6	5.5
Vientiane Province	80,750	1.9	6.7	14.6	23.4	19.4	13.5	8.4	12.1	5.0
Borikhamxay	49,572	1.4	5.5	12.1	21.5	20.0	14.7	9.5	15.3	5.3
Khammuane	74,938	2.6	6.8	13.2	20.4	19.5	14.4	9.6	13.4	5.1
Savanakhet	157,767	1.7	4.6	9.5	15.9	17.2	14.7	11.6	24.8	6.0
Saravane	66,740	1.7	5.2	10.3	16.4	17.3	14.9	11.5	22.6	5.8
Sekong	18,253	2.0	5.6	9.9	14.3	16.4	14.9	11.7	25.1	6.0
Champasack	121,865	1.8	5.1	11.1	18.7	18.8	15.0	10.7	18.8	5.6
Attapeu	26,742	2.2	7.5	14.4	20.4	18.3	13.9	10.0	13.4	5.1
Xaysomboun	13,908	1.2	5.2	10.6	17.6	18.3	15.1	11.5	20.3	5.7

Source: Table P8.1 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

affect the household and its members. By default, the household head of a one-member household was the inhabitant. For all other households, it was the person named by respondents as their head.

In a patriarchal society like Lao PDR, the head of a household was usually a male member and this was borne out by 2015 PHC data that showed an overwhelming majority (87 percent) of all households were headed by a male (Table 10.3). There was a greater chance that a woman headed a household if she lived in an urban area, where 18 percent of households were headed by females, compared to 11 percent in rural areas with roads and 7 percent in rural areas without roads.

The bigger the size of a household, the less likely a female became its head. As Table 10.3 shows, female-headed households with four or more members only amounted to 10 percent, 17 percent in households with three members and 31 percent with two members. Females were also more likely to live by themselves (54 percent), than men.

With regards to marital status, it was clear that in households where the woman lived with her spouse or partner, the male partner was overwhelmingly the designated head of household. This is illustrated for categories 'married' and 'stay together' as marital status. In households where a woman co-habits with her husband, she was considered the

Table 10.3 Distribution of Number of Households by Sex of the Head of Household by Urban-Rural, Household Size and Marital Status

	Number of Households	Sex of the Household Head		
		Total	Female	Male
Total	1,183,386	100	13.2	86.8
Urban-Rural				
Urban	408,610	100	17.8	82.2
Rural with roads	687,492	100	11.2	88.8
Rural without roads	87,284	100	7.4	92.6
Household Size				
1	27,218	100	54.1	45.9
2	73,386	100	31.5	68.5
3	154,696	100	17.2	82.8
4	242,281	100	10.3	89.7
5	217,354	100	10.0	90
6	164,877	100	9.7	90.3
7	113,831	100	9.7	90.3
8+	189,743	100	10.0	90.6
Marital Status				
Never married	30,171	100	49.2	50.8
Married	1,024,585	100	4.5	95.5
Divorced/separated	34,567	100	75.0	25.0
Widowed	87,830	100	78.3	21.7
Stay together/In union	6,233	100	12.5	87.5

Source: Table P8.2 and P8.3 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

head in 5 percent of cases and 13 percent if she lived in a consensual union with her partner. Never-married men and women were equally likely to head the household their household, but a widowed, separated or divorced woman was much more likely to be a household head.

Possession of Consumer Items or Assets

Possession of certain types of consumer goods is an indication of household wealth. The 2015 PHC asked households whether any household member owned a specified item in working condition. Data from this type of information was used to classify households according to their socio-economic status to support future poverty studies and similar research.

In a country with agricultural as the predominant industry, ownership of agricultural land is especially important. As such, a relatively high proportion of households in Lao PDR were reported to be owners of agricultural land. Nationwide, three-in-four households owned such property, significantly higher in rural than urban households. However, there was

a sizable proportion of agricultural land owners who lived in urban areas (54 percent). Ownership of a tractor was less prevalent with only 35 percent of households nationwide owning one.

For transportation purposes, most households seemed to rely more on a motorbike than a car or van. Eighty percent of all households nationwide owned a motorcycle and in urban areas, the proportion was as high as 91 percent. However, car or van ownership was much lower at 16 percent.

In terms of communication, the population appeared well connected. The proportion of households that owned a cell phone was high at 86 percent, especially in urban areas (95 percent) and rural areas with roads (83 percent). Only two-thirds of households in rural areas without roads had a cell phone and this could be due to the absence of cell sites in the remotest parts of the country. Ownership of televisions and radios, the other common media to connect people, was not prevalent in rural areas not accessible by roads. Only 42 percent of such households reported to own a television and 18 percent a radio.

Table 10.4 Proportion of Households that Own or Have the Specified Consumer Items or Asset by Urban-Rural

Consumer Item/Asset	Total		Proportion of Households Owning		
	Number of Households	Percent	Urban	Rural with Roads	Rural without Roads
Tractor	410,327	34.7	18.6	44.7	30.7
Car/van	191,863	16.2	29.8	9.8	3.3
Motorbike	947,559	80.1	90.6	76.8	56.9
Bicycle	385,580	32.6	40.3	30.5	13.2
Boat	90,096	7.6	4.7	8.5	14.5
Radio	272,797	23.1	22.4	24.1	17.9
Television	914,765	77.3	91.5	73.4	41.8
Fixed phone	457,019	38.6	38.4	38.2	43.1
Cell phone	1,020,386	86.2	94.7	83.4	68.7
Computer	123,742	10.5	24.5	3.3	1.0
Washing machine	233,214	19.7	41.9	8.9	1.0
Air conditioner	89,817	7.6	19.4	1.5	0.2
Electric fan	796,164	67.3	88.4	60.2	23.6
Refrigerator/freezer	699,305	59.1	82.9	50.4	16.2
Agriculture land	892,013	75.4	54.2	86.7	85.2

Source: Table P8.15 (2015 PHC Appendix 1)

Chapter 11: Housing

Tenure of Ownership

Nearly all (96 percent) of households owned the dwelling unit they occupied. About 2 percent were rented, while another 2 percent occupied their units rent-free or did not report any occupancy status.

Vientiane Capital had the highest percentage (10 percent) of households rented. In general, property was more expensive in the capital and renting was an affordable option for many residents, especially those who had moved to the city. In all other provinces, those who rented their dwelling units

Table 11.1 Percent Distribution of Households According to Tenure Status of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Province, by Urban-Rural

Province and Urban/ Rural	Number of Households	Percent			
		Total	Owned	Rented	Other*
Total	1,183,386	100.0	95.9	2.2	2.0
Urban	408,610	100.0	91.1	5.9	3.0
Rural with Roads	687,492	100.0	98.4	0.3	1.2
Rural without Roads	87,284	100.0	98.4	0.1	1.4
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100.0	85.6	10.5	3.9
Phongsaly	34,068	100.0	96.8	1.2	2.0
Luangnamtha	33,242	100.0	97.3	0.9	1.8
Oudomxay	55,383	100.0	97.6	0.9	1.5
Bokeo	33,288	100.0	95.7	1.7	2.5
Luangprabang	81,212	100.0	97.5	1.1	1.4
Huaphanh	49,665	100.0	98.2	0.6	1.2
Xayabury	76,034	100.0	98.6	0.4	0.9
Xienkhuang	43,626	100.0	98.1	1.0	0.7
Vientiane Province	80,750	100.0	97.9	0.7	1.3
Borikhamxay	49,572	100.0	98.2	0.6	1.2
Khammuane	74,938	100.0	97.8	0.6	1.7
Savanakhet	157,767	100.0	97.4	1.2	1.4
Saravane	66,740	100.0	97.5	0.7	1.8
Sekong	18,253	100.0	93.7	1.1	5.2
Champasack	121,865	100.0	98.1	0.5	1.4
Attapeu	26,742	100.0	96.2	2.0	1.8
Xaysomboun	13,908	100.0	97.1	1.0	1.9

*Includes rent-free or employer-provided housing and non-reported cases.

Source: Table P8.4 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

constituted 2 percent or less of the total number of households.

Type of Materials used for Roof, Walls and Floor

Table 11.2 presents data on types of materials used for the roof, walls and floor of dwelling units. Generally speaking, the stronger the materials used for building a house, the more sturdy the house was and safer for its residents.

As one might expect, houses in Vientiane Capital were the most robust in all of Lao PDR. Ninety percent of houses in the capital city had roofs made of tiles or concrete or zinc, 86 percent had brick or concrete walls although some 10 percent still used wood and 90 percent had tile or cement flooring. Use of light materials for roofs, walls or flooring is uncommon in Vientiane Capital.

Wood was the most common material used for walls and flooring in many provinces outside Vientiane Capital. For example, as many as 75 percent of households in Xiengkhuang lived in houses that used wood for walls as did households in Champasack (68 percent) and Huaphanh (67 percent). The use of wood for flooring was most common in Saravane and Sekong where nearly three-quarters of houses had wooden flooring.

Although bamboo was less common than wood for flooring and walls, the largest users of this material were found Oudomxay and Bokeo, where one-in-three households used it for walls and one-in-six for flooring.

Nine-in-10 households in Lao PDR lived in houses or buildings wherein roofs were made of strong materials, such as tiles or concrete (43 percent) or zinc (50 percent). Only 7 percent lived in houses with roofs made of bamboo, grass or other light materials. Households with light roofing materials were most common in rural areas without roads (18 percent). With respect to provinces, light roofing materials was more commonly used in Bokeo and Oudomxay.

Floor Area of Dwelling Unit

Floor area is an aspect of dwelling units that indicates the potential for household overcrowding, which can result in the spread of infectious diseases or viruses when one or more household members are infected.

Slightly more than half of all households (58 percent) in Lao PDR lived in moderately-sized houses of 26-75 square metres. About 10 percent occupied dwelling units of 25 square metres or less, while large ones of more than 150 square metres represented 7 percent of all households.

As one might expect, urban houses were generally bigger than rural ones. Thirteen percent of urban households occupied at least 150 square metres, in contrast to 4 percent of rural ones. About two-in-three rural households have floor areas of 25 and 75 square metres.

Number of Rooms

Apart from livable space or the floor area of a dwelling unit, a dwelling's number of rooms was also an indicator of adequacy of living facilities. In addition to addressing health-related concerns, adequate number of rooms in occupied dwelling units afforded privacy and comfort to inhabitants. It is ideal for households to have at least two rooms in their dwelling units – one of which should be used for sleeping purposes only.

At national level, only 10 percent of households lived in one-room dwelling units. However, in rural areas without roads, it was as high as 16 percent. Three is the modal number of rooms with 30 percent of all households living in three-room units. At provincial level, Sekong stands out as the province with the highest proportion of dwelling units that only have one or two rooms.

More than 20 percent of households in Vientiane Capital and Province, Xayabury and Xienkhuang lived in houses with five or more rooms, while in Attapeu, Oudomxay, Saravane, Savanahket, Sekong and Xaysomboun less than 10 percent had similar types of houses.

Table 11.2 Percentage Distribution of Households According to the Type of Materials Used for Roof, Walls, and Floor of Dwelling Units by Province and by Urban-Rural

Province and Urban/Rural	Total Households	Roof			Walls			Floor					
		Tile/sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Others*	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Others*	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Others*
Total	1,183,386	42.3	50.2	7.6	41.2	43.3	14.2	1.3	24.8	23.6	40.4	4.5	6.8
Vientiane Capital	165,433	68.9	29.7	1.4	86.3	10.2	2.6	0.9	56.9	33.3	8.0	0.4	1.4
Phongsaly	33,825	24.0	68.0	8.0	16.2	59.3	21.2	3.3	7.5	18.9	35.1	5.0	33.5
Luangnamtha	33,079	43.4	45.5	11.1	25.3	48.2	25.5	1.0	16.6	17.4	45.5	13.6	7.0
Oudomxay	55,199	37.1	43.3	19.6	23.6	40.7	34.4	1.2	14.1	18.7	39.8	16.0	11.5
Bokeo	33,173	55.8	24.2	20.0	42.3	25.3	30.9	1.6	25.2	23.5	25.3	17.3	8.7
Luangprabang	80,903	45.1	44.2	10.7	47.4	26.7	24.5	1.4	19.8	35.6	19.6	13.4	11.7
Huaphanh	49,517	63.5	19.8	16.7	23.5	67.4	8.2	0.9	11.7	25.4	37.6	4.2	21.1
Xayabury	75,749	38.6	52.1	9.3	64.5	23.9	10.9	0.8	33.1	36.9	19.5	5.3	5.2
Xienkhuang	43,499	62.2	26.9	10.9	21.1	74.8	3.3	0.8	15.9	31.2	32.1	0.9	19.8
Vientiane Province	80,441	62.1	31.9	5.9	66.1	20.8	12.4	0.7	29.9	42.5	19.5	1.6	6.5
Borikhamxay	49,387	57.3	35.1	7.5	51.4	33.7	13.1	1.8	35.6	22.8	31.2	1.0	9.4
Khammuane	74,548	31.1	62.6	6.3	30.5	53.9	14.0	1.5	22.0	13.0	62.1	1.6	1.3
Savanakhet	156,778	28.5	66.6	4.9	24.9	59.7	14.1	1.3	18.0	12.5	65.3	2.7	1.5
Saravane	66,247	11.9	81.3	6.9	13.6	62.6	21.9	2.0	9.0	10.2	73.3	4.9	2.6
Sekong	18,150	15.1	73.1	11.8	11.9	62.4	23.4	2.3	8.6	8.0	73.9	6.7	2.9
Champasack	121,161	24.9	72.2	2.8	23.7	68.0	7.4	0.9	16.4	11.7	69.3	0.9	1.8
Attapeu	26,616	17.7	77.4	4.9	34.0	48.5	14.5	2.9	17.7	25.3	50.0	2.4	4.6
Xaysomboun	13,850	47.6	37.9	14.5	31.6	37.4	29.1	1.9	9.5	42.7	19.9	2.2	25.8
Urban	406,334	58.3	39.0	2.7	69.1	23.5	6.3	1.2	46.8	29.5	19.1	1.4	3.2
Rural with roads	684,326	34.6	56.3	9.1	28.7	52.4	17.6	1.4	14.3	21.6	50.7	5.3	8.0
Rural without roads	86,895	27.8	54.1	18.1	9.7	64.1	24.7	1.5	3.6	11.9	58.4	12.1	14.1

*Includes non-reported cases.

Source: Table P8.5, Table P8.6 and Table P8.7 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Table 11.3 Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Area of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Total	Floor Area (square metres)			
			Less than 26	26-75	76-150	151+
Total	1,183,386	100	10.4	57.5	25.2	6.9
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100	7.0	45.5	33.0	14.5
Phongsaly	34,068	100	19.9	59.1	17.9	3.2
Luangnamtha	33,242	100	16.7	59.1	19.9	4.2
Oudomxay	55,383	100	24.2	63.2	10.2	2.3
Bokeo	33,288	100	17.2	54.1	23.0	5.7
Luangprabang	81,212	100	16.3	58.0	20.2	5.5
Huaphanh	49,665	100	10.3	73.1	14.4	2.2
Xayabury	76,034	100	8.5	49.5	32.3	9.7
Xienkhuang	43,626	100	7.6	63.1	25.1	4.2
Vientiane Province	80,750	100	6.4	52.7	32.1	8.9
Borikhamxay	49,572	100	6.6	55.8	28.1	9.6
Khammuane	74,938	100	6.4	61.0	25.5	7.0
Savanakhet	157,767	100	7.3	64.6	23.5	4.7
Saravane	66,740	100	12.1	61.5	22.1	4.4
Sekong	18,253	100	20.7	65.7	11.4	2.1
Champasack	121,865	100	7.1	54.3	31.7	6.9
Attapeu	26,742	100	19.3	62.1	14.6	4.1
Xaysomboun	13,908	100	10.2	67.3	19.4	3.1
Urban	408,610	100	7.4	47.4	32.2	13.0
Rural with roads	687,492	100	11.4	62.4	22.2	4.0
Rural without roads	87,284	100	16.9	65.3	16.0	1.8

Source: Table P8.9 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Table 11.4 Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Occupied Dwelling Unit by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Total	Number of Rooms				
			1	2	3	4	5+
Total	1,183,386	100	9.71	27.56	30.25	17.29	15.20
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100	4.24	18.85	25.84	22.85	28.22
Phongsaly	34,068	100	10.50	28.74	31.85	17.81	11.11
Luangnamtha	33,242	100	17.76	30.04	26.80	14.33	11.07
Oudomxay	55,383	100	19.26	33.65	27.18	12.28	7.63
Bokeo	33,288	100	14.38	22.59	26.90	18.46	17.67
Luangprabang	81,212	100	15.14	27.81	29.07	15.89	12.08
Huaphanh	49,665	100	12.84	27.81	30.24	17.23	11.88
Xayabury	76,034	100	4.45	23.69	29.28	21.62	20.95
Xienkhuang	43,626	100	5.03	15.15	28.04	26.45	25.34
Vientiane Province	80,750	100	2.64	21.93	31.28	22.80	21.35
Borikhamxay	49,572	100	5.19	26.19	31.55	20.67	16.40
Khammuane	74,938	100	3.09	29.71	37.70	16.23	13.27
Savanakhet	157,767	100	15.80	34.73	33.57	9.74	6.16
Saravane	66,740	100	13.03	38.42	29.82	11.27	7.46
Sekong	18,253	100	31.42	33.55	19.39	9.41	6.22
Champasack	121,865	100	5.32	26.62	34.66	18.45	14.95
Attapeu	26,742	100	14.73	45.84	22.32	10.44	6.67
Xaysomboun	13,908	100	13.72	27.00	30.96	18.39	9.93
Urban	408,610	100	5.93	20.60	27.99	21.13	24.35
Rural with roads	687,492	100	11.12	31.07	31.77	15.45	10.60
Rural without roads	87,284	100	16.28	32.46	28.81	13.85	8.59

Source: Table P8.10 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Source of Electricity

Access to electricity was found to be quite widespread, with 84 percent of all households reporting access to electric power through a public grid system. Those not connected to the grid used either generators (3 percent) or batteries (3 percent). Still, 9 percent did not have these alternative power sources and may use kerosene, gas or candles to light their houses.

Ninety-seven percent of urban households were connected with electricity, 82 percent in rural areas with roads and 37 percent in rural without roads.

Households living in Vientiane Capital and Province were the most likely to have access to electricity (98

and 97 percent, respectively). Beyond these areas, other provinces with high proportions of households connected with electric power were Borikhamxay and Champasack. Phongsaly, in contrast, has just a little over half of its households with access to electricity. Huaphanh is slightly better off in this regard having 60 percent of the households in that situation. What is striking, however, is that in Huaphanh a large proportion of households addressed their lack of access to electricity by using a generator. Around 20 percent of households in that province reported they owned a generator, much higher than other provinces.

Table 11.5 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Electricity by Province and by Urban-Rural

Province and Urban/Rural	Number of Households	Total	With Electricity		Without Electricity			Not Stated
			Own meter	Shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	Others	
Total	1,183,386	100	76.9	7.1	2.6	3.1	8.9	1.4
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100	92.6	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.4
Phongsaly	34,068	100	43.6	9.7	7.3	13.4	24.1	1.9
Luangnamtha	33,242	100	72.9	6.2	7.4	3.5	8.8	1.2
Oudomxay	55,383	100	61.2	10.4	1.7	5.1	20.5	1.1
Bokeo	33,288	100	80.2	9.0	1.6	3.2	4.9	1.2
Luangprabang	81,212	100	61.5	9.0	3.7	2.5	22.1	1.1
Huaphanh	49,665	100	53.9	6.8	19.8	1.9	16.3	1.2
Xayabury	76,034	100	82.0	7.9	0.9	0.9	7.1	1.1
Xienkhuang	43,626	100	75.6	10.1	1.9	1.2	10.2	1.0
Vientiane Province	80,750	100	91.7	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.0
Borikhamxay	49,572	100	89.0	4.0	0.5	0.4	4.8	1.3
Khammuane	74,938	100	77.7	11.3	0.8	3.1	5.7	1.4
Savanakhet	157,767	100	73.6	5.2	2.3	7.3	10.0	1.6
Saravane	66,740	100	69.4	6.1	2.4	7.8	12.1	2.1
Sekong	18,253	100	61.6	9.8	7.4	3.8	16.0	1.4
Champasack	121,865	100	87.0	5.4	0.9	0.6	4.6	1.6
Attapeu	26,742	100	69.3	8.6	1.6	4.4	14.8	1.5
Xaysomboun	13,908	100	67.5	12.8	1.8	3.2	13.7	0.9
Urban	408,610	100	91.1	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.4
Rural with roads	687,492	100	74.0	8.2	2.5	3.4	10.6	1.3
Rural without roads	87,284	100	33.0	4.3	13.2	14.0	33.9	1.6

Source: Table P8.8 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Source of Drinking Water

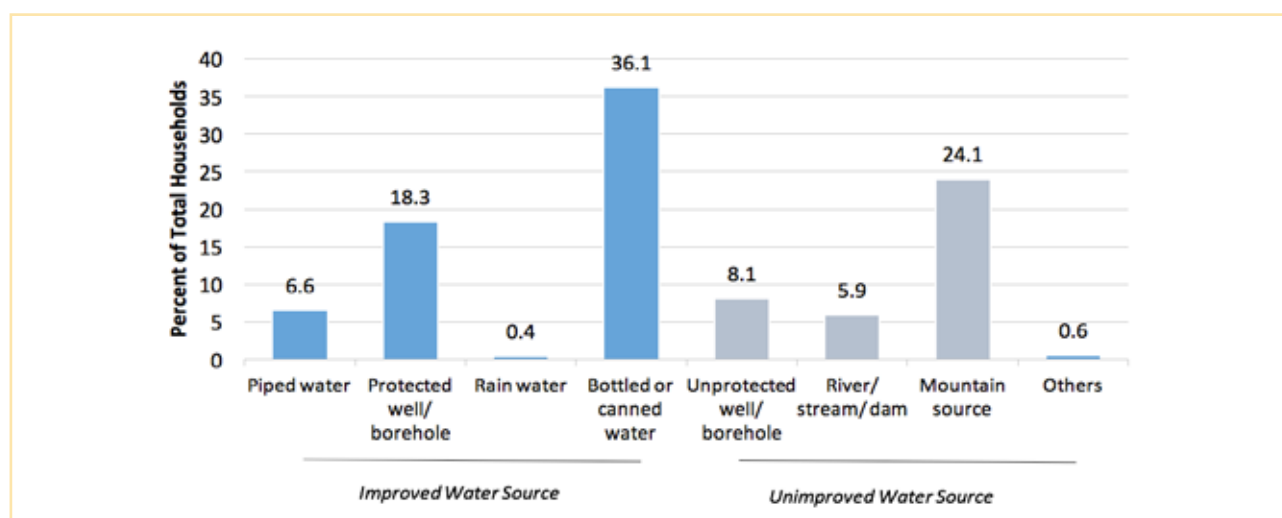
Water is a basic necessity for humans to live and for a good and healthy life, people must have clean and safe drinking water. It is the responsibility and the goal of governments to ensure their populations have access to such safe drinking water. Unfortunately, not everybody has access to safe drinking water either because of their location to the source or due to poor infrastructure in places they live.

Goal 6 of the SDG is to ensure access to water and sanitation for all. To monitor progress with respect to this goal, countries must collect data on access to improved water sources on a regular basis. The 2015

PHC, thus, included a question on drinking water source(s) and distance(s) people must travel to get to such source(s) if not located in their premises. The data shown in Figure 11.1 refers to the proportion of all households in Lao PDR according to the main source of drinking water.

At national level, around 61 percent of households used drinking water from an improved source. Only 7 percent had access to piped water, which suggested infrastructure for distribution of water through a community water system was still undesirably limited. As a consequence, a large proportion of households (36 percent) bought and consumed bottled water available commercially. Nearly a fifth

Figure 11.1 Proportion of Households According to their Source of Drinking Water



Source: Table P8.12 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Table 11.6 Proportion of Households by Distance in Metres to their Main Source of Drinking Water

Water Source	Total	On premises	Less than 200 metres	200 to 499 metres	500 to 999 metres	1,000 metres or more
Piped water	100	94.0	2.4	0.8	0.7	2.1
Well/borehole, protected	100	74.0	18.1	4.3	1.5	2.1
Well/borehole, unprotected	100	47.8	22.2	15.8	6.7	7.5
River/stream/dam	100	-	58.5	26.8	9.4	5.3
Mountain source	100	59.6	29.0	5.4	2.3	3.7
Rain water	100	97.0	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Botled or canned water	100	91.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	5.0
Tank	100	71.7	6.4	3.6	3.1	15.2

Source: Table P8.11 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

of households got water from protected wells, while an insignificant proportion collected rain water.

More than a third of households still took water to drink from unprotected sources. Given the mountainous terrain where many communities were located, a large proportion (24 percent) of households collected and drank water that flowed through mountain ranges. Other unsafe water sources for households included unprotected wells (8 percent) and rivers or streams (6 percent).

Not all households who reported access to specific sources of water were able to get their water without traveling a certain distance. As shown in

Table 11.6, 94 percent of households whose main source was piped water had water available within their premises and another 2 percent had it within 200 metres of their residence. However, nearly 2 percent of such households travelled 200 to 1,000 metres and another 2 percent journeyed even farther to get water.

Drinking water sources varied depending on where households resided, as shown in Table 11.7. Ninety percent of urban households had access to improved sources of water, while only 13 percent who lived in rural areas without roads did so. In rural areas with roads, 51 percent of households were able to get drinking water from improved sources. Some

64 percent of urban households used bottled water for drinking and only 16 percent drank piped water. Outside of urban areas, the most common source of drinking water was mountains, 31 percent living in rural areas with roads and 60 percent in rural areas without roads. Protected wells or boreholes were usually available in the household's premises or within 200 metres (92 percent), with unprotected ones situated further away with 30 percent of households needing to travel more than 200 metres to reach them.

Province-wise, there was also considerable variation in drinking water sources. Improved water sources were accessible to a majority of households in Vientiane Capital (97 percent), Champasack province (73 percent) and Vientiane Province (78 percent). Households that encountered difficulties in accessing improved sources resided in Huaphanh and Phongsaly (14 percent) and Xaysomboun (21 percent). In these provinces, most households relied on mountain sources for drinking water.

Table 11.7 Proportion of Households According to Source of Drinking Water

Province and Urban/Rural	Number of House-holds	Improved Sources					Unimproved Sources				
		All Im-proved sources	Piped water	Protect-edwell/ bore-hole	Rain water	Bottled or canned water	All Un-im-proved Sources	Un-pro-protect-ed well	River/stream/dam	Moun-tain source	Oth-ers
Total	1,183,386	61.4	6.6	18.3	0.4	36.1	38.6	8.1	5.9	24.1	0.6
Vientiane Capital	166,333	97.3	13.5	8.1	0.1	75.6	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.6
Phongsaly	34,068	14.4	11.7	2.3	0.0	0.4	85.6	1.9	14.9	67.1	1.7
Luangnamtha	33,242	39.1	12.1	4.9	0.0	22.1	60.9	1.4	3.7	55.6	0.2
Oudomxay	55,383	27.7	7.3	1.6	0.0	18.7	72.3	3.1	9.2	59.9	0.1
Bokeo	33,288	47.1	8.7	7.7	0.0	30.7	52.9	4.4	3.0	45.2	0.2
Luangprabang	81,212	37.2	4.3	1.5	0.0	31.3	62.8	0.9	6.3	55.2	0.4
Huaphanh	49,665	14.3	5.3	2.0	0.0	6.9	85.7	1.0	4.7	80.1	0.1
Xayabury	76,034	65.1	7.3	17.7	2.2	37.8	34.9	5.6	4.6	24.2	0.5
Xienkuang	43,626	42.4	3.1	11.4	0.0	27.9	57.6	5.0	3.3	49.0	0.3
Vientiane Province	80,750	78.1	3.4	15.2	0.4	59.2	21.9	6.1	2.3	13.2	0.2
Borikhamxay	49,572	66.8	4.8	20.1	0.0	41.9	33.2	7.9	1.7	23.3	0.3
Khammuane	74,938	66.6	2.9	37.8	0.1	25.9	33.4	19.2	7.0	6.3	0.9
Savanakhet	157,767	68.1	3.1	24.5	0.9	39.6	31.9	19.4	4.5	7.4	0.6
Saravane	66,740	59.3	5.6	41.4	1.6	10.7	40.7	15.4	11.4	13.3	0.6
Sekong	18,253	52.2	19.6	19.1	0.0	13.5	47.8	7.2	9.7	30.6	0.4
Champasack	121,865	72.8	4.7	37.9	0.1	30.0	27.2	9.4	13.1	3.7	1.1
Attapeu	26,742	62.7	4.7	34.4	0.3	23.3	37.3	13.0	11.6	12.3	0.5
Xaysomboun	13,908	21.1	4.7	7.9	0.0	8.5	78.9	5.1	3.2	69.9	0.6
Urban	408,610	89.9	15.8	9.9	0.2	64.0	10.1	2.9	1.7	5.0	0.5
Rural with roads	687,492	50.7	1.9	24.2	0.6	24.0	49.3	11.1	6.7	30.9	0.6
Rural without roads	87,284	12.7	0.3	11.1	0.4	0.9	87.3	8.3	19.0	59.5	0.5

Source: Table P8.12 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Type of Toilet

Disposal of human waste is also another aspect of life that must follow hygienic and sanitary practices. Improper disposal can lead to a rise in diarrheal and other types of infectious diseases, which sometimes prove fatal. As a result, increased access to sanitation facilities is also one of the targets under the SDGs.

During the 2015 PHC, households were asked to describe and report the type of toilet facility that household members use. A type of toilet may be an improved sanitation facility (such as flush or pour flush toilet, a ventilated pit latrine or composting toilet) or unimproved facility (such as an uncovered pit latrine, bucket, hang toilet or hang latrine, and absence of any facility). The proportion of households with improved or unimproved sanitation facilities is shown in Table 11.8.

At national level, the proportion of households that have access to an improved sanitation facility was remarkably high. Three-in-four Lao PDR households used a toilet facility considered sanitary. Among urban households, this proportion was as high as 94 percent. Even in rural areas, access to improved sanitation facility was relatively high – 65 percent in rural areas with roads and 41 percent in rural areas without roads.

As expected, the proportion was highest in Vientiane Capital where nearly all households had access to an improved sanitation facility. In Borikhamxay, Vientiane Province and Xayabury the proportions were above the 90 percent mark. Provinces where less than half of households used sanitary toilets were Saravane (37 percent) and Phongsaly (44 percent).

Fuel for Cooking

Wood is the predominant type of fuel used by households (67 percent) in Lao PDR. In rural areas without roads, the proportion was much higher at 88 percent. Charcoal, also a wood product, was used by nearly a quarter of households and much more in urban areas (36 percent) than rural ones. Electricity, on the other hand, was an unpopular source of energy for cooking. Not surprisingly, users of electricity mostly came from urban areas, in particular from Vientiane Capital (17 percent). In nearly all other provinces, electricity was hardly used.

In many provinces, at least 90 percent of households used wood. Among these Huaphanh, Luangnamtha, Oudomxay, Phongsaly, Xaysomboun and Xienkhuang were all located in forested mountainous areas. In Vientiane Capital, wood for use in cooking was not readily available and only a quarter of households used it. However, in lieu of wood Vientiane Capital households used charcoal. In fact, this was the most popular type of fuel in Vientiane Capital.

Table 11.8 Proportion of Households by Type of Sanitation Facility by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Total	Improved Sanitation Facility	Unimproved Sanitation Facility
Total	1,183,386	100	73.2	26.8
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100	97.7	2.3
Phongsaly	34,068	100	43.9	56.1
Luangnamtha	33,242	100	71.7	28.3
Oudomxay	55,383	100	61.2	38.8
Bokeo	33,288	100	82.7	17.3
Luangprabang	81,212	100	71.5	28.5
Huaphanh	49,665	100	74.6	25.4
Xayabury	76,034	100	91.1	8.9
Xienkhuang	43,626	100	83.2	16.8
Vientiane Province	80,750	100	92.6	7.4
Borikhamxay	49,572	100	92.4	7.6
Khammuane	74,938	100	65.2	34.8
Savanakhet	157,767	100	59.1	40.9
Saravane	66,740	100	36.8	63.2
Sekong	18,253	100	57.8	42.2
Champasack	121,865	100	64.8	35.2
Attapeu	26,742	100	51.2	48.8
Xaysomboun	13,908	100	83.6	16.4
Urban	408,610	100	93.8	6.2
Rural with roads	687,492	100	65.0	35.0
Rural without roads	87,284	100	41.3	58.7

Source: Table P8.13 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Table 11.9 Proportion of Households by Type of Fuel Used in Cooking by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Total	Type of Fuel for Cooking				
			Electricity	Wood	Charcoal	Gas	Others/Not Stated
Total	1,183,386	100	4.2	66.9	23.9	2.0	3.0
Vientiane Capital	166,333	100	17.3	25.4	45.4	8.0	3.9
Phongsaly	34,068	100	2.1	94.1	0.3	0.5	3.0
Luangnamtha	33,242	100	2.2	94.7	0.0	0.9	2.2
Oudomxay	55,383	100	2.4	94.3	0.2	0.8	2.4
Bokeo	33,288	100	5.3	86.7	0.9	4.7	2.4
Luangprabang	81,212	100	3.3	92.4	0.7	1.0	2.5
Huaphanh	49,665	100	1.4	95.8	0.1	0.8	1.8
Xayabury	76,034	100	1.7	86.7	7.9	1.5	2.2
Xienkhuang	43,626	100	2.8	94.4	0.4	0.7	1.7
Vientiane Province	80,750	100	2.5	87.7	5.6	1.9	2.2
Borikhamxay	49,572	100	2.1	73.4	20.1	2.0	2.4
Khammuane	74,938	100	1.1	72.2	22.8	0.6	3.4
Savanakhet	157,767	100	1.3	53.5	41.2	0.4	3.6
Saravane	66,740	100	1.1	62.8	31.6	0.2	4.4
Sekong	18,253	100	1.2	76.7	18.7	0.1	3.2
Champasack	121,865	100	2.0	32.3	61.6	0.5	3.6
Attapeu	26,742	100	2.6	78.2	15.2	0.8	3.1
Xaysomboun	13,908	100	2.5	95.0	0.4	0.4	1.8
Urban	408,610	100	10.3	45.4	36.1	5.0	3.2
Rural with roads	687,492	100	1.0	77.0	18.6	0.4	2.9
Rural without roads	87,284	100	0.3	87.9	8.5	0.0	3.2

Source: Table P8.14 (2015 PHC, Appendix 1)

Appendix 1: Statistical Tables

Lao Population and Housing Census

2015

Table P1.1 Total population and proportion of population living in urban and rural areas by Province and District

Province/District	Population				Percent			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Lao PDR	6,492,228	2,137,831	3,841,565	512,832	100.0	32.9	59.2	7.9
Vientiane Capital	820,940	639,601	180,726	613	100.0	77.9	22.0	0.1
Chanthabuly	69,187	69,187	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Sikhottabong	120,999	114,704	6,295	-	100.0	94.8	5.2	-
Xaysetha	116,920	116,920	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Sisattanak	65,712	65,712	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Naxaithong	75,228	36,184	39,044	-	100.0	48.1	51.9	-
Xaythany	196,565	131,317	65,248	-	100.0	66.8	33.2	-
Hadxaifong	97,609	86,133	11,476	-	100.0	88.2	11.8	-
Sangthong	29,509	5,962	23,065	482	100.0	20.2	78.2	1.6
pakngum	49,211	13,482	35,598	131	100.0	27.4	72.3	0.3
Phongsaly	177,989	34,065	105,910	38,014	100.0	19.1	59.5	21.4
Phongsaly	23,337	8,161	11,451	3,725	100.0	35.0	49.1	16.0
May	26,361	2,147	12,292	11,922	100.0	8.1	46.6	45.2
Khua	26,164	3,301	12,890	9,973	100.0	12.6	49.3	38.1
Samphanh	24,420	1,985	17,678	4,757	100.0	8.1	72.4	19.5
Boon neua	22,285	6,730	14,488	1,067	100.0	30.2	65.0	4.8
Nhot ou	31,145	7,013	20,239	3,893	100.0	22.5	65.0	12.5
Boon tai	24,277	4,728	16,872	2,677	100.0	19.5	69.5	11.0
Luangnamtha	175,753	47,583	111,506	16,664	100.0	27.1	63.4	9.5
Namtha	54,089	28,551	24,175	1,363	100.0	52.8	44.7	2.5
Sing	39,287	8,851	30,188	248	100.0	22.5	76.8	0.6
Long	34,630	3,864	24,822	5,944	100.0	11.2	71.7	17.2
Viengphoukha	23,928	4,008	18,562	1,358	100.0	16.8	77.6	5.7
Nalae	23,819	2,309	13,759	7,751	100.0	9.7	57.8	32.5
Oudomxay	307,622	73,986	187,018	46,618	100.0	24.1	60.8	15.2
Xay	79,535	35,289	42,157	2,089	100.0	44.4	53.0	2.6
La	17,173	3,166	11,510	2,497	100.0	18.4	67.0	14.5
Namor	38,826	5,225	26,782	6,819	100.0	13.5	69.0	17.6
Nga	30,938	4,735	10,313	15,890	100.0	15.3	33.3	51.4
Beng	37,491	7,179	23,815	6,497	100.0	19.1	63.5	17.3
Hoon	74,254	15,205	51,623	7,426	100.0	20.5	69.5	10.0
Pakbeng	29,405	3,187	20,818	5,400	100.0	10.8	70.8	18.4
Bokeo	179,243	58,895	110,174	10,174	100.0	32.9	61.5	5.7

Continued

Province/District	Population				Percent			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Huoixai	70,170	29,866	39,838	466	100.0	42.6	56.8	0.7
Tonpheung	34,476	15,023	19,453	-	100.0	43.6	56.4	-
Meung	14,506	2,581	11,925	-	100.0	17.8	82.2	-
Pha oudom	40,909	7,946	28,635	4,328	100.0	19.4	70.0	10.6
Paktha	19,182	3,479	10,323	5,380	100.0	18.1	53.8	28.0
Luangprabang	431,889	139,695	238,567	53,627	100.0	32.3	55.2	12.4
Luangprabang	90,313	66,781	23,532	-	100.0	73.9	26.1	-
Xieng ngeun	33,395	7,764	23,259	2,372	100.0	23.2	69.6	7.1
Nan	28,130	11,104	14,875	2,151	100.0	39.5	52.9	7.6
Pak ou	25,823	2,548	21,590	1,685	100.0	9.9	83.6	6.5
Nambak	68,863	27,814	39,865	1,184	100.0	40.4	57.9	1.7
Ngoi	29,692	3,929	10,245	15,518	100.0	13.2	34.5	52.3
Pak xeng	22,159	1,290	13,949	6,920	100.0	5.8	62.9	31.2
Phonxay	32,577	3,366	23,069	6,142	100.0	10.3	70.8	18.9
Chomphet	30,076	5,173	15,820	9,083	100.0	17.2	52.6	30.2
Viengkham	28,557	2,729	22,711	3,117	100.0	9.6	79.5	10.9
Phoukhoun	23,211	5,090	13,470	4,651	100.0	21.9	58.0	20.0
Phonthong	19,093	2,107	16,182	804	100.0	11.0	84.8	4.2
Huaphanh	289,393	41,482	148,528	99,383	100.0	14.3	51.3	34.3
Xamneua	56,924	17,461	33,431	6,032	100.0	30.7	58.7	10.6
Xiengkhor	25,715	1,850	15,299	8,566	100.0	7.2	59.5	33.3
Hiem	12,199	1,650	7,638	2,911	100.0	13.5	62.6	23.9
Viengxay	31,952	3,588	14,874	13,490	100.0	11.2	46.6	42.2
Huameuang	32,680	2,198	15,762	14,720	100.0	6.7	48.2	45.0
Xamtay	36,860	5,915	21,326	9,619	100.0	16.0	57.9	26.1
Sopbao	25,527	2,517	15,474	7,536	100.0	9.9	60.6	29.5
Add	27,001	1,880	10,836	14,285	100.0	7.0	40.1	52.9
Kuan	24,603	3,373	3,102	18,128	100.0	13.7	12.6	73.7
Xon	15,932	1,050	10,786	4,096	100.0	6.6	67.7	25.7
Xayabury	381,376	152,158	226,817	2,401	100.0	39.9	59.5	0.6
Xayabury	75,737	31,842	43,309	586	100.0	42.0	57.2	0.8
Khop	20,546	5,054	15,492	-	100.0	24.6	75.4	-
Hongsa	28,048	17,481	10,227	340	100.0	62.3	36.5	1.2
Ngeun	17,589	8,259	9,330	-	100.0	47.0	53.0	-
Xienghone	32,562	12,479	20,083	-	100.0	38.3	61.7	-
Phiang	57,433	34,442	22,653	338	100.0	60.0	39.4	0.6
Paklai	68,215	23,039	44,039	1,137	100.0	33.8	64.6	1.7
Kenethao	39,900	10,858	29,042	-	100.0	27.2	72.8	-

Continued

Province/District	Population				Percent			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Botene	17,539	5,388	12,151	-	100.0	30.7	69.3	-
Thongmyxay	8,572	2,242	6,330	-	100.0	26.2	73.8	-
Xaysathan	15,235	1,074	14,161	-	100.0	7.0	93.0	-
Xiengkhuang	244,684	70,783	152,902	20,999	100.0	28.9	62.5	8.6
Pek	75,566	48,643	25,804	1,119	100.0	64.4	34.1	1.5
Kham	47,512	8,556	32,600	6,356	100.0	18.0	68.6	13.4
Nonghed	37,613	2,301	34,207	1,105	100.0	6.1	90.9	2.9
Khoune	33,233	5,473	27,022	738	100.0	16.5	81.3	2.2
Mork	14,297	2,100	11,946	251	100.0	14.7	83.6	1.8
Phookood	25,017	1,614	11,973	11,430	100.0	6.5	47.9	45.7
Phaxay	11,446	2,096	9,350	-	100.0	18.3	81.7	-
Vientiane Province	419,090	139,823	277,892	1,375	100.0	33.4	66.3	0.3
Phonhong	65,181	30,805	34,376	-	100.0	47.3	52.7	-
Thoulakhom	53,423	14,100	39,323	-	100.0	26.4	73.6	-
Keo oudom	17,786	8,972	8,166	648	100.0	50.4	45.9	3.6
Kasy	36,764	8,909	27,855	-	100.0	24.2	75.8	-
Vangvieng	55,503	20,930	34,573	-	100.0	37.7	62.3	-
Feuang	41,253	11,556	29,697	-	100.0	28.0	72.0	-
Xanakharm	40,027	6,561	33,466	-	100.0	16.4	83.6	-
Mad	21,102	3,412	16,963	727	100.0	16.2	80.4	3.4
viengkham	18,526	17,696	830	-	100.0	95.5	4.5	-
Hinherb	29,244	2,562	26,682	-	100.0	8.8	91.2	-
Meun	40,281	14,320	25,961	-	100.0	35.6	64.4	-
Borikhamxay	273,691	92,158	172,451	9,082	100.0	33.7	63.0	3.3
Pakxane	45,042	25,805	19,237	-	100.0	57.3	42.7	-
Thaphabath	25,612	8,820	16,701	91	100.0	34.4	65.2	0.4
Pakkading	50,140	9,447	40,693	-	100.0	18.8	81.2	-
Bolikhanh	49,431	18,354	31,077	-	100.0	37.1	62.9	-
Khamkeuth	62,557	19,178	43,379	-	100.0	30.7	69.3	-
Vienthong	29,651	9,067	19,450	1,134	100.0	30.6	65.6	3.8
Xaychamphone	11,258	1,487	1,914	7,857	100.0	13.2	17.0	69.8
Khammuane	392,052	87,988	274,571	29,493	100.0	22.4	70.0	7.5
Thakhek	90,491	38,388	51,734	369	100.0	42.4	57.2	0.4
Mahaxay	36,708	5,153	31,168	387	100.0	14.0	84.9	1.1
Nongbok	47,458	7,641	38,591	1,226	100.0	16.1	81.3	2.6
Hinboon	49,958	9,042	39,339	1,577	100.0	18.1	78.7	3.2
Nhommalath	32,990	5,038	24,975	2,977	100.0	15.3	75.7	9.0

Continued

Province/District	Population				Percent			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Bualapha	32,327	4,674	21,600	6,053	100.0	14.5	66.8	18.7
Nakay	25,344	2,790	15,147	7,407	100.0	11.0	59.8	29.2
Xebangfay	28,576	7,067	18,590	2,919	100.0	24.7	65.1	10.2
Xaybuathong	26,182	2,183	17,421	6,578	100.0	8.3	66.5	25.1
Khounkham	22,018	6,012	16,006	-	100.0	27.3	72.7	-
Savannakhet	969,697	215,228	713,829	40,640	100.0	22.2	73.6	4.2
KaysonePhomvihane	125,622	91,684	33,938	-	100.0	73.0	27.0	-
Outhoomphone	90,945	25,135	65,810	-	100.0	27.6	72.4	-
Atsaphangthong	46,029	7,551	38,478	-	100.0	16.4	83.6	-
Phine	65,085	9,136	49,801	6,148	100.0	14.0	76.5	9.4
Sepone	56,213	12,342	39,242	4,629	100.0	22.0	69.8	8.2
Nong	29,622	3,846	18,457	7,319	100.0	13.0	62.3	24.7
Thapangthong	40,584	3,875	33,891	2,818	100.0	9.5	83.5	6.9
Songkhone	100,006	15,160	83,307	1,539	100.0	15.2	83.3	1.5
Champhone	109,174	15,658	93,516	-	100.0	14.3	85.7	-
Xonbuly	60,347	2,717	49,360	8,270	100.0	4.5	81.8	13.7
Xaybuly	59,774	2,549	57,225	-	100.0	4.3	95.7	-
Vilabuly	39,215	5,149	34,066	-	100.0	13.1	86.9	-
Atsaphone	59,580	3,465	50,854	5,261	100.0	5.8	85.4	8.8
Xayphoothong	47,404	11,377	36,027	-	100.0	24.0	76.0	-
Phalanxay	40,097	5,584	29,857	4,656	100.0	13.9	74.5	11.6
Saravane	396,942	44,786	309,650	42,506	100.0	11.3	78.0	10.7
Saravane	100,859	12,659	80,313	7,887	100.0	12.6	79.6	7.8
Ta oi	31,280	3,683	20,949	6,648	100.0	11.8	67.0	21.3
Toomlarn	28,920	1,710	21,902	5,308	100.0	5.9	75.7	18.4
Lakhonepheng	47,772	8,631	35,192	3,949	100.0	18.1	73.7	8.3
Vapy	37,538	1,724	34,242	1,572	100.0	4.6	91.2	4.2
Khongxedone	62,870	6,346	46,109	10,415	100.0	10.1	73.3	16.6
Lao ngarm	71,454	7,113	64,341	-	100.0	10.0	90.0	-
Samuoi	16,249	2,920	6,602	6,727	100.0	18.0	40.6	41.4
Sekong	113,048	39,709	46,491	26,848	100.0	35.1	41.1	23.7
Lamarm	34,833	20,116	14,717	-	100.0	57.7	42.3	-
Kaleum	16,778	2,789	2,926	11,063	100.0	16.6	17.4	65.9
Dakcheung	22,815	2,783	4,247	15,785	100.0	12.2	18.6	69.2
Thateng	38,622	14,021	24,601	-	100.0	36.3	63.7	-
Champasack	694,023	180,443	445,820	67,760	100.0	26.0	64.2	9.8
Pakse	77,860	68,093	9,767	-	100.0	87.5	12.5	-

Continued

Province/District	Population				Percent			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Sanasomboon	68,346	15,825	50,256	2,265	100.0	23.2	73.5	3.3
Bachiangchaleunsook	57,762	12,116	45,646	-	100.0	21.0	79.0	-
Pakxong	81,244	9,735	71,224	285	100.0	12.0	87.7	0.4
Pathoomphone	62,059	12,507	43,990	5,562	100.0	20.2	70.9	9.0
Phonthong	94,209	25,084	65,487	3,638	100.0	26.6	69.5	3.9
Champasack	62,728	15,440	45,615	1,673	100.0	24.6	72.7	2.7
Sukhuma	57,609	4,552	40,480	12,577	100.0	7.9	70.3	21.8
Moonlapamok	38,774	9,149	26,671	2,954	100.0	23.6	68.8	7.6
Khong	93,432	7,942	46,684	38,806	100.0	8.5	50.0	41.5
Attapeu	139,628	49,855	83,666	6,107	100.0	35.7	59.9	4.4
Xaysetha	33,667	17,264	16,403	-	100.0	51.3	48.7	-
Samakkhixay	36,437	15,986	20,451	-	100.0	43.9	56.1	-
Sanamxay	33,771	4,612	23,736	5,423	100.0	13.7	70.3	16.1
Sanxay	21,551	9,606	11,653	292	100.0	44.6	54.1	1.4
Phouvong	14,202	2,387	11,423	392	100.0	16.8	80.4	2.8
Xaysomboon	85,168	29,593	55,047	528	100.0	34.7	64.6	0.6
Anouvong	23,658	9,817	13,841	-	100.0	41.5	58.5	-
Thathom	19,437	3,754	15,683	-	100.0	19.3	80.7	-
Longchaeng	8,834	2,447	6,387	-	100.0	27.7	72.3	-
Hom	10,585	4,843	5,467	275	100.0	45.8	51.6	2.6
Longsan	22,654	8,732	13,669	253	100.0	38.5	60.3	1.1

Table P1.2 Population, Land Area and Population Density by Province

Province	Population	Land Area (Square kilometres)	Population Density (Population per square km.)
Total	6,492,228	236,800	27
Vientiane Capital	820,940	3,920	209
Phongsaly	177,989	16,270	11
Luangnamtha	175,753	9,325	19
Oudomxay	307,622	15,370	20
Bokeo	179,243	6,196	29
Luangprabang	431,889	16,875	26
Huaphanh	289,393	16,500	18
Xayabury	381,376	16,389	23
Xiengkhuang	244,684	15,880	15
Vientiane Province	419,090	18,526	23
Borikhamxay	273,691	14,863	18
Khammuane	392,052	16,315	24
Savannakhet	969,697	21,774	45
Saravane	396,942	10,691	37
Sekong	113,048	7,665	15
Champasack	694,023	15,415	45
Attapeu	139,628	10,320	14
Xaysomboon	85,168	4,506	19

TableP2.1 Total and Percent Distribution of Population by Sex, Sex-Ratio and by Single Year of Age

Age	Population			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
Total	6,492,228	3,237,458	3,254,770	100.0	100.0	100.0	101
0 - 4 Years	681,983	335,521	346,462	10.5	10.4	10.6	103
0 Years	118,387	58,031	60,356	1.8	1.8	1.9	104
1 Years	128,672	63,308	65,364	2.0	2.0	2.0	103
2 Years	146,999	72,270	74,729	2.3	2.2	2.3	103
3 Years	147,201	72,505	74,696	2.3	2.2	2.3	103
4 Years	140,724	69,407	71,317	2.2	2.1	2.2	103
5 - 9 Years	679,209	333,829	345,380	10.5	10.3	10.6	103
5 Years	141,927	69,280	72,647	2.2	2.1	2.2	105
6 Years	135,301	66,069	69,232	2.1	2.0	2.1	105
7 Years	134,614	66,447	68,167	2.1	2.1	2.1	103
8 Years	140,603	69,646	70,957	2.2	2.2	2.2	102
9 Years	126,764	62,387	64,377	2.0	1.9	2.0	103
10 - 14 Years	718,606	355,580	363,026	11.1	11.0	11.2	102
10 Years	148,944	73,084	75,860	2.3	2.3	2.3	104
11 Years	128,183	63,382	64,801	2.0	2.0	2.0	102
12 Years	148,005	72,480	75,525	2.3	2.2	2.3	104
13 Years	140,618	69,372	71,246	2.2	2.1	2.2	103
14 Years	152,856	77,262	75,594	2.4	2.4	2.3	98
15 - 19 Years	699,010	344,650	354,360	10.8	10.6	10.9	103
15 Years	160,447	76,944	83,503	2.5	2.4	2.6	109
16 Years	136,956	66,933	70,023	2.1	2.1	2.2	105
17 Years	127,250	62,332	64,918	2.0	1.9	2.0	104
18 Years	149,231	75,830	73,401	2.3	2.3	2.3	97
19 Years	125,126	62,611	62,515	1.9	1.9	1.9	100
20 - 24 Years	654,037	328,436	325,601	10.1	10.1	10.0	99
20 Years	154,202	78,644	75,558	2.4	2.4	2.3	96
21 Years	120,676	59,874	60,802	1.9	1.8	1.9	102
22 Years	135,404	67,793	67,611	2.1	2.1	2.1	100
23 Years	122,959	61,059	61,900	1.9	1.9	1.9	101
24 Years	120,796	61,066	59,730	1.9	1.9	1.8	98
25-29 Years	615,988	307,000	308,988	9.5	9.5	9.5	101
25 Years	152,915	75,362	77,553	2.4	2.3	2.4	103
26 Years	118,427	58,823	59,604	1.8	1.8	1.8	101
27 Years	114,792	57,115	57,677	1.8	1.8	1.8	101

Continued

Age	Population			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
28 Years	125,365	63,196	62,169	1.9	2.0	1.9	98
29 Years	104,489	52,504	51,985	1.6	1.6	1.6	99
30 - 34 Years	496,234	245,851	250,383	7.6	7.6	7.7	102
30 Years	142,249	70,221	72,028	2.2	2.2	2.2	103
31 Years	88,344	43,347	44,997	1.4	1.3	1.4	104
32 Years	98,440	48,515	49,925	1.5	1.5	1.5	103
33 Years	84,176	42,072	42,104	1.3	1.3	1.3	100
34 Years	83,025	41,696	41,329	1.3	1.3	1.3	99
35 - 39 Years	420,083	207,560	212,523	6.5	6.4	6.5	102
35 Years	114,768	55,204	59,564	1.8	1.7	1.8	108
36 Years	76,814	38,381	38,433	1.2	1.2	1.2	100
37 Years	74,034	36,569	37,465	1.1	1.1	1.2	102
38 Years	80,763	40,810	39,953	1.2	1.3	1.2	98
39 Years	73,704	36,596	37,108	1.1	1.1	1.1	101
40 - 44 Years	343,870	173,062	170,808	5.3	5.3	5.2	99
40 Years	96,495	48,713	47,782	1.5	1.5	1.5	98
41 Years	59,453	30,239	29,214	0.9	0.9	0.9	97
42 Years	71,606	35,259	36,347	1.1	1.1	1.1	103
43 Years	58,221	29,517	28,704	0.9	0.9	0.9	97
44 Years	58,095	29,334	28,761	0.9	0.9	0.9	98
45 - 49 Years	295,907	146,251	149,656	4.6	4.5	4.6	102
45 Years	81,357	39,951	41,406	1.3	1.2	1.3	104
46 Years	56,948	28,496	28,452	0.9	0.9	0.9	100
47 Years	50,533	25,411	25,122	0.8	0.8	0.8	99
48 Years	59,733	29,452	30,281	0.9	0.9	0.9	103
49 Years	47,336	22,941	24,395	0.7	0.7	0.7	106
50 - 54 Years	267,418	140,146	127,272	4.1	4.3	3.9	91
50 Years	79,844	46,522	33,322	1.2	1.4	1.0	72
51 Years	46,538	23,714	22,824	0.7	0.7	0.7	96
52 Years	51,674	25,261	26,413	0.8	0.8	0.8	105
53 Years	43,665	21,613	22,052	0.7	0.7	0.7	102
54 Years	45,697	23,036	22,661	0.7	0.7	0.7	98
55 - 59 Years	197,607	98,992	98,615	3.0	3.1	3.0	100
55 Years	55,488	27,838	27,650	0.9	0.9	0.8	99
56 Years	38,896	19,297	19,599	0.6	0.6	0.6	102
57 Years	35,569	17,577	17,992	0.5	0.5	0.6	102

Continued

Age	Population			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
58 Years	38,390	19,387	19,003	0.6	0.6	0.6	98
59 Years	29,264	14,893	14,371	0.5	0.5	0.4	96
60 - 64 Years	147,179	73,073	74,106	2.3	2.3	2.3	101
60 Years	48,197	24,528	23,669	0.7	0.8	0.7	96
61 Years	25,763	12,487	13,276	0.4	0.4	0.4	106
62 Years	27,028	13,043	13,985	0.4	0.4	0.4	107
63 Years	23,201	11,561	11,640	0.4	0.4	0.4	101
64 Years	22,990	11,454	11,536	0.4	0.4	0.4	101
65 - 69 Years	98,901	51,338	47,563	1.5	1.6	1.5	93
65 Years	31,664	16,290	15,374	0.5	0.5	0.5	94
66 Years	16,841	8,689	8,152	0.3	0.3	0.3	94
67 Years	17,594	9,037	8,557	0.3	0.3	0.3	95
68 Years	17,683	9,389	8,294	0.3	0.3	0.3	88
69 Years	15,119	7,933	7,186	0.2	0.2	0.2	91
70 - 74 Years	71,427	38,497	32,930	1.1	1.2	1.0	86
70 Years	25,012	14,052	10,960	0.4	0.4	0.3	78
71 Years	11,072	5,795	5,277	0.2	0.2	0.2	91
72 Years	12,970	6,712	6,258	0.2	0.2	0.2	93
73 Years	10,866	5,814	5,052	0.2	0.2	0.2	87
74 Years	11,507	6,124	5,383	0.2	0.2	0.2	88
75 - 79 Years	47,078	25,207	21,871	0.7	0.8	0.7	87
75 Years	15,547	8,465	7,082	0.2	0.3	0.2	84
76 Years	8,478	4,559	3,919	0.1	0.1	0.1	86
77 Years	7,523	3,940	3,583	0.1	0.1	0.1	91
78 Years	9,132	4,833	4,299	0.1	0.1	0.1	89
79 Years	6,398	3,410	2,988	0.1	0.1	0.1	88
80 - 84 Years	30,190	16,671	13,519	0.5	0.5	0.4	81
80 Years	11,126	6,558	4,568	0.2	0.2	0.1	70
81 Years	4,906	2,597	2,309	0.1	0.1	0.1	89
82 Years	5,136	2,680	2,456	0.1	0.1	0.1	92
83 Years	4,397	2,332	2,065	0.1	0.1	0.1	89
84 Years	4,625	2,504	2,121	0.1	0.1	0.1	85
85 - 89 Years	15,267	8,523	6,744	0.2	0.3	0.2	79
85 Years	5,862	3,289	2,573	0.1	0.1	0.1	78
86 Years	2,743	1,567	1,176	*	*	*	75
87 Years	2,562	1,414	1,148	*	*	*	81

Continued

Age	Population			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
88 Years	2,223	1,207	1,016	*	*	*	84
89 Years	1,877	1,046	831	*	*	*	79
90 - 94 Years	7,036	3,995	3,041	0.1	0.1	0.1	76
90 Years	2,914	1,778	1,136	*	0.1	*	64
91 Years	1,105	631	474	*	*	*	75
92 Years	1,153	593	560	*	*	*	94
93 Years	935	494	441	*	*	*	89
94 Years	929	499	430	*	*	*	86
95 Years and Over	5,198	3,276	1,922	0.1	0.1	0.1	59

Table P2.2 Total Population by Sex, by Urban-Rural and 5-year Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Lao PDR	6,492,228	3,237,458	3,254,770	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	681,983	335,521	346,462	10.5	10.4	10.6
5 Years - 9 Years	679,209	333,829	345,380	10.5	10.3	10.6
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	355,580	363,026	11.1	11.0	11.2
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	344,650	354,360	10.8	10.6	10.9
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	328,436	325,601	10.1	10.1	10.0
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	307,000	308,988	9.5	9.5	9.5
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	245,851	250,383	7.6	7.6	7.7
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	207,560	212,523	6.5	6.4	6.5
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	173,062	170,808	5.3	5.3	5.2
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	146,251	149,656	4.6	4.5	4.6
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	140,146	127,272	4.1	4.3	3.9
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	98,992	98,615	3.0	3.1	3.0
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	73,073	74,106	2.3	2.3	2.3
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	51,338	47,563	1.5	1.6	1.5
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	38,497	32,930	1.1	1.2	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	47,078	25,207	21,871	0.7	0.8	0.7
80 Years - 84 Years	30,190	16,671	13,519	0.5	0.5	0.4
85 Years - 89 Years	15,267	8,523	6,744	0.2	0.3	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	7,036	3,995	3,041	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	5,198	3,276	1,922	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	2,135,437	1,059,490	1,075,947	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	188,398	92,018	96,380	8.8	8.7	9.0
5 Years - 9 Years	175,335	85,826	89,509	8.2	8.1	8.3
10 Years - 14 Years	189,427	93,462	95,965	8.9	8.8	8.9
15 Years - 19 Years	222,240	109,479	112,761	10.4	10.3	10.5
20 Years - 24 Years	246,747	120,919	125,828	11.6	11.4	11.7
25 Years - 29 Years	231,251	113,777	117,474	10.8	10.7	10.9
30 Years - 34 Years	184,705	91,784	92,921	8.6	8.7	8.6
35 Years - 39 Years	150,775	75,007	75,768	7.1	7.1	7.0
40 Years - 44 Years	125,196	63,375	61,821	5.9	6.0	5.7
45 Years - 49 Years	109,488	54,433	55,055	5.1	5.1	5.1
50 Years - 54 Years	95,464	49,024	46,440	4.5	4.6	4.3
55 Years - 59 Years	70,658	34,733	35,925	3.3	3.3	3.3
60 Years - 64 Years	49,852	24,415	25,437	2.3	2.3	2.4
65 Years - 69 Years	33,828	17,296	16,532	1.6	1.6	1.5
70 Years - 74 Years	24,376	13,077	11,299	1.1	1.2	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	17,076	9,146	7,930	0.8	0.9	0.7
80 Years - 84 Years	10,792	6,030	4,762	0.5	0.6	0.4

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
85 Years - 89 Years	5,714	3,261	2,453	0.3	0.3	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	2,420	1,336	1,084	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	1,695	1,092	603	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural with road	3,838,937	1,917,639	1,921,298	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	427,217	210,534	216,683	11.1	11.0	11.3
5 Years - 9 Years	432,909	212,913	219,996	11.3	11.1	11.5
10 Years - 14 Years	459,366	227,364	232,002	12.0	11.9	12.1
15 Years - 19 Years	420,632	207,510	213,122	11.0	10.8	11.1
20 Years - 24 Years	364,065	185,239	178,826	9.5	9.7	9.3
25 Years - 29 Years	343,266	172,339	170,927	8.9	9.0	8.9
30 Years - 34 Years	278,063	137,597	140,466	7.2	7.2	7.3
35 Years - 39 Years	240,085	117,928	122,157	6.3	6.1	6.4
40 Years - 44 Years	195,153	97,764	97,389	5.1	5.1	5.1
45 Years - 49 Years	166,324	81,663	84,661	4.3	4.3	4.4
50 Years - 54 Years	153,000	80,863	72,137	4.0	4.2	3.7
55 Years - 59 Years	112,865	57,078	55,787	2.9	3.0	2.9
60 Years - 64 Years	86,319	43,106	43,213	2.2	2.2	2.2
65 Years - 69 Years	57,906	30,284	27,622	1.5	1.6	1.4
70 Years - 74 Years	41,703	22,496	19,207	1.1	1.2	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	26,874	14,371	12,503	0.7	0.7	0.7
80 Years - 84 Years	17,452	9,566	7,886	0.5	0.5	0.4
85 Years - 89 Years	8,532	4,716	3,816	0.2	0.2	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	4,101	2,359	1,742	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	3,105	1,949	1,156	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural without Road	513,431	257,144	256,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	65,671	32,626	33,045	12.8	12.7	12.9
5 Years - 9 Years	70,271	34,746	35,525	13.7	13.5	13.9
10 Years - 14 Years	69,051	34,345	34,706	13.5	13.4	13.6
15 Years - 19 Years	55,347	27,244	28,103	10.8	10.6	11.0
20 Years - 24 Years	42,575	21,917	20,658	8.3	8.5	8.1
25 Years - 29 Years	41,088	20,632	20,456	8.0	8.0	8.0
30 Years - 34 Years	33,259	16,264	16,995	6.5	6.3	6.6
35 Years - 39 Years	29,146	14,450	14,696	5.7	5.6	5.7
40 Years - 44 Years	23,505	11,778	11,727	4.6	4.6	4.6
45 Years - 49 Years	20,065	10,007	10,058	3.9	3.9	3.9
50 Years - 54 Years	18,964	10,136	8,828	3.7	3.9	3.4
55 Years - 59 Years	14,100	7,107	6,993	2.7	2.8	2.7
60 Years - 64 Years	10,994	5,499	5,495	2.1	2.1	2.1
65 Years - 69 Years	7,148	3,714	3,434	1.4	1.4	1.3
70 Years - 74 Years	5,320	2,890	2,430	1.0	1.1	0.9

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
75 Years - 79 Years	3,096	1,667	1,429	0.6	0.6	0.6
80 Years - 84 Years	1,929	1,063	866	0.4	0.4	0.3
85 Years - 89 Years	1,004	537	467	0.2	0.2	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	506	293	213	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	392	229	163	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table P2.3 Household Population* by Sex, by Urban-Rural and 5-year Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All Areas	6,277,592	3,186,004	3,091,588	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	679,753	334,439	345,314	10.8	10.5	11.2
5 Years - 9 Years	677,319	332,987	344,332	10.8	10.5	11.1
10 Years - 14 Years	703,588	350,705	352,883	11.2	11.0	11.4
15 Years - 19 Years	659,573	331,067	328,506	10.5	10.4	10.6
20 Years - 24 Years	587,773	311,113	276,660	9.4	9.8	8.9
25 Years - 29 Years	574,093	300,551	273,542	9.1	9.4	8.8
30 Years - 34 Years	477,697	243,391	234,306	7.6	7.6	7.6
35 Years - 39 Years	411,000	206,236	204,764	6.5	6.5	6.6
40 Years - 44 Years	337,794	172,047	165,747	5.4	5.4	5.4
45 Years - 49 Years	291,278	145,489	145,789	4.6	4.6	4.7
50 Years - 54 Years	264,230	139,573	124,657	4.2	4.4	4.0
55 Years - 59 Years	195,660	98,634	97,026	3.1	3.1	3.1
60 Years - 64 Years	145,852	72,816	73,036	2.3	2.3	2.4
65 Years - 69 Years	97,972	51,152	46,820	1.6	1.6	1.5
70 Years - 74 Years	70,663	38,347	32,316	1.1	1.2	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	46,474	25,118	21,356	0.7	0.8	0.7
80 Years - 84 Years	29,770	16,606	13,164	0.5	0.5	0.4
85 Years - 89 Years	15,027	8,490	6,537	0.2	0.3	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	6,943	3,974	2,969	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	5,133	3,269	1,864	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	2,003,046	1,026,057	976,989	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	187,818	91,732	96,086	9.4	8.9	9.8
5 Years - 9 Years	174,803	85,579	89,224	8.7	8.3	9.1
10 Years - 14 Years	183,595	91,826	91,769	9.2	9.0	9.4
15 Years - 19 Years	197,763	100,273	97,490	9.9	9.8	10.0
20 Years - 24 Years	199,048	107,128	91,920	9.9	10.4	9.4
25 Years - 29 Years	204,354	109,573	94,781	10.2	10.7	9.7
30 Years - 34 Years	173,598	90,243	83,355	8.7	8.8	8.5
35 Years - 39 Years	145,437	74,214	71,223	7.3	7.2	7.3
40 Years - 44 Years	121,901	62,819	59,082	6.1	6.1	6.1
45 Years - 49 Years	107,120	54,062	53,058	5.4	5.3	5.4
50 Years - 54 Years	93,882	48,753	45,129	4.7	4.8	4.6
55 Years - 59 Years	69,687	34,553	35,134	3.5	3.4	3.6
60 Years - 64 Years	49,291	24,291	25,000	2.5	2.4	2.6
65 Years - 69 Years	33,493	17,216	16,277	1.7	1.7	1.7
70 Years - 74 Years	24,104	13,019	11,085	1.2	1.3	1.1
75 Years - 79 Years	16,866	9,108	7,758	0.8	0.9	0.8
80 Years - 84 Years	10,625	6,008	4,617	0.5	0.6	0.5

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
85 Years - 89 Years	5,625	3,250	2,375	0.3	0.3	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	2,376	1,322	1,054	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	1,660	1,088	572	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural with road	3,767,323	1,904,538	1,862,785	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	426,416	210,148	216,268	11.3	11.0	11.6
5 Years - 9 Years	432,411	212,741	219,670	11.5	11.2	11.8
10 Years - 14 Years	452,055	224,984	227,071	12.0	11.8	12.2
15 Years - 19 Years	408,061	204,042	204,019	10.8	10.7	11.0
20 Years - 24 Years	346,825	182,319	164,506	9.2	9.6	8.8
25 Years - 29 Years	329,480	170,501	158,979	8.8	9.0	8.5
30 Years - 34 Years	271,277	136,950	134,327	7.2	7.2	7.2
35 Years - 39 Years	236,701	117,612	119,089	6.3	6.2	6.4
40 Years - 44 Years	192,581	97,475	95,106	5.1	5.1	5.1
45 Years - 49 Years	164,282	81,443	82,839	4.4	4.3	4.5
50 Years - 54 Years	151,562	80,716	70,846	4.0	4.2	3.8
55 Years - 59 Years	112,009	56,991	55,018	3.0	3.0	3.0
60 Years - 64 Years	85,666	43,042	42,624	2.3	2.3	2.3
65 Years - 69 Years	57,387	30,231	27,156	1.5	1.6	1.5
70 Years - 74 Years	41,286	22,445	18,841	1.1	1.2	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	26,539	14,344	12,195	0.7	0.8	0.7
80 Years - 84 Years	17,229	9,539	7,690	0.5	0.5	0.4
85 Years - 89 Years	8,406	4,703	3,703	0.2	0.3	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	4,067	2,359	1,708	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	3,083	1,953	1,130	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural without Road	507,223	255,409	251,814	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	65,519	32,559	32,960	12.9	12.8	13.1
5 Years - 9 Years	70,105	34,667	35,438	13.8	13.6	14.1
10 Years - 14 Years	67,938	33,895	34,043	13.4	13.3	13.5
15 Years - 19 Years	53,749	26,752	26,997	10.6	10.5	10.7
20 Years - 24 Years	41,900	21,666	20,234	8.3	8.5	8.0
25 Years - 29 Years	40,259	20,477	19,782	7.9	8.0	7.9
30 Years - 34 Years	32,822	16,198	16,624	6.5	6.3	6.6
35 Years - 39 Years	28,862	14,410	14,452	5.7	5.6	5.7
40 Years - 44 Years	23,312	11,753	11,559	4.6	4.6	4.6
45 Years - 49 Years	19,876	9,984	9,892	3.9	3.9	3.9
50 Years - 54 Years	18,786	10,104	8,682	3.7	4.0	3.5
55 Years - 59 Years	13,964	7,090	6,874	2.8	2.8	2.7
60 Years - 64 Years	10,895	5,483	5,412	2.2	2.2	2.2
65 Years - 69 Years	7,092	3,705	3,387	1.4	1.5	1.4
70 Years - 74 Years	5,273	2,883	2,390	1.0	1.1	1.0

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
75 Years - 79 Years	3,069	1,666	1,403	0.6	0.7	0.6
80 Years - 84 Years	1,916	1,059	857	0.4	0.4	0.3
85 Years - 89 Years	996	537	459	0.2	0.2	0.2
90 Years - 94 Years	500	293	207	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 Years and Over	390	228	162	0.1	0.1	0.1

* Household population refer to those people who live in regular private household

Table P2.4 Institutional Population* by Sex and 5 Years Age Group

Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	214,636	51,454	163,182	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	2,230	1,082	1,148	1.0	2.1	0.7
5 Years - 9 Years	1,890	842	1,048	0.9	1.6	0.6
10 Years - 14 Years	15,018	4,875	10,143	7.0	9.5	6.2
15 Years - 19 Years	39,437	13,583	25,854	18.4	26.4	15.8
20 Years - 24 Years	66,264	17,323	48,941	30.9	33.7	30.0
25 Years - 29 Years	41,895	6,449	35,446	19.5	12.5	21.7
30 Years - 34 Years	18,537	2,460	16,077	8.6	4.8	9.9
35 Years - 39 Years	9,083	1,324	7,759	4.2	2.6	4.8
40 Years - 44 Years	6,076	1,015	5,061	2.8	2.0	3.1
45 Years - 49 Years	4,629	762	3,867	2.2	1.5	2.4
50 Years - 54 Years	3,188	573	2,615	1.5	1.1	1.6
55 Years - 59 Years	1,947	358	1,589	0.9	0.7	1.0
60 Years - 64 Years	1,327	257	1,070	0.6	0.5	0.7
65 Years - 69 Years	929	186	743	0.4	0.4	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	764	150	614	0.4	0.3	0.4
75 Years - 79 Years	604	89	515	0.3	0.2	0.3
80 Years - 84 Years	420	65	355	0.2	0.1	0.2
85 Years - 89 Years	240	33	207	0.1	0.1	0.1
90 Years - 94 Years	93	21	72	*	*	*
95 Years - 99 Years	65	7	58	*	*	*

* Institutional population refer to those people who live in institutions or camps, temples, and other similar living accommodation

Table P2.5 Native and Foreign-born Population by Sex and 5-year Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Total		Native Population		Foreign-born Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	6,492,228	100.0	6,446,690	100.0	45,538	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	681,983	10.5	679,696	10.5	2,287	5.0
5 Years - 9 Years	679,209	10.5	678,079	10.5	1,130	2.5
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	11.1	717,527	11.1	1,079	2.4
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	10.8	696,909	10.8	2,101	4.6
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	10.1	649,193	10.1	4,844	10.6
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	9.5	609,266	9.5	6,722	14.8
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	7.6	490,133	7.6	6,101	13.4
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	6.5	414,945	6.4	5,138	11.3
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	5.3	338,913	5.3	4,957	10.9
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	4.6	291,856	4.5	4,051	8.9
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	4.1	264,439	4.1	2,979	6.5
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	3.0	196,045	3.0	1,562	3.4
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	2.3	146,138	2.3	1,041	2.3
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	1.5	98,301	1.5	600	1.3
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	1.1	71,088	1.1	339	0.7
75 Years - 79 Years	47,078	0.7	46,813	0.7	265	0.6
80 Years and Over	57,691	0.9	57,349	0.9	342	0.8
Female	3,237,458	100.0	3,221,255	100.0	16,203	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	335,521	10.4	334,396	10.4	1,125	6.9
5 Years - 9 Years	333,829	10.3	333,287	10.3	542	3.3
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	11.0	355,071	11.0	509	3.1
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	10.6	343,699	10.7	951	5.9
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	10.1	326,437	10.1	1,999	12.3
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	9.5	304,565	9.5	2,435	15.0
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	7.6	243,821	7.6	2,030	12.5
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	6.4	206,052	6.4	1,508	9.3
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	5.3	171,628	5.3	1,434	8.9
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	4.5	145,118	4.5	1,133	7.0
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	4.3	139,197	4.3	949	5.9
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	3.1	98,497	3.1	495	3.1
60 Years - 64 Years	73,073	2.3	72,703	2.3	370	2.3
65 Years - 69 Years	51,338	1.6	51,101	1.6	237	1.5
70 Years - 74 Years	38,497	1.2	38,332	1.2	165	1.0
75 Years - 79 Years	25,207	0.8	25,079	0.8	128	0.8
80 Years and Over	32,465	1.0	32,272	1.0	193	1.2
Male	3,254,770	100.0	3,225,435	100.0	29,335	100.0
0 Years - 4 Years	346,462	10.6	345,300	10.7	1,162	4.0
5 Years - 9 Years	345,380	10.6	344,792	10.7	588	2.0

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Total		Native Population		Foreign-born Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	11.2	362,456	11.2	570	1.9
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	10.9	353,210	11.0	1,150	3.9
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	10.0	322,756	10.0	2,845	9.7
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	9.5	304,701	9.4	4,287	14.6
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	7.7	246,312	7.6	4,071	13.9
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	6.5	208,893	6.5	3,630	12.4
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	5.2	167,285	5.2	3,523	12.0
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	4.6	146,738	4.5	2,918	9.9
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	3.9	125,242	3.9	2,030	6.9
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	3.0	97,548	3.0	1,067	3.6
60 Years - 64 Years	74,106	2.3	73,435	2.3	671	2.3
65 Years - 69 Years	47,563	1.5	47,200	1.5	363	1.2
70 Years - 74 Years	32,930	1.0	32,756	1.0	174	0.6
75 Years - 79 Years	21,871	0.7	21,734	0.7	137	0.5
80 Years and Over	25,226	0.8	25,077	0.8	149	0.5

Table P2.6 Population by Marital Status, by Sex and 5-year Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Marital Status					
	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Consensual Union
Both Sexes	4,412,430	1,295,493	2,799,719	109,906	179,167	28,145
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	604,966	85,859	3,397	825	3,963
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	361,689	272,247	13,308	1,398	5,395
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	176,458	412,493	19,352	2,590	5,095
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	67,854	403,751	17,689	3,604	3,336
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	30,919	367,301	14,160	5,148	2,555
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	15,736	308,147	10,461	7,696	1,830
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	10,292	264,901	8,579	10,639	1,496
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	7,712	232,347	7,528	18,541	1,290
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	5,208	165,567	5,323	20,579	930
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	4,131	114,817	3,839	23,653	739
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	2,944	71,145	2,523	21,777	512
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	2,586	45,631	1,631	21,169	410
75 Years and Over	104,769	4,998	55,513	2,116	41,548	594
Female	2,212,528	550,147	1,425,583	76,489	145,372	14,937
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	276,538	62,358	2,790	678	2,286
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	142,529	171,510	10,229	1,083	3,085
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	61,761	227,261	13,418	1,992	2,568
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	24,677	205,023	11,595	2,847	1,709
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	12,870	180,104	9,100	4,155	1,331
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	7,828	150,817	7,095	6,351	971
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	5,680	125,077	5,958	8,755	781
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	4,889	113,306	5,563	15,707	681
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	3,461	73,989	3,833	17,258	451
60 Years - 64 Years	73,073	2,878	47,390	2,766	19,695	344
65 Years - 69 Years	51,338	2,066	29,307	1,729	17,989	247
70 Years - 74 Years	38,497	1,807	18,250	1,099	17,136	205
75 Years and Over	57,672	3,163	21,191	1,314	31,726	278
Male	2,199,902	745,346	1,374,136	33,417	33,795	13,208
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	328,428	23,501	607	147	1,677
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	219,160	100,737	3,079	315	2,310
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	114,697	185,232	5,934	598	2,527
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	43,177	198,728	6,094	757	1,627
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	18,049	187,197	5,060	993	1,224
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	7,908	157,330	3,366	1,345	859
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	4,612	139,824	2,621	1,884	715
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	2,823	119,041	1,965	2,834	609
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	1,747	91,578	1,490	3,321	479

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Marital Status					
	Total	Never married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Consensual Union
60 Years - 64 Years	74,106	1,253	67,427	1,073	3,958	395
65 Years - 69 Years	47,563	878	41,838	794	3,788	265
70 Years - 74 Years	32,930	779	27,381	532	4,033	205
75 Years and Over	47,097	1,835	34,322	802	9,822	316

Table P2.7 Total Lao Citizen Population by Sex and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	6,446,690	3,221,255	3,225,435	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Lao	3,427,665	1,716,221	1,711,444	53.2	53.3	53.1
2 Tai	201,576	99,354	102,222	3.1	3.1	3.2
3 Phouthay	218,108	111,213	106,895	3.4	3.5	3.3
4 Lue	126,229	63,284	62,945	2.0	2.0	2.0
5 Nhoan	27,779	14,024	13,755	0.4	0.4	0.4
6 Yang	5,843	2,848	2,995	0.1	0.1	0.1
7 Xaek	3,841	1,973	1,868	0.1	0.1	0.1
8 Thaineau	14,148	7,100	7,048	0.2	0.2	0.2
9 Khmou	708,412	351,387	357,025	11.0	10.9	11.1
10 Pray	28,732	14,473	14,259	0.4	0.4	0.4
11 Xingmoun	9,874	4,819	5,055	0.2	0.1	0.2
12 Phong	30,696	15,226	15,470	0.5	0.5	0.5
13 Thaen	828	429	399	*	*	*
14 Oedou	602	302	300	*	*	*
15 Bid	2,372	1,157	1,215	*	*	*
16 Lamed	22,383	11,591	10,792	0.3	0.4	0.3
17 Samtao	3,417	1,680	1,737	0.1	0.1	0.1
18 Katang	144,255	72,876	71,379	2.2	2.3	2.2
19 Makong	163,285	82,672	80,613	2.5	2.6	2.5
20 Tri	37,446	18,819	18,627	0.6	0.6	0.6
21 You	56,411	28,932	27,479	0.9	0.9	0.9
22 Trieng	38,407	19,427	18,980	0.6	0.6	0.6
23 Ta-oy	45,991	23,102	22,889	0.7	0.7	0.7
24 Yae	11,452	5,782	5,670	0.2	0.2	0.2
25 Brao	26,010	13,171	12,839	0.4	0.4	0.4
26 Katu	28,378	14,341	14,037	0.4	0.4	0.4
27 Harak	25,430	12,964	12,466	0.4	0.4	0.4
28 Oy	23,513	11,876	11,637	0.4	0.4	0.4
29 Kriang	16,807	8,368	8,439	0.3	0.3	0.3
30 Cheng	8,688	4,435	4,253	0.1	0.1	0.1
31 Sadang	898	440	458	*	*	*
32 Xuay	46,592	23,954	22,638	0.7	0.7	0.7
33 Nhaheun	8,976	4,398	4,578	0.1	0.1	0.1
34 Lavy	1,215	556	659	*	*	*
35 Pacoh	22,640	11,426	11,214	0.4	0.4	0.3
36 Khmer	7,141	3,524	3,617	0.1	0.1	0.1
37 Toum	3,632	1,767	1,865	0.1	0.1	0.1
38 Ngouan	886	434	452	*	*	*
39 Moy	789	368	421	*	*	*
40 Kree	1,067	535	532	*	*	*

Continued

Ethnicity	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
41 Hmong	595,028	292,800	302,228	9.2	9.1	9.4
42 Ewmien	32,400	15,935	16,465	0.5	0.5	0.5
43 Akha	112,979	56,070	56,909	1.8	1.7	1.8
44 Pounoy	39,192	19,574	19,618	0.6	0.6	0.6
45 Lahou	19,187	9,609	9,578	0.3	0.3	0.3
46 Sylu	3,151	1,514	1,637	*	*	0.1
47 Hayi	741	367	374	*	*	*
48 Lolo	2,203	1,100	1,103	*	*	*
49 Hor	12,098	5,797	6,301	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other and Not Stated	77,297	37,241	40,056	1.2	1.2	1.2

Table P2.8 Total Foreign Population by Sex and Citizenship

Citizenship	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	45,538	16,203	29,335	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	3,428	1,608	1,820	7.5	9.9	6.2
China	13,400	3,845	9,555	29.4	23.7	32.6
Myanmar	2,835	1,305	1,530	6.2	8.1	5.2
Thailand	3,293	656	2,637	7.2	4.1	9.0
Vietnam	18,938	7,576	11,362	41.6	46.8	38.7
Other Asia	1,276	330	946	2.8	2.0	3.2
Europe	964	336	628	2.1	2.1	2.1
Africa	110	40	70	0.2	0.3	0.2
America	591	245	346	1.3	1.5	1.2
Australia/Oceania	205	61	144	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	123	45	78	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	375	156	219	0.8	1.0	0.8

Table P2.9 Total Population by Sex and Religion

Religion	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	6,492,228	3,237,458	3,254,770	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buddhist	4,201,993	2,104,718	2,097,275	64.7	65.0	64.4
Christian	112,230	56,403	55,827	1.7	1.7	1.7
Bahai	2,122	943	1,179	*	*	*
Islam	1,605	749	856	*	*	*
Other	19,901	8,279	11,622	0.3	0.3	0.4
No religion	2,040,365	1,009,893	1,030,472	31.4	31.2	31.7
Not stated	114,012	56,473	57,539	1.8	1.7	1.8

Table P3.1 Number of Live Births in the Past 12 Months by Number of Women and Sex of the Child, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Number of Women	Number of Live Births in the Past 12 Months			
		Total	Female	Male	Sex not stated
All Areas	1,752,810	125,614	56,893	59,336	9,385
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	16,718	7,337	7,489	1,892
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	37,732	16,926	17,659	3,147
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	35,905	16,357	17,153	2,395
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	20,533	9,536	9,843	1,154
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	10,105	4,567	4,997	541
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	3,495	1,640	1,661	194
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	1,126	530	534	62
Urban	629,181	35,443	15,948	16,627	2,868
15 Years - 19 Years	109,484	2,991	1,344	1,264	383
20 Years - 24 Years	120,954	9,088	3,941	4,246	901
25 Years - 29 Years	113,850	11,933	5,418	5,608	907
30 Years - 34 Years	91,877	7,251	3,331	3,486	434
35 Years - 39 Years	75,074	3,064	1,406	1,484	174
40 Years - 44 Years	63,438	886	398	429	59
45 Years - 49 Years	54,504	230	110	110	10
Rural with road	1,000,966	78,055	35,395	36,931	5,729
15 Years - 19 Years	207,552	11,700	5,064	5,319	1,317
20 Years - 24 Years	185,331	24,751	11,233	11,523	1,995
25 Years - 29 Years	172,488	20,914	9,539	10,067	1,308
30 Years - 34 Years	137,742	11,657	5,438	5,586	633
35 Years - 39 Years	118,117	6,042	2,694	3,029	319
40 Years - 44 Years	97,927	2,235	1,074	1,047	114
45 Years - 49 Years	81,809	756	353	360	43
Rural Without Road	122,879	12,116	5,550	5,778	788
15 Years - 19 Years	27,279	2,027	929	906	192
20 Years - 24 Years	21,986	3,893	1,752	1,890	251
25 Years - 29 Years	20,732	3,058	1,400	1,478	180
30 Years - 34 Years	16,383	1,625	767	771	87
35 Years - 39 Years	14,545	999	467	484	48
40 Years - 44 Years	11,859	374	168	185	21
45 Years - 49 Years	10,095	140	67	64	9

Table P3.2 Number of Women and Number of Live Births in the Past 12 Months by Age Group of Women and by Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Highest Education and Live Birth	Age Group of Women							
	Total	15 - 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Education Levels								
No. of Women	1,752,810	344,650	328,436	307,000	245,851	207,560	173,062	146,251
No. of Births	125,614	16,718	37,732	35,905	20,533	10,105	3,495	1,126
No education								
No. of Women	260,606	26,334	33,581	42,948	41,347	43,514	39,071	33,811
No. of Births	24,640	2,891	6,221	6,493	4,321	2,953	1,279	482
Primary								
No. of Women	661,603	98,704	110,582	114,036	103,496	91,862	75,335	67,588
No. of Births	50,457	7,475	15,722	13,118	8,004	4,223	1,464	451
Secondary								
No. of Women	656,911	207,614	146,694	102,208	71,517	54,689	44,187	30,002
No. of Births	37,645	5,936	13,275	10,601	5,183	1,979	540	131
Tertiary								
No. of Women	133,016	1,572	29,790	41,527	24,443	13,170	10,775	11,739
No. of Births	10,406	32	1,758	5,056	2,633	761	129	37
Not stated								
No. of Women	40,674	10,426	7,789	6,281	5,048	4,325	3,694	3,111
No. of Births	2,466	384	756	637	392	189	83	25

Table P3.3 Women 15-49 by Number of Children Ever-born, by Education and Age Group

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 15-49	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Educational Levels	1,752,810	688,103	576,946	328,694	108,750	50,317	1.7
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	309,260	33,783	1,607	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	187,902	120,915	18,177	1,442	-	0.7
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	94,782	148,017	52,974	9,770	1,457	1.5
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	42,088	108,997	70,150	18,998	5,618	2.3
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	23,821	73,443	72,423	25,900	11,973	2.9
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	16,482	51,872	62,709	26,986	15,013	3.3
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	13,768	39,919	50,654	25,654	16,256	3.5
No schooling	260,606	55,563	68,042	72,159	41,301	23,541	3.0
15 Years - 19 Years	26,334	20,108	5,795	431	-	-	0.3
20 Years - 24 Years	33,581	11,925	15,624	5,464	568	-	1.3
25 Years - 29 Years	42,948	7,568	15,175	15,100	4,487	618	2.4
30 Years - 34 Years	41,347	4,982	9,658	15,551	8,461	2,695	3.3
35 Years - 39 Years	43,514	3,906	8,011	14,561	10,801	6,235	4.0
40 Years - 44 Years	39,071	3,620	7,008	11,741	9,463	7,239	4.2
45 Years - 49 Years	33,811	3,454	6,771	9,311	7,521	6,754	4.2
Primary School	661,603	190,408	240,325	158,395	51,301	21,174	2.1
15 Years - 19 Years	98,704	82,525	15,514	665	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	110,582	49,069	52,653	8,287	573	-	0.9
25 Years - 29 Years	114,036	25,540	58,482	25,379	4,053	582	1.8
30 Years - 34 Years	103,496	13,564	44,353	34,950	8,401	2,228	2.5
35 Years - 39 Years	91,862	8,552	30,955	35,666	12,065	4,624	3.0
40 Years - 44 Years	75,335	5,867	20,981	29,281	13,007	6,199	3.4
45 Years - 49 Years	67,588	5,291	17,387	24,167	13,202	7,541	3.7
Secondary School	656,911	358,435	204,914	77,314	12,299	3,949	1.0
15 Years - 19 Years	207,614	195,532	11,622	460	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	146,694	96,428	46,111	3,914	241	-	0.5
25 Years - 29 Years	102,208	36,042	54,516	10,511	958	181	1.2
30 Years - 34 Years	71,517	14,752	38,830	15,812	1,637	486	1.8
35 Years - 39 Years	54,689	7,763	25,916	17,951	2,305	754	2.2
40 Years - 44 Years	44,187	4,893	17,715	16,898	3,541	1,140	2.6
45 Years - 49 Years	30,002	3,025	10,204	11,768	3,617	1,388	2.9
Tertiary Education	133,016	63,436	52,839	14,662	1,527	552	1.1
15 Years - 19 Years	1,572	1,510	58	4	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	29,790	25,539	4,109	127	15	-	0.2
25 Years - 29 Years	41,527	23,329	17,173	941	52	32	0.6

Continued

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 15-49	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
30 Years - 34 Years	24,443	7,533	14,222	2,510	95	83	1.3
35 Years - 39 Years	13,170	2,732	7,293	2,892	166	87	1.8
40 Years - 44 Years	10,775	1,414	5,203	3,649	378	131	2.3
45 Years - 49 Years	11,739	1,379	4,781	4,539	821	219	2.5
Not Stated	40,674	20,261	10,826	6,164	2,322	1,101	1.4
15 Years - 19 Years	10,426	9,585	794	47	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	7,789	4,941	2,418	385	45	-	0.6
25 Years - 29 Years	6,281	2,303	2,671	1,043	220	44	1.4
30 Years - 34 Years	5,048	1,257	1,934	1,327	404	126	2.1
35 Years - 39 Years	4,325	868	1,268	1,353	563	273	2.8
40 Years - 44 Years	3,694	688	965	1,140	597	304	3.0
45 Years - 49 Years	3,111	619	776	869	493	354	3.2

Table P3.4 Women 15-49 by Number of Children Ever-born, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Number of Women 5-49	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Areas	1,752,810	688,104	576,945	328,694	108,750	50,317	1.7
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	309,260	33,783	1,607	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	187,902	120,915	18,177	1,442	-	0.7
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	94,782	148,017	52,974	9,770	1,457	1.5
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	42,088	108,997	70,150	18,998	5,618	2.3
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	23,821	73,443	72,423	25,900	11,973	2.9
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	16,482	51,872	62,709	26,986	15,013	3.3
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	13,769	39,918	50,654	25,654	16,256	3.5
Urban	629,621	286,098	215,869	98,526	20,786	8,342	1.3
15 Years - 19 Years	109,668	103,371	6,027	270	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	121,120	87,255	30,866	2,811	188	-	0.4
25 Years - 29 Years	113,905	48,716	53,761	10,013	1,188	227	1.0
30 Years - 34 Years	91,875	21,812	48,007	18,610	2,586	860	1.7
35 Years - 39 Years	75,101	11,552	34,307	23,280	4,301	1,661	2.3
40 Years - 44 Years	63,450	7,559	24,695	23,170	5,659	2,367	2.7
45 Years - 49 Years	54,502	5,833	18,206	20,372	6,864	3,227	3.0
Rural with road	1,000,909	362,142	327,064	202,212	74,621	34,870	1.9
15 Years - 19 Years	207,738	182,824	23,816	1,098	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	185,400	91,946	79,866	12,600	988	-	0.8
25 Years - 29 Years	172,464	42,493	85,792	36,334	6,859	986	1.7
30 Years - 34 Years	137,713	18,653	56,528	45,084	13,602	3,846	2.5
35 Years - 39 Years	118,012	11,159	36,285	43,930	18,177	8,461	3.2
40 Years - 44 Years	97,836	7,976	25,076	35,676	18,559	10,549	3.6
45 Years - 49 Years	81,746	7,091	19,701	27,490	16,436	11,028	3.8
Rural Without Road	122,280	39,864	34,012	27,956	13,343	7,105	2.3
15 Years - 19 Years	27,244	23,065	3,940	239	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	21,916	8,701	10,183	2,766	266	-	1.2
25 Years - 29 Years	20,631	3,573	8,464	6,627	1,723	244	2.3
30 Years - 34 Years	16,263	1,623	4,462	6,456	2,810	912	3.2
35 Years - 39 Years	14,447	1,110	2,851	5,213	3,422	1,851	3.9
40 Years - 44 Years	11,776	947	2,101	3,863	2,768	2,097	4.2
45 Years - 49 Years	10,003	845	2,011	2,792	2,354	2,001	4.3

Table P3.4A Ever Married* Women 15-49 by Number of Children Ever-born, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Number of Ever Married Women 15-49	Number of Children Ever-Born					Mean Number of Children Ever-Born
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Areas	1,220,927	171,967	564,291	326,281	108,275	50,113	2.4
15 Years - 19 Years	68,112	36,194	30,711	1,207	-	-	0.6
20 Years - 24 Years	185,907	49,897	117,118	17,561	1,331	-	1.2
25 Years - 29 Years	245,239	36,650	145,123	52,420	9,630	1,416	1.9
30 Years - 34 Years	221,174	19,373	107,546	69,773	18,919	5,563	2.5
35 Years - 39 Years	194,690	12,017	72,697	72,198	25,841	11,937	3.1
40 Years - 44 Years	165,234	9,293	51,450	62,575	26,945	14,971	3.5
45 Years - 49 Years	140,571	8,543	39,646	50,547	25,609	16,226	3.7
Urban	400,001	62,476	211,000	97,642	20,616	8,267	2.1
15 Years - 19 Years	13,053	7,709	5,206	138	-	-	0.5
20 Years - 24 Years	48,901	16,592	29,539	2,617	153	-	1.0
25 Years - 29 Years	80,383	16,766	52,451	9,815	1,141	210	1.4
30 Years - 34 Years	78,303	9,189	47,269	18,451	2,558	836	2.0
35 Years - 39 Years	68,241	5,179	33,955	23,176	4,278	1,653	2.5
40 Years - 44 Years	59,380	3,781	24,494	23,113	5,639	2,353	2.9
45 Years - 49 Years	51,740	3,260	18,086	20,332	6,847	3,215	3.2
Rural with road	728,083	98,026	320,105	200,848	74,349	34,755	2.6
15 Years - 19 Years	47,552	24,850	21,843	859	-	-	0.6
20 Years - 24 Years	120,856	30,056	77,665	12,218	917	-	1.3
25 Years - 29 Years	146,205	18,093	84,343	36,028	6,778	963	2.0
30 Years - 34 Years	127,423	9,282	55,880	44,883	13,559	3,819	2.7
35 Years - 39 Years	112,468	6,142	35,927	43,819	18,144	8,436	3.4
40 Years - 44 Years	94,456	4,907	24,873	35,610	18,541	10,525	3.7
45 Years - 49 Years	79,123	4,696	19,574	27,431	16,410	11,012	3.9
Rural Without Road	92,843	11,465	33,186	27,791	13,310	7,091	3.0
15 Years - 19 Years	7,507	3,635	3,662	210	-	-	0.7
20 Years - 24 Years	16,150	3,249	9,914	2,726	261	-	1.5
25 Years - 29 Years	18,651	1,791	8,329	6,577	1,711	243	2.5
30 Years - 34 Years	15,448	902	4,397	6,439	2,802	908	3.3
35 Years - 39 Years	13,981	696	2,815	5,203	3,419	1,848	4.0
40 Years - 44 Years	11,398	605	2,083	3,852	2,765	2,093	4.3
45 Years - 49 Years	9,708	587	1,986	2,784	2,352	1,999	4.4

Table P3.5 Women 15-49 by Number of Children Still Living, by Education and Age Group

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 5-49	Number of Children Still Living					Mean Number of Children Still Living
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Educational Levels	1,752,810	691,896	591,072	333,138	101,733	34,971	1.6
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	310,087	33,178	1,385	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	188,899	121,773	16,688	1,076	-	0.7
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	95,471	150,832	51,711	8,101	885	1.5
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	42,458	111,934	70,608	17,086	3,765	2.2
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	24,148	76,243	74,148	24,431	8,590	2.8
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	16,749	54,639	65,100	25,974	10,600	3.1
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	14,084	42,473	53,498	25,065	11,131	3.3
No schooling	260,606	56,546	72,504	76,124	39,503	15,929	2.7
15 Years - 19 Years	26,334	20,257	5,714	363	-	-	0.3
20 Years - 24 Years	33,581	12,118	15,972	5,080	411	-	1.3
25 Years - 29 Years	42,948	7,734	16,006	15,155	3,689	364	2.3
30 Years - 34 Years	41,347	5,098	10,472	16,261	7,759	1,757	3.1
35 Years - 39 Years	43,514	4,026	8,770	15,886	10,437	4,395	3.7
40 Years - 44 Years	39,071	3,731	7,887	12,976	9,522	4,955	3.8
45 Years - 49 Years	33,811	3,582	7,683	10,403	7,685	4,458	3.7
Primary School	661,603	192,002	247,263	160,012	47,383	14,943	2.0
15 Years - 19 Years	98,704	82,878	15,260	566	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	110,582	49,535	53,106	7,522	419	-	0.9
25 Years - 29 Years	114,036	25,800	59,928	24,610	3,349	349	1.7
30 Years - 34 Years	103,496	13,702	45,796	35,051	7,415	1,532	2.4
35 Years - 39 Years	91,862	8,688	32,351	36,259	11,192	3,372	2.9
40 Years - 44 Years	75,335	5,969	22,242	30,398	12,246	4,480	3.2
45 Years - 49 Years	67,588	5,430	18,580	25,606	12,762	5,210	3.4
Secondary School	656,911	359,355	207,009	76,304	11,311	2,932	1.0
15 Years - 19 Years	207,614	195,834	11,369	411	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	146,694	96,699	46,180	3,615	200	-	0.5
25 Years - 29 Years	102,208	36,213	55,008	10,031	832	124	1.2
30 Years - 34 Years	71,517	14,816	39,369	15,533	1,457	342	1.8
35 Years - 39 Years	54,689	7,808	26,422	17,774	2,112	573	2.2
40 Years - 44 Years	44,187	4,932	18,175	16,938	3,299	843	2.5
45 Years - 49 Years	30,002	3,053	10,486	12,002	3,411	1,050	2.8
Tertiary Education	133,016	63,644	53,222	14,406	1,355	389	1.0
15 Years - 19 Years	1,572	1,511	57	4	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	29,790	25,585	4,079	117	9	-	0.2
25 Years - 29 Years	41,527	23,409	17,173	888	39	18	0.6

Continued

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 5-49	Number of Children Still Living					Mean Number of Children Still Living
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
30 Years - 34 Years	24,443	7,577	14,312	2,414	92	48	1.3
35 Years - 39 Years	13,170	2,749	7,378	2,841	145	57	1.7
40 Years - 44 Years	10,775	1,422	5,319	3,603	334	97	2.2
45 Years - 49 Years	11,739	1,391	4,904	4,539	736	169	2.5
Not Stated	40,674	20,349	11,074	6,292	2,181	778	1.4
15 Years - 19 Years	10,426	9,607	778	41	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	7,789	4,962	2,436	354	37	-	0.6
25 Years - 29 Years	6,281	2,315	2,717	1,027	192	30	1.4
30 Years - 34 Years	5,048	1,265	1,985	1,349	363	86	2.1
35 Years - 39 Years	4,325	877	1,322	1,388	545	193	2.6
40 Years - 44 Years	3,694	695	1,016	1,185	573	225	2.9
45 Years - 49 Years	3,111	628	820	948	471	244	2.9

Table P3.6 Women 15-49 by Number of Children Still Living, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Number of Women 5-49	Number of Children Still Living					Mean Number of Children Still Living
		0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	
All Areas	1,752,810	691,896	591,072	333,138	101,733	34,971	1.6
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	310,087	33,178	1,385	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	188,899	121,773	16,688	1,076	-	0.7
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	95,471	150,832	51,711	8,101	885	1.5
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	42,458	111,934	70,608	17,086	3,765	2.2
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	24,148	76,243	74,148	24,431	8,590	2.8
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	16,749	54,639	65,100	25,974	10,600	3.1
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	14,084	42,473	53,498	25,065	11,131	3.3
Urban	629,621	286,978	219,158	98,255	19,197	6,033	1.3
15 Years - 19 Years	109,668	103,511	5,912	245	-	-	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	121,120	87,467	30,882	2,614	157	-	0.4
25 Years - 29 Years	113,905	48,907	54,171	9,647	1,024	156	1.0
30 Years - 34 Years	91,875	21,921	48,739	18,274	2,335	606	1.7
35 Years - 39 Years	75,101	11,635	35,076	23,215	3,922	1,253	2.2
40 Years - 44 Years	63,450	7,629	25,478	23,369	5,250	1,724	2.6
45 Years - 49 Years	54,502	5,908	18,900	20,891	6,509	2,294	2.9
Rural with road	1,000,909	364,591	336,118	205,768	70,034	24,398	1.8
15 Years - 19 Years	207,738	183,383	23,404	951	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	185,400	92,606	80,485	11,571	738	-	0.8
25 Years - 29 Years	172,464	42,916	87,760	35,492	5,694	602	1.7
30 Years - 34 Years	137,713	18,881	58,369	45,620	12,229	2,614	2.4
35 Years - 39 Years	118,012	11,365	38,035	45,285	17,246	6,081	3.0
40 Years - 44 Years	97,836	8,145	26,778	37,436	17,987	7,490	3.4
45 Years - 49 Years	81,746	7,295	21,287	29,413	16,140	7,611	3.5
Rural without Road	122,280	40,327	35,796	29,115	12,502	4,540	2.1
15 Years - 19 Years	27,244	23,193	3,862	189	-	-	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	21,916	8,826	10,406	2,503	181	-	1.1
25 Years - 29 Years	20,631	3,648	8,901	6,572	1,383	127	2.2
30 Years - 34 Years	16,263	1,656	4,826	6,714	2,522	545	3.0
35 Years - 39 Years	14,447	1,148	3,132	5,648	3,263	1,256	3.6
40 Years - 44 Years	11,776	975	2,383	4,295	2,737	1,386	3.8
45 Years - 49 Years	10,003	881	2,286	3,194	2,416	1,226	3.8

Table P3.7 Women 15-49 who have at Least 1 Live Birth by Age at First Birth, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Number of Women 15-49 With at Least 1 Live Birth	Age at First Birth						Median Age at First Birth
		Less than 17	17 - 19	20 - 22	23 - 25	26-29	30+	
All Areas	1,064,707	106,249	311,825	319,720	180,917	102,586	43,410	21.1
15 Years - 19 Years	35,390	16,043	19,347	-	-	-	-	16.6
20 Years - 24 Years	140,534	19,015	65,642	48,821	7,056	-	-	18.9
25 Years - 29 Years	212,218	22,354	60,853	66,543	46,399	16,069	-	20.6
30 Years - 34 Years	203,763	17,782	55,154	58,064	36,100	29,263	7,400	21.5
35 Years - 39 Years	183,739	14,166	46,774	57,117	33,600	20,060	12,022	21.7
40 Years - 44 Years	156,580	9,541	36,910	49,715	29,769	18,773	11,872	22.2
45 Years - 49 Years	132,483	7,348	27,145	39,460	27,993	18,421	12,116	22.7
Urban	343,524	19,978	79,322	104,532	73,196	46,950	19,546	22.1
15 Years - 19 Years	6,297	2,604	3,693	-	-	-	-	16.7
20 Years - 24 Years	33,865	3,014	14,212	13,936	2,703	-	-	19.4
25 Years - 29 Years	65,189	3,587	13,833	20,559	19,054	8,156	-	21.7
30 Years - 34 Years	70,063	3,391	14,044	18,974	15,308	14,394	3,952	22.6
35 Years - 39 Years	63,549	3,224	13,054	18,719	13,272	9,435	5,845	22.7
40 Years - 44 Years	55,891	2,294	11,655	17,263	11,607	7,873	5,199	22.8
45 Years - 49 Years	48,670	1,864	8,831	15,081	11,252	7,092	4,550	23.0
Rural with road	638,767	73,816	204,576	191,833	97,049	50,046	21,447	20.7
15 Years - 19 Years	24,914	11,370	13,544	-	-	-	-	16.6
20 Years - 24 Years	93,454	13,428	44,926	31,139	3,961	-	-	18.8
25 Years - 29 Years	129,971	15,821	40,947	41,000	24,910	7,293	-	20.2
30 Years - 34 Years	119,060	12,441	36,327	34,763	18,795	13,546	3,188	20.9
35 Years - 39 Years	106,853	9,551	29,923	34,055	18,150	9,520	5,654	21.3
40 Years - 44 Years	89,860	6,421	22,592	29,032	16,211	9,663	5,941	21.8
45 Years - 49 Years	74,655	4,784	16,317	21,844	15,022	10,024	6,664	22.5
Rural Without Road	82,416	12,455	27,927	23,355	10,672	5,590	2,417	20.2
15 Years - 19 Years	4,179	2,069	2,110	-	-	-	-	16.4
20 Years - 24 Years	13,215	2,573	6,504	3,746	392	-	-	18.4
25 Years - 29 Years	17,058	2,946	6,073	4,984	2,435	620	-	19.5
30 Years - 34 Years	14,640	1,950	4,783	4,327	1,997	1,323	260	20.4
35 Years - 39 Years	13,337	1,391	3,797	4,343	2,178	1,105	523	20.9
40 Years - 44 Years	10,829	826	2,663	3,420	1,951	1,237	732	21.8
45 Years - 49 Years	9,158	700	1,997	2,535	1,719	1,305	902	22.5

Table P3.8 Women 15-49 who have at Least 1 Live Birth by Age at First Birth by Education and Age Group

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 15-49 With at Least 1 Live Birth	Age at First Birth						Median Age at First Birth
		Less than 17	17 - 19	20 - 22	23 - 25	26-29	30+	
All Educational Levels	1,064,707	106,249	311,825	319,720	180,917	102,586	43,410	21.1
15 Years - 19 Years	35,390	16,043	19,347	-	-	-	-	16.6
20 Years - 24 Years	140,534	19,015	65,642	48,821	7,056	-	-	18.9
25 Years - 29 Years	212,218	22,354	60,853	66,543	46,399	16,069	-	20.6
30 Years - 34 Years	203,763	17,782	55,154	58,064	36,100	29,263	7,400	21.5
35 Years - 39 Years	183,739	14,166	46,774	57,117	33,600	20,060	12,022	21.7
40 Years - 44 Years	156,580	9,541	36,910	49,715	29,769	18,773	11,872	22.2
45 Years - 49 Years	132,483	7,348	27,145	39,460	27,993	18,421	12,116	22.7
No schooling	205,043	33,656	65,770	55,438	27,451	15,231	7,497	20.3
15 Years - 19 Years	6,226	3,332	2,894	-	-	-	-	16.3
20 Years - 24 Years	21,656	5,203	10,635	5,280	538	-	-	18.1
25 Years - 29 Years	35,380	7,361	12,563	9,690	4,536	1,230	-	19.2
30 Years - 34 Years	36,365	6,195	12,073	10,014	4,513	2,959	611	20.0
35 Years - 39 Years	39,608	5,111	11,809	11,906	6,130	3,061	1,591	20.7
40 Years - 44 Years	35,451	3,667	8,943	10,705	6,141	3,713	2,282	21.6
45 Years - 49 Years	30,357	2,787	6,853	7,843	5,593	4,268	3,013	22.4
Primary School	471,195	52,091	155,363	144,102	68,907	35,100	15,632	20.6
15 Years - 19 Years	16,179	7,441	8,738	-	-	-	-	16.6
20 Years - 24 Years	61,513	9,253	30,100	19,818	2,342	-	-	18.7
25 Years - 29 Years	88,496	11,115	30,058	28,031	15,162	4,130	-	20.0
30 Years - 34 Years	89,932	8,889	28,864	26,945	13,499	9,469	2,266	20.8
35 Years - 39 Years	83,310	7,066	24,152	27,004	13,698	7,117	4,273	21.2
40 Years - 44 Years	69,468	4,595	18,822	23,017	11,927	6,853	4,254	21.7
45 Years - 49 Years	62,297	3,732	14,629	19,287	12,279	7,531	4,839	22.2
Secondary School	298,476	17,683	81,233	99,904	56,576	30,556	12,524	21.5
15 Years - 19 Years	12,082	4,850	7,232	-	-	-	-	16.8
20 Years - 24 Years	50,266	4,073	22,998	20,493	2,702	-	-	19.3
25 Years - 29 Years	66,166	3,303	16,444	24,243	16,753	5,423	-	21.2
30 Years - 34 Years	56,765	2,235	12,673	17,688	12,149	9,556	2,464	22.3
35 Years - 39 Years	46,926	1,614	9,540	15,487	10,075	6,289	3,921	22.6
40 Years - 44 Years	39,294	1,000	7,830	12,913	8,456	5,460	3,635	22.9
45 Years - 49 Years	26,977	608	4,516	9,080	6,441	3,828	2,504	23.1
Tertiary Education	69,580	570	3,518	14,181	24,610	19,822	6,879	24.8
15 Years - 19 Years	62	16	46	-	-	-	-	17.2
20 Years - 24 Years	4,251	108	573	2,229	1,341	-	-	21.3
25 Years - 29 Years	18,198	131	678	3,336	9,051	5,002	-	24.0
30 Years - 34 Years	16,910	95	547	2,329	5,303	6,730	1,906	25.5

Continued

Level of Education and Age Group	Number of Women 15-49 With at Least 1 Live Birth	Age at First Birth						Median Age at First Birth
		Less than 17	17 - 19	20 - 22	23 - 25	26-29	30+	
35 Years - 39 Years	10,438	74	401	1,636	3,082	3,234	2,011	25.9
40 Years - 44 Years	9,361	71	631	2,140	2,658	2,393	1,468	25.2
45 Years - 49 Years	10,360	75	642	2,511	3,175	2,463	1,494	25.0
Not Stated	20,413	2,249	5,941	6,095	3,373	1,877	878	21.0
15 Years - 19 Years	841	404	437	-	-	-	-	16.5
20 Years - 24 Years	2,848	378	1,336	1,001	133	-	-	18.9
25 Years - 29 Years	3,978	444	1,110	1,243	897	284	-	20.6
30 Years - 34 Years	3,791	368	997	1,088	636	549	153	21.5
35 Years - 39 Years	3,457	301	872	1,084	615	359	226	21.6
40 Years - 44 Years	3,006	208	684	940	587	354	233	22.2
45 Years - 49 Years	2,492	146	505	739	505	331	266	22.8

Table P3.9 Number of Children Born during the Last 12 months by Sex of the Child and Province

Province	Sex of the Child			
	Total	Female	Male	Sex not stated
Lao PDR	125,614	56,893	59,336	9,385
Vientiane Capital	12,234	5,563	5,864	807
Phongsaly	3,933	1,712	1,869	352
Luangnamtha	3,835	1,736	1,791	308
Oudomxay	6,851	3,022	3,362	467
Bokeo	3,722	1,664	1,764	294
Luangprabang	9,700	4,470	4,614	616
Huaphanh	6,680	2,998	3,271	411
Xayabury	6,682	3,053	3,066	563
Xiengkhuang	5,483	2,487	2,665	331
Vientiane Province	8,110	3,661	3,855	594
Borikhamxay	5,909	2,560	2,772	577
Khammuane	7,289	3,216	3,369	704
Savannakhet	15,745	7,174	7,212	1,359
Saravane	8,049	3,681	3,751	617
Sekong	3,058	1,424	1,430	204
Champasack	12,435	5,733	5,839	863
Attapeu	3,356	1,544	1,620	192
Xaysomboon	2,543	1,195	1,222	126

Table P3.10 Number of Persons that Died during the Last 12 months by Sex of the Deceased Person by Province

Province	Sex of Deceased Person		
	Total	Female	Male
Lao PDR	27,083	9,576	17,507
Vientiane Capital	2,033	633	1,400
Phongsaly	982	377	605
Luangnamtha	993	382	611
Oudomxay	1,792	737	1,055
Bokeo	898	329	569
Luangprabang	2,138	797	1,341
Huaphanh	1,601	603	998
Xayabury	1,658	609	1,049
Xiengkhuang	1,133	382	751
Vientiane Province	1,693	559	1,134
Borikhamxay	1,107	340	767
Khammuane	1,919	714	1,205
Savannakhet	3,517	1,143	2,374
Saravane	1,613	543	1,070
Sekong	595	199	396
Champasack	2,350	818	1,532
Attapeu	699	280	419
Xaysomboon	362	131	231

Table P3.11 Number of Deaths during the Past 12 months by Sex of the Deceased and Age Group

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	27,083	9,576	17,507	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 Years	3,164	1,226	1,938	11.7	12.8	11.1
1 - 4 Years	2,840	1,050	1,790	10.5	11.0	10.2
5 - 9 Years	1,103	373	730	4.1	3.9	4.2
10 - 14 Years	789	289	500	2.9	3.0	2.9
15 - 19 Years	1,023	336	687	3.8	3.5	3.9
20 - 24 Years	893	265	628	3.3	2.8	3.6
25 - 29 Years	832	253	579	3.1	2.6	3.3
30 - 34 Years	709	232	477	2.6	2.4	2.7
35 - 39 Years	918	284	634	3.4	3.0	3.6
40 - 44 Years	1,026	334	692	3.8	3.5	4.0
45 - 49 Years	1,296	439	857	4.8	4.6	4.9
50 - 54 Years	1,486	504	982	5.5	5.3	5.6
55 - 59 Years	1,580	536	1,044	5.8	5.6	6.0
60 - 64 Years	1,749	551	1,198	6.5	5.8	6.8
65 - 69 Years	1,634	555	1,079	6.0	5.8	6.2
70 - 74 Years	1,494	523	971	5.5	5.5	5.5
75 - 79 Years	1,478	558	920	5.5	5.8	5.3
80 and over	3,069	1,268	1,801	11.3	13.2	10.3

Table P4.1 Population aged 0 and over by Place of Birth, by Place of Enumeration (Province) and Sex

Place of Enumeration and Sex	Total Population	Place of Birth				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
Lao PDR	6,492,228	100.0	82.2	16.0	0.7	1.1
Female	3,237,458	100.0	83.8	14.6	0.5	1.1
Male	3,254,770	100.0	80.7	17.3	0.9	1.1
Vientiane Capital	820,940	100.0	61.0	36.8	1.3	0.8
Female	412,239	100.0	62.3	35.8	1.1	0.8
Male	408,701	100.0	59.8	37.7	1.6	0.9
Phongsaly	177,989	100.0	87.8	9.6	1.0	1.6
Female	87,322	100.0	88.3	9.5	0.4	1.8
Male	90,667	100.0	87.3	9.7	1.5	1.5
Luangnamtha	175,753	100.0	79.5	18.1	1.0	1.4
Female	88,414	100.0	79.8	17.8	0.8	1.5
Male	87,339	100.0	79.1	18.3	1.3	1.3
Oudomxay	307,622	100.0	86.1	12.2	0.3	1.4
Female	152,935	100.0	87.0	11.4	0.1	1.5
Male	154,687	100.0	85.2	12.9	0.5	1.3
Bokeo	179,243	100.0	75.6	20.3	2.6	1.5
Female	89,270	100.0	76.9	19.4	2.2	1.5
Male	89,973	100.0	74.4	21.1	3.1	1.4
Luangprabang	431,889	100.0	82.9	15.5	0.3	1.3
Female	213,191	100.0	84.3	14.3	0.2	1.2
Male	218,698	100.0	81.6	16.7	0.4	1.3
Huaphanh	289,393	100.0	90.6	7.6	0.5	1.3
Female	141,701	100.0	90.4	7.8	0.5	1.3
Male	147,692	100.0	90.9	7.4	0.5	1.3
Xayabury	381,376	100.0	87.5	10.9	0.5	1.1
Female	186,439	100.0	90.2	8.4	0.3	1.2
Male	194,937	100.0	84.8	13.4	0.7	1.0
Xiengkhuang	244,684	100.0	82.0	15.9	0.9	1.2
Female	120,290	100.0	82.6	15.5	0.7	1.3

Continued

Place of Enumeration and Sex	Total Population	Place of Birth				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
Male	124,394	100.0	81.5	16.3	1.0	1.1
Vientiane Province	419,090	100.0	71.5	27.1	0.3	1.0
Female	207,693	100.0	73.4	25.4	0.3	0.9
Male	211,397	100.0	69.7	28.7	0.4	1.2
Borikhamxay	273,691	100.0	77.4	20.3	1.2	1.0
Female	135,064	100.0	79.3	18.7	1.0	1.0
Male	138,627	100.0	75.6	21.9	1.5	1.0
Khammuane	392,052	100.0	89.1	9.1	0.4	1.5
Female	197,256	100.0	90.9	7.6	0.3	1.3
Male	194,796	100.0	87.3	10.6	0.5	1.6
Savannakhet	969,697	100.0	91.2	7.4	0.5	0.9
Female	488,978	100.0	92.9	5.8	0.4	0.9
Male	480,719	100.0	89.5	9.0	0.6	0.9
Saravane	396,942	100.0	91.1	7.3	0.4	1.2
Female	201,285	100.0	92.8	5.7	0.3	1.2
Male	195,657	100.0	89.3	9.0	0.5	1.2
Sekong	113,048	100.0	78.8	19.1	0.9	1.1
Female	56,339	100.0	80.1	18.2	0.5	1.2
Male	56,709	100.0	77.5	20.1	1.4	1.0
Champasack	694,023	100.0	89.0	9.8	0.4	0.8
Female	348,807	100.0	91.4	7.5	0.3	0.8
Male	345,216	100.0	86.5	12.1	0.6	0.8
Attapeu	139,628	100.0	86.4	11.4	1.3	1.0
Female	69,781	100.0	88.7	9.6	0.8	0.9
Male	69,847	100.0	84.1	13.2	1.7	1.0
Xaysomboon	85,168	100.0	62.0	36.2	1.1	0.7
Female	40,454	100.0	64.1	34.6	0.5	0.7
Male	44,714	100.0	60.0	37.8	1.6	0.6

Table P4.2 Population aged 0 and over by Place of Birth, by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Total Population	Place of Birth				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
Both Sexes	6,492,228	100.0	82.2	16.0	0.7	1.1
0 year - 4 years	681,983	100.0	94.9	2.0	0.3	2.9
5 years - 9 years	679,209	100.0	94.8	3.7	0.2	1.3
10 years - 14 years	718,606	100.0	92.6	6.3	0.1	1.0
15 years - 19 years	699,010	100.0	86.3	12.5	0.3	0.9
20 years - 24 years	654,037	100.0	76.4	22.0	0.8	0.8
25 years - 29 years	615,988	100.0	75.6	22.5	1.1	0.8
30 years - 34 years	496,234	100.0	74.9	23.0	1.3	0.8
35 years - 39 years	420,083	100.0	75.3	22.8	1.2	0.7
40 years - 44 years	343,870	100.0	74.4	23.6	1.4	0.7
45 years - 49 years	295,907	100.0	73.4	24.5	1.3	0.7
50 years - 54 years	267,418	100.0	73.6	24.6	1.1	0.7
55 years - 59 years	197,607	100.0	72.9	25.5	0.9	0.7
60 years - 64 years	147,179	100.0	73.8	24.6	0.9	0.7
65 years - 69 years	98,901	100.0	73.8	24.6	0.9	0.8
70 years - 74 years	71,427	100.0	73.9	24.2	0.9	1.0
75 years - 79 years	47,078	100.0	73.6	24.3	1.1	0.9
80 years - 84 years	30,190	100.0	74.6	23.1	1.3	1.0
85 years - 89 years	15,267	100.0	76.0	21.7	1.3	1.0
90 years - 94 years	7,036	100.0	75.5	21.8	1.3	1.3
95 years and over	5,198	100.0	76.9	20.2	1.2	1.7
Female	3,237,458	100.0	83.8	14.6	0.5	1.1
0 year - 4 years	335,521	100.0	95.0	2.0	0.3	2.8
5 years - 9 years	333,829	100.0	94.8	3.7	0.2	1.4
10 years - 14 years	355,580	100.0	92.8	6.2	0.1	1.0
15 years - 19 years	344,650	100.0	86.1	12.7	0.3	0.9
20 years - 24 years	328,436	100.0	78.5	20.0	0.6	0.9
25 years - 29 years	307,000	100.0	78.5	20.0	0.8	0.7
30 years - 34 years	245,851	100.0	77.8	20.6	0.9	0.8
35 years - 39 years	207,560	100.0	78.3	20.2	0.7	0.8
40 years - 44 years	173,062	100.0	77.4	21.1	0.8	0.7
45 years - 49 years	146,251	100.0	76.6	22.0	0.7	0.7
50 years - 54 years	140,146	100.0	76.8	21.8	0.7	0.8
55 years - 59 years	98,992	100.0	76.3	22.3	0.6	0.8
60 years - 64 years	73,073	100.0	77.0	21.4	0.7	0.9

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Total Population	Place of Birth				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
65 years - 69 years	51,338	100.0	76.9	21.4	0.7	1.0
70 years - 74 years	38,497	100.0	77.0	21.2	0.8	1.1
75 years - 79 years	25,207	100.0	77.0	20.8	1.1	1.1
80 years - 84 years	16,671	100.0	77.0	20.6	1.2	1.2
85 years - 89 years	8,523	100.0	77.4	20.2	1.2	1.2
90 years - 94 years	3,995	100.0	77.0	20.4	1.3	1.4
95 years and over	3,276	100.0	76.8	20.3	1.2	1.7
Male	3,254,770	100.0	80.7	17.3	0.9	1.1
0 year - 4 years	346,462	100.0	94.8	2.0	0.3	2.9
5 years - 9 years	345,380	100.0	94.8	3.7	0.2	1.3
10 years - 14 years	363,026	100.0	92.5	6.4	0.1	1.0
15 years - 19 years	354,360	100.0	86.5	12.3	0.3	0.9
20 years - 24 years	325,601	100.0	74.2	24.1	0.9	0.8
25 years - 29 years	308,988	100.0	72.7	25.1	1.4	0.8
30 years - 34 years	250,383	100.0	72.1	25.4	1.6	0.9
35 years - 39 years	212,523	100.0	72.4	25.3	1.7	0.7
40 years - 44 years	170,808	100.0	71.3	26.1	2.0	0.7
45 years - 49 years	149,656	100.0	70.4	27.1	1.9	0.7
50 years - 54 years	127,272	100.0	70.0	27.8	1.6	0.6
55 years - 59 years	98,615	100.0	69.5	28.7	1.2	0.6
60 years - 64 years	74,106	100.0	70.8	27.6	1.0	0.6
65 years - 69 years	47,563	100.0	70.4	27.9	1.0	0.7
70 years - 74 years	32,930	100.0	70.3	27.8	1.1	0.8
75 years - 79 years	21,871	100.0	69.7	28.3	1.2	0.8
80 years - 84 years	13,519	100.0	71.6	26.2	1.4	0.8
85 years - 89 years	6,744	100.0	74.2	23.7	1.3	0.8
90 years - 94 years	3,041	100.0	73.6	23.8	1.3	1.3
95 years and over	1,922	100.0	77.0	20.1	1.1	1.8

Table P4.3 Population aged 10 years old and over by Place of Residence 10 Years Ago (March 2005), by Place of Enumeration (Province) and Sex

Place of Enumeration and Sex	Total Population	Place of Residence 10 Years Ago				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
Lao PDR	5,131,036	100.0	88.6	6.8	0.8	3.8
Female	2,568,108	100.0	89.8	5.6	0.6	4.0
Male	2,562,928	100.0	87.4	8.0	1.0	3.6
Vientiane Capital	692,062	100.0	80.8	14.4	1.1	3.6
Female	349,583	100.0	82.3	13.1	0.8	3.7
Male	342,479	100.0	79.3	15.7	1.4	3.6
Phongsaly	135,442	100.0	89.1	6.1	1.0	3.8
Female	66,328	100.0	89.8	5.7	0.3	4.2
Male	69,114	100.0	88.5	6.5	1.6	3.4
Luangnamtha	136,235	100.0	88.4	7.0	0.6	3.9
Female	69,038	100.0	88.5	6.8	0.4	4.2
Male	67,197	100.0	88.4	7.2	0.9	3.6
Oudomxay	236,255	100.0	91.2	5.5	0.3	3.0
Female	117,725	100.0	91.9	4.7	0.2	3.3
Male	118,530	100.0	90.5	6.3	0.5	2.7
Bokeo	138,534	100.0	86.5	6.9	2.7	3.9
Female	68,973	100.0	87.5	6.1	2.2	4.2
Male	69,561	100.0	85.4	7.8	3.3	3.6
Luangprabang	334,990	100.0	89.2	6.9	0.2	3.7
Female	165,449	100.0	90.2	5.9	0.1	3.7
Male	169,541	100.0	88.2	7.9	0.3	3.6
Huaphanh	221,638	100.0	92.8	4.0	0.4	2.8
Female	108,521	100.0	92.9	3.8	0.3	3.0
Male	113,117	100.0	92.8	4.2	0.5	2.6
Xayabury	310,223	100.0	89.6	4.9	0.5	5.0
Female	151,130	100.0	91.4	2.9	0.2	5.4
Male	159,093	100.0	87.8	6.8	0.8	4.6
Xiengkhuang	187,494	100.0	91.0	5.7	0.4	2.9
Female	92,464	100.0	91.0	5.5	0.2	3.2

Continued

Place of Enumeration and Sex	Total Population	Place of Residence 10 Years Ago				
		Total	Same District as Place of Enumeration	District other than Place of enumeration	Another Country	Not Stated
Male	95,030	100.0	91.0	5.8	0.6	2.6
Vientiane Province	333,850	100.0	86.4	10.0	0.3	3.3
Female	165,971	100.0	87.5	8.8	0.2	3.5
Male	167,879	100.0	85.3	11.3	0.3	3.1
Borikhamxay	213,700	100.0	86.6	7.9	1.4	4.1
Female	105,773	100.0	88.0	6.4	1.1	4.4
Male	107,927	100.0	85.2	9.3	1.7	3.8
Khammuane	311,449	100.0	88.8	4.2	0.7	6.3
Female	157,784	100.0	90.0	3.0	0.6	6.4
Male	153,665	100.0	87.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
Savannakhet	768,408	100.0	91.2	3.8	1.0	4.0
Female	389,124	100.0	92.4	2.5	1.0	4.2
Male	379,284	100.0	90.0	5.2	1.0	3.8
Saravane	303,519	100.0	91.9	3.5	1.0	3.7
Female	155,017	100.0	92.8	2.4	1.0	3.8
Male	148,502	100.0	90.9	4.6	1.0	3.5
Sekong	82,062	100.0	88.8	7.2	1.0	2.9
Female	40,981	100.0	90.5	5.8	0.5	3.2
Male	41,081	100.0	87.2	8.5	1.6	2.7
Champasack	555,415	100.0	91.9	4.1	0.7	3.3
Female	280,916	100.0	93.4	2.6	0.6	3.5
Male	274,499	100.0	90.4	5.6	0.8	3.1
Attapeu	107,058	100.0	89.4	6.5	1.4	2.7
Female	53,896	100.0	91.4	4.9	0.8	2.8
Male	53,162	100.0	87.4	8.1	1.9	2.5
Xaysomboon	62,702	100.0	76.5	20.5	1.1	1.9
Female	29,435	100.0	80.8	16.8	0.3	2.0
Male	33,267	100.0	72.8	23.7	1.8	1.7

Table P4.4 Population 10 years and over who changed Residence in the Past 10 Years by Reason for Moving to Current Residence and Place of Enumeration (Province)

Place of Enumeration	Total	Main reason for moving								Not stated
		Total	Transfer of work place	In search of employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Marriage	Other	
Lao PDR	379,359	100.0	12.6	13.1	2.3	14.9	10.0	18.3	4.5	24.4
Vientiane Capital	105,842	100.0	11.8	15.6	1.9	22.5	6.6	18.3	5.1	18.1
Phongsaly	8,234	100.0	13.8	14.3	2.5	8.8	7.9	20.5	2.1	30.1
Luangnamtha	10,033	100.0	4.1	12.0	3.6	7.9	8.1	33.4	2.3	28.7
Oudomxay	13,471	100.0	14.4	8.7	2.4	9.8	11.4	21.9	3.1	28.2
Bokeo	12,962	100.0	8.4	30.8	2.8	3.1	6.6	19.4	2.9	26.1
Luangprabang	23,009	100.0	8.1	5.9	1.9	19.3	10.0	25.1	3.8	25.9
Huaphanh	9,472	100.0	8.2	16.2	3.0	8.9	14.0	15.0	4.7	30.1
Xayabury	16,724	100.0	22.0	22.3	1.2	1.8	9.7	10.4	3.7	28.8
Xiengkhuang	11,222	100.0	5.5	11.6	2.5	16.8	15.0	23.6	2.9	22.1
Vientiane Province	29,591	100.0	13.0	5.9	1.2	12.2	9.9	31.3	5.4	20.9
Borikhamxay	19,525	100.0	10.7	13.4	2.0	4.3	8.2	26.7	9.5	25.1
Khammuane	14,837	100.0	12.8	8.3	2.8	11.5	13.5	10.0	5.2	35.8
Savannakhet	36,810	100.0	15.8	6.7	2.0	24.5	10.6	3.6	4.2	32.5
Saravane	13,526	100.0	14.7	13.9	4.8	9.8	20.4	6.1	2.8	27.6
Sekong	6,215	100.0	10.5	24.2	4.4	13.2	8.1	11.1	3.9	24.5
Champasack	26,501	100.0	16.1	8.5	1.5	13.1	16.9	11.0	4.7	28.3
Attapeu	8,397	100.0	9.3	21.0	8.6	9.9	10.0	16.1	3.1	22.0
Xaysomboon	12,988	100.0	19.7	17.5	1.3	3.1	7.5	36.7	2.2	12.0

Table P4.5 Population 10 years of age and over by Province of Residence 10 Years ago (in March 2005) and Province of Current Residence

Province of Current Residence	Population 10 and over	Province of Residence 10 Years Ago																		Total In-migrants
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	692,062	620,644	3,472	1,344	3,225	1,061	8,354	12,403	3,946	7,049	11,737	4,231	2,347	3,874	1,220	478	4,552	627	1,498	71,418
2	135,442	453	133,069	267	543	77	572	57	111	73	124	31	5	21	6	1	26	1	5	2,373
3	136,235	366	2,032	130,251	747	514	1,301	253	117	353	123	28	7	54	15	4	26	17	27	5,984
4	236,255	746	3,162	728	228,081	412	1,686	262	515	170	247	68	33	40	16	20	42	6	21	8,174
5	138,534	467	512	862	1,354	132,281	1,398	376	786	147	206	33	18	36	6	1	33	4	14	6,253
6	334,990	1,112	1,059	307	1,493	349	326,164	774	1,274	1,120	798	124	68	119	26	10	127	14	52	8,826
7	221,638	997	63	49	57	29	319	218,959	89	606	281	62	16	22	9	1	28	6	45	2,679
8	310,223	1,171	511	151	771	400	3,220	343	301,569	334	1,164	167	74	103	18	14	141	16	56	8,654
9	187,494	735	24	30	78	18	463	1,032	139	183,987	319	228	24	44	17	2	54	9	291	3,507
10	333,850	3,813	479	200	384	128	6,269	3,233	1,115	2,143	312,034	636	266	432	206	74	516	193	1,729	21,816
11	213,700	2,173	238	70	112	61	981	1,815	255	1,680	1,297	202,669	842	398	84	22	261	51	691	11,031
12	311,449	1,971	79	117	121	51	195	195	128	273	660	1,184	304,358	1,504	121	18	368	40	66	7,091
13	768,408	2,431	152	144	231	106	465	692	346	639	1,156	1,030	3,072	754,395	1,195	274	1,766	190	124	14,013
14	303,519	576	42	16	49	54	131	93	142	64	373	106	203	1,066	297,769	386	2,299	133	17	5,750
15	82,062	371	8	9	8	4	56	33	32	111	148	95	138	294	718	78,454	1,444	127	12	3,608
16	555,415	1,355	124	58	85	40	383	386	203	178	634	296	318	1,478	1,815	901	546,083	1,016	62	9,332
17	107,058	666	27	14	21	19	116	86	171	170	418	224	165	250	160	464	1,595	102,471	21	4,587
18	62,702	1,367	57	85	95	29	1,215	1,984	105	3,446	1,795	312	87	109	134	48	62	13	51,759	10,943
Total Out-migrants		20,770	12,041	4,451	9,374	3,352	27,124	24,017	9,474	18,556	21,480	8,855	7,683	9,844	5,766	2,718	13,340	2,463	4,731	206,039

Remark:

1 Vientiane Capital	7 Huaphanh	13 Savannakhet
2 Phongsaly	8 Xayabury	14 Saravane
3 Luangnamtha	9 Xiengkhuang	15 Sekong
4 Oudomxay	10 Vientiane Province	16 Champasack
5 Bokeo	11 Borikhamxay	17 Attapeu
6 Luangprabang	12 Khammuane	18 Xaysomboon

Table P4.5A Female Population 10 years of age and over by Province of Residence 10 Years Ago (in March 2005) and Province of Current Residence

Province of Current Residence	Population 10 and over	Province of Residence 10 Years Ago																		Total Inmi-grants
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	349,583	316,024	1,734	601	1,475	455	4,211	6,502	1,775	3,385	5,448	1,901	1,096	1,647	501	207	1,659	270	692	33,559
2	66,328	160	65,325	120	261	32	271	23	34	27	44	12	1	6	1	1	8	-	2	1,003
3	69,038	100	1,102	66,058	387	278	688	134	50	160	42	7	-	7	4	1	8	3	9	2,980
4	117,725	251	1,421	288	114,322	154	767	90	226	71	72	18	11	7	6	-	12	2	7	3,403
5	68,973	156	223	427	647	66,139	670	175	360	68	67	14	6	8	2	1	9	1	-	2,834
6	165,449	336	483	128	697	117	161,956	331	501	519	244	29	20	25	5	2	28	5	23	3,493
7	108,521	371	34	29	29	15	183	107,323	35	312	123	23	9	4	5	1	7	2	16	1,198
8	151,130	333	68	34	259	128	1,019	87	148,629	92	339	38	20	32	4	2	28	2	16	2,501
9	92,464	281	8	17	21	6	213	502	66	90,935	126	107	6	21	5	-	11	5	134	1,529
10	165,971	1,282	180	74	140	32	3,047	1,501	481	993	156,771	262	67	124	53	13	118	18	815	9,200
11	105,773	767	111	29	45	22	478	864	100	814	531	101,098	302	139	18	9	76	21	349	4,675
12	157,784	684	33	50	54	23	80	89	43	114	229	441	155,205	506	46	8	142	14	23	2,579
13	389,124	668	61	45	97	36	219	275	103	218	363	343	1,119	384,474	386	75	536	72	34	4,650
14	155,017	196	15	4	25	29	89	48	36	28	175	40	54	342	152,920	212	751	48	5	2,097
15	40,981	129	3	3	4	2	32	22	16	31	57	33	32	97	253	39,631	568	62	6	1,350
16	280,916	410	61	29	39	14	185	127	71	47	185	101	110	391	614	307	277,832	384	9	3,084
17	53,896	236	13	3	14	7	74	43	73	68	174	98	58	80	55	220	641	52,031	8	1,865
18	29,435	323	12	23	24	14	423	852	41	1,579	610	126	19	16	5	4	16	2	25,346	4,089
Total Out-migrants		6,683	5,562	1,904	4,218	1,364	12,649	11,665	4,011	8,526	8,829	3,593	2,930	3,452	1,963	1,063	4,618	911	2,148	86,089

Remark:

1 Vientiane Capital	4 Oudomxay	7 Huaphanh	10 Vientiane Province	13 Savannakhet	16 Champasack
2 Phongsaly	5 Bokeo	8 Xayabury	11 Borikhamxay	14 Saravane	17 Attapeu
3 Luangnamtha	6 Luangprabang	9 Xiengkhuang	12 Khammuane	15 Sekong	18 Xaysomboon

Table P4.5B Male Population 10 years of age and over by Province of Residence 10 Years Ago (in March 2005) and Province of Current Residence

Province of Current Residence	Population 10 and over	Province of Residence 10 Years Ago																		Total Inmi-grants
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	342,479	304,620	1,738	743	1,750	606	4,143	5,901	2,171	3,664	6,289	2,330	1,251	2,227	719	271	2,893	357	806	37,859
2	69,114	293	67,744	147	282	45	301	34	77	46	80	19	4	15	5	-	18	1	3	1,370
3	67,197	266	930	64,193	360	236	613	119	67	193	81	21	7	47	11	3	18	14	18	3,004
4	118,530	495	1,741	440	113,759	258	919	172	289	99	175	50	22	33	10	20	30	4	14	4,771
5	69,561	311	289	435	707	66,142	728	201	426	79	139	19	12	28	4	-	24	3	14	3,419
6	169,541	776	576	179	796	232	164,208	443	773	601	554	95	48	94	21	8	99	9	29	5,333
7	113,117	626	29	20	28	14	136	111,636	54	294	158	39	7	18	4	-	21	4	29	1,481
8	159,093	838	443	117	512	272	2,201	256	152,940	242	825	129	54	71	14	12	113	14	40	6,153
9	95,030	454	16	13	57	12	250	530	73	93,052	193	121	18	23	12	2	43	4	157	1,978
10	167,879	2,531	299	126	244	96	3,222	1,732	634	1,150	155,263	374	199	308	153	61	398	175	914	12,616
11	107,927	1,406	127	41	67	39	503	951	155	866	766	101,571	540	259	66	13	185	30	342	6,356
12	153,665	1,287	46	67	67	28	115	106	85	159	431	743	149,153	998	75	10	226	26	43	4,512
13	379,284	1,763	91	99	134	70	246	417	243	421	793	687	1,953	369,921	809	199	1,230	118	90	9,363
14	148,502	380	27	12	24	25	42	45	106	36	198	66	149	724	144,849	174	1,548	85	12	3,653
15	41,081	242	5	6	4	2	24	11	16	80	91	62	106	197	465	38,823	876	65	6	2,258
16	274,499	945	63	29	46	26	198	259	132	131	449	195	208	1,087	1,201	594	268,251	632	53	6,248
17	53,162	430	14	11	7	12	42	43	98	102	244	126	107	170	105	244	954	50,440	13	2,722
18	33,267	1,044	45	62	71	15	792	1,132	64	1,867	1,185	186	68	93	129	44	46	11	26,413	6,854
Total Out-migrants		14,087	6,479	2,547	5,156	1,988	14,475	12,352	5,463	10,030	12,651	5,262	4,753	6,392	3,803	1,655	8,722	1,552	2,583	119,950

Remark:

1 Vientiane Capital	4 Oudomxay	7 Huaphanh	10 Vientiane Province	13 Savannakhet	16 Champasack
2 Phongsaly	5 Bokeo	8 Xayabury	11 Borikhamxay	14 Saravane	17 Attapeu
3 Luangnamtha	6 Luangprabang	9 Xiengkhuang	12 Khammuane	15 Sekong	18 Xaysomboon

Table P4.6 Migrant Population 10 years of age and over by Type of Migration and Province

Province	Population 10 and over	All Migrants		Intra-Province Migration		Inter-Province Migration		Migrants from abroad	
		Number	As % of Popula- tion 10+	Number	As % of Popula- tion 10+	Number	As % of Popula- tion 10+	Number	As % of Popula- tion 10+
Lao PDR	5,131,036	379,359	7.4	131,242	2.6	206,039	4.0	42,078	0.8
Vientiane Capital	692,062	105,842	15.3	26,584	3.8	71,418	10.3	7,840	1.1
Phongsaly	135,442	8,234	6.1	4,525	3.3	2,373	1.8	1,336	1.0
Luangnamtha	136,235	10,033	7.4	3,171	2.3	5,984	4.4	878	0.6
Oudomxay	236,255	13,471	5.7	4,492	1.9	8,174	3.5	805	0.3
Bokeo	138,534	12,962	9.4	2,910	2.1	6,253	4.5	3,799	2.7
Luangprabang	334,990	23,009	6.9	13,463	4.0	8,826	2.6	720	0.2
Huaphanh	221,638	9,472	4.3	5,971	2.7	2,679	1.2	822	0.4
Xayabury	310,223	16,724	5.4	6,447	2.1	8,654	2.8	1,623	0.5
Xiengkhuang	187,494	11,222	6.0	6,988	3.7	3,507	1.9	727	0.4
Vientiane Province	333,850	29,591	8.9	6,876	2.1	21,816	6.5	899	0.3
Borikhamxay	213,700	19,525	9.1	5,453	2.6	11,031	5.2	3,041	1.4
Khammuane	311,449	14,837	4.8	5,708	1.8	7,091	2.3	2,038	0.7
Savannakhet	768,408	36,810	4.8	15,222	2.0	14,013	1.8	7,575	1.0
Saravane	303,519	13,526	4.5	4,760	1.6	5,750	1.9	3,016	1.0
Sekong	82,062	6,215	7.6	1,749	2.1	3,608	4.4	858	1.0
Champasack	555,415	26,501	4.8	13,236	2.4	9,332	1.7	3,933	0.7
Attapeu	107,058	8,397	7.8	2,340	2.2	4,587	4.3	1,470	1.4
Xaysomboun	62,702	12,988	20.7	1,347	2.1	10,943	17.5	698	1.1

Table P4.7 Migrant Population 10 years of Age and Over by Type of Migration, by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Population 10 and over	All Migrants		Intra-Province Migration		Inter-Province Migration		Migrants from abroad	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	5,131,036	379,359	100.0	131,242	100.0	206,039	100.0	42078	100.0
10 years - 14 years	718,606	23,539	6.2	9,503	7.2	12,993	6.3	1043	2.5
15 years - 19 years	699,010	50,467	13.3	18,256	13.9	28,922	14.0	3289	7.8
20 years - 24 years	654,037	94,690	25.0	30,042	22.9	57,923	28.1	6725	16.0
25 years - 29 years	615,988	78,521	20.7	27,634	21.1	42,743	20.7	8144	19.4
30 years - 34 years	496,234	47,302	12.5	16,498	12.6	23,876	11.6	6928	16.5
35 years - 39 years	420,083	27,826	7.3	9,678	7.4	12,967	6.3	5181	12.3
40 years - 44 years	343,870	17,703	4.7	5,920	4.5	7,751	3.8	4032	9.6
45 years - 49 years	295,907	12,767	3.4	4,226	3.2	5,661	2.7	2880	6.8
50 years - 54 years	267,418	9,775	2.6	3,348	2.6	4,445	2.2	1982	4.7
55 years - 59 years	197,607	6,178	1.6	2,275	1.7	3,005	1.5	898	2.1
60 years - 64 years	147,179	4,010	1.1	1,415	1.1	2,092	1.0	503	1.2
65 years - 69 years	98,901	2,475	0.7	902	0.7	1,368	0.7	205	0.5
70 years - 74 years	71,427	1,597	0.4	594	0.5	905	0.4	98	0.2
75 years - 79 years	47,078	1,115	0.3	420	0.3	623	0.3	72	0.2
80 years - 84 years	30,190	712	0.2	270	0.2	394	0.2	48	0.1
85 years - 89 years	15,267	340	0.1	132	0.1	188	0.1	20	0.0
90 years - 94 years	7,036	202	0.1	76	0.1	110	0.1	16	0.0
95 years and over	5,198	140	0.0	53	0.0	73	0.0	14	0.0
Female	2,568,108	154,513	100.0	52,078	100.0	86,089	100.0	16346	100.0
10 years - 14 years	355,580	11,350	7.3	4,587	8.8	6,254	7.3	509	3.1
15 years - 19 years	344,650	25,603	16.6	8,862	17.0	15,084	17.5	1657	10.1
20 years - 24 years	328,436	40,679	26.3	12,176	23.4	25,302	29.4	3201	19.6
25 years - 29 years	307,000	29,387	19.0	9,903	19.0	16,052	18.6	3432	21.0
30 years - 34 years	245,851	16,246	10.5	5,464	10.5	8,092	9.4	2690	16.5
35 years - 39 years	207,560	9,451	6.1	3,338	6.4	4,367	5.1	1746	10.7
40 years - 44 years	173,062	6,291	4.1	2,220	4.3	2,856	3.3	1215	7.4
45 years - 49 years	146,251	4,484	2.9	1,562	3.0	2,151	2.5	771	4.7
50 years - 54 years	140,146	3,874	2.5	1,352	2.6	1,944	2.3	578	3.5
55 years - 59 years	98,992	2,376	1.5	895	1.7	1,256	1.5	225	1.4
60 years - 64 years	73,073	1,610	1.0	560	1.1	900	1.0	150	0.9
65 years - 69 years	51,338	1,085	0.7	390	0.7	640	0.7	55	0.3
70 years - 74 years	38,497	786	0.5	293	0.6	457	0.5	36	0.2
75 years - 79 years	25,207	541	0.4	204	0.4	309	0.4	28	0.2
80 years - 84 years	16,671	384	0.2	137	0.3	220	0.3	27	0.2
85 years - 89 years	8,523	185	0.1	70	0.1	106	0.1	9	0.1
90 years - 94 years	3,995	99	0.1	37	0.1	55	0.1	7	0.0
95 years and over	3,276	82	0.1	28	0.1	44	0.1	10	0.1
Male	2,562,928	224,846	100.0	79,164	100.0	119,950	100.0	25732	100.0

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Population 10 and over	All Migrants		Intra-Province Migration		Inter-Province Migration		Migrants from abroad	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10 years - 14 years	363,026	12,189	5.4	4,916	6.2	6,739	5.6	534	2.1
15 years - 19 years	354,360	24,864	11.1	9,394	11.9	13,838	11.5	1632	6.3
20 years - 24 years	325,601	54,011	24.0	17,866	22.6	32,621	27.2	3524	13.7
25 years - 29 years	308,988	49,134	21.9	17,731	22.4	26,691	22.3	4712	18.3
30 years - 34 years	250,383	31,056	13.8	11,034	13.9	15,784	13.2	4238	16.5
35 years - 39 years	212,523	18,375	8.2	6,340	8.0	8,600	7.2	3435	13.3
40 years - 44 years	170,808	11,412	5.1	3,700	4.7	4,895	4.1	2817	10.9
45 years - 49 years	149,656	8,283	3.7	2,664	3.4	3,510	2.9	2109	8.2
50 years - 54 years	127,272	5,901	2.6	1,996	2.5	2,501	2.1	1404	5.5
55 years - 59 years	98,615	3,802	1.7	1,380	1.7	1,749	1.5	673	2.6
60 years - 64 years	74,106	2,400	1.1	855	1.1	1,192	1.0	353	1.4
65 years - 69 years	47,563	1,390	0.6	512	0.6	728	0.6	150	0.6
70 years - 74 years	32,930	811	0.4	301	0.4	448	0.4	62	0.2
75 years - 79 years	21,871	574	0.3	216	0.3	314	0.3	44	0.2
80 years - 84 years	13,519	328	0.1	133	0.2	174	0.1	21	0.1
85 years - 89 years	6,744	155	0.1	62	0.1	82	0.1	11	0.0
90 years - 94 years	3,041	103	0.0	39	0.0	55	0.0	9	0.0
95 years and over	1,922	58	0.0	25	0.0	29	0.0	4	0.0

Table P4.8 Overseas Migrant Population 10 Years Old and Over by Country of Origin and Province of Current Residence

Province of Current Residence	Country of Residence 10 Years Ago											
	Total	Cambodia	China	Myanmar	Thai-land	Vietnam	Other Asia	Europe	Africa	America	Australia/Oceania	Others
Total	42,078	489	9,798	2,637	15,497	10,880	1,228	634	121	536	196	62
Vientiane Capital	7,840	113	2,252	54	1,333	2,327	631	534	84	364	120	28
Phongsaly	1,336	141	757	82	5	333	10	-	3	-	5	-
Luangnamtha	878	2	786	25	27	31	4	2	-	-	-	1
Oudomxay	805	3	603	2	25	159	7	4	-	2	-	-
Bokeo	3,799	27	1,181	2,390	147	47	1	4	-	1	-	1
Luangprabang	720	-	393	4	68	211	14	13	1	11	1	4
Huaphanh	822	-	130	2	9	673	3	3	1	1	-	-
Xayabury	1,623	5	933	8	595	63	7	1	4	4	-	3
Xiengkhuang	727	2	277	1	23	408	2	4	-	9	-	1
Vientiane Province	899	1	338	1	299	160	30	6	5	46	8	5
Borikhamxay	3,041	20	249	8	1,506	1,237	10	-	-	8	2	1
Khammuane	2,038	9	242	4	1,134	575	35	9	3	11	13	3
Savannakhet	7,575	62	319	24	5,366	1,624	100	20	6	40	3	11
Saravane	3,016	7	332	6	2,125	525	6	3	-	7	3	2
Sekong	858	5	134	2	22	686	2	4	2	1	-	-
Champasack	3,933	76	324	21	2,679	456	323	20	11	19	2	2
Attapeu	1,470	16	155	3	88	1,181	16	3	-	4	4	-
Xaysomboun	698	-	393	-	46	184	27	4	1	8	35	-

Table P5.1 Total and Literate Population Aged 15 years Old and Over and Literacy Rate by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
Lao PDR	4,412,430	3,735,609	84.7	2,212,528	1,756,549	79.4	2,199,902	1,979,060	90
Urban	1,583,885	1,481,431	93.5	789,202	716,844	90.8	794,683	764,587	96.2
Rural with road	2,520,705	2,034,489	80.7	1,267,925	942,758	74.4	1,252,780	1,091,731	87.1
Rural without Road	307,840	219,689	71.4	155,401	96,947	62.4	152,439	122,742	80.5
Vientiane Capital	630,125	612,502	97.2	318,899	306,327	96.1	311,226	306,175	98.4
Urban	499,157	489,294	98	253,576	246,694	97.3	245,581	242,600	98.8
Rural with road	130,534	122,799	94.1	65,098	59,427	91.3	65,436	63,372	96.8
Rural without Road	434	409	94.2	225	206	91.6	209	203	97.1
Phongsaly	113,952	71,349	62.6	55,871	30,340	54.3	58,081	41,009	70.6
Urban	24,865	21,515	86.5	11,925	9,834	82.5	12,940	11,681	90.3
Rural with roads	65,926	36,822	55.9	32,324	15,154	46.9	33,602	21,668	64.5
Rural without Road	23,161	13,012	56.2	11,622	5,352	46.1	11,539	7,660	66.4
Luangnamtha	115,295	74,782	64.9	58,662	32,117	54.7	56,633	42,665	75.3
Urban	34,489	29,574	85.7	17,262	13,757	79.7	17,227	15,817	91.8
Rural with road	70,351	39,819	56.6	35,985	16,252	45.2	34,366	23,567	68.6
Rural without Road	10,455	5,389	51.5	5,415	2,108	38.9	5,040	3,281	65.1
Oudomxay	197,050	143,549	72.8	98,129	60,637	61.8	98,921	82,912	83.8
Urban	53,682	47,648	88.8	25,738	21,462	83.4	27,944	26,186	93.7
Rural with road	115,721	78,671	68	58,419	32,259	55.2	57,302	46,412	81
Rural without Road	27,647	17,230	62.3	13,972	6,916	49.5	13,675	10,314	75.4
Bokeo	118,143	84,774	71.8	58,965	36,460	61.8	59,178	48,314	81.6
Urban	43,289	36,967	85.4	20,986	16,549	78.9	22,303	20,418	91.5
Rural with road	68,843	44,345	64.4	34,862	18,547	53.2	33,981	25,798	75.9
Rural without Road	6,011	3,462	57.6	3,117	1,364	43.8	2,894	2,098	72.5
Luangprabang	283,642	234,395	82.6	139,911	106,231	75.9	143,731	128,164	89.2
Urban	101,419	92,799	91.5	49,472	43,237	87.4	51,947	49,562	95.4
Rural with road	149,689	116,942	78.1	74,346	52,189	70.2	75,343	64,753	85.9
Rural without Road	32,534	24,654	75.8	16,093	10,805	67.1	16,441	13,849	84.2
Huaphanh	183,394	149,073	81.3	89,659	65,524	73.1	93,735	83,549	89.1
Urban	29,689	27,451	92.5	13,947	12,347	88.5	15,742	15,104	95.9
Rural with road	94,211	76,215	80.9	46,271	33,702	72.8	47,940	42,513	88.7
Rural without Road	59,494	45,407	76.3	29,441	19,475	66.1	30,053	25,932	86.3
Xayabury	274,022	253,456	92.5	133,377	119,653	89.7	140,645	133,803	95.1

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
Urban	113,957	108,681	95.4	55,170	51,541	93.4	58,787	57,140	97.2
Rural with road	158,403	143,289	90.5	77,397	67,428	87.1	81,006	75,861	93.6
Rural without Road	1,662	1,486	89.4	810	684	84.4	852	802	94.1
Xiengkhuang	157,276	139,212	88.5	77,722	64,916	83.5	79,554	74,296	93.4
Urban	49,254	45,837	93.1	23,892	21,343	89.3	25,362	24,494	96.6
Rural with road	95,256	82,584	86.7	47,571	38,659	81.3	47,685	43,925	92.1
Rural without Road	12,766	10,791	84.5	6,259	4,914	78.5	6,507	5,877	90.3
Vientiane Province	289,190	261,788	90.5	144,097	124,395	86.3	145,093	137,393	94.7
Urban	99,793	91,129	91.3	50,557	44,190	87.4	49,236	46,939	95.3
Rural with road	188,460	169,767	90.1	93,085	79,776	85.7	95,375	89,991	94.4
Rural without Road	937	892	95.2	455	429	94.3	482	463	96.1
Borikhamxay	182,265	162,589	89.2	90,269	76,651	84.9	91,996	85,938	93.4
Urban	64,864	59,921	92.4	32,165	28,630	89	32,699	31,291	95.7
Rural with road	112,448	98,794	87.9	55,644	46,243	83.1	56,804	52,551	92.5
Rural without Road	4,953	3,874	78.2	2,460	1,778	72.3	2,493	2,096	84.1
Khammuane	264,631	225,883	85.4	134,507	108,020	80.3	130,124	117,863	90.6
Urban	63,258	58,600	92.6	32,042	28,671	89.5	31,216	29,929	95.9
Rural with road	184,031	155,600	84.6	93,752	74,266	79.2	90,279	81,334	90.1
Rural without Road	17,342	11,683	67.4	8,713	5,083	58.3	8,629	6,600	76.5
Savannakhet	662,533	520,604	78.6	336,363	244,870	72.8	326,170	275,734	84.5
Urban	162,840	149,942	92.1	81,900	72,937	89.1	80,940	77,005	95.1
Rural with road	476,726	360,355	75.6	242,781	168,102	69.2	233,945	192,253	82.2
Rural without Road	22,967	10,307	44.9	11,682	3,831	32.8	11,285	6,476	57.4
Saravane	254,924	202,095	79.3	130,878	95,141	72.7	124,046	106,954	86.2
Urban	31,159	27,966	89.8	15,779	13,583	86.1	15,380	14,383	93.5
Rural with road	198,771	156,769	78.9	102,104	73,654	72.1	96,667	83,115	86
Rural without Road	24,994	17,360	69.5	12,995	7,904	60.8	11,999	9,456	78.8
Sekong	66,821	51,810	77.5	33,413	22,840	68.4	33,408	28,970	86.7
Urban	26,007	22,714	87.3	12,809	10,435	81.5	13,198	12,279	93
Rural with road	26,470	18,915	71.5	13,474	8,204	60.9	12,996	10,711	82.4
Rural without Road	14,344	10,181	71	7,130	4,201	58.9	7,214	5,980	82.9
Champasack	477,550	434,962	91.1	242,277	213,009	87.9	235,273	221,953	94.3
Urban	132,275	125,138	94.6	66,418	61,439	92.5	65,857	63,699	96.7
Rural with road	300,762	268,939	89.4	152,732	130,920	85.7	148,030	138,019	93.2
Rural without Road	44,513	40,885	91.8	23,127	20,650	89.3	21,386	20,235	94.6

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total Popu- lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Popu- lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Popu- lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
Attapeu	89,657	70,776	78.9	45,327	32,372	71.4	44,330	38,404	86.6
Urban	34,587	29,742	86	17,170	13,868	80.8	17,417	15,874	91.1
Rural with road	51,718	38,515	74.5	26,418	17,317	65.6	25,300	21,198	83.8
Rural without Road	3,352	2,519	75.1	1,739	1,187	68.3	1,613	1,332	82.6
Xaysomboon	51,960	42,010	80.9	24,202	17,046	70.4	27,758	24,964	89.9
Urban	19,301	16,513	85.6	8,394	6,327	75.4	10,907	10,186	93.4
Rural with road	32,385	25,349	78.3	15,662	10,659	68.1	16,723	14,690	87.8
Rural without Road	274	148	54	146	60	41.1	128	88	68.8

Table P5.2 Total and Literate Population Aged 15 years Old and Over and Literacy Rate by Sex, by Urban-Rural and Age Group

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
All Areas	4,412,430	3,735,609	84.7	2,212,528	1,756,549	79.4	2,199,902	1,979,060	90.0
15 Years - 19 Years	699,009	651,903	93.3	344,649	316,140	91.7	354,360	335,763	94.8
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	599,160	91.6	328,436	293,010	89.2	325,601	306,150	94.0
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	549,300	89.2	307,000	262,489	85.5	308,988	286,811	92.8
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	431,771	87.0	245,851	203,296	82.7	250,383	228,475	91.3
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	352,514	83.9	207,560	162,989	78.5	212,523	189,525	89.2
40 Years - 44 Years	343,871	282,314	82.1	173,063	133,149	76.9	170,808	149,165	87.3
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	242,311	81.9	146,251	111,874	76.5	149,656	130,437	87.2
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	210,548	78.7	140,146	100,170	71.5	127,272	110,378	86.7
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	151,294	76.6	98,992	65,751	66.4	98,615	85,543	86.7
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	103,366	70.2	73,073	41,798	57.2	74,106	61,568	83.1
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	64,483	65.2	51,338	26,469	51.6	47,563	38,014	79.9
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	41,670	58.3	38,497	16,982	44.1	32,930	24,688	75.0
75 Years and Over	104,769	54,975	52.5	57,672	22,432	38.9	47,097	32,543	69.1
Urban	1,583,885	1,481,431	93.5	789,202	716,844	90.8	794,683	764,587	96.2
15 Years - 19 Years	222,599	217,789	97.8	109,668	107,072	97.6	112,931	110,717	98.0
20 Years - 24 Years	247,125	240,778	97.4	121,120	117,399	96.9	126,005	123,379	97.9
25 Years - 29 Years	231,466	223,968	96.8	113,905	109,096	95.8	117,561	114,872	97.7
30 Years - 34 Years	184,851	176,969	95.7	91,875	86,652	94.3	92,976	90,317	97.1
35 Years - 39 Years	150,894	141,869	94.0	75,101	68,954	91.8	75,793	72,915	96.2
40 Years - 44 Years	125,290	116,326	92.8	63,450	57,435	90.5	61,840	58,891	95.2
45 Years - 49 Years	109,574	101,681	92.8	54,502	49,188	90.2	55,072	52,493	95.3
50 Years - 54 Years	95,530	87,169	91.2	49,086	42,885	87.4	46,444	44,284	95.3
55 Years - 59 Years	70,696	63,234	89.4	34,767	28,994	83.4	35,929	34,240	95.3
60 Years - 64 Years	49,885	42,117	84.4	24,439	18,393	75.3	25,446	23,724	93.2
65 Years - 69 Years	33,849	27,083	80.0	17,309	11,940	69.0	16,540	15,143	91.6
70 Years - 74 Years	24,393	17,772	72.9	13,091	7,886	60.2	11,302	9,886	87.5
75 Years and Over	37,733	24,676	65.4	20,889	10,950	52.4	16,844	13,726	81.5
Rural with road	2,520,705	2,034,489	80.7	1,267,925	942,758	74.4	1,252,780	1,091,731	87.1
15 Years - 19 Years	421,064	385,599	91.6	207,737	186,316	89.7	213,327	199,283	93.4
20 Years - 24 Years	364,344	323,742	88.9	185,400	159,073	85.8	178,944	164,669	92.0
25 Years - 29 Years	343,476	294,581	85.8	172,464	139,801	81.1	171,012	154,780	90.5
30 Years - 34 Years	278,204	230,934	83.0	137,713	106,491	77.3	140,491	124,443	88.6
35 Years - 39 Years	240,123	191,077	79.6	118,012	85,823	72.7	122,111	105,254	86.2
40 Years - 44 Years	195,154	150,917	77.3	97,837	69,280	70.8	97,317	81,637	83.9
45 Years - 49 Years	166,352	127,958	76.9	81,746	57,269	70.1	84,606	70,689	83.6
50 Years - 54 Years	153,001	112,064	73.2	80,931	52,260	64.6	72,070	59,804	83.0
55 Years - 59 Years	112,877	79,547	70.5	57,120	33,346	58.4	55,757	46,201	82.9
60 Years - 64 Years	86,340	55,234	64.0	43,136	21,243	49.2	43,204	33,991	78.7

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age Group	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	Total Pop-ulation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Popu-lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Popu-lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
65 Years - 69 Years	57,924	33,784	58.3	30,316	13,160	43.4	27,608	20,624	74.7
70 Years - 74 Years	41,727	21,535	51.6	22,517	8,255	36.7	19,210	13,280	69.1
75 Years and Over	60,119	27,517	45.8	32,996	10,441	31.6	27,123	17,076	63.0
Rural without Road	307,840	219,689	71.4	155,401	96,947	62.4	152,439	122,742	80.5
15 Years - 19 Years	55,346	48,515	87.7	27,244	22,752	83.5	28,102	25,763	91.7
20 Years - 24 Years	42,568	34,640	81.4	21,916	16,538	75.5	20,652	18,102	87.7
25 Years - 29 Years	41,046	30,751	74.9	20,631	13,592	65.9	20,415	17,159	84.1
30 Years - 34 Years	33,179	23,868	71.9	16,263	10,153	62.4	16,916	13,715	81.1
35 Years - 39 Years	29,066	19,568	67.3	14,447	8,212	56.8	14,619	11,356	77.7
40 Years - 44 Years	23,427	15,071	64.3	11,776	6,434	54.6	11,651	8,637	74.1
45 Years - 49 Years	19,981	12,672	63.4	10,003	5,417	54.2	9,978	7,255	72.7
50 Years - 54 Years	18,887	11,315	59.9	10,129	5,025	49.6	8,758	6,290	71.8
55 Years - 59 Years	14,034	8,513	60.7	7,105	3,411	48.0	6,929	5,102	73.6
60 Years - 64 Years	10,954	6,015	54.9	5,498	2,162	39.3	5,456	3,853	70.6
65 Years - 69 Years	7,128	3,616	50.7	3,713	1,369	36.9	3,415	2,247	65.8
70 Years - 74 Years	5,307	2,363	44.5	2,889	841	29.1	2,418	1,522	62.9
75 Years and Over	6,917	2,782	40.2	3,787	1,041	27.5	3,130	1,741	55.6

Table P5.3 Total and Literate Population Aged 15 years Old and Over by Sex and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Both Sex			Female			Male		
	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Literate Population	Literacy Rate
All Ethnic Group	4,371,388	3,699,254	84.6	2,198,501	1,744,478	79.3	2,172,887	1,954,776	90.0
1 Lao	2,496,725	2,328,774	93.3	1,258,300	1,141,932	90.8	1,238,425	1,186,842	95.8
2 Tai	144,635	129,628	89.6	71,409	60,484	84.7	73,226	69,144	94.4
3 Phouthay	148,503	122,598	82.6	76,615	58,584	76.5	71,888	64,014	89.0
4 Lue	96,925	84,678	87.4	48,759	40,410	82.9	48,166	44,268	91.9
5 Nhoaun	20,922	19,237	91.9	10,632	9,407	88.5	10,290	9,830	95.5
6 Yang	4,252	3,546	83.4	2,081	1,605	77.1	2,171	1,941	89.4
7 Xaek	2,508	2,165	86.3	1,305	1,066	81.7	1,203	1,099	91.4
8 Thaineau	10,123	9,124	90.1	5,096	4,408	86.5	5,027	4,716	93.8
9 Khmou	458,453	360,253	78.6	227,475	156,739	68.9	230,978	203,514	88.1
10 Pray	18,686	14,201	76.0	9,449	6,633	70.2	9,237	7,568	81.9
11 Xingmoun	6,068	3,874	63.8	2,964	1,600	54.0	3,104	2,274	73.3
12 Phong	19,055	16,101	84.5	9,451	7,395	78.2	9,604	8,706	90.6
13 Thaen	496	382	77.0	256	178	69.5	240	204	85.0
14 Oedou	385	316	82.1	192	148	77.1	193	168	87.0
15 Bid	1,544	870	56.3	746	331	44.4	798	539	67.5
16 Lamed	13,834	8,834	63.9	7,246	3,510	48.4	6,588	5,324	80.8
17 Samtao	2,405	1,858	77.3	1,198	810	67.6	1,207	1,048	86.8
18 Katang	83,295	42,479	51.0	42,512	16,383	38.5	40,783	26,096	64.0
19 Makong	96,102	54,114	56.3	49,048	22,659	46.2	47,054	31,455	66.8
20 Tri	19,995	7,086	35.4	10,175	2,479	24.4	9,820	4,607	46.9
21 You	35,089	27,609	78.7	18,317	13,166	71.9	16,772	14,443	86.1
22 Trieng	22,054	16,841	76.4	11,291	7,553	66.9	10,763	9,288	86.3
23 Ta-oy	27,091	17,822	65.8	13,733	7,335	53.4	13,358	10,487	78.5
24 Yae	6,596	4,797	72.7	3,372	2,075	61.5	3,224	2,722	84.4
25 Brao	16,171	10,476	64.8	8,323	4,617	55.5	7,848	5,859	74.7
26 Katu	15,649	11,116	71.0	8,007	4,828	60.3	7,642	6,288	82.3
27 Harak	15,093	11,124	73.7	7,809	4,963	63.6	7,284	6,161	84.6
28 Oy	14,996	11,985	79.9	7,728	5,473	70.8	7,268	6,512	89.6
29 Kriang	9,772	7,328	75.0	4,936	3,190	64.6	4,836	4,138	85.6
30 Cheng	5,527	3,531	63.9	2,893	1,504	52.0	2,634	2,027	77.0
31 Sadang	568	373	65.7	275	137	49.8	293	236	80.5
32 Xuay	29,292	21,648	73.9	15,309	10,257	67.0	13,983	11,391	81.5
33 Nhaheun	4,811	4,038	83.9	2,411	1,839	76.3	2,400	2,199	91.6
34 Lavy	717	604	84.2	321	247	76.9	396	357	90.2
35 Pacoh	11,930	5,613	47.0	6,111	1,902	31.1	5,819	3,711	63.8
36 Khmer	3,927	2,964	75.5	1,997	1,351	67.7	1,930	1,613	83.6
37 Toum	2,106	1,621	77.0	1,025	704	68.7	1,081	917	84.8
38 Ngouan	566	500	88.3	272	228	83.8	294	272	92.5
39 Moy	566	511	90.3	270	229	84.8	296	282	95.3
40 Kree	639	377	59.0	332	182	54.8	307	195	63.5
41 Hmong	324,519	227,877	70.2	160,309	93,592	58.4	164,210	134,285	81.8

Continued

Ethnicity		Both Sex			Female			Male		
		Total Popu- lation	Literate Pop- ulation	Literacy Rate	Total Popu- lation	Literate Population	Literacy Rate	Total Popu- lation	Literate Population	Litera- cy Rate
42	Ewmien	20,552	12,855	62.5	10,127	5,589	55.2	10,425	7,266	69.7
43	Akha	66,341	24,000	36.2	33,169	7,831	23.6	33,172	16,169	48.7
44	Pounoy	28,449	22,723	79.9	14,254	10,487	73.6	14,195	12,236	86.2
45	Lahou	10,917	2,646	24.2	5,467	851	15.6	5,450	1,795	32.9
46	Syla	1,898	642	33.8	910	194	21.3	988	448	45.3
47	Hayi	501	219	43.7	238	76	31.9	263	143	54.4
48	Lolo	1,318	596	45.2	648	213	32.9	670	383	57.2
49	Hor	7,948	4,090	51.5	3,767	1,697	45.0	4,181	2,393	57.2
Other and Not Stated		40,874	32,610	79.8	19,971	15,407	77.1	20,903	17,203	82.3

Table P5.4 Population Aged 6Years Old and over by School Attendance, by Province and Sex

Province and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
Lao PDR	5,668,318	100.0	13.1	26.9	57.6	2.4
Female	2,832,657	100.0	17.2	25.6	54.6	2.6
Male	2,835,661	100.0	8.9	28.2	60.6	2.3
Vientiane Capital	741,616	100.0	2.4	25.7	69.5	2.4
Female	373,778	100.0	3.5	24.4	69.7	2.4
Male	367,838	100.0	1.3	27.0	69.3	2.3
Phongsaly	152,632	100.0	30.4	25.3	40.7	3.5
Female	74,793	100.0	37.1	24.3	34.9	3.6
Male	77,839	100.0	24.0	26.3	46.3	3.4
Luangnamtha	152,263	100.0	27.3	28.2	41.6	2.9
Female	76,915	100.0	35.1	26.1	35.6	3.2
Male	75,348	100.0	19.3	30.4	47.8	2.5
Oudomxay	265,412	100.0	22.2	30.9	45.1	1.7
Female	132,066	100.0	30.6	29.6	38.0	1.9
Male	133,346	100.0	14.0	32.3	52.2	1.5
Bokeo	155,113	100.0	23.2	27.0	47.2	2.6
Female	77,201	100.0	30.7	25.6	40.9	2.8
Male	77,912	100.0	15.7	28.4	53.5	2.5
Luangprabang	374,229	100.0	14.2	31.3	52.8	1.8
Female	184,767	100.0	19.6	29.6	49.0	1.8
Male	189,462	100.0	9.0	32.9	56.4	1.7
Huaphanh	249,292	100.0	14.8	34.7	48.5	2.0
Female	122,137	100.0	20.8	32.9	44.1	2.2
Male	127,155	100.0	9.0	36.5	52.7	1.8
Xayabury	338,330	100.0	7.0	22.0	68.3	2.8
Female	165,169	100.0	9.4	21.6	66.0	3.0
Male	173,161	100.0	4.6	22.3	70.5	2.5
Xiengkhuang	210,411	100.0	9.5	33.9	54.6	2.0
Female	103,620	100.0	13.4	32.3	52.2	2.2
Male	106,791	100.0	5.7	35.5	56.9	1.8

Continued

Province and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
Vientiane Province	367,843	100.0	8.6	27.8	61.3	2.3
Female	182,802	100.0	12.1	26.4	58.9	2.5
Male	185,041	100.0	5.0	29.1	63.8	2.2
Borikhamxay	237,417	100.0	9.3	28.1	60.0	2.6
Female	117,379	100.0	12.7	26.9	57.6	2.8
Male	120,038	100.0	6.0	29.3	62.4	2.4
Khammuane	342,798	100.0	11.9	25.6	59.1	3.4
Female	173,230	100.0	15.7	24.4	56.3	3.6
Male	169,568	100.0	8.1	26.7	62.0	3.1
Savannakhet	847,328	100.0	18.4	24.0	54.9	2.7
Female	428,205	100.0	22.9	22.8	51.4	2.9
Male	419,123	100.0	13.8	25.3	58.4	2.5
Saravane	340,252	100.0	18.1	24.5	55.1	2.4
Female	173,242	100.0	23.1	23.0	51.4	2.5
Male	167,010	100.0	12.8	26.0	58.9	2.3
Sekong	94,506	100.0	18.4	33.6	45.9	2.2
Female	47,148	100.0	24.6	32.5	40.4	2.4
Male	47,358	100.0	12.1	34.6	51.2	2.0
Champasack	607,853	100.0	7.6	23.8	66.3	2.3
Female	306,542	100.0	9.9	22.8	65.0	2.4
Male	301,311	100.0	5.2	24.9	67.7	2.2
Attapeu	119,805	100.0	18.4	27.6	51.9	2.1
Female	60,044	100.0	23.8	26.3	47.7	2.3
Male	59,761	100.0	13.0	28.9	56.2	2.0
Xaysomboon	71,218	100.0	14.3	33.7	50.4	1.5
Female	33,619	100.0	21.4	33.2	43.6	1.7
Male	37,599	100.0	8.0	34.2	56.5	1.3
Urban	1,912,024	100.0	5.5	27.2	64.7	2.6
Female	950,533	100.0	7.8	26.2	63.3	2.7
Male	961,491	100.0	3.3	28.2	66.0	2.5
Rural with road	3,323,613	100.0	16.1	26.4	55.1	2.4

Continued

Province and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
Female	1,664,776	100.0	21.0	25.0	51.4	2.6
Male	1,658,837	100.0	11.2	27.7	58.8	2.2
Rural without Road	432,681	100.0	23.0	29.0	45.9	2.1
Female	217,348	100.0	29.6	27.1	41.0	2.3
Male	215,333	100.0	16.4	31.0	50.8	1.8

Table P5.5 Population Aged 6 Years Old and over by School Attendance, by Ethnicity and by Sex

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
All Ethnic Group	5,625,326	100.0	13.1	27.0	57.5	2.4
Female	2,817,700	100.0	17.3	25.7	54.5	2.6
Male	2,807,626	100.0	9.0	28.4	60.5	2.2
1 Lao	3,056,400	100.0	5.7	24.3	67.6	2.4
Female	1,534,418	100.0	7.7	23.4	66.4	2.5
Male	1,521,982	100.0	3.8	25.2	68.8	2.2
2 Tai	180,591	100.0	8.4	29.3	60.3	2.0
Female	89,215	100.0	12.2	28.1	57.3	2.3
Male	91,376	100.0	4.6	30.4	63.3	1.7
3 Phouthay	191,474	100.0	13.6	26.5	57.2	2.7
Female	98,121	100.0	18.0	25.4	53.7	3.0
Male	93,353	100.0	9.0	27.7	60.8	2.5
4 Lue	113,756	100.0	11.0	21.0	65.5	2.4
Female	57,122	100.0	14.8	20.3	62.2	2.7
Male	56,634	100.0	7.3	21.8	68.9	2.1
5 Nhoan	25,018	100.0	6.9	21.6	69.3	2.2
Female	12,673	100.0	9.6	20.9	66.9	2.5
Male	12,345	100.0	4.1	22.3	71.7	1.9
6 Yang	5,161	100.0	13.7	21.8	62.8	1.8
Female	2,519	100.0	17.7	22.2	58.2	2.0
Male	2,642	100.0	9.8	21.4	67.2	1.6
7 Xaek	3,352	100.0	11.2	30.9	55.5	2.4
Female	1,749	100.0	14.1	30.7	52.4	2.9
Male	1,603	100.0	7.9	31.2	59.0	1.9
8 Thainau	12,667	100.0	7.8	25.7	63.7	2.7
Female	6,378	100.0	10.6	24.7	61.6	3.1
Male	6,289	100.0	5.0	26.7	65.9	2.4
9 Khmou	620,091	100.0	16.8	32.2	49.1	1.8
Female	307,588	100.0	24.0	30.9	43.1	2.1
Male	312,503	100.0	9.8	33.5	55.0	1.6

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
10 Pray	25,395	100.0	18.5	25.9	53.3	2.4
Female	12,761	100.0	22.7	24.6	50.1	2.6
Male	12,634	100.0	14.2	27.2	56.5	2.2
11 Xingmoun	8,416	100.0	28.4	28.3	41.8	1.5
Female	4,100	100.0	35.6	26.2	36.5	1.7
Male	4,316	100.0	21.5	30.3	46.8	1.4
12 Phong	26,661	100.0	12.7	31.9	53.5	2.0
Female	13,238	100.0	17.2	30.2	50.2	2.4
Male	13,423	100.0	8.2	33.5	56.6	1.7
13 Thaen	732	100.0	19.0	33.6	45.8	1.6
Female	377	100.0	23.9	32.9	41.1	2.1
Male	355	100.0	13.8	34.4	50.7	1.1
14 Oedou	546	100.0	15.4	39.9	43.0	1.7
Female	272	100.0	19.9	36.4	42.7	1.1
Male	274	100.0	11.0	43.4	43.4	2.2
15 Bid	2,062	100.0	28.4	28.4	40.9	2.3
Female	994	100.0	35.3	26.3	35.5	2.9
Male	1,068	100.0	22.0	30.3	45.9	1.8
16 Lamed	19,330	100.0	26.8	31.6	39.0	2.7
Female	10,070	100.0	37.8	30.0	29.4	2.8
Male	9,260	100.0	14.7	33.3	49.4	2.5
17 Samtao	3,077	100.0	16.5	30.4	51.2	2.0
Female	1,517	100.0	22.9	28.2	46.3	2.6
Male	1,560	100.0	10.2	32.5	55.8	1.5
18 Katang	120,828	100.0	40.9	23.6	32.7	2.8
Female	61,145	100.0	50.3	21.3	25.3	3.1
Male	59,683	100.0	31.3	26.0	40.2	2.5
19 Makong	136,819	100.0	36.8	24.4	36.4	2.4
Female	69,487	100.0	44.4	22.6	30.4	2.7
Male	67,332	100.0	29.0	26.3	42.6	2.1
20 Tri	29,896	100.0	54.3	22.5	21.2	2.0
Female	15,029	100.0	63.2	19.2	15.2	2.4

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
Male	14,867	100.0	45.2	25.8	27.3	1.7
21 Yrou	48,117	100.0	18.1	28.2	51.5	2.2
Female	24,825	100.0	22.7	27.3	47.6	2.4
Male	23,292	100.0	13.1	29.3	55.7	2.0
22 Trieng	31,738	100.0	18.9	34.6	44.2	2.3
Female	16,084	100.0	25.2	33.3	39.0	2.4
Male	15,654	100.0	12.4	35.9	49.6	2.1
23 Ta-oy	38,655	100.0	28.3	27.5	41.8	2.3
Female	19,427	100.0	37.4	25.0	34.9	2.6
Male	19,228	100.0	19.1	30.0	48.8	2.0
24 Yae	9,504	100.0	22.1	34.2	41.4	2.4
Female	4,789	100.0	29.6	32.1	35.4	2.9
Male	4,715	100.0	14.5	36.3	47.4	1.9
25 Brao	22,280	100.0	31.0	24.8	42.7	1.5
Female	11,301	100.0	37.3	23.7	37.4	1.6
Male	10,979	100.0	24.5	25.9	48.2	1.5
26 Katu	23,325	100.0	22.1	36.3	39.6	2.1
Female	11,854	100.0	29.0	34.4	34.3	2.3
Male	11,471	100.0	14.9	38.3	45.0	1.8
27 Harak	21,391	100.0	21.6	29.3	45.6	3.5
Female	10,918	100.0	28.3	27.5	40.1	4.2
Male	10,473	100.0	14.7	31.2	51.3	2.8
28 Oy	20,725	100.0	16.1	35.9	46.2	1.8
Female	10,524	100.0	22.7	33.5	41.8	2.1
Male	10,201	100.0	9.3	38.4	50.8	1.6
29 Kriang	13,991	100.0	21.3	31.1	45.2	2.4
Female	7,011	100.0	28.6	28.8	39.9	2.8
Male	6,980	100.0	14.1	33.3	50.5	2.1
30 Cheng	7,655	100.0	31.3	25.6	41.9	1.3
Female	3,942	100.0	39.7	24.7	34.3	1.3
Male	3,713	100.0	22.3	26.5	50.0	1.2

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
31 Sadang	771	100.0	30.1	29.1	39.6	1.3
Female	375	100.0	42.4	28.3	29.1	0.3
Male	396	100.0	18.4	29.8	49.5	2.3
32 Xuay	40,038	100.0	22.9	24.3	50.9	1.9
Female	20,647	100.0	27.8	23.4	46.8	2.0
Male	19,391	100.0	17.6	25.3	55.4	1.7
33 Nhaheun	7,151	100.0	13.5	35.6	49.0	2.0
Female	3,556	100.0	18.3	33.9	45.8	2.1
Male	3,595	100.0	8.7	37.3	52.1	1.9
34 Lavy	1,001	100.0	13.7	31.3	54.4	0.7
Female	463	100.0	18.4	29.2	51.4	1.1
Male	538	100.0	9.7	33.1	56.9	0.4
35 Pacoh	18,142	100.0	39.5	34.4	23.6	2.5
Female	9,159	100.0	51.6	30.4	15.2	2.7
Male	8,983	100.0	27.1	38.5	32.2	2.2
36 Khmer	5,821	100.0	19.5	29.0	49.8	1.7
Female	2,893	100.0	24.6	27.8	45.8	1.8
Male	2,928	100.0	14.5	30.1	53.8	1.7
37 Toum	3,058	100.0	18.4	34.8	45.3	1.6
Female	1,493	100.0	23.7	32.8	41.7	1.9
Male	1,565	100.0	13.2	36.7	48.8	1.3
38 Ngouan	749	100.0	9.5	31.5	57.1	1.9
Female	365	100.0	13.4	29.9	54.3	2.5
Male	384	100.0	5.7	33.1	59.9	1.3
39 Moy	719	100.0	8.6	32.8	57.4	1.1
Female	336	100.0	12.5	29.5	57.4	0.6
Male	383	100.0	5.2	35.8	57.4	1.6
40 Kree	890	100.0	34.6	24.6	38.2	2.6
Female	449	100.0	38.1	20.9	38.3	2.7
Male	441	100.0	31.1	28.3	38.1	2.5
41 Hmong	482,403	100.0	23.2	38.2	36.5	2.0
Female	237,661	100.0	31.7	34.9	31.2	2.2

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 6+	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
Male	244,742	100.0	15.0	41.5	41.7	1.9
42 Ewmien	27,897	100.0	28.8	26.5	41.7	3.1
Female	13,742	100.0	34.2	25.7	36.9	3.3
Male	14,155	100.0	23.5	27.3	46.3	3.0
43 Akha	94,869	100.0	49.7	26.6	21.0	2.7
Female	47,173	100.0	59.8	23.3	13.9	3.1
Male	47,696	100.0	39.7	29.9	28.1	2.3
44 Pounoy	35,171	100.0	16.0	26.9	54.1	3.0
Female	17,540	100.0	21.2	26.2	49.2	3.4
Male	17,631	100.0	10.9	27.5	59.0	2.6
45 Lahou	15,935	100.0	63.2	19.3	15.1	2.5
Female	7,932	100.0	69.7	17.4	10.3	2.7
Male	8,003	100.0	56.7	21.1	19.9	2.2
46 Sylu	2,651	100.0	52.6	23.5	22.0	1.9
Female	1,279	100.0	62.9	20.3	14.8	2.1
Male	1,372	100.0	43.1	26.6	28.7	1.6
47 Hayi	644	100.0	43.2	23.5	31.1	2.3
Female	323	100.0	48.9	25.1	24.5	1.6
Male	321	100.0	37.4	21.8	37.7	3.1
48 Lolo	1,831	100.0	49.9	22.5	24.5	3.1
Female	915	100.0	62.1	21.2	13.3	3.4
Male	916	100.0	37.8	23.8	35.7	2.7
49 Hor	10,429	100.0	39.0	26.3	31.2	3.5
Female	4,987	100.0	43.8	26.4	26.1	3.7
Male	5,442	100.0	34.7	26.3	35.9	3.2
50 Not stated	55,503	100.0	10.3	29.4	48.4	11.9
Female	26,964	100.0	13.9	28.3	47.5	10.4
Male	28,539	100.0	6.9	30.5	49.2	13.4

Table P5.5A Population 6 years Old and Over by School Attendance Status, by Main Ethnic Group and Sex

Main Ethnic Group and Sex	Total	School Attendance Status				
		Total	Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated
All Ethnic Group	5,625,326	100.0	13.1	27.0	57.5	2.4
Female	2,817,700	100.0	17.3	25.7	54.5	2.6
Male	2,807,626	100.0	9.0	28.4	60.5	2.2
Lao-Tai	3,588,419	100.0	6.5	24.6	66.6	2.4
Female	1,802,195	100.0	8.8	23.6	65.1	2.6
Male	1,786,224	100.0	4.2	25.5	68.1	2.2
Mon-Khmer	1,309,574	100.0	23.7	29.7	44.5	2.1
Female	656,989	100.0	31.0	28.0	38.6	2.3
Male	652,585	100.0	16.3	31.4	50.5	1.9
Hmong-Mien	510,300	100.0	23.5	37.6	36.8	2.1
Female	251,403	100.0	31.8	34.4	31.5	2.3
Male	258,897	100.0	15.4	40.7	41.9	1.9
Chinese-Tibetan	161,530	100.0	43.0	25.8	28.4	2.8
Female	80,149	100.0	51.4	23.5	22.1	3.1
Male	81,381	100.0	34.8	28.1	34.6	2.4
Other or Not stated	55,503	100.0	10.3	29.4	48.4	11.9
Female	26,964	100.0	13.9	28.3	47.5	10.4
Male	28,539	100.0	6.9	30.5	49.2	13.4

Table P5.6 Population 6-25 Years Old by School Attendance and Attendance Rate, by Sex and Single Year of Age

Sex and Age	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
Both Sex	2,761,849	195,902	1,503,262	988,583	74,102	54.4
6 Years	135,301	25,985	90,952	2,642	15,722	67.2
7 Years	134,614	14,501	110,289	3,324	6,500	81.9
8 Years	140,603	10,613	121,310	3,904	4,776	86.3
9 Years	126,764	6,251	112,962	3,914	3,637	89.1
10 Years	148,944	7,021	133,353	5,757	2,813	89.5
11 Years	128,183	4,283	115,609	6,025	2,266	90.2
12 Years	148,005	5,660	128,789	11,070	2,486	87.0
13 Years	140,618	5,468	116,615	16,239	2,296	82.9
14 Years	152,856	6,424	117,067	26,886	2,479	76.6
15 Years	160,447	8,169	108,867	40,782	2,629	67.9
16 Years	136,956	7,322	81,129	46,270	2,235	59.2
17 Years	127,250	7,485	64,993	52,610	2,162	51.1
18 Years	149,230	11,226	57,900	77,107	2,997	38.8
19 Years	125,126	8,222	42,003	72,490	2,411	33.6
20 Years	154,202	14,076	35,457	101,411	3,258	23.0
21 Years	120,676	7,828	23,944	86,201	2,703	19.8
22 Years	135,404	10,482	18,339	103,510	3,073	13.5
23 Years	122,959	9,158	11,324	99,553	2,924	9.2
24 Years	120,796	9,185	6,979	101,519	3,113	5.8
25 Years	152,915	16,543	5,381	127,369	3,622	3.5
6 - 25 Years	2,761,849	195,902	1,503,262	988,583	74,102	54.4
6 - 16 Years	1,553,291	101,697	1,236,942	166,813	47,839	79.6
Female	1,368,576	114,866	717,398	499,439	36,873	52.4
6 Years	66,069	12,646	44,596	1,283	7,544	67.5
7 Years	66,447	7,068	54,506	1,680	3,193	82.0
8 Years	69,646	5,353	60,041	1,884	2,368	86.2
9 Years	62,387	3,167	55,480	1,945	1,795	88.9
10 Years	73,084	3,777	65,149	2,747	1,411	89.1
11 Years	63,382	2,279	56,984	3,028	1,091	89.9
12 Years	72,480	3,166	62,573	5,560	1,181	86.3
13 Years	69,372	3,164	56,664	8,409	1,135	81.7
14 Years	77,262	3,847	57,496	14,684	1,235	74.4
15 Years	76,944	4,724	50,137	20,804	1,279	65.2
16 Years	66,933	4,409	37,422	23,999	1,103	55.9
17 Years	62,332	4,580	29,566	27,114	1,072	47.4

Continued

Sex and Age	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
18 Years	75,829	7,124	25,928	41,199	1,578	34.2
19 Years	62,611	5,313	18,723	37,283	1,292	29.9
20 Years	78,644	9,373	15,811	51,742	1,718	20.1
21 Years	59,874	5,078	10,417	42,981	1,398	17.4
22 Years	67,793	6,825	7,582	51,747	1,639	11.2
23 Years	61,059	5,959	4,267	49,340	1,493	7.0
24 Years	61,066	6,172	2,361	50,971	1,562	3.9
25 Years	75,362	10,842	1,695	61,039	1,786	2.2
6 - 25 Years	1,368,576	114,866	717,398	499,439	36,873	52.4
6 - 16 Years	764,006	53,600	601,048	86,023	23,335	78.7
Male	1,393,273	81,036	785,864	489,144	37,229	56.4
6 Years	69,232	13,339	46,356	1,359	8,178	67.0
7 Years	68,167	7,433	55,783	1,644	3,307	81.8
8 Years	70,957	5,260	61,269	2,020	2,408	86.3
9 Years	64,377	3,084	57,482	1,969	1,842	89.3
10 Years	75,860	3,244	68,204	3,010	1,402	89.9
11 Years	64,801	2,004	58,625	2,997	1,175	90.5
12 Years	75,525	2,494	66,216	5,510	1,305	87.7
13 Years	71,246	2,304	59,951	7,830	1,161	84.1
14 Years	75,594	2,577	59,571	12,202	1,244	78.8
15 Years	83,503	3,445	58,730	19,978	1,350	70.3
16 Years	70,023	2,913	43,707	22,271	1,132	62.4
17 Years	64,918	2,905	35,427	25,496	1,090	54.6
18 Years	73,401	4,102	31,972	35,908	1,419	43.6
19 Years	62,515	2,909	23,280	35,207	1,119	37.2
20 Years	75,558	4,703	19,646	49,669	1,540	26.0
21 Years	60,802	2,750	13,527	43,220	1,305	22.2
22 Years	67,611	3,657	10,757	51,763	1,434	15.9
23 Years	61,900	3,199	7,057	50,213	1,431	11.4
24 Years	59,730	3,013	4,618	50,548	1,551	7.7
25 Years	77,553	5,701	3,686	66,330	1,836	4.8
6 - 25 Years	1,393,273	81,036	785,864	489,144	37,229	56.4
6 - 16 Years	789,285	48,097	635,894	80,790	24,504	80.6

Table P5.7 Population 6-25 Years Old by School Attendance and Attendance Rate, by Urban-Rural and Single Year of Age

Urban-Rural and Age	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
Both Sexes	2,761,849	195,902	1,503,262	988,583	74,102	54.4
6 Years	135,301	25,985	90,952	2,642	15,722	67.2
7 Years	134,614	14,501	110,289	3,324	6,500	81.9
8 Years	140,603	10,613	121,310	3,904	4,776	86.3
9 Years	126,764	6,251	112,962	3,914	3,637	89.1
10 Years	148,944	7,021	133,353	5,757	2,813	89.5
11 Years	128,183	4,283	115,609	6,025	2,266	90.2
12 Years	148,005	5,660	128,789	11,070	2,486	87.0
13 Years	140,618	5,468	116,615	16,239	2,296	82.9
14 Years	152,856	6,424	117,067	26,886	2,479	76.6
15 Years	160,447	8,169	108,867	40,782	2,629	67.9
16 Years	136,956	7,322	81,129	46,270	2,235	59.2
17 Years	127,250	7,485	64,993	52,610	2,162	51.1
18 Years	149,230	11,226	57,900	77,107	2,997	38.8
19 Years	125,126	8,222	42,003	72,490	2,411	33.6
20 Years	154,202	14,076	35,457	101,411	3,258	23.0
21 Years	120,676	7,828	23,944	86,201	2,703	19.8
22 Years	135,404	10,482	18,339	103,510	3,073	13.5
23 Years	122,959	9,158	11,324	99,553	2,924	9.2
24 Years	120,796	9,185	6,979	101,519	3,113	5.8
25 Years	152,915	16,543	5,381	127,369	3,622	3.5
6 - 25 Years	2,761,849	195,902	1,503,262	988,583	74,102	54.4
6 - 16 Years	1,553,291	101,697	1,236,942	166,813	47,839	79.6
Urban	852,100	17,583	508,488	301,378	24,651	59.7
6 Years	35,489	2,831	27,501	921	4,236	77.5
7 Years	35,019	1,168	30,979	1,091	1,781	88.5
8 Years	35,091	703	31,871	1,177	1,340	90.8
9 Years	32,833	398	30,193	1,161	1,081	92.0
10 Years	36,402	415	33,764	1,400	823	92.8
11 Years	33,585	309	31,159	1,411	706	92.8
12 Years	38,123	356	34,883	2,136	748	91.5
13 Years	38,041	370	34,021	2,922	728	89.4
14 Years	43,556	489	37,394	4,865	808	85.9
15 Years	47,508	657	38,422	7,529	900	80.9
16 Years	41,898	625	31,408	9,108	757	75.0
17 Years	41,381	710	28,208	11,664	799	68.2
18 Years	47,283	984	26,975	18,224	1,100	57.1
19 Years	44,529	773	22,695	20,106	955	51.0

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
20 Years	53,262	1,253	21,981	28,783	1,245	41.3
21 Years	47,135	854	16,679	28,428	1,174	35.4
22 Years	51,437	1,064	13,401	35,646	1,326	26.1
23 Years	47,896	1,042	8,299	37,266	1,289	17.3
24 Years	47,395	1,018	4,988	39,988	1,401	10.5
25 Years	54,237	1,564	3,667	47,552	1,454	6.8
6 - 25 Years	852,100	17,583	508,488	301,378	24,651	59.7
6 - 16 Years	417,545	8,321	361,595	33,721	13,908	86.6
Rural with road	1,676,111	147,336	869,694	615,088	43,993	51.9
6 Years	85,735	18,801	55,321	1,539	10,074	64.5
7 Years	85,735	10,849	68,773	2,006	4,107	80.2
8 Years	90,686	7,988	77,267	2,417	3,014	85.2
9 Years	80,904	4,759	71,444	2,453	2,248	88.3
10 Years	97,099	5,417	86,055	3,886	1,741	88.6
11 Years	81,873	3,309	73,076	4,098	1,390	89.3
12 Years	95,299	4,349	81,503	7,897	1,550	85.5
13 Years	89,554	4,274	72,058	11,817	1,405	80.5
14 Years	96,023	4,948	70,176	19,401	1,498	73.1
15 Years	99,388	6,193	62,329	29,322	1,544	62.7
16 Years	83,804	5,583	44,228	32,700	1,293	52.8
17 Years	75,969	5,729	32,815	36,211	1,214	43.2
18 Years	90,092	8,547	27,723	52,123	1,699	30.8
19 Years	71,811	6,251	17,335	46,914	1,311	24.1
20 Years	89,512	10,710	12,189	64,800	1,813	13.6
21 Years	66,076	5,804	6,627	52,226	1,419	10.0
22 Years	75,203	7,851	4,531	61,206	1,615	6.0
23 Years	67,536	6,821	2,796	56,425	1,494	4.1
24 Years	66,017	6,822	1,862	55,742	1,591	2.8
25 Years	87,795	12,331	1,586	71,905	1,973	1.8
6 - 25 Years	1,676,111	147,336	869,694	615,088	43,993	51.9
6 - 16 Years	986,100	76,470	762,230	117,536	29,864	77.3
Rural without Road	233,638	30,983	125,080	72,117	5,458	53.5
6 Years	14,077	4,353	8,130	182	1,412	57.8
7 Years	13,860	2,484	10,537	227	612	76.0
8 Years	14,826	1,922	12,172	310	422	82.1
9 Years	13,027	1,094	11,325	300	308	86.9
10 Years	15,443	1,189	13,534	471	249	87.6
11 Years	12,725	665	11,374	516	170	89.4
12 Years	14,583	955	12,403	1,037	188	85.1
13 Years	13,023	824	10,536	1,500	163	80.9

Continued

Urban-Rural and Age	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
14 Years	13,277	987	9,497	2,620	173	71.5
15 Years	13,551	1,319	8,116	3,931	185	59.9
16 Years	11,254	1,114	5,493	4,462	185	48.8
17 Years	9,900	1,046	3,970	4,735	149	40.1
18 Years	11,855	1,695	3,202	6,760	198	27.0
19 Years	8,786	1,198	1,973	5,470	145	22.5
20 Years	11,428	2,113	1,287	7,828	200	11.3
21 Years	7,465	1,170	638	5,547	110	8.5
22 Years	8,764	1,567	407	6,658	132	4.6
23 Years	7,527	1,295	229	5,862	141	3.0
24 Years	7,384	1,345	129	5,789	121	1.7
25 Years	10,883	2,648	128	7,912	195	1.2
6 - 25 Years	233,638	30,983	125,080	72,117	5,458	53.5
6 - 16 Years	149,646	16,906	113,117	15,556	4,067	75.6

Table P5.8 Population 6 -25 years old by School Attendance and Attendance Rate, by Province and Age Group

Province and Age Group	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
Lao PDR	2,761,849	195,902	1,503,262	988,583	74,102	54.4
6-16	1,553,291	101,697	1,236,942	166,813	47,839	79.6
17-25	1,208,558	94,205	266,320	821,770	26,263	22.0
Vientiane Capital	311,225	2,215	183,949	116,551	8,510	59.1
6-16	140,334	1,027	122,950	12,085	4,272	87.6
17-25	170,891	1,188	60,999	104,466	4,238	35.7
Phongsaly	75,077	12,339	38,408	21,491	2,839	51.2
6-16	46,795	5,721	34,467	4,593	2,014	73.7
17-25	28,282	6,618	3,941	16,898	825	13.9
Luangnamtha	75,179	9,074	42,760	21,083	2,262	56.9
6-16	45,324	3,899	36,334	3,457	1,634	80.2
17-25	29,855	5,175	6,426	17,626	628	21.5
Oudomxay	139,813	14,650	81,634	40,913	2,616	58.4
6-16	84,719	7,447	68,853	6,600	1,819	81.3
17-25	55,094	7,203	12,781	34,313	797	23.2
Bokeo	76,754	8,611	41,584	24,476	2,083	54.2
6-16	44,967	4,184	35,636	3,763	1,384	79.2
17-25	31,787	4,427	5,948	20,713	699	18.7
Luangprabang	186,222	9,488	115,687	57,660	3,387	62.1
6-16	110,606	4,343	95,657	8,306	2,300	86.5
17-25	75,616	5,145	20,030	49,354	1,087	26.5
Huaphanh	131,571	8,958	86,178	33,597	2,838	65.5
6-16	82,185	4,643	70,486	5,041	2,015	85.8
17-25	49,386	4,315	15,692	28,556	823	31.8
Xayabury	148,517	2,888	73,961	66,950	4,718	49.8
6-16	79,690	1,377	65,561	9,898	2,854	82.3
17-25	68,827	1,511	8,400	57,052	1,864	12.2
Xiengkhuang	109,674	3,387	70,835	32,983	2,469	64.6

Continued

Province and Age Group	Population 6-25	School Attendance Status				School Attendance Rate
		Never Attended	Currently Attending	Attended before	Not stated	
6-16	65,373	1,712	58,290	3,656	1,715	89.2
17-25	44,301	1,675	12,545	29,327	754	28.3
Vientiane Province	168,677	4,965	100,925	58,323	4,464	59.8
6-16	97,096	2,354	83,763	8,029	2,950	86.3
17-25	71,581	2,611	17,162	50,294	1,514	24.0
Borikhamxay	118,413	4,425	66,311	44,333	3,344	56.0
6-16	68,298	2,223	56,879	7,037	2,159	83.3
17-25	50,115	2,202	9,432	37,296	1,185	18.8
Khammuane	170,156	10,184	86,551	67,150	6,271	50.9
6-16	96,988	5,767	74,236	12,987	3,998	76.5
17-25	73,168	4,417	12,315	54,163	2,273	16.8
Savannakhet	421,720	53,999	200,401	154,968	12,352	47.5
6-16	228,802	28,086	164,290	28,428	7,998	71.8
17-25	192,918	25,913	36,111	126,540	4,354	18.7
Saravane	178,923	22,542	82,572	68,988	4,821	46.1
6-16	105,289	12,618	72,887	16,542	3,242	69.2
17-25	73,634	9,924	9,685	52,446	1,579	13.2
Sekong	51,879	4,775	31,491	14,444	1,169	60.7
6-16	33,491	2,948	27,020	2,703	820	80.7
17-25	18,388	1,827	4,471	11,741	349	24.3
Champasack	297,279	14,128	143,208	132,103	7,840	48.2
6-16	162,438	8,080	120,739	28,504	5,115	74.3
17-25	134,841	6,048	22,469	103,599	2,725	16.7
Attapeu	61,939	7,458	32,869	20,167	1,445	53.1
6-16	37,495	4,376	28,173	3,881	1,065	75.1
17-25	24,444	3,082	4,696	16,286	380	19.2
Xaysomboun	38,831	1,816	23,938	12,403	674	61.6
6-16	23,401	892	20,721	1,303	485	88.5
17-25	15,430	924	3,217	11,100	189	20.8

Table P5.9 Population Aged 6 years Old and Over by Highest Level of Education Attained by Province, Urban-Rural and Sex

Province, Urban-Rural and Sex	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	University	Post Graduate	Not Stated
Lao PDR	5,668,318	100.0	13.4	24.5	20.0	16.7	4.0	6.6	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.3	3.4
Female	2,832,657	100.0	17.6	25.1	20.2	15.5	3.7	5.5	3.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	3.4
Male	2,835,661	100.0	9.2	23.8	19.9	18.0	4.2	7.6	5.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.4	3.3
Vientiane Capital	741,616	100.0	2.5	15.0	15.3	18.8	4.2	12.3	11.9	1.7	3.2	3.7	7.0	1.4	3.0
Female	373,778	100.0	3.6	16.4	17.2	19.3	4.2	11.4	10.9	1.1	3.0	3.0	6.0	0.8	2.9
Male	367,838	100.0	1.4	13.6	13.3	18.2	4.2	13.2	12.9	2.3	3.5	4.4	8.0	1.9	3.0
Phongsaly	152,632	100.0	31.2	27.5	14.8	10.7	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.1	4.8
Female	74,793	100.0	37.9	25.7	12.6	9.1	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	*	4.9
Male	77,839	100.0	24.7	29.2	17.0	12.1	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.1	4.7
Luangnamtha	152,263	100.0	27.6	21.8	16.5	12.5	3.8	4.4	2.6	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.1	4.4
Female	76,915	100.0	35.4	20.9	14.7	10.5	3.4	3.6	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	*	4.7
Male	75,348	100.0	19.8	22.7	18.4	14.5	4.2	5.2	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.2	4.2
Oudomxay	265,412	100.0	22.5	27.0	17.8	14.4	3.3	4.6	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.1	3.4
Female	132,066	100.0	30.8	26.4	16.0	12.0	2.8	3.7	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	*	3.5
Male	133,346	100.0	14.3	27.6	19.5	16.8	3.8	5.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.1	3.2
Bokeo	155,113	100.0	23.7	25.4	16.7	14.3	3.0	5.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.1	3.8
Female	77,201	100.0	31.2	24.8	15.4	12.3	2.7	4.4	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	*	3.9

Continued

Province, Urban-Rural and Sex	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	University	Post Graduate	Not Stated
Male	77,912	100.0	16.2	26.0	18.0	16.2	3.4	6.7	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.1	3.8
Luangprabang	374,229	100.0	14.5	27.5	20.0	15.4	3.6	5.7	4.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.9
Female	184,767	100.0	19.9	28.6	19.5	13.5	3.1	4.7	3.1	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	*	2.8
Male	189,462	100.0	9.2	26.5	20.5	17.1	4.2	6.7	4.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.9	0.2	2.9
Huaphanh	249,292	100.0	15.4	29.2	19.0	16.9	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.1	2.9
Female	122,137	100.0	21.4	29.9	18.4	14.5	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	*	3.1
Male	127,155	100.0	9.6	28.5	19.7	19.2	5.3	5.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	2.7
Xayabury	338,330	100.0	7.1	15.9	29.2	18.5	9.6	5.4	4.0	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.1	3.8
Female	165,169	100.0	9.5	16.5	31.4	17.5	9.6	4.3	2.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	*	3.9
Male	173,161	100.0	4.8	15.2	27.2	19.5	9.7	6.5	5.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	0.1	3.6
Xiengkhuang	210,411	100.0	9.7	22.3	18.8	20.0	7.5	6.7	4.6	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.1	2.6
Female	103,620	100.0	13.5	22.8	19.7	19.1	7.1	5.6	3.4	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.4	*	2.8
Male	106,791	100.0	5.9	21.8	17.9	20.9	7.9	7.7	5.8	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.2	2.4
Vientiane Province	367,843	100.0	8.7	21.0	20.4	21.0	4.5	8.8	4.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	3.3
Female	182,802	100.0	12.3	22.3	21.6	19.8	4.2	7.0	4.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	*	3.4
Male	185,041	100.0	5.1	19.6	19.3	22.1	4.9	10.5	5.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	0.2	3.1
Borikhamxay	237,417	100.0	9.6	22.4	25.0	18.6	4.6	7.2	3.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.1	3.3

Continued

Province, Urban-Rural and Sex	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	University	Post Graduate	Not Stated
Female	117,379	100.0	13.0	23.4	26.6	17.1	4.4	5.6	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	*	3.3
Male	120,038	100.0	6.2	21.4	23.4	20.1	4.8	8.7	4.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.2	0.2	3.2
Khammuane	342,798	100.0	12.3	27.0	22.4	16.8	3.1	5.8	3.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.1	4.5
Female	173,230	100.0	16.0	27.9	22.6	15.2	2.8	4.9	2.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	*	4.5
Male	169,568	100.0	8.4	26.2	22.2	18.6	3.4	6.8	3.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	4.6
Savannakhet	847,328	100.0	18.8	26.8	18.3	15.9	3.1	5.4	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.7
Female	428,205	100.0	23.3	26.4	17.4	15.0	3.0	4.7	3.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	*	3.8
Male	419,123	100.0	14.2	27.1	19.2	16.8	3.3	6.2	4.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1	3.6
Saravane	340,252	100.0	18.5	32.4	22.6	12.7	1.9	3.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	*	3.3
Female	173,242	100.0	23.6	32.5	21.7	10.8	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	*	3.4
Male	167,010	100.0	13.2	32.2	23.6	14.6	2.2	4.3	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.1	3.3
Sekong	94,506	100.0	19.7	33.5	15.4	12.1	2.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.1	3.1
Female	47,148	100.0	25.9	34.1	14.1	10.9	2.3	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.9	*	3.2
Male	47,358	100.0	13.4	33.0	16.7	13.3	3.3	4.6	1.9	1.7	3.2	3.2	2.4	0.1	3.0
Champasack	607,853	100.0	7.8	27.1	25.4	18.4	2.8	7.0	3.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.1	3.0
Female	306,542	100.0	10.1	29.2	26.5	16.6	2.6	5.4	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	*	3.0
Male	301,311	100.0	5.4	25.0	24.4	20.1	3.0	8.6	4.4	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.2	3.0

Continued

Province, Urban-Rural and Sex	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	University	Post Graduate	Not Stated
Attapeu	119,805	100.0	18.8	33.4	14.7	13.8	2.7	5.1	2.0	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	3.1
Female	60,044	100.0	24.2	33.9	14.4	12.5	2.4	3.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	*	3.0
Male	59,761	100.0	13.3	32.9	15.1	15.0	3.0	6.4	2.7	0.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	0.2	3.3
Xaysomboun	71,218	100.0	15.0	24.3	15.9	19.0	5.0	6.5	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.1	2.6
Female	33,619	100.0	22.0	25.5	16.8	18.4	4.3	4.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	*	2.8
Male	37,599	100.0	8.7	23.2	15.1	19.5	5.6	8.0	4.8	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.6	0.2	2.4
Urban	1,912,024	100.0	5.7	16.6	15.3	18.6	4.8	11.0	8.9	2.1	3.4	4.3	5.2	0.7	3.2
Female	950,533	100.0	8.0	17.8	16.8	18.7	4.8	10.0	8.0	1.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	0.4	3.3
Male	961,491	100.0	3.4	15.3	13.9	18.5	4.9	12.0	9.8	2.8	3.9	5.0	6.3	1.0	3.2
Rural with road	3,323,613	100.0	16.5	27.8	22.5	16.4	3.7	4.6	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	*	3.5
Female	1,664,776	100.0	21.4	28.2	22.2	14.6	3.3	3.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	*	3.5
Male	1,658,837	100.0	11.6	27.4	22.9	18.3	4.0	5.7	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	*	3.4
Rural without Road	432,681	100.0	23.8	34.0	21.7	10.9	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	*	3.3
Female	217,348	100.0	30.3	33.3	20.0	8.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	*	*	3.4
Male	215,333	100.0	17.1	34.6	23.4	13.2	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	*	3.2

Table P5.10 Population Aged 6 years Old and Over by Highest Level of Education by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	Uni- versity	Post Graduate	Not Stated
Both Sex	5,668,318	100.0	13.4	24.5	20.0	16.7	4.0	6.6	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.3	3.4
6 Years - 9 Years	537,282	100.0	13.1	75.6	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	100.0	4.2	42.8	19.6	27.7	1.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4
15 Years - 19 Years	699,009	100.0	6.1	10.9	16.7	28.1	12.1	16.0	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	3.1
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	100.0	7.8	10.8	19.9	18.4	6.0	9.1	16.5	1.3	1.5	3.5	2.7	*	2.5
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	100.0	10.3	12.2	21.6	17.3	4.4	10.2	5.8	1.9	2.9	5.0	5.9	0.3	2.1
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	100.0	12.4	14.2	24.6	17.2	3.9	8.6	3.7	1.4	3.2	3.7	4.5	0.4	2.2
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	100.0	15.6	16.1	25.6	17.5	3.3	7.1	3.0	1.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	0.5	2.1
40 Years - 44 Years	343,871	100.0	17.5	17.0	24.6	17.2	2.7	6.6	3.0	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.5	2.1
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	100.0	17.8	18.0	25.3	15.1	2.2	5.7	2.5	1.9	3.7	2.7	2.4	0.6	2.1
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	100.0	21.1	21.0	26.7	11.5	1.7	3.7	1.7	1.8	3.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	2.2
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	100.0	23.4	23.4	27.8	7.9	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.8	2.4
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	100.0	29.9	24.4	26.3	5.5	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.0
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	100.0	35.3	24.4	23.9	4.4	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	3.5
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	100.0	42.2	23.4	20.6	3.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	4.4
75 Years and Over	104,769	100.0	47.9	21.0	18.0	2.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	6.1
Female	2,832,657	100.0	17.6	25.1	20.2	15.5	3.7	5.5	3.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	3.4
6 Years - 9 Years	264,549	100.0	13.0	75.8	1.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	100.0	4.7	40.6	19.8	28.8	2.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4
15 Years - 19 Years	344,649	100.0	7.6	11.0	17.6	25.7	11.8	15.7	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	3.0

Continued

Highest Level of Education Attained

Sex and Age Group	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	Uni- versity	Post Graduate	Not Stated
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	100.0	10.2	11.9	21.8	18.0	5.5	7.8	13.5	0.5	1.7	3.9	2.9	*	2.4
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	100.0	14.0	13.8	23.4	16.5	4.1	8.5	4.3	0.6	2.9	4.6	5.2	0.2	2.0
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	100.0	16.8	16.1	26.0	16.1	3.6	6.6	2.8	0.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.3	2.1
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	100.0	21.0	18.0	26.3	15.8	2.9	5.4	2.3	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.3	2.1
40 Years - 44 Years	173,063	100.0	22.6	18.6	25.0	15.7	2.4	5.1	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.2	2.1
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	100.0	23.1	20.2	26.0	12.8	1.8	4.1	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.1
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	100.0	28.3	23.6	25.9	8.4	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	2.4
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	100.0	33.4	26.6	24.8	4.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.9
60 Years - 64 Years	73,073	100.0	42.8	25.6	20.5	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	3.8
65 Years - 69 Years	51,338	100.0	48.9	24.2	17.0	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.6
70 Years - 74 Years	38,497	100.0	56.2	21.2	13.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	5.7
75 Years and Over	57,672	100.0	61.2	17.6	11.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	7.4
Male	2,835,661	100.0	9.2	23.8	19.9	18.0	4.2	7.6	5.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.4	3.3
6 Years - 9 Years	272,733	100.0	13.2	75.5	0.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	100.0	3.6	45.0	19.4	26.6	1.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	100.0	4.6	10.9	15.7	30.4	12.4	16.3	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	3.1
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	100.0	5.4	9.8	18.0	18.8	6.5	10.4	19.7	2.1	1.2	3.1	2.5	*	2.6
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	100.0	6.7	10.7	19.8	18.2	4.8	11.9	7.3	3.3	2.9	5.5	6.6	0.3	2.2
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	100.0	8.1	12.4	23.1	18.3	4.2	10.5	4.6	2.1	3.7	4.5	5.8	0.5	2.2
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	100.0	10.4	14.3	24.9	19.2	3.7	8.9	3.7	1.4	3.0	3.3	4.5	0.7	2.1
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	100.0	12.3	15.5	24.3	18.8	3.1	8.2	3.6	1.7	3.3	2.8	3.5	0.8	2.1
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	100.0	12.6	15.9	24.5	17.4	2.6	7.2	3.3	2.1	4.3	3.6	3.3	1.0	2.1
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	100.0	13.1	18.1	27.6	14.9	2.1	5.2	2.3	2.1	4.6	3.7	3.0	1.2	2.0

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Population 6 Years old and Over	Highest Level of Education Attained													
		Total	None	Basic Education		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Higher Education					
				Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	Not Completed	Completed	1st Level	Middle Level	High Level	Uni- versity	Post Graduate	Not Stated
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	100.0	13.3	20.2	30.8	11.3	1.8	4.4	1.9	2.4	4.6	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.9
60 Years - 64 Years	74,106	100.0	17.2	23.1	32.0	8.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.3	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.1
65 Years - 69 Years	47,563	100.0	20.6	24.6	31.3	7.2	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.4
70 Years - 74 Years	32,930	100.0	25.9	26.1	29.0	5.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	2.8
75 Years and Over	47,097	100.0	31.6	25.2	26.5	4.1	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	4.5

Table P5.11 Population who have Attended Higher Education by Sex, by Urban-Rural and Field of Study

Urban-Rural and Field of Study	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All Areas	398,958	151,430	247,528	100	100	100
Teacher training and education science	83,760	42,452	41,308	21.0	28.0	16.7
Arts	2,579	930	1,649	0.6	0.6	0.7
Humanities	5,862	2,437	3,425	1.5	1.6	1.4
Social science	13,979	5,576	8,403	3.5	3.7	3.4
Journalism and information	2,914	956	1,958	0.7	0.6	0.8
Business and administration	81,601	40,142	41,459	20.5	26.5	16.7
Law	31,297	6,211	25,086	7.8	4.1	10.1
Life science	3,347	1,252	2,095	0.8	0.8	0.8
Physical science	8,196	3,089	5,107	2.1	2.0	2.1
Mathematics and Statistics	3,967	1,343	2,624	1.0	0.9	1.1
Computer	8,493	3,158	5,335	2.1	2.1	2.2
Engineering and trade	22,986	2,263	20,723	5.8	1.5	8.4
Manufacturing and processing	4,722	2,662	2,060	1.2	1.8	0.8
Architecture and building	6,607	714	5,893	1.7	0.5	2.4
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,734	4,722	13,012	4.4	3.1	5.3
Veterinary	3,484	1,788	1,696	0.9	1.2	0.7
Health	23,004	14,445	8,559	5.8	9.5	3.5
Social services	2,770	862	1,908	0.7	0.6	0.8
Personal services	1,492	632	860	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation services	5,240	636	4,604	1.3	0.4	1.9
Environmental protection	3,653	1,420	2,233	0.9	0.9	0.9
Security services	28,856	2,629	26,227	7.2	1.7	10.6
Not stated	32,415	11,111	21,304	8.1	7.3	8.6
Urban	301,379	119,216	182,163	100	100	100
Teacher training and education science	48,498	27,029	21,469	16.1	22.7	11.8
Arts	2,166	774	1,392	0.7	0.6	0.8
Humanities	5,062	2,161	2,901	1.7	1.8	1.6
Social science	10,216	4,075	6,141	3.4	3.4	3.4
Journalism and information	2,490	837	1,653	0.8	0.7	0.9
Business and administration	72,376	36,506	35,870	24.0	30.6	19.7
Law	25,689	5,510	20,179	8.5	4.6	11.1
Life science	2,431	961	1,470	0.8	0.8	0.8
Physical science	5,905	2,291	3,614	2.0	1.9	2.0
Mathematics and Statistics	2,772	1,011	1,761	0.9	0.8	1.0
Computer	7,440	2,770	4,670	2.5	2.3	2.6
Engineering and trade	18,602	2,017	16,585	6.2	1.7	9.1
Manufacturing and processing	3,660	2,135	1,525	1.2	1.8	0.8

Continued

Urban-Rural and Field of Study	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Architecture and building	5,452	650	4,802	1.8	0.5	2.6
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,648	3,787	9,861	4.5	3.2	5.4
Veterinary	2,709	1,472	1,237	0.9	1.2	0.7
Health	18,425	11,905	6,520	6.1	10	3.6
Social services	2,257	748	1,509	0.7	0.6	0.8
Personal services	1,256	565	691	0.4	0.5	0.4
Transportation services	4,033	546	3,487	1.3	0.5	1.9
Environmental protection	2,862	1,145	1,717	0.9	1.0	0.9
Security services	20,446	2,159	18,287	6.8	1.8	10.0
Not stated	22,984	8,162	14,822	7.6	6.8	8.1
Rural with road	90,936	30,257	60,679	100	100	100
Teacher training and education science	31,417	14,129	17,288	34.7	46.7	28.7
Arts	392	146	246	0.4	0.5	0.4
Humanities	763	263	500	0.8	0.9	0.8
Social science	3,469	1,402	2,067	3.8	4.6	3.4
Journalism and information	413	119	294	0.5	0.4	0.5
Business and administration	8,940	3,552	5,388	9.8	11.7	8.9
Law	5,372	679	4,693	5.9	2.2	7.7
Life science	853	269	584	0.9	0.9	1.0
Physical science	2,125	756	1,369	2.3	2.5	2.3
Mathematics and Statistics	1,088	311	777	1.2	1.0	1.3
Computer	1,017	383	634	1.1	1.3	1.0
Engineering and trade	4,155	245	3,910	4.6	0.8	6.4
Manufacturing and processing	1,037	521	516	1.1	1.7	0.8
Architecture and building	1,115	64	1,051	1.2	0.2	1.7
Agriculture forestry and fishing	3,962	907	3,055	4.4	3.0	5.0
Veterinary	708	291	417	0.8	1.0	0.7
Health	4,300	2,417	1,883	4.7	8.0	3.1
Social services	491	110	381	0.5	0.4	0.6
Personal services	229	67	162	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation services	1,152	86	1,066	1.3	0.3	1.7
Environmental protection	744	264	480	0.8	0.9	0.8
Security services	8,264	462	7,802	9.0	1.5	12.8
Not stated	8,930	2,814	6,116	9.8	9.3	10.1
Rural without Road	6,455	1,852	4,603	100	100	100
Teacher training and education science	3,751	1,236	2,515	58.4	67.3	54.8
Arts	19	9	10	0.3	0.5	0.2
Humanities	34	11	23	0.5	0.5	0.5
Social science	284	92	192	4.4	5.0	4.2

Continued

Urban-Rural and Field of Study	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Journalism and information	11	-	11	0.2	-	0.2
Business and administration	270	78	192	4.1	4.1	4.2
Law	232	21	211	3.5	1.2	4.4
Life science	61	20	41	0.9	1.0	0.9
Physical science	157	40	117	2.4	2.1	2.5
Mathematics and Statistics	102	20	82	1.6	1.1	1.8
Computer	36	5	31	0.5	0.2	0.7
Engineering and trade	227	1	226	3.7	0.1	5.2
Manufacturing and processing	25	6	19	0.4	0.3	0.4
Architecture and building	39	-	39	0.6	-	0.9
Agriculture forestry and fishing	116	24	92	1.7	1.4	1.8
Veterinary	65	24	41	0.9	1.3	0.8
Health	269	114	155	4.3	6.2	3.5
Social services	22	4	18	0.4	0.2	0.4
Personal services	6	-	6	0.1	-	0.1
Transportation services	52	3	49	0.8	0.2	1.1
Environmental protection	42	7	35	0.6	0.3	0.7
Security services	146	8	138	2.4	0.5	3.2
Not stated	489	129	360	7.1	6.6	7.4

Table P6.1 Population 10 Years Old and Over by Economic Activity Status by Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
All Areas	5,131,036	3,474,582	73,270	1,488,889	94,295
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	75,012	5,475	608,023	30,096
15 Years - 19 Years	699,009	306,897	11,697	357,149	23,266
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	509,535	20,723	107,817	15,962
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	562,364	12,580	33,659	7,385
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	460,763	5,496	25,170	4,805
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	391,601	3,094	22,459	2,929
40 Years - 44 Years	343,871	318,286	1,905	21,411	2,269
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	271,091	1,510	21,351	1,955
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	231,626	1,468	32,629	1,695
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	156,704	1,367	38,183	1,353
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	93,815	1,564	50,305	1,495
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	50,349	1,534	46,450	568
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	24,189	1,589	45,487	162
75 or more	104,769	22,350	3,268	78,796	355
Female	2,568,108	1,699,182	35,776	789,235	43,915
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	41,206	2,691	296,900	14,783
15 Years - 19 Years	344,649	164,963	5,580	163,010	11,096
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	262,171	9,917	49,229	7,119
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	278,810	5,414	19,648	3,128
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	223,966	2,415	17,727	1,743
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	187,855	1,433	17,063	1,209
40 Years - 44 Years	173,063	154,124	896	17,034	1,009
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	127,774	710	16,908	859
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	112,585	860	25,898	803
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	68,824	826	28,649	693
60 Years - 64 Years	73,073	38,403	975	32,828	867
65 Years - 69 Years	51,338	20,400	995	29,622	321
70 Years - 74 Years	38,497	9,425	1,032	27,952	88
75 or more	57,672	8,676	2,032	46,767	197
Male	2,562,928	1,775,400	37,494	699,654	50,380
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	33,806	2,784	311,123	15,313
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	141,934	6,117	194,139	12,170
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	247,364	10,806	58,588	8,843
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	283,554	7,166	14,011	4,257
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	236,797	3,081	7,443	3,062
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	203,746	1,661	5,396	1,720

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	164,162	1,009	4,377	1,260
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	143,317	800	4,443	1,096
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	119,041	608	6,731	892
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	87,880	541	9,534	660
60 Years - 64 Years	74,106	55,412	589	17,477	628
65 Years - 69 Years	47,563	29,949	539	16,828	247
70 Years - 74 Years	32,930	14,764	557	17,535	74
75 or more	47,097	13,674	1,236	32,029	158
Urban	1,773,592	1,081,153	41,430	611,446	39,563
10 Years - 14 Years	189,707	7,768	1,564	170,657	9,718
15 Years - 19 Years	222,599	56,157	5,661	150,221	10,560
20 Years - 24 Years	247,125	150,810	12,976	74,224	9,115
25 Years - 29 Years	231,466	195,415	8,327	24,206	3,518
30 Years - 34 Years	184,851	160,840	3,833	18,249	1,929
35 Years - 39 Years	150,894	131,686	2,085	15,928	1,195
40 Years - 44 Years	125,290	108,210	1,223	14,937	920
45 Years - 49 Years	109,574	93,429	915	14,509	721
50 Years - 54 Years	95,530	75,878	794	18,225	633
55 Years - 59 Years	70,696	49,632	702	19,881	481
60 Years - 64 Years	49,885	26,433	654	22,372	426
65 Years - 69 Years	33,849	13,289	656	19,741	163
70 Years - 74 Years	24,393	6,017	643	17,674	59
75 or more	37,733	5,589	1,397	30,622	125
Female	882,816	505,804	20,058	338,357	18,597
10 Years - 14 Years	93,614	3,894	727	84,249	4,744
15 Years - 19 Years	109,668	30,021	2,711	71,758	5,178
20 Years - 24 Years	121,120	75,288	6,506	35,207	4,119
25 Years - 29 Years	113,905	94,604	3,751	14,036	1,514
30 Years - 34 Years	91,875	76,492	1,680	12,886	817
35 Years - 39 Years	75,101	61,346	955	12,288	512
40 Years - 44 Years	63,450	50,305	540	12,194	411
45 Years - 49 Years	54,502	42,031	390	11,746	335
50 Years - 54 Years	49,086	33,853	419	14,528	286
55 Years - 59 Years	34,767	19,230	368	14,927	242
60 Years - 64 Years	24,439	9,764	353	14,077	245
65 Years - 69 Years	17,309	4,854	396	11,971	88
70 Years - 74 Years	13,091	2,119	383	10,558	31
75 or more	20,889	2,003	879	17,932	75
Male	890,776	575,349	21,372	273,089	20,966

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
10 Years - 14 Years	96,093	3,874	837	86,408	4,974
15 Years - 19 Years	112,931	26,136	2,950	78,463	5,382
20 Years - 24 Years	126,005	75,522	6,470	39,017	4,996
25 Years - 29 Years	117,561	100,811	4,576	10,170	2,004
30 Years - 34 Years	92,976	84,348	2,153	5,363	1,112
35 Years - 39 Years	75,793	70,340	1,130	3,640	683
40 Years - 44 Years	61,840	57,905	683	2,743	509
45 Years - 49 Years	55,072	51,398	525	2,763	386
50 Years - 54 Years	46,444	42,025	375	3,697	347
55 Years - 59 Years	35,929	30,402	334	4,954	239
60 Years - 64 Years	25,446	16,669	301	8,295	181
65 Years - 69 Years	16,540	8,435	260	7,770	75
70 Years - 74 Years	11,302	3,898	260	7,116	28
75 or more	16,844	3,586	518	12,690	50
Rural with road	2,980,553	2,127,731	29,274	774,082	49,466
10 Years - 14 Years	459,848	58,070	3,370	380,327	18,081
15 Years - 19 Years	421,064	219,942	5,531	184,129	11,462
20 Years - 24 Years	364,344	320,158	7,248	30,608	6,330
25 Years - 29 Years	343,476	327,140	3,974	8,770	3,592
30 Years - 34 Years	278,204	267,479	1,565	6,478	2,682
35 Years - 39 Years	240,123	231,455	953	6,116	1,599
40 Years - 44 Years	195,154	187,297	632	5,982	1,243
45 Years - 49 Years	166,352	158,454	548	6,217	1,133
50 Years - 54 Years	153,001	138,585	606	12,853	957
55 Years - 59 Years	112,877	95,217	604	16,273	783
60 Years - 64 Years	86,340	59,839	818	24,740	943
65 Years - 69 Years	57,924	33,012	806	23,758	348
70 Years - 74 Years	41,727	16,151	868	24,610	98
75 or more	60,119	14,932	1,751	43,221	215
Female	1,495,546	1,058,823	14,456	399,468	22,799
10 Years - 14 Years	227,621	31,887	1,678	185,188	8,868
15 Years - 19 Years	207,737	117,878	2,636	81,838	5,385
20 Years - 24 Years	185,400	166,496	3,196	12,939	2,769
25 Years - 29 Years	172,464	164,158	1,570	5,240	1,496
30 Years - 34 Years	137,713	131,600	692	4,568	853
35 Years - 39 Years	118,012	112,411	453	4,506	642
40 Years - 44 Years	97,837	92,450	331	4,508	548
45 Years - 49 Years	81,746	76,248	293	4,726	479
50 Years - 54 Years	80,931	69,909	396	10,168	458
55 Years - 59 Years	57,120	44,082	414	12,225	399

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
60 Years - 64 Years	43,136	25,427	568	16,606	535
65 Years - 69 Years	30,316	13,864	547	15,705	200
70 Years - 74 Years	22,517	6,484	594	15,384	55
75 or more	32,996	5,929	1,088	25,867	112
Male	1,485,007	1,068,908	14,818	374,614	26,667
10 Years - 14 Years	232,227	26,183	1,692	195,139	9,213
15 Years - 19 Years	213,327	102,064	2,895	102,291	6,077
20 Years - 24 Years	178,944	153,662	4,052	17,669	3,561
25 Years - 29 Years	171,012	162,982	2,404	3,530	2,096
30 Years - 34 Years	140,491	135,879	873	1,910	1,829
35 Years - 39 Years	122,111	119,044	500	1,610	957
40 Years - 44 Years	97,317	94,847	301	1,474	695
45 Years - 49 Years	84,606	82,206	255	1,491	654
50 Years - 54 Years	72,070	68,676	210	2,685	499
55 Years - 59 Years	55,757	51,135	190	4,048	384
60 Years - 64 Years	43,204	34,412	250	8,134	408
65 Years - 69 Years	27,608	19,148	259	8,053	148
70 Years - 74 Years	19,210	9,667	274	9,226	43
75 or more	27,123	9,003	663	17,354	103
Rural without Road	376,891	265,698	2,566	103,361	5,266
10 Years - 14 Years	69,051	9,174	541	57,039	2,297
15 Years - 19 Years	55,346	30,798	505	22,799	1,244
20 Years - 24 Years	42,568	38,567	499	2,985	517
25 Years - 29 Years	41,046	39,809	279	683	275
30 Years - 34 Years	33,179	32,444	98	443	194
35 Years - 39 Years	29,066	28,460	56	415	135
40 Years - 44 Years	23,427	22,779	50	492	106
45 Years - 49 Years	19,981	19,208	47	625	101
50 Years - 54 Years	18,887	17,163	68	1,551	105
55 Years - 59 Years	14,034	11,855	61	2,029	89
60 Years - 64 Years	10,954	7,543	92	3,193	126
65 Years - 69 Years	7,128	4,048	72	2,951	57
70 Years - 74 Years	5,307	2,021	78	3,203	5
75 or more	6,917	1,829	120	4,953	15
Female	189,746	134,555	1,262	51,410	2,519
10 Years - 14 Years	34,345	5,425	286	27,463	1,171
15 Years - 19 Years	27,244	17,064	233	9,414	533
20 Years - 24 Years	21,916	20,387	215	1,083	231
25 Years - 29 Years	20,631	20,048	93	372	118

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
30 Years - 34 Years	16,263	15,874	43	273	73
35 Years - 39 Years	14,447	14,098	25	269	55
40 Years - 44 Years	11,776	11,369	25	332	50
45 Years - 49 Years	10,003	9,495	27	436	45
50 Years - 54 Years	10,129	8,823	45	1,202	59
55 Years - 59 Years	7,105	5,512	44	1,497	52
60 Years - 64 Years	5,498	3,212	54	2,145	87
65 Years - 69 Years	3,713	1,682	52	1,946	33
70 Years - 74 Years	2,889	822	55	2,010	2
75 or more	3,787	744	65	2,968	10
Male	187,145	131,143	1,304	51,951	2,747
10 Years - 14 Years	34,706	3,749	255	29,576	1,126
15 Years - 19 Years	28,102	13,734	272	13,385	711
20 Years - 24 Years	20,652	18,180	284	1,902	286
25 Years - 29 Years	20,415	19,761	186	311	157
30 Years - 34 Years	16,916	16,570	55	170	121
35 Years - 39 Years	14,619	14,362	31	146	80
40 Years - 44 Years	11,651	11,410	25	160	56
45 Years - 49 Years	9,978	9,713	20	189	56
50 Years - 54 Years	8,758	8,340	23	349	46
55 Years - 59 Years	6,929	6,343	17	532	37
60 Years - 64 Years	5,456	4,331	38	1,048	39
65 Years - 69 Years	3,415	2,366	20	1,005	24
70 Years - 74 Years	2,418	1,199	23	1,193	3
75 or more	3,130	1,085	55	1,985	5

Table P6.2 Population 10 Years Old and Over by Economic Activity Status by Sex and Highest Educational Level Attained

Sex and Highest Education	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Both Sexes	5,131,036	3,474,582	73,270	1,488,889	94,295
No Education	689,091	538,889	10,648	131,623	7,931
Basic Education	3,906,607	2,521,168	47,765	1,269,351	68,323
Primary	2,112,619	1,473,462	19,433	592,954	26,770
Completed	1,131,286	886,980	10,515	222,002	11,789
Not Completed	981,333	586,482	8,918	370,952	14,981
Lower Secondary	1,172,754	702,951	14,627	432,996	22,180
Completed	224,102	131,746	2,853	84,922	4,581
Not Completed	948,652	571,205	11,774	348,074	17,599
Upper Secondary	621,234	344,755	13,705	243,401	19,373
Completed	248,988	129,735	7,259	101,912	10,082
Not Completed	372,246	215,020	6,446	141,489	9,291
Higher Education	398,958	345,546	12,913	36,161	4,338
First Level	56,819	48,322	466	7,612	419
Middle Level	96,859	83,711	2,096	10,264	788
University	230,843	200,496	10,207	17,180	2,960
Post-Graduate	14,437	13,017	144	1,105	171
Education Not Stated	136,380	68,979	1,944	51,754	13,703
Female	2,568,108	1,699,182	35,776	789,235	43,915
No Education	463,357	350,052	6,805	101,760	4,740
Basic Education	1,882,847	1,186,007	22,144	643,163	31,533
Primary	1,081,220	751,063	9,600	307,973	12,584
Completed	570,164	440,386	5,122	119,052	5,604
Not Completed	511,056	310,677	4,478	188,921	6,980
Lower Secondary	542,913	310,045	6,741	215,856	10,271
Completed	103,923	58,589	1,350	41,881	2,103
Not Completed	438,990	251,456	5,391	173,975	8,168
Upper Secondary	258,714	124,899	5,803	119,334	8,678
Completed	102,789	44,484	3,008	50,710	4,587
Not Completed	155,925	80,415	2,795	68,624	4,091
Higher Education	151,430	127,698	5,791	16,245	1,696
First Level	16,796	12,771	179	3,690	156
Middle Level	40,010	33,716	947	5,022	325
University	90,780	77,794	4,615	7,211	1,160
Post-Graduate	3,844	3,417	50	322	55
Education Not Stated	70,474	35,425	1,036	28,067	5,946

Continued

Sex and Highest Education	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Male	2,562,928	1,775,400	37,494	699,654	50,380
No Education	225,734	188,837	3,843	29,863	3,191
Basic Education	2,023,760	1,335,161	25,621	626,188	36,790
Primary	1,031,399	722,399	9,833	284,981	14,186
Completed	561,122	446,594	5,393	102,950	6,185
Not Completed	470,277	275,805	4,440	182,031	8,001
Lower Secondary	629,841	392,906	7,886	217,140	11,909
Completed	120,179	73,157	1,503	43,041	2,478
Not Completed	509,662	319,749	6,383	174,099	9,431
Upper Secondary	362,520	219,856	7,902	124,067	10,695
Completed	146,199	85,251	4,251	51,202	5,495
Not Completed	216,321	134,605	3,651	72,865	5,200
Higher Education	247,528	217,848	7,122	19,916	2,642
First Level	40,023	35,551	287	3,922	263
Middle Level	56,849	49,995	1,149	5,242	463
University	140,063	122,702	5,592	9,969	1,800
Post-Graduate	10,593	9,600	94	783	116
Education Not Stated	65,906	33,554	908	23,687	7,757

Table P6.3 Population 10 Years Old and Over by Economic Activity Status by Province and Sex

Province and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Lao PDR	5,131,036	3,474,582	73,270	1,488,889	94,295
Female	2,568,108	1,699,182	35,776	789,235	43,915
Male	2,562,928	1,775,400	37,494	699,654	50,380
Vientiane Capital	692,062	411,706	17,303	247,725	15,328
Female	349,583	188,836	8,533	144,964	7,250
Male	342,479	222,870	8,770	102,761	8,078
Phongsaly	135,442	97,087	1,016	34,457	2,882
Female	66,328	47,189	489	17,317	1,333
Male	69,114	49,898	527	17,140	1,549
Luangnamtha	136,235	95,070	1,295	37,518	2,352
Female	69,038	48,532	644	18,667	1,195
Male	67,197	46,538	651	18,851	1,157
Oudomxay	236,255	157,327	2,863	72,361	3,704
Female	117,725	77,918	1,401	36,488	1,918
Male	118,530	79,409	1,462	35,873	1,786
Bokeo	138,534	96,430	2,194	37,413	2,497
Female	68,973	47,362	1,213	19,270	1,128
Male	69,561	49,068	981	18,143	1,369
Luangprabang	334,990	218,793	4,829	106,297	5,071
Female	165,449	106,969	2,380	53,973	2,127
Male	169,541	111,824	2,449	52,324	2,944
Huaphanh	221,638	138,843	2,108	77,591	3,096
Female	108,521	68,610	892	37,589	1,430
Male	113,117	70,233	1,216	40,002	1,666
Xayabury	310,223	231,403	1,984	71,499	5,337
Female	151,130	110,420	1,018	37,311	2,381
Male	159,093	120,983	966	34,188	2,956
Xiangkhuang	187,494	119,883	2,872	61,955	2,784
Female	92,464	59,306	1,335	30,492	1,331
Male	95,030	60,577	1,537	31,463	1,453

Continued

Province and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Vientiane Province	333,850	219,399	5,987	103,066	5,398
Female	167,879	114,125	3,026	47,848	2,880
Male	165,971	105,274	2,961	55,218	2,518
Borikhamxay	213,700	145,603	3,319	60,889	3,889
Female	105,773	70,922	1,597	31,424	1,830
Male	107,927	74,681	1,722	29,465	2,059
Khammuane	311,449	218,934	4,109	80,977	7,429
Female	157,784	109,591	2,001	42,595	3,597
Male	153,665	109,343	2,108	38,382	3,832
Savannakhet	768,408	526,969	11,803	213,814	15,822
Female	389,124	259,764	5,457	116,629	7,274
Male	379,284	267,205	6,346	97,185	8,548
Saravane	303,519	227,757	1,691	68,583	5,488
Female	155,017	116,751	813	34,916	2,537
Male	148,502	111,006	878	33,667	2,951
Sekong	82,062	52,298	1,648	26,525	1,591
Female	40,981	25,756	833	13,632	760
Male	41,081	26,542	815	12,893	831
Champasack	555,415	402,117	5,751	138,344	9,203
Female	280,916	200,440	2,973	73,368	4,135
Male	274,499	201,677	2,778	64,976	5,068
Attapeu	107,058	74,007	1,414	29,849	1,788
Female	53,896	36,909	719	15,417	851
Male	53,162	37,098	695	14,432	937
Xaysomboon	62,702	40,956	1,084	20,026	636
Female	29,435	18,633	517	9,965	320
Male	33,267	22,323	567	10,061	316

Table P6.4 Population 10 Years Old and Over by Economic Activity Status by Ethnicity and Sex

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
All Ethnicity	5,088,915	3,439,211	72,827	1,483,791	93,086
Female	2,553,572	1,687,982	35,573	786,439	43,578
Male	2,535,343	1,751,229	37,254	697,352	49,508
Lao	2,822,499	1,912,397	47,116	810,308	52,678
Female	1,419,531	923,601	22,920	448,627	24,383
Male	1,402,968	988,796	24,196	361,681	28,295
Tai	166,458	108,845	2,325	52,763	2,525
Female	82,198	52,809	1,093	27,108	1,188
Male	84,260	56,036	1,232	25,655	1,337
Phouthay	174,271	118,580	2,704	49,911	3,076
Female	89,598	59,676	1,294	27,122	1,506
Male	84,673	58,904	1,410	22,789	1,570
Lue	106,668	77,189	1,265	26,506	1,708
Female	53,561	38,011	593	14,168	789
Male	53,107	39,178	672	12,338	919
Ngoaun	23,232	17,117	271	5,492	352
Female	11,798	8,532	123	2,989	154
Male	11,434	8,585	148	2,503	198
Yang	4,750	3,422	34	1,164	130
Female	2,335	1,632	14	626	63
Male	2,415	1,790	20	538	67
Xaek	2,987	1,948	63	915	61
Female	1,563	1,000	25	508	30
Male	1,424	948	38	407	31
Thaineau	11,622	7,916	177	3,255	274
Female	5,844	3,893	92	1,725	134
Male	5,778	4,023	85	1,530	140
Khmou	552,625	368,623	5,798	170,252	7,952
Female	274,275	181,804	2,955	85,650	3,866
Male	278,350	186,819	2,843	84,602	4,086

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Pray	22,511	16,893	190	4,969	459
Female	11,341	8,520	101	2,501	219
Male	11,170	8,373	89	2,468	240
Xingmoun	7,461	5,191	24	2,104	142
Female	3,625	2,551	8	989	77
Male	3,836	2,640	16	1,115	65
Phong	23,405	16,055	194	6,871	285
Female	11,646	8,029	82	3,382	153
Male	11,759	8,026	112	3,489	132
Thaen	638	387	13	232	6
Female	328	198	4	124	2
Male	310	189	9	108	4
Oedou	495	279	1	209	6
Female	245	147	1	94	3
Male	250	132	-	115	3
Bid	1,815	1,320	9	458	28
Female	879	638	5	219	17
Male	936	682	4	239	11
Lamed	16,833	11,376	281	4,906	270
Female	8,835	5,905	184	2,617	129
Male	7,998	5,471	97	2,289	141
Samtao	2,815	1,789	163	819	44
Female	1,382	888	98	387	9
Male	1,433	901	65	432	35
Katang	103,544	76,822	732	24,142	1,848
Female	52,560	39,202	377	12,055	926
Male	50,984	37,620	355	12,087	922
Makong	118,686	85,697	1,268	29,615	2,106
Female	60,356	43,326	656	15,289	1,085
Male	58,330	42,371	612	14,326	1,021
Tri	24,972	16,900	683	6,919	470
Female	12,607	8,444	311	3,603	249

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Male	12,365	8,456	372	3,316	221
Yrou	42,733	31,575	145	10,451	562
Female	22,127	16,412	73	5,351	291
Male	20,606	15,163	72	5,100	271
Trieng	27,258	17,285	404	9,048	521
Female	13,850	8,708	202	4,688	252
Male	13,408	8,577	202	4,360	269
Ta-oy	33,356	23,955	264	8,652	485
Female	16,799	12,173	144	4,233	249
Male	16,557	11,782	120	4,419	236
Yae	8,188	5,262	117	2,733	76
Female	4,132	2,642	67	1,382	41
Male	4,056	2,620	50	1,351	35
Brao	19,665	14,540	148	4,781	196
Female	10,056	7,378	85	2,497	96
Male	9,609	7,162	63	2,284	100
Katu	19,734	12,363	487	6,511	373
Female	10,070	6,341	252	3,291	186
Male	9,664	6,022	235	3,220	187
Harak	18,681	12,440	252	5,549	440
Female	9,623	6,350	142	2,898	233
Male	9,058	6,090	110	2,651	207
Oy	18,451	11,625	214	6,333	279
Female	9,449	6,060	120	3,131	138
Male	9,002	5,565	94	3,202	141
Griang	12,087	8,226	66	3,528	267
Female	6,082	4,165	34	1,752	131
Male	6,005	4,061	32	1,776	136
Cheng	6,780	4,990	35	1,669	86
Female	3,517	2,575	23	889	30
Male	3,263	2,415	12	780	56

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Sadang	689	476	7	194	12
Female	334	235	5	87	7
Male	355	241	2	107	5
Xuay	35,608	26,271	316	8,346	675
Female	18,504	13,573	168	4,443	320
Male	17,104	12,698	148	3,903	355
Ngaheun	6,073	4,099	41	1,857	76
Female	3,054	2,093	20	895	46
Male	3,019	2,006	21	962	30
Lavy	870	611	13	240	6
Female	398	292	3	101	2
Male	472	319	10	139	4
Pacoh	15,154	10,039	104	4,726	285
Female	7,672	5,259	57	2,219	137
Male	7,482	4,780	47	2,507	148
Khmer	5,020	3,617	23	1,319	61
Female	2,521	1,812	8	673	28
Male	2,499	1,805	15	646	33
Toum	2,619	1,796	20	779	24
Female	1,278	884	14	367	13
Male	1,341	912	6	412	11
Guan	674	447	5	216	6
Female	324	214	3	103	4
Male	350	233	2	113	2
Moy	652	396	8	238	10
Female	310	191	2	112	5
Male	342	205	6	126	5
Kree	778	561	3	205	9
Female	398	301	2	92	3
Male	380	260	1	113	6
Hmong	410,297	251,878	4,802	147,020	6,597
Female	202,272	128,155	2,160	68,827	3,130

Continued

Ethnicity and Sex	Population 10 Years old and Over	Usually Active Population		Not Economically Active	Not Stated
		Employed	Unemployed		
Male	208,025	123,723	2,642	78,193	3,467
Ewmien	24,774	17,882	164	6,276	452
Female	12,199	8,702	83	3,200	214
Male	12,575	9,180	81	3,076	238
Akha	82,257	59,913	438	20,829	1,077
Female	40,933	30,487	250	9,621	575
Male	41,324	29,426	188	11,208	502
Pounoy	32,289	21,884	430	9,288	687
Female	16,131	10,685	197	4,891	358
Male	16,158	11,199	233	4,397	329
Lahou	13,454	10,670	153	2,397	234
Female	6,694	5,360	89	1,136	109
Male	6,760	5,310	64	1,261	125
Syla	2,338	1,769	11	510	48
Female	1,118	867	6	221	24
Male	1,220	902	5	289	24
Hayi	574	427	24	89	34
Female	284	200	18	50	16
Male	290	227	6	39	18
Lolo	1,579	1,224	16	320	19
Female	794	619	5	161	9
Male	785	605	11	159	10
Hor	9,302	6,273	143	2,671	215
Female	4,448	2,929	62	1,346	111
Male	4,854	3,344	81	1,325	104
Not stated	48,694	27,971	663	15,206	4,854
Female	23,694	13,514	343	7,999	1,838
Male	25,000	14,457	320	7,207	3,016

Table P6.5 Population 10 Years Old and Over by Main activityby Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
All Areas	5,131,036	100.0	6.8	5.1	0.6	0.4	25.6	29.1	0.1	1.4	20.5	5.8	2.7	1.8
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	100.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	8.7	*	0.8	84.0	*	0.6	4.2
15 Years - 19 Years	699,009	100.0	0.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	6.3	32.3	*	1.7	49.6	0.3	1.2	3.3
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	100.0	8.8	8.4	0.6	0.5	15.5	44.0	0.1	3.2	13.7	1.4	1.5	2.4
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	100.0	14.1	9.4	1.2	0.6	25.5	40.4	0.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.2
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	100.0	11.4	8.4	1.1	0.6	35.8	35.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	3.3	1.4	1.0
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	100.0	8.6	6.8	0.9	0.6	43.4	32.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	3.9	1.2	0.7
40 Years - 44 Years	343,871	100.0	8.6	5.4	0.8	0.6	47.1	29.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.9	1.1	0.7
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	100.0	10.3	4.3	0.8	0.5	48.3	27.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	6.0	1.1	0.7
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	100.0	8.8	3.0	0.8	0.4	46.5	27.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	10.2	2.0	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	100.0	7.1	2.2	0.6	0.3	45.8	23.1	0.1	0.7	*	15.4	3.9	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	147,179	100.0	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	40.4	18.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	25.0	9.2	1.0
65 Years - 69 Years	98,901	100.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	33.4	14.9	*	1.6	0.1	33.1	13.7	0.6
70 Years - 74 Years	71,427	100.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	22.3	10.2	*	2.2	0.1	41.8	21.8	0.2
75 or more	104,769	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	*	12.9	7.2	*	3.1	0.3	45.4	29.5	0.3
Female	2,568,108	100.0	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.3	17.1	40.1	0.1	1.4	19.4	8.9	2.5	1.7
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	100.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	9.6	*	0.8	83.1	*	0.4	4.2
15 Years - 19 Years	344,649	100.0	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.3	6.8	36.1	*	1.6	46.1	0.6	0.6	3.2
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	100.0	6.0	7.8	0.5	0.4	14.7	50.2	0.1	3.0	11.6	2.6	0.8	2.2
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	100.0	10.6	7.6	0.9	0.4	19.8	51.4	0.1	1.8	1.1	4.5	0.8	1.0
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	100.0	7.6	6.1	0.7	0.4	24.5	51.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	6.2	0.7	0.7
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	100.0	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.4	27.3	53.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	7.4	0.7	0.6
40 Years - 44 Years	173,063	100.0	5.4	2.9	0.3	0.3	28.7	51.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	8.9	0.8	0.6
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	100.0	6.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	29.1	49.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	10.6	0.8	0.6

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	100.0	4.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	27.4	46.7	0.1	0.6	*	16.3	2.1	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	100.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	25.6	41.0	*	0.8	*	24.1	4.8	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	73,073	100.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	20.1	31.4	*	1.3	0.1	34.9	9.9	1.2
65 Years - 69 Years	51,338	100.0	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	15.7	23.4	*	1.9	0.1	43.0	14.6	0.6
70 Years - 74 Years	38,497	100.0	0.3	0.1	*	*	9.6	14.4	*	2.7	0.1	49.2	23.3	0.2
75 or more	57,672	100.0	0.3	0.2	*	*	5.5	9.0	*	3.5	0.3	49.7	31.1	0.3
Male	2,562,928	100.0	9.3	6.3	0.9	0.5	34.1	18.1	0.1	1.5	21.7	2.7	2.8	2.0
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	100.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	7.7	*	0.8	84.8	*	0.9	4.2
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	100.0	1.3	3.8	0.2	0.3	5.8	28.6	*	1.7	53.0	*	1.8	3.4
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	100.0	11.6	9.0	0.7	0.6	16.3	37.6	0.1	3.3	15.7	0.2	2.1	2.7
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	100.0	17.6	11.1	1.5	0.7	31.2	29.5	0.2	2.3	2.2	0.3	2.1	1.4
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	100.0	15.1	10.6	1.5	0.8	46.8	19.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.2
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	100.0	12.1	9.3	1.3	0.8	59.3	12.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.8
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	100.0	11.9	7.9	1.2	0.9	65.7	8.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.7
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	100.0	13.9	6.6	1.2	0.8	67.1	6.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.7
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	100.0	13.5	5.0	1.3	0.6	67.7	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.4	1.8	0.7
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	100.0	12.3	3.8	1.0	0.5	66.1	5.1	0.2	0.5	*	6.6	3.0	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	74,106	100.0	5.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	60.3	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	15.1	8.4	0.8
65 Years - 69 Years	47,563	100.0	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	52.6	5.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	22.5	12.7	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	32,930	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	37.1	5.3	*	1.7	0.2	33.0	20.1	0.2
75 or more	47,097	100.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	22.0	5.1	*	2.6	0.3	40.2	27.5	0.3
Urban	1,773,592	100.0	13.0	9.5	1.3	0.7	21.8	14.3	0.3	2.3	21.8	8.8	3.9	2.2
10 Years - 14 Years	189,707	100.0	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	*	0.8	89.1	0.1	0.8	5.1
15 Years - 19 Years	222,599	100.0	1.3	6.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	12.0	*	2.5	64.7	0.6	2.2	4.7
20 Years - 24 Years	247,125	100.0	14.3	13.4	1.2	0.7	12.5	18.9	0.2	5.3	25.0	2.5	2.6	3.7

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
25 Years - 29 Years	231,466	100.0	24.7	16.4	2.5	0.9	20.5	19.2	0.3	3.6	3.3	4.5	2.6	1.5
30 Years - 34 Years	184,851	100.0	20.9	15.3	2.3	1.0	29.2	17.8	0.5	2.1	1.0	6.4	2.5	1.0
35 Years - 39 Years	150,894	100.0	16.7	13.1	2.0	1.1	36.7	17.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	7.8	2.3	0.8
40 Years - 44 Years	125,290	100.0	16.0	10.6	1.6	1.1	40.2	16.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	9.6	2.1	0.7
45 Years - 49 Years	109,574	100.0	18.9	8.3	1.5	1.0	39.8	15.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	11.2	1.9	0.7
50 Years - 54 Years	95,530	100.0	17.0	6.2	1.7	0.8	38.3	15.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	16.2	2.8	0.7
55 Years - 59 Years	70,696	100.0	14.0	4.9	1.3	0.7	35.9	13.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	22.5	5.5	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	49,885	100.0	6.5	3.0	0.7	0.5	31.6	10.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	32.0	12.8	0.9
65 Years - 69 Years	33,849	100.0	2.8	1.9	0.4	0.3	25.7	8.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	40.5	17.7	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	24,393	100.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	5.5	*	2.6	0.2	47.3	25.0	0.2
75 or more	37,733	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	9.2	3.5	*	3.7	0.3	48.2	32.7	0.3
Female	882,816	100.0	8.8	7.2	0.9	0.4	19.6	20.1	0.2	2.3	21.0	14.3	3.1	2.1
10 Years - 14 Years	93,614	100.0	*	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	*	0.8	89.7	0.1	0.3	5.1
15 Years - 19 Years	109,668	100.0	0.5	6.8	0.3	0.3	5.7	13.7	*	2.5	63.5	1.2	0.7	4.7
20 Years - 24 Years	121,120	100.0	9.8	13.0	1.1	0.5	14.8	22.7	0.1	5.4	23.1	4.8	1.2	3.4
25 Years - 29 Years	113,905	100.0	19.6	13.7	2.0	0.6	22.2	24.6	0.4	3.3	2.2	8.8	1.3	1.3
30 Years - 34 Years	91,875	100.0	15.4	11.1	1.5	0.7	28.7	25.5	0.4	1.8	0.5	12.3	1.2	0.9
35 Years - 39 Years	75,101	100.0	10.6	8.2	1.1	0.7	33.3	27.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.3	0.7
40 Years - 44 Years	63,450	100.0	10.8	5.6	0.7	0.6	34.2	27.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	17.7	1.4	0.6
45 Years - 49 Years	54,502	100.0	13.1	3.8	0.7	0.5	32.4	26.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	20.1	1.3	0.6
50 Years - 54 Years	49,086	100.0	10.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	29.3	25.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	26.8	2.8	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	34,767	100.0	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	25.5	23.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	36.4	6.5	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	24,439	100.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	19.6	18.0	0.1	1.4	*	45.4	12.2	1.0
65 Years - 69 Years	17,309	100.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	13.9	12.8	*	2.3	0.1	52.2	16.8	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	13,091	100.0	0.6	0.2	*	0.1	7.9	7.4	*	2.9	0.1	55.6	25.0	0.2
75 or more	20,889	100.0	0.6	0.3	*	*	4.4	4.3	*	4.2	0.2	52.6	33.0	0.4

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
Male	890,776	100.0	17.2	11.8	1.8	1.0	24.1	8.5	0.3	2.4	22.5	3.4	4.7	2.4
10 Years - 14 Years	96,093	100.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	*	0.9	88.6	*	1.3	5.2
15 Years - 19 Years	112,931	100.0	2.2	5.8	0.3	0.4	4.1	10.4	*	2.6	65.9	0.1	3.5	4.8
20 Years - 24 Years	126,005	100.0	18.6	13.7	1.2	0.8	10.2	15.3	0.2	5.1	26.8	0.2	3.9	4.0
25 Years - 29 Years	117,561	100.0	29.6	19.0	2.9	1.1	18.9	14.0	0.3	3.9	4.4	0.4	3.9	1.7
30 Years - 34 Years	92,976	100.0	26.4	19.4	3.1	1.4	29.7	10.2	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.8	1.2
35 Years - 39 Years	75,793	100.0	22.7	18.0	2.8	1.5	40.0	7.2	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	3.3	0.9
40 Years - 44 Years	61,840	100.0	21.4	15.7	2.5	1.7	46.3	5.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	2.7	0.8
45 Years - 49 Years	55,072	100.0	24.7	12.8	2.4	1.6	47.1	4.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.7
50 Years - 54 Years	46,444	100.0	24.2	10.3	2.7	1.3	47.9	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	4.9	2.9	0.7
55 Years - 59 Years	35,929	100.0	23.1	8.1	2.3	1.1	46.0	3.4	0.6	0.9	*	9.2	4.6	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	25,446	100.0	11.4	5.3	1.2	0.7	43.2	3.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	19.2	13.3	0.7
65 Years - 69 Years	16,540	100.0	5.0	3.5	0.7	0.5	38.0	3.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	28.2	18.7	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	11,302	100.0	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	26.5	3.2	0.1	2.3	0.2	37.6	25.1	0.2
75 or more	16,844	100.0	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	15.1	2.6	*	3.1	0.4	42.7	32.3	0.3
Rural with Road	2,980,553	100.0	3.7	2.9	0.3	0.3	27.9	36.4	*	1.0	19.7	4.3	2.0	1.7
10 Years - 14 Years	459,848	100.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	10.7	*	0.7	82.1	*	0.6	3.9
15 Years - 19 Years	421,064	100.0	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	7.2	40.8	*	1.3	42.8	0.2	0.7	2.7
20 Years - 24 Years	364,344	100.0	5.8	5.7	0.3	0.5	17.6	58.0	*	2.0	6.9	0.7	0.8	1.7
25 Years - 29 Years	343,476	100.0	8.0	5.5	0.4	0.4	28.6	52.3	*	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0
30 Years - 34 Years	278,204	100.0	6.0	4.6	0.4	0.4	39.7	45.0	*	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.0
35 Years - 39 Years	240,123	100.0	4.2	3.5	0.3	0.3	47.4	40.5	*	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.7

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
40 Years - 44 Years	195,154	100.0	4.6	2.6	0.3	0.3	51.3	36.9	*	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.6
45 Years - 49 Years	166,352	100.0	5.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	53.6	33.6	*	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.6	0.7
50 Years - 54 Years	153,001	100.0	4.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	51.5	32.9	*	0.4	0.1	6.9	1.4	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	112,877	100.0	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	51.8	28.0	*	0.5	*	11.5	2.9	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	86,340	100.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	45.4	21.6	*	0.9	0.1	21.5	7.1	1.1
65 Years - 69 Years	57,924	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	*	37.8	18.0	*	1.4	0.1	29.6	11.4	0.6
70 Years - 74 Years	41,727	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	*	25.7	12.3	*	2.1	0.1	39.2	19.7	0.2
75 or more	60,119	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	*	15.1	9.0	*	2.9	0.3	44.1	27.5	0.4
Female	1,495,546	100.0	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	16.6	49.5	*	1.0	18.4	6.2	2.1	1.5
10 Years - 14 Years	227,621	100.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	11.9	*	0.7	81.0	*	0.4	3.9
15 Years - 19 Years	207,737	100.0	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.3	7.7	45.3	*	1.3	38.6	0.3	0.5	2.6
20 Years - 24 Years	185,400	100.0	3.8	5.0	0.2	0.4	15.5	64.8	*	1.7	5.1	1.3	0.6	1.5
25 Years - 29 Years	172,464	100.0	5.5	4.3	0.2	0.3	19.3	65.5	*	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.9
30 Years - 34 Years	137,713	100.0	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.3	23.1	65.5	*	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.6
35 Years - 39 Years	118,012	100.0	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	25.0	65.7	*	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.5
40 Years - 44 Years	97,837	100.0	2.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	26.7	63.7	*	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.5	0.6
45 Years - 49 Years	81,746	100.0	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	28.4	60.9	*	0.4	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.6
50 Years - 54 Years	80,931	100.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	27.4	56.7	*	0.5	*	10.8	1.7	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	57,120	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	26.8	49.5	*	0.7	*	17.7	3.7	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	43,136	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	21.3	37.2	-	1.3	0.1	30.0	8.4	1.2
65 Years - 69 Years	30,316	100.0	0.2	0.1	*	*	17.2	28.2	-	1.8	0.1	38.6	13.1	0.7
70 Years - 74 Years	22,517	100.0	0.2	*	*	*	11.0	17.6	*	2.6	0.1	46.3	22.0	0.2
75 or more	32,996	100.0	0.2	0.1	*	*	6.3	11.3	-	3.3	0.3	48.4	29.8	0.3
Male	1,485,007	100.0	5.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	39.2	23.1	*	1.0	21.0	2.4	1.9	1.8
10 Years - 14 Years	232,227	100.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	9.5	*	0.7	83.3	*	0.7	4.0

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
15 Years - 19 Years	213,327	100.0	1.1	3.1	0.2	0.3	6.7	36.4	*	1.4	47.0	*	0.9	2.8
20 Years - 24 Years	178,944	100.0	7.8	6.4	0.5	0.5	19.8	50.9	*	2.3	8.8	0.1	1.0	2.0
25 Years - 29 Years	171,012	100.0	10.6	6.7	0.7	0.5	37.9	38.9	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.2
30 Years - 34 Years	140,491	100.0	8.8	5.8	0.6	0.5	55.9	25.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3
35 Years - 39 Years	122,111	100.0	6.4	4.8	0.6	0.4	69.0	16.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8
40 Years - 44 Years	97,317	100.0	6.7	3.8	0.5	0.4	76.0	10.0	*	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 Years - 49 Years	84,606	100.0	7.8	3.2	0.5	0.3	78.0	7.2	*	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
50 Years - 54 Years	72,070	100.0	7.6	2.1	0.5	0.3	78.6	6.1	*	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.1	0.7
55 Years - 59 Years	55,757	100.0	6.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	77.4	5.9	*	0.3	*	5.1	2.1	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	43,204	100.0	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	69.4	6.0	*	0.6	*	13.0	5.7	0.9
65 Years - 69 Years	27,608	100.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	60.4	6.8	*	0.9	0.1	19.6	9.5	0.5
70 Years - 74 Years	19,210	100.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	*	43.0	6.1	*	1.4	0.1	30.8	17.0	0.2
75 or more	27,123	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	*	25.8	6.3	*	2.4	0.3	39.0	24.7	0.4
Rural without Road	376,891	100.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	25.1	41.9	*	0.7	21.7	3.6	2.2	1.4
10 Years - 14 Years	69,051	100.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	11.9	*	0.8	82.0	*	0.5	3.3
15 Years - 19 Years	55,346	100.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	4.7	49.0	*	0.9	40.3	0.1	0.8	2.2
20 Years - 24 Years	42,568	100.0	2.7	2.9	0.1	0.3	15.4	69.3	*	1.2	5.9	0.4	0.7	1.2
25 Years - 29 Years	41,046	100.0	5.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	28.3	60.7	*	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
30 Years - 34 Years	33,179	100.0	3.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	39.8	52.2	*	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
35 Years - 39 Years	29,066	100.0	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	46.1	47.8	*	0.2	*	0.9	0.5	0.5
40 Years - 44 Years	23,427	100.0	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	49.4	43.9	*	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.5
45 Years - 49 Years	19,981	100.0	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	50.5	41.6	*	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.7	0.5
50 Years - 54 Years	18,887	100.0	2.8	0.3	0.1	*	47.8	39.8	-	0.4	*	6.2	2.0	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	14,034	100.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	*	47.6	34.3	-	0.4	*	10.4	4.0	0.6
60 Years - 64 Years	10,954	100.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	*	40.8	26.6	-	0.8	0.1	19.9	9.2	1.2
65 Years - 69 Years	7,128	100.0	0.6	0.1	*	*	34.4	21.6	*	1.0	0.1	27.3	14.0	0.8

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Government employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	International or NGO	Un-employed	Student	Household chores	Other	Not stated
70 Years - 74 Years	5,307	100.0	0.5	*	0.1	*	21.9	15.6	-	1.5	0.1	36.8	23.5	0.1
75 or more	6,917	100.0	0.3	0.1	-	*	14.1	11.9	-	1.7	0.3	41.3	29.9	0.2
Female	189,746	100.0	1.0	1.0	*	0.1	9.5	59.2	*	0.7	19.7	4.9	2.5	1.3
10 Years - 14 Years	34,345	100.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	14.2	*	0.8	79.5	*	0.5	3.4
15 Years - 19 Years	27,244	100.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	4.6	55.9	*	0.9	33.8	0.2	0.6	2.0
20 Years - 24 Years	21,916	100.0	2.8	2.6	*	0.3	8.4	78.8	*	1.0	3.6	0.7	0.6	1.1
25 Years - 29 Years	20,631	100.0	3.1	1.9	*	0.2	10.5	81.4	*	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6
30 Years - 34 Years	16,263	100.0	1.1	1.4	*	0.1	12.8	82.1	*	0.3	*	1.1	0.5	0.4
35 Years - 39 Years	14,447	100.0	0.5	0.9	*	0.1	14.4	81.6	*	0.2	*	1.4	0.4	0.4
40 Years - 44 Years	11,776	100.0	0.8	0.5	*	0.1	16.0	79.1	-	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.4
45 Years - 49 Years	10,003	100.0	1.3	0.3	*	0.1	16.9	76.4	-	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.6	0.4
50 Years - 54 Years	10,129	100.0	0.8	0.1	*	*	17.9	68.1	-	0.4	*	9.2	2.7	0.6
55 Years - 59 Years	7,105	100.0	0.2	*	*	*	17.0	60.3	-	0.6	*	15.4	5.6	0.7
60 Years - 64 Years	5,498	100.0	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	13.5	44.6	-	1.0	0.1	27.2	11.7	1.6
65 Years - 69 Years	3,713	100.0	0.1	*	-	0.1	11.2	33.9	*	1.4	0.2	35.2	17.0	0.9
70 Years - 74 Years	2,889	100.0	0.1	-	*	-	6.7	21.6	-	1.9	-	43.6	26.0	0.1
75 or more	3,787	100.0	0.1	0.1	-	*	4.4	15.0	-	1.7	0.3	45.2	32.9	0.3
Male	187,145	100.0	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	40.9	24.4	*	0.7	23.7	2.2	1.8	1.5
10 Years - 14 Years	34,706	100.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	9.6	*	0.7	84.6	*	0.6	3.2
15 Years - 19 Years	28,102	100.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	4.8	42.2	*	1.0	46.7	*	1.0	2.5
20 Years - 24 Years	20,652	100.0	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.3	22.8	59.1	*	1.4	8.3	0.1	0.9	1.4
25 Years - 29 Years	20,415	100.0	7.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	46.2	39.8	*	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8
30 Years - 34 Years	16,916	100.0	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	65.8	23.4	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
35 Years - 39 Years	14,619	100.0	4.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	77.5	14.4	*	0.2	*	0.4	0.5	0.5
40 Years - 44 Years	11,651	100.0	4.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	83.2	8.4	*	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Population 10 Years old and Over	Main activity												
		Total	Govern-ment employee	Private employee	State enterprise employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Interna-tional or NGO	Un-em-ployed	Student	House-hold chores	Other	Not stated
45 Years - 49 Years	9,978	100.0	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	84.2	6.6	*	0.2	*	1.1	0.7	0.6
50 Years - 54 Years	8,758	100.0	5.1	0.6	0.1	*	82.3	7.1	-	0.3	*	2.8	1.2	0.5
55 Years - 59 Years	6,929	100.0	4.2	0.5	0.1	*	79.0	7.7	-	0.2	*	5.2	2.4	0.5
60 Years - 64 Years	5,456	100.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	*	68.3	8.5	-	0.7	0.1	12.5	6.7	0.7
65 Years - 69 Years	3,415	100.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	*	59.7	8.2	-	0.6	*	18.8	10.6	0.7
70 Years - 74 Years	2,418	100.0	1.0	*	0.1	*	40.1	8.4	-	1.0	0.1	28.7	20.5	0.1
75 or more	3,130	100.0	0.6	*	-	*	25.9	8.1	-	1.8	0.4	36.7	26.4	0.2

Table P6.6 Population 10 Years Old and Over who are not in the Labour Force by Type of Non-economic Activity by Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Total	Student	Household duties	Other	Total	Student	Household duties	Other
All Areas	1,488,889	1,054,355	297,796	136,738	100.0	70.8	20.0	9.2
10 Years - 14 Years	608,023	603,361	199	4,463	100.0	99.2	*	0.7
15 Years - 19 Years	357,149	346,704	2,254	8,191	100.0	97.1	0.6	2.3
20 Years - 24 Years	107,817	89,410	8,905	9,502	100.0	82.9	8.3	8.8
25 Years - 29 Years	33,659	10,100	14,630	8,929	100.0	30.0	43.5	26.5
30 Years - 34 Years	25,170	2,146	16,238	6,786	100.0	8.5	64.5	27.0
35 Years - 39 Years	22,459	840	16,456	5,163	100.0	3.7	73.3	23.0
40 Years - 44 Years	21,411	623	16,947	3,841	100.0	2.9	79.2	17.9
45 Years - 49 Years	21,351	325	17,700	3,326	100.0	1.5	82.9	15.6
50 Years - 54 Years	32,629	188	27,207	5,234	100.0	0.6	83.4	16.0
55 Years - 59 Years	38,183	84	30,355	7,744	100.0	0.2	79.5	20.3
60 Years - 64 Years	50,305	81	36,734	13,490	100.0	0.2	73.0	26.8
65 Years - 69 Years	46,450	101	32,773	13,576	100.0	0.2	70.6	29.2
70 Years - 74 Years	45,487	92	29,823	15,572	100.0	0.2	65.6	34.2
75 or more	78,796	300	47,575	30,921	100.0	0.4	60.4	39.2
Female	789,235	497,574	227,843	63,818	100.0	63.0	28.9	8.1
10 Years - 14 Years	296,900	295,519	133	1,248	100.0	99.5	*	0.4
15 Years - 19 Years	163,010	158,984	2,088	1,938	100.0	97.5	1.3	1.2
20 Years - 24 Years	49,229	38,169	8,416	2,644	100.0	77.5	17.1	5.4
25 Years - 29 Years	19,648	3,292	13,844	2,512	100.0	16.8	70.5	12.8
30 Years - 34 Years	17,727	615	15,279	1,833	100.0	3.5	86.2	10.3
35 Years - 39 Years	17,063	251	15,262	1,550	100.0	1.5	89.4	9.1
40 Years - 44 Years	17,034	221	15,405	1,408	100.0	1.3	90.4	8.3
45 Years - 49 Years	16,908	124	15,561	1,223	100.0	0.7	92.0	7.2
50 Years - 54 Years	25,898	69	22,830	2,999	100.0	0.3	88.2	11.6
55 Years - 59 Years	28,649	46	23,835	4,768	100.0	0.2	83.2	16.6
60 Years - 64 Years	32,828	43	25,527	7,258	100.0	0.1	77.8	22.1
65 Years - 69 Years	29,622	53	22,055	7,514	100.0	0.2	74.5	25.4
70 Years - 74 Years	27,952	41	18,948	8,963	100.0	0.1	67.8	32.1
75 or more	46,767	147	28,660	17,960	100.0	0.3	61.3	38.4
Male	699,654	556,781	69,953	72,920	100.0	79.6	10.0	10.4
10 Years - 14 Years	311,123	307,842	66	3,215	100.0	98.9	*	1.0
15 Years - 19 Years	194,139	187,720	166	6,253	100.0	96.7	0.1	3.2
20 Years - 24 Years	58,588	51,241	489	6,858	100.0	87.5	0.8	11.7
25 Years - 29 Years	14,011	6,808	786	6,417	100.0	48.6	5.6	45.8
30 Years - 34 Years	7,443	1,531	959	4,953	100.0	20.6	12.9	66.5
35 Years - 39 Years	5,396	589	1,194	3,613	100.0	10.9	22.1	67.0
40 Years - 44 Years	4,377	402	1,542	2,433	100.0	9.2	35.2	55.6

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Total	Student	Household duties	Other	Total	Student	Household duties	Other
45 Years - 49 Years	4,443	201	2,139	2,103	100.0	4.5	48.1	47.3
50 Years - 54 Years	6,731	119	4,377	2,235	100.0	1.8	65.0	33.2
55 Years - 59 Years	9,534	38	6,520	2,976	100.0	0.4	68.4	31.2
60 Years - 64 Years	17,477	38	11,207	6,232	100.0	0.2	64.1	35.7
65 Years - 69 Years	16,828	48	10,718	6,062	100.0	0.3	63.7	36.0
70 Years - 74 Years	17,535	51	10,875	6,609	100.0	0.3	62.0	37.7
75 or more	32,029	153	18,915	12,961	100.0	0.5	59.1	40.5
Urban	611,446	385,769	156,628	69,049	100.0	63.1	25.6	11.3
10 Years - 14 Years	170,657	169,021	97	1,539	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.9
15 Years - 19 Years	150,221	143,986	1,435	4,800	100.0	95.8	1.0	3.2
20 Years - 24 Years	74,224	61,819	6,065	6,340	100.0	83.3	8.2	8.5
25 Years - 29 Years	24,206	7,695	10,434	6,077	100.0	31.8	43.1	25.1
30 Years - 34 Years	18,249	1,774	11,799	4,676	100.0	9.7	64.7	25.6
35 Years - 39 Years	15,928	634	11,766	3,528	100.0	4.0	73.9	22.1
40 Years - 44 Years	14,937	307	12,050	2,580	100.0	2.1	80.7	17.3
45 Years - 49 Years	14,509	176	12,223	2,110	100.0	1.2	84.2	14.5
50 Years - 54 Years	18,225	96	15,432	2,697	100.0	0.5	84.7	14.8
55 Years - 59 Years	19,881	41	15,941	3,899	100.0	0.2	80.2	19.6
60 Years - 64 Years	22,372	26	15,980	6,366	100.0	0.1	71.4	28.5
65 Years - 69 Years	19,741	43	13,696	6,002	100.0	0.2	69.4	30.4
70 Years - 74 Years	17,674	38	11,528	6,108	100.0	0.2	65.2	34.6
75 or more	30,622	113	18,182	12,327	100.0	0.4	59.4	40.3
Female	338,357	185,033	125,987	27,337	100.0	54.7	37.2	8.1
10 Years - 14 Years	84,249	83,927	73	249	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.3
15 Years - 19 Years	71,758	69,618	1,349	791	100.0	97.0	1.9	1.1
20 Years - 24 Years	35,207	27,987	5,780	1,440	100.0	79.5	16.4	4.1
25 Years - 29 Years	14,036	2,546	10,013	1,477	100.0	18.1	71.3	10.5
30 Years - 34 Years	12,886	489	11,282	1,115	100.0	3.8	87.6	8.7
35 Years - 39 Years	12,288	171	11,124	993	100.0	1.4	90.5	8.1
40 Years - 44 Years	12,194	82	11,224	888	100.0	0.7	92.0	7.3
45 Years - 49 Years	11,746	59	10,973	714	100.0	0.5	93.4	6.1
50 Years - 54 Years	14,528	26	13,142	1,360	100.0	0.2	90.5	9.4
55 Years - 59 Years	14,927	24	12,640	2,263	100.0	0.2	84.7	15.2
60 Years - 64 Years	14,077	11	11,091	2,975	100.0	0.1	78.8	21.1
65 Years - 69 Years	11,971	23	9,035	2,913	100.0	0.2	75.5	24.3
70 Years - 74 Years	10,558	18	7,273	3,267	100.0	0.2	68.9	30.9
75 or more	17,932	52	10,988	6,892	100.0	0.3	61.3	38.4
Male	273,089	200,736	30,641	41,712	100.0	73.5	11.2	15.3
10 Years - 14 Years	86,408	85,094	24	1,290	100.0	98.5	*	1.5
15 Years - 19 Years	78,463	74,368	86	4,009	100.0	94.8	0.1	5.1
20 Years - 24 Years	39,017	33,832	285	4,900	100.0	86.7	0.7	12.6

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Total	Student	Household duties	Other	Total	Student	Household duties	Other
25 Years - 29 Years	10,170	5,149	421	4,600	100.0	50.6	4.1	45.2
30 Years - 34 Years	5,363	1,285	517	3,561	100.0	24.0	9.6	66.4
35 Years - 39 Years	3,640	463	642	2,535	100.0	12.7	17.6	69.6
40 Years - 44 Years	2,743	225	826	1,692	100.0	8.2	30.1	61.7
45 Years - 49 Years	2,763	117	1,250	1,396	100.0	4.2	45.2	50.5
50 Years - 54 Years	3,697	70	2,290	1,337	100.0	1.9	61.9	36.2
55 Years - 59 Years	4,954	17	3,301	1,636	100.0	0.3	66.6	33.0
60 Years - 64 Years	8,295	15	4,889	3,391	100.0	0.2	58.9	40.9
65 Years - 69 Years	7,770	20	4,661	3,089	100.0	0.3	60.0	39.8
70 Years - 74 Years	7,116	20	4,255	2,841	100.0	0.3	59.8	39.9
75 or more	12,690	61	7,194	5,435	100.0	0.5	56.7	42.8
Rural with road	774,082	586,805	127,766	59,511	100.0	75.8	16.5	7.7
10 Years - 14 Years	380,327	377,692	87	2,548	100.0	99.3	*	0.7
15 Years - 19 Years	184,129	180,413	754	2,962	100.0	98.0	0.4	1.6
20 Years - 24 Years	30,608	25,100	2,663	2,845	100.0	82.0	8.7	9.3
25 Years - 29 Years	8,770	2,202	3,956	2,612	100.0	25.1	45.1	29.8
30 Years - 34 Years	6,478	351	4,193	1,934	100.0	5.4	64.7	29.9
35 Years - 39 Years	6,116	196	4,418	1,502	100.0	3.2	72.2	24.6
40 Years - 44 Years	5,982	280	4,555	1,147	100.0	4.7	76.1	19.2
45 Years - 49 Years	6,217	133	5,006	1,078	100.0	2.1	80.5	17.3
50 Years - 54 Years	12,853	84	10,603	2,166	100.0	0.7	82.5	16.9
55 Years - 59 Years	16,273	40	12,954	3,279	100.0	0.2	79.6	20.1
60 Years - 64 Years	24,740	48	18,575	6,117	100.0	0.2	75.1	24.7
65 Years - 69 Years	23,758	51	17,128	6,579	100.0	0.2	72.1	27.7
70 Years - 74 Years	24,610	51	16,340	8,219	100.0	0.2	66.4	33.4
75 or more	43,221	164	26,534	16,523	100.0	0.4	61.4	38.2
Female	399,468	275,137	92,612	31,719	100.0	68.9	23.2	7.9
10 Years - 14 Years	185,188	184,302	51	835	100.0	99.5	*	0.5
15 Years - 19 Years	81,838	80,171	680	987	100.0	98.0	0.8	1.2
20 Years - 24 Years	12,939	9,396	2,478	1,065	100.0	72.6	19.2	8.2
25 Years - 29 Years	5,240	675	3,638	927	100.0	12.9	69.4	17.7
30 Years - 34 Years	4,568	120	3,810	638	100.0	2.6	83.4	14.0
35 Years - 39 Years	4,506	76	3,930	500	100.0	1.7	87.2	11.1
40 Years - 44 Years	4,508	124	3,913	471	100.0	2.8	86.8	10.4
45 Years - 49 Years	4,726	53	4,228	445	100.0	1.1	89.5	9.4
50 Years - 54 Years	10,168	39	8,760	1,369	100.0	0.4	86.2	13.5
55 Years - 59 Years	12,225	21	10,098	2,106	100.0	0.2	82.6	17.2
60 Years - 64 Years	16,606	29	12,938	3,639	100.0	0.2	77.9	21.9
65 Years - 69 Years	15,705	24	11,712	3,969	100.0	0.2	74.6	25.3
70 Years - 74 Years	15,384	23	10,415	4,946	100.0	0.1	67.7	32.2
75 or more	25,867	84	15,961	9,822	100.0	0.3	61.7	38.0

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Total	Student	Household duties	Other	Total	Student	Household duties	Other
Male	374,614	311,668	35,154	27,792	100.0	83.2	9.4	7.4
10 Years - 14 Years	195,139	193,390	36	1,713	100.0	99.1	*	0.9
15 Years - 19 Years	102,291	100,242	74	1,975	100.0	98.0	0.1	1.9
20 Years - 24 Years	17,669	15,704	185	1,780	100.0	88.9	1.0	10.1
25 Years - 29 Years	3,530	1,527	318	1,685	100.0	43.3	9.0	47.7
30 Years - 34 Years	1,910	231	383	1,296	100.0	12.1	20.1	67.9
35 Years - 39 Years	1,610	120	488	1,002	100.0	7.5	30.3	62.2
40 Years - 44 Years	1,474	156	642	676	100.0	10.6	43.6	45.9
45 Years - 49 Years	1,491	80	778	633	100.0	5.4	52.2	42.5
50 Years - 54 Years	2,685	45	1,843	797	100.0	1.7	68.6	29.7
55 Years - 59 Years	4,048	19	2,856	1,173	100.0	0.5	70.6	29.0
60 Years - 64 Years	8,134	19	5,637	2,478	100.0	0.2	69.3	30.5
65 Years - 69 Years	8,053	27	5,416	2,610	100.0	0.3	67.3	32.4
70 Years - 74 Years	9,226	28	5,925	3,273	100.0	0.3	64.2	35.5
75 or more	17,354	80	10,573	6,701	100.0	0.5	60.9	38.6
Rural without Road	103,361	81,781	13,402	8,178	100.0	79.1	13.0	7.9
10 Years - 14 Years	57,039	56,648	15	376	100.0	99.3	*	0.7
15 Years - 19 Years	22,799	22,305	65	429	100.0	97.8	0.3	1.9
20 Years - 24 Years	2,985	2,491	177	317	100.0	83.5	5.9	10.6
25 Years - 29 Years	683	203	240	240	100.0	29.7	35.1	35.1
30 Years - 34 Years	443	21	246	176	100.0	4.7	55.5	39.7
35 Years - 39 Years	415	10	272	133	100.0	2.4	65.5	32.0
40 Years - 44 Years	492	36	342	114	100.0	7.3	69.5	23.2
45 Years - 49 Years	625	16	471	138	100.0	2.6	75.4	22.1
50 Years - 54 Years	1,551	8	1,172	371	100.0	0.5	75.6	23.9
55 Years - 59 Years	2,029	3	1,460	566	100.0	0.1	72.0	27.9
60 Years - 64 Years	3,193	7	2,179	1,007	100.0	0.2	68.2	31.5
65 Years - 69 Years	2,951	7	1,949	995	100.0	0.2	66.0	33.7
70 Years - 74 Years	3,203	3	1,955	1,245	100.0	0.1	61.0	38.9
75 or more	4,953	23	2,859	2,071	100.0	0.5	57.7	41.8
Female	51,410	37,404	9,244	4,762	100.0	72.8	18.0	9.3
10 Years - 14 Years	27,463	27,290	9	164	100.0	99.4	*	0.6
15 Years - 19 Years	9,414	9,195	59	160	100.0	97.7	0.6	1.7
20 Years - 24 Years	1,083	786	158	139	100.0	72.6	14.6	12.8
25 Years - 29 Years	372	71	193	108	100.0	19.1	51.9	29.0
30 Years - 34 Years	273	6	187	80	100.0	2.2	68.5	29.3
35 Years - 39 Years	269	4	208	57	100.0	1.5	77.3	21.2
40 Years - 44 Years	332	15	268	49	100.0	4.5	80.7	14.8
45 Years - 49 Years	436	12	360	64	100.0	2.8	82.6	14.7
50 Years - 54 Years	1,202	4	928	270	100.0	0.3	77.2	22.5
55 Years - 59 Years	1,497	1	1,097	399	100.0	0.1	73.3	26.7
60 Years - 64 Years	2,145	3	1,498	644	100.0	0.1	69.8	30.0

Continued

Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Total	Student	Household duties	Other	Total	Student	Household duties	Other
65 Years - 69 Years	1,946	6	1,308	632	100.0	0.3	67.2	32.5
70 Years - 74 Years	2,010	-	1,260	750	100.0	-	62.7	37.3
75 or more	2,968	11	1,711	1,246	100.0	0.4	57.6	42.0
Male	51,951	44,377	4,158	3,416	100.0	85.4	8.0	6.6
10 Years - 14 Years	29,576	29,358	6	212	100.0	99.3	*	0.7
15 Years - 19 Years	13,385	13,110	6	269	100.0	97.9	*	2.0
20 Years - 24 Years	1,902	1,705	19	178	100.0	89.6	1.0	9.4
25 Years - 29 Years	311	132	47	132	100.0	42.4	15.1	42.4
30 Years - 34 Years	170	15	59	96	100.0	8.8	34.7	56.5
35 Years - 39 Years	146	6	64	76	100.0	4.1	43.8	52.1
40 Years - 44 Years	160	21	74	65	100.0	13.1	46.3	40.6
45 Years - 49 Years	189	4	111	74	100.0	2.1	58.7	39.2
50 Years - 54 Years	349	4	244	101	100.0	1.1	69.9	28.9
55 Years - 59 Years	532	2	363	167	100.0	0.4	68.2	31.4
60 Years - 64 Years	1,048	4	681	363	100.0	0.4	65.0	34.6
65 Years - 69 Years	1,005	1	641	363	100.0	0.1	63.8	36.1
70 Years - 74 Years	1,193	3	695	495	100.0	0.3	58.3	41.5
75 or more	1,985	12	1,148	825	100.0	0.6	57.8	41.6

Table P6.7 Usually Employed Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex and Detailed Type of Economics

Type of Industry	Total	Percent		
		Total	Female	Female
Total	3,474,582	100.0	48.9	51.1
Crop and animal production hunting and related service activities	2,491,790	100.0	51.4	48.6
Forestry and logging	5,253	100.0	34.0	66.0
Fishing and aquaculture	3,753	100.0	27.7	72.3
Mining of coal and lignite	697	100.0	47.8	52.2
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1,998	100.0	46.6	53.4
Mining of metal ores	1,731	100.0	59.2	40.8
Other mining and quarrying	5,359	100.0	21.6	78.4
Mining support service activities	644	100.0	32.8	67.2
Manufacture of food products	12,848	100.0	63.4	36.6
Manufacture of beverages	8,698	100.0	55.7	44.3
Manufacture of tobacco products	1,329	100.0	52.6	47.4
Manufacture of textiles	13,908	100.0	93.4	6.6
Manufacture of wearing apparels	28,960	100.0	81.8	18.2
Manufacture of leather and related products	1,794	100.0	64.4	35.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	7,490	100.0	38.2	61.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	4,037	100.0	88.7	11.3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	703	100.0	44.2	55.8
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	486	100.0	34.2	65.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	503	100.0	37.2	62.8
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals medicinal chemical and botanical products	915	100.0	54.3	45.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	6,848	100.0	44.1	55.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,792	100.0	26.6	73.4
Manufacture of basic metals	1,911	100.0	32.3	67.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products excepts machinery and equipment	1,271	100.0	40.6	59.4
Manufacture of computers electronic and optical products	1,259	100.0	68.8	31.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1,832	100.0	36.5	63.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	258	100.0	39.5	60.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers	538	100.0	26.8	73.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	295	100.0	27.5	72.5
Manufacture of furniture	10,123	100.0	49.3	50.7
Other manufacturing	4,543	100.0	39.4	60.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10,719	100.0	6.3	93.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	9,290	100.0	17.8	82.2
Water collection treatment and supply	1,754	100.0	33.9	66.1
Sewerage	108	100.0	42.6	57.4

Continued

Type of Industry	Total	Percent		
		Total	Female	Female
Waste collection treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1,543	100.0	47.0	53.0
Remediation activities and other waste management services	705	100.0	45.8	54.2
Construction of building	78,744	100.0	15.1	84.9
Civil engineering	6,873	100.0	16.1	83.9
Specialized construction activities	17,485	100.0	14.5	85.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,314	100.0	37.3	62.7
Wholesale trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,447	100.0	53.6	46.4
Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	161,778	100.0	68.2	31.8
Land transport and transport via pipelines	23,045	100.0	4.6	95.4
Water Transport	1,282	100.0	22.5	77.5
Air Transport	1,226	100.0	41.4	58.6
Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation	1,821	100.0	20.4	79.6
Postal and courier activities	883	100.0	38.6	61.4
Accommodation	2,574	100.0	54.7	45.3
Food and beverage service activities	18,090	100.0	68.6	31.4
Publishing activities	918	100.0	37.8	62.2
Motion picture video and television programme production sound recording and music publishing activities	621	100.0	31.9	68.1
Broadcasting and programming activities	265	100.0	40.8	59.2
Telecommunications	3,451	100.0	35.9	64.1
Computer programming consultancy and related activities	1,381	100.0	28.1	71.9
Information service activities	838	100.0	37.4	62.6
Financial service activities except insurance and pension funding	5,838	100.0	51.4	48.6
Insurance reinsurance and pension funding except compulsory social security	641	100.0	32.6	67.4
Other financial activities	5,482	100.0	52.4	47.6
Real estate activities	348	100.0	46.8	53.2
Legal and accounting activities	7,273	100.0	54.0	46.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1,299	100.0	34.8	65.2
Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	3,526	100.0	72.5	27.5
Scientific research and development	766	100.0	52.3	47.7
Advertising and market research	885	100.0	42.1	57.9
Other professional scientific and technical activities	864	100.0	41.6	58.4
Veterinary activities	571	100.0	47.6	52.4
Rental and leasing activities	352	100.0	43.8	56.3
Employment activities	807	100.0	26.5	73.5
Travel agency tour operator and other reservation service activities	2,693	100.0	34.6	65.4
Security and investigation activities	4,790	100.0	12.4	87.6
Services to buildings and landscape activities	3,901	100.0	66.5	33.5

Continued

Type of Industry	Total	Percent		
		Total	Female	Female
Office administrative office support and other business support activities	2,424	100.0	36.6	63.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	220,460	100.0	22.0	78.0
Education	79,266	100.0	52.2	47.8
Human health activities	15,739	100.0	60.5	39.5
Residential care activities	1,396	100.0	57.7	42.3
Social work activities without accommodation	233	100.0	45.1	54.9
Creative arts and entertainment activities	945	100.0	31.9	68.1
Libraries archives museums and other cultural activities	970	100.0	76.9	23.1
Gambling and betting activities	2,384	100.0	58.1	41.9
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	1,423	100.0	51.6	48.4
Activities of membership organizations	1,548	100.0	33.1	66.9
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1,712	100.0	22.0	78.0
Other personal service activities	36,584	100.0	43.4	56.6
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	1,471	100.0	56.8	43.2
Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use	1,001	100.0	50.2	49.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,750	100.0	34.5	65.5
Not Stated	69,082	100.0	52.5	47.5

Table P6.8 Usually Employed Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex and Major Industry Group

Major Industry Group	Total Employed	Percent		
		Total	Female	Female
Total	3,474,582	100.0	48.9	51.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,500,796	100.0	51.3	48.7
Mining and quarrying	13,866	100.0	41.9	58.1
Manufacturing	123,060	100.0	59.4	40.6
Electricity has and air-conditioning supply	9,290	100.0	17.8	82.2
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,110	100.0	41.1	58.9
Construction	103,102	100.0	15.1	85.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183,539	100.0	65.1	34.9
Transportation and storage	28,257	100.0	9.1	90.9
Accommodation and food service activities	20,664	100.0	66.9	33.1
Information and communications	7,474	100.0	34.7	65.3
Financial and insurance activities	11,961	100.0	50.8	49.2
Real estate activities	348	100.0	46.8	53.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,184	100.0	54.9	45.1
Administrative and support service activities	14,967	100.0	35.9	64.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	220,460	100.0	22.0	78.1
Education	79,266	100.0	52.2	47.8
Human health and social work activities	17,368	100.0	60.1	39.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,722	100.0	55.4	44.7
Other service activities	39,844	100.0	42.1	57.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated hoods and services producing activities of households for own use	2,472	100.0	54.1	45.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,750	100.0	34.5	65.5
Not Stated	69,082	100.0	52.5	47.5

Table P7.1 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability by Type of Difficulty by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
Both Sexes	5,810,245	78,175	71,667	75,506	69,743	63,665	54,964	160,881
5 Years - 9 Years	679,209	815	1,197	1,716	2,315	3,497	2,804	5,553
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	1,047	1,349	1,941	2,098	2,223	2,456	5,022
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	1,205	1,790	2,093	2,438	2,200	2,757	5,563
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	1,336	2,088	2,283	2,686	2,392	2,965	6,123
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	1,582	2,445	2,582	2,753	2,471	3,073	6,834
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	1,693	2,297	2,539	2,589	2,248	2,574	6,669
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	1,891	2,177	2,507	2,292	2,050	2,253	6,448
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	2,612	2,425	2,618	2,255	2,047	1,951	7,131
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	3,904	2,913	3,107	2,521	2,231	2,044	8,779
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	6,318	4,513	4,562	3,802	3,348	2,726	12,233
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	7,035	4,951	5,093	4,214	3,526	2,699	12,894
60 and Over	422,276	48,737	43,522	44,465	39,780	35,432	26,662	77,632
Female	2,901,937	40,753	37,826	40,640	38,891	35,226	29,732	80,115
5 Years - 9 Years	333,829	342	506	776	1,070	1,610	1,232	2,481
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	460	614	860	963	1,009	1,123	2,221
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	547	837	914	1,105	987	1,282	2,459
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	590	959	993	1,185	1,039	1,346	2,638
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	653	1,072	1,079	1,208	1,081	1,399	2,869
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	707	1,003	1,057	1,157	992	1,140	2,764
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	768	1,001	1,084	1,064	921	1,048	2,746
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	1,183	1,155	1,183	1,154	1,017	975	3,139
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	1,792	1,426	1,459	1,310	1,115	1,004	3,987
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	3,096	2,381	2,435	2,186	1,909	1,521	6,035
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	3,375	2,587	2,661	2,431	1,980	1,505	6,269
60 and Over	220,580	27,240	24,285	26,139	24,058	21,566	16,157	42,507
Male	2,908,308	37,422	33,841	34,866	30,852	28,439	25,232	80,766
5 Years - 9 Years	345,380	473	691	940	1,245	1,887	1,572	3,072
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	587	735	1,081	1,135	1,214	1,333	2,801
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	658	953	1,179	1,333	1,213	1,475	3,104
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	746	1,129	1,290	1,501	1,353	1,619	3,485
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	929	1,373	1,503	1,545	1,390	1,674	3,965
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	986	1,294	1,482	1,432	1,256	1,434	3,905
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	1,123	1,176	1,423	1,228	1,129	1,205	3,702
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	1,429	1,270	1,435	1,101	1,030	976	3,992
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	2,112	1,487	1,648	1,211	1,116	1,040	4,792
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	3,222	2,132	2,127	1,616	1,439	1,205	6,198

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	3,660	2,364	2,432	1,783	1,546	1,194	6,625
60 and Over	201,696	21,497	19,237	18,326	15,722	13,866	10,505	35,125

Table P7.1A Prevalence of Disability among Population 5 Years Old and Over by Type of Difficulty by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
Both Sexes	5,810,245	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.8
5 Years - 9 Years	679,209	0.1	0.2	0.3	.3	0.5	0.4	0.8
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.1
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.0
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	4.6
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	6.5
60 and Over	422,276	11.5	10.3	10.5	9.4	8.4	6.3	18.4
Female	2,901,937	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.8
5 Years - 9 Years	333,829	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.7
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	4.3
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.5	6.3
60 and Over	220,580	12.3	11.0	11.9	10.9	9.8	7.3	19.3
Male	2,908,308	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.8
5 Years - 9 Years	345,380	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.7
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.2
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	4.9

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	6.7
60 and Over	201,696	10.7	9.5	9.1	7.8	6.9	5.2	17.4

Table P7.2 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability by Type of Difficulty by Urban-Rural and Sex

Urban-Rural and Sex	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
All Areas	5,810,245	78,175	71,667	75,506	69,743	63,665	54,964	160,881
Female	2,901,937	40,753	37,826	40,640	38,891	35,226	29,732	80,115
Male	2,908,308	37,422	33,841	34,866	30,852	28,439	25,232	80,766
Urban	1,949,167	25,013	20,274	23,642	21,045	18,805	15,723	48,363
Female	968,760	13,077	10,656	12,468	11,521	10,166	8,364	23,930
Male	980,407	11,936	9,618	11,174	9,524	8,639	7,359	24,433
Rural with road	3,413,917	46,464	44,576	45,390	42,417	39,013	33,989	97,607
Female	1,708,685	24,247	23,624	24,661	23,827	21,780	18,509	48,841
Male	1,705,232	22,217	20,952	20,729	18,590	17,233	15,480	48,766
Rural Without Road	447,161	6,698	6,817	6,474	6,281	5,847	5,252	14,911
Female	224,492	3,429	3,546	3,511	3,543	3,280	2,859	7,344
Male	222,669	3,269	3,271	2,963	2,738	2,567	2,393	7,567

Table P7.2A Prevalence of Disability among Population 5 Years Old and Over by Type of Difficulty by Urban-Rural and Sex

Urban-Rural and Sex	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
All Areas	5,810,245	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.8
Female	2,901,937	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.8
Male	2,908,308	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.8
Urban	1,949,167	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.5
Female	968,760	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.5
Male	980,407	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.5
Rural with road	3,413,917	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.9
Female	1,708,685	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.9
Male	1,705,232	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.9
Rural Without Road	447,161	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.3
Female	224,492	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	3.3
Male	222,669	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.4

Table P7.3 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability by Type of Difficulty by Province

Province	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
Lao PDR	5,810,245	78,175	71,667	75,506	69,743	63,665	54,964	160,881
Vientiane Capital	755,036	8,840	6,293	8,550	7,174	6,386	5,265	16,373
Phongsaly	157,349	2,551	2,500	2,452	2,423	2,312	2,173	5,170
Luangnamtha	156,674	2,158	2,233	1,982	1,839	1,802	1,608	5,146
Oudomxay	272,626	4,811	4,555	3,693	3,841	3,425	3,160	9,933
Bokeo	159,258	2,606	2,280	2,047	1,932	1,687	1,521	5,355
Luangprabang	384,004	7,660	7,601	6,315	7,182	5,651	5,404	16,125
Huaphanh	255,970	3,170	3,839	3,285	3,167	3,004	2,727	8,165
Xayabury	345,676	3,999	4,231	4,410	4,244	3,716	3,378	9,996
Xiengkhuang	216,131	2,254	2,522	2,610	2,129	1,958	1,905	5,947
Vientiane Province	376,622	5,419	4,831	4,977	4,508	4,059	3,573	10,763
Borikhamxay	243,335	2,622	2,489	2,654	2,440	2,153	1,871	5,569
Khammuane	351,218	4,898	4,162	4,987	4,411	4,148	3,175	9,575
Savannakhet	868,904	8,175	7,360	8,893	7,375	7,008	5,737	16,783
Saravane	350,072	5,454	4,690	5,271	4,886	4,688	3,765	10,580
Sekong	97,708	1,907	1,721	1,727	1,535	1,380	1,161	3,550
Champasack	622,992	7,356	6,664	8,235	7,392	7,275	5,886	14,317
Attapeu	123,249	2,788	2,277	2,436	2,286	2,246	1,861	4,579
Xaysomboun	73,421	1,507	1,419	982	979	767	794	2,955

Table P7.3A Prevalence of Disability among Population 5 Years Old and Above by Type of Difficulty by Province

Province	Total Population 5 years old and over	Type of Difficulty						All Persons with Disability
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remem- bering	Self- caring	Commu- nicating	
Lao PDR	5,810,245	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.8
Vientiane Capital	755,036	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.2
Phongsaly	157,349	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.3
Luangnamtha	156,674	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	3.3
Oudomxay	272,626	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.6
Bokeo	159,258	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.4
Luangprabang	384,004	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	4.2
Huaphanh	255,970	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.2
Xayabury	345,676	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.9
Xiengkhuang	216,131	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.8
Vientiane Province	376,622	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.9
Borikhamxay	243,335	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.3
Khammuane	351,218	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.7
Savannakhet	868,904	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.9
Saravane	350,072	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	3.0
Sekong	97,708	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	3.6
Champasack	622,992	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.3
Attapeu	123,249	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	3.7
Xaysomboun	73,421	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.0

Table P7.4 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability and Prevalence of Disability by Level of Difficulty, by Sex and Age Group

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Population				Prevalence			
		All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty			All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty		
			Mild	Moderate	Severe		Mild	Moderate	Severe
Both Sexes	5,810,245	160,881	108,040	37,130	15,711	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
5 Years - 9 Years	679,209	5,553	3,191	1,330	1,032	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
10 Years - 14 Years	718,606	5,022	2,581	1,439	1,002	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
15 Years - 19 Years	699,010	5,563	2,747	1,755	1,061	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	654,037	6,123	3,138	1,913	1,072	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
25 Years - 29 Years	615,988	6,834	3,666	2,037	1,131	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
30 Years - 34 Years	496,234	6,669	3,837	1,898	934	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2
35 Years - 39 Years	420,083	6,448	3,967	1,677	804	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2
40 Years - 44 Years	343,870	7,131	4,819	1,614	698	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2
45 Years - 49 Years	295,907	8,779	6,358	1,756	665	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.2
50 Years - 54 Years	267,418	12,233	9,248	2,215	770	4.6	3.5	0.8	0.3
55 Years - 59 Years	197,607	12,894	9,921	2,256	717	6.5	5.0	1.1	0.4
60 and Over	422,276	77,632	54,567	17,240	5,825	18.4	12.9	4.1	1.4
Female	2,901,937	80,115	53,164	18,747	8,204	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.3
5 Years - 9 Years	333,829	2,481	1,425	586	470	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
10 Years - 14 Years	355,580	2,221	1,123	631	467	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
15 Years - 19 Years	344,650	2,459	1,174	785	500	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 Years - 24 Years	328,436	2,638	1,320	836	482	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
25 Years - 29 Years	307,000	2,869	1,471	878	520	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
30 Years - 34 Years	245,851	2,764	1,515	833	416	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
35 Years - 39 Years	207,560	2,746	1,634	728	384	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2
40 Years - 44 Years	173,062	3,139	2,032	769	338	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.2
45 Years - 49 Years	146,251	3,987	2,871	795	321	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.2
50 Years - 54 Years	140,146	6,035	4,558	1,073	404	4.3	3.3	0.8	0.3
55 Years - 59 Years	98,992	6,269	4,771	1,137	361	6.3	4.8	1.1	0.4
60 and Over	220,580	42,507	29,270	9,696	3,541	19.3	13.3	4.4	1.6
Male	2,908,308	80,766	54,876	18,383	7,507	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
5 Years - 9 Years	345,380	3,072	1,766	744	562	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
10 Years - 14 Years	363,026	2,801	1,458	808	535	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
15 Years - 19 Years	354,360	3,104	1,573	970	561	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 Years - 24 Years	325,601	3,485	1,818	1,077	590	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
25 Years - 29 Years	308,988	3,965	2,195	1,159	611	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
30 Years - 34 Years	250,383	3,905	2,322	1,065	518	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2
35 Years - 39 Years	212,523	3,702	2,333	949	420	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2
40 Years - 44 Years	170,808	3,992	2,787	845	360	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.2
45 Years - 49 Years	149,656	4,792	3,487	961	344	3.2	2.3	0.6	0.2

Continued

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 5 years old and over	Population				Prevalence			
		All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty			All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty		
			Mild	Moderate	Severe		Mild	Moderate	Severe
50 Years - 54 Years	127,272	6,198	4,690	1,142	366	4.9	3.7	0.9	0.3
55 Years - 59 Years	98,615	6,625	5,150	1,119	356	6.7	5.2	1.1	0.4
60 and Over	201,696	35,125	25,297	7,544	2,284	17.4	12.5	3.7	1.1

Table P7.5 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability and Prevalence of Disability by Level of Difficulty, Urban-Rural and Sex

Urban-Rural and Sex	Total Population 5 years old and over	Population				Prevalence			
		All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty			All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty		
			Mild	Moderate	Severe		Mild	Moderate	Severe
All Areas	5,810,245	160,881	108,040	37,130	15,711	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Female	2,901,937	80,115	53,164	18,747	8,204	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.3
Male	2,908,308	80,766	54,876	18,383	7,507	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Urban	1,949,167	48,363	33,367	10,425	4,571	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
Female	968,760	23,930	16,459	5,150	2,321	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
Male	980,407	24,433	16,908	5,275	2,250	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
Rural with road	3,413,917	97,607	65,138	22,919	9,550	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.3
Female	1,708,685	48,841	32,133	11,679	5,029	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.3
Male	1,705,232	48,766	33,005	11,240	4,521	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.3
Rural without Road	447,161	14,911	9,535	3,786	1,590	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.4
Female	224,492	7,344	4,572	1,918	854	3.3	2.0	0.9	0.4
Male	222,669	7,567	4,963	1,868	736	3.4	2.2	0.8	0.3

Table P7.6 Population 5 Years Old and Over with Disability and Prevalence of Disability by Level of Difficulty and by Province

Province	Total Population 5 years old and over	Population				Prevalence			
		All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty			All Persons with Disability	Level of Difficulty		
			Mild	Moderate	Severe		Mild	Moderate	Severe
Lao PDR	5,810,245	160,881	108,040	37,130	15,711	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Vientiane Capital	755,036	16,373	11,485	3,401	1,487	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.2
Phongsaly	157,349	5,170	3,401	1,245	524	3.3	2.2	0.8	0.3
Luangnamtha	156,674	5,146	3,504	1,191	451	3.3	2.2	0.8	0.3
Oudomxay	272,626	9,933	6,609	2,364	960	3.6	2.4	0.9	0.4
Bokeo	159,258	5,355	3,695	1,147	513	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.3
Luangprabang	384,004	16,125	10,609	4,018	1,498	4.2	2.8	1.1	0.4
Huaphanh	255,970	8,165	5,290	1,987	888	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.4
Xayabury	345,676	9,996	6,294	2,619	1,083	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.3
Xiengkhuang	216,131	5,947	3,930	1,444	573	2.8	1.8	0.7	0.3
Vientiane Province	376,622	10,763	7,368	2,442	953	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.3
Borikhamxay	243,335	5,569	3,768	1,280	521	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.2
Khammuane	351,218	9,575	6,468	2,158	949	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.3
Savannakhet	868,904	16,783	11,468	3,729	1,586	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.2
Saravane	350,072	10,580	7,191	2,313	1,076	3.0	2.1	0.7	0.3
Sekong	97,708	3,550	2,323	905	322	3.6	2.4	0.9	0.3
Champasack	622,992	14,317	9,404	3,220	1,693	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.3
Attapeu	123,249	4,579	3,163	1,021	395	3.7	2.6	0.8	0.3
Xaysomboun	73,421	2,955	2,070	646	239	4.0	2.8	0.9	0.3

Table P8.1 Private Households by size, population in private households and Average Household Size by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Total Number of Private Households	Population in Private Households	Size of Household											Average Household Size
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
Lao PDR	1,183,386	6,277,592	27,218	73,386	154,696	242,281	217,354	164,877	113,831	74,688	46,674	35,313	33,068	5.3
Urban	408,610	2,003,046	15,306	31,803	61,077	94,278	75,397	49,699	31,684	19,678	12,070	9,262	8,356	4.9
Rural with road	687,492	3,767,323	10,735	37,228	84,589	133,803	126,701	101,487	71,611	47,689	29,884	22,576	21,189	5.5
Rural without road	87,284	507,223	1,177	4,355	9,030	14,200	15,256	13,691	10,536	7,321	4,720	3,475	3,523	5.8
Vientiane Capital	166,333	771,418	9,334	15,083	26,195	40,303	29,155	18,006	11,235	6,995	4,211	3,195	2,621	4.6
Urban	129,802	595,921	8,399	12,432	20,307	30,969	22,255	13,532	8,519	5,405	3,334	2,529	2,121	4.6
Rural with road	36,408	174,893	934	2,643	5,867	9,302	6,881	4,458	2,702	1,587	870	664	500	4.8
Rural without road	123	604	1	8	21	32	19	16	14	3	7	2	-	4.9
Phongsaly	34,068	171,302	879	2,898	4,874	7,082	6,168	4,759	3,021	1,834	1,095	816	642	5
Urban	7,019	30,682	260	724	1,242	1,902	1,304	777	417	192	103	72	26	4.4
Rural with road	20,075	102,950	490	1,638	2,728	3,968	3,577	2,974	1,878	1,203	717	487	415	5.1
Rural without road	6,974	37,670	129	536	904	1,212	1,287	1,008	726	439	275	257	201	5.4
Luangnamtha	33,242	168,169	702	2,233	4,907	7,401	6,135	4,720	3,061	1,756	1,032	640	655	5.1
Urban	9,308	44,625	195	635	1,543	2,406	1,766	1,220	669	382	217	150	125	4.8
Rural with road	20,830	107,756	424	1,363	2,896	4,435	3,813	3,022	2,078	1,192	698	433	476	5.2
Rural without road	3,104	15,788	83	235	468	560	556	478	314	182	117	57	54	5.1
Oudomxay	55,383	295,684	825	2,882	7,334	11,790	10,272	8,103	5,434	3,609	2,171	1,471	1,492	5.3
Urban	13,938	67,948	343	891	2,281	3,537	2,641	1,696	1,052	634	381	221	261	4.9
Rural with road	33,325	182,289	385	1,635	4,176	6,676	6,085	5,100	3,536	2,384	1,417	960	971	5.5
Rural without road	8,120	45,447	97	356	877	1,577	1,546	1,307	846	591	373	290	260	5.6

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Total Number of Private Households	Population in Private Households	Size of Household											Average Household Size
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
Bokeo	33,288	171,585	747	2,629	5,136	6,903	5,800	4,326	2,847	1,886	1,095	855	1,064	5.2
Urban	11,857	54,721	415	1,239	2,091	2,777	2,047	1,399	790	482	251	199	167	4.6
Rural with road	19,587	106,870	298	1,252	2,785	3,790	3,457	2,688	1,857	1,272	762	591	835	5.5
Rural without road	1,844	9,994	34	138	260	336	296	239	200	132	82	65	62	5.4
Luangprabang	81,212	417,922	1,496	5,162	11,550	17,421	15,473	11,555	7,620	4,703	2,667	1,889	1,676	5.1
Urban	26,235	130,595	721	1,815	3,956	6,075	5,022	3,305	2,158	1,286	769	554	574	5
Rural with road	44,695	233,903	619	2,708	6,242	9,256	8,431	6,644	4,406	2,800	1,553	1,101	935	5.2
Rural without road	10,282	53,424	156	639	1,352	2,090	2,020	1,606	1,056	617	345	234	167	5.2
Huaphanh	49,665	285,288	485	2,064	5,070	9,010	9,588	7,755	5,795	3,866	2,435	1,618	1,979	5.7
Urban	7,959	38,566	230	604	1,209	1,887	1,570	1,042	619	334	209	124	131	4.8
Rural with road	25,707	147,570	168	1,007	2,611	4,642	5,097	4,138	3,063	1,994	1,254	783	950	5.7
Rural without road	15,999	99,152	87	453	1,250	2,481	2,921	2,575	2,113	1,538	972	711	898	6.2
Xayabury	76,034	367,948	886	4,453	14,146	19,290	14,183	10,113	5,844	3,225	1,713	1,099	1,082	4.8
Urban	31,473	144,954	521	2,222	6,265	8,671	5,714	3,746	2,048	1,085	547	326	328	4.6
Rural with road	44,089	220,601	362	2,205	7,803	10,507	8,380	6,304	3,745	2,117	1,157	762	747	5
Rural without road	472	2,393	3	26	78	112	89	63	51	23	9	11	7	5.1
Xiengkhuang	43,626	238,766	426	2,069	5,346	8,878	8,258	6,630	4,763	2,957	1,822	1,227	1,250	5.5
Urban	13,428	66,699	249	901	2,059	3,190	2,627	1,768	1,109	662	377	250	236	5
Rural with road	26,619	151,219	157	1,063	2,942	5,011	5,001	4,267	3,193	1,976	1,247	862	900	5.7
Rural without road	3,579	20,848	20	105	345	677	630	595	461	319	198	115	114	5.8

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Total Number of Private Households	Population in Private Households	Size of Household											Average Household Size
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
Vientiane Province	80,750	406,660	1,518	5,434	11,771	18,929	15,681	10,876	6,796	3,989	2,415	1,772	1,569	5
Urban	26,995	133,805	672	2,144	4,099	6,468	5,000	3,339	2,064	1,176	776	629	628	5
Rural with road	53,483	271,485	843	3,270	7,631	12,408	10,628	7,498	4,706	2,787	1,632	1,139	941	5.1
Rural without road	272	1,370	3	20	41	53	53	39	26	26	7	4	-	5
Borikhamxay	49,572	264,135	709	2,740	5,999	10,644	9,892	7,297	4,723	3,105	1,920	1,261	1,282	5.3
Urban	17,073	86,996	338	1,082	2,252	3,978	3,532	2,333	1,398	861	562	378	359	5.1
Rural with road	31,019	168,195	354	1,573	3,592	6,433	6,147	4,735	3,137	2,125	1,277	814	832	5.4
Rural without road	1,480	8,944	17	85	155	233	213	229	188	119	81	69	91	6
Khammuane	74,938	383,180	1,984	5,080	9,887	15,324	14,602	10,827	7,214	4,424	2,590	1,798	1,208	5.1
Urban	17,190	83,984	519	1,183	2,444	3,967	3,603	2,320	1,347	828	439	310	230	4.9
Rural with road	52,440	269,861	1,359	3,548	6,812	10,519	10,050	7,698	5,267	3,169	1,874	1,319	825	5.1
Rural without road	5,308	29,335	106	349	631	838	949	809	600	427	277	169	153	5.5
Savannakhet	157,767	943,308	2,758	7,246	14,982	25,052	27,205	23,128	18,321	13,456	9,323	8,316	7,980	6
Urban	35,606	197,903	961	2,095	3,972	6,605	6,750	4,752	3,493	2,410	1,639	1,473	1,456	5.6
Rural with road	115,925	704,933	1,720	4,907	10,542	17,744	19,546	17,388	13,938	10,355	7,230	6,475	6,080	6.1
Rural without road	6,236	40,472	77	244	468	703	909	988	890	691	454	368	444	6.5
Saravane	66,740	390,382	1,154	3,459	6,896	10,916	11,573	9,973	7,684	5,483	3,693	2,829	3,080	5.8
Urban	8,257	43,283	222	621	1,032	1,589	1,590	1,156	769	484	323	266	205	5.2
Rural with road	51,726	304,803	833	2,532	5,232	8,438	8,972	7,773	5,995	4,344	2,920	2,238	2,449	5.9
Rural without road	6,757	42,296	99	306	632	889	1,011	1,044	920	655	450	325	426	6.3

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Total Number of Private Households	Population in Private Households	Size of Household											Average Household Size
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
Sekong	18,253	109,814	360	1,020	1,798	2,618	2,999	2,727	2,143	1,640	1,084	787	1,077	6
Urban	7,150	38,226	178	426	878	1,307	1,370	1,084	743	505	293	200	166	5.3
Rural with road	7,094	45,907	92	374	607	881	1,093	1,055	850	690	455	365	632	6.5
Rural without road	4,009	25,681	90	220	313	430	536	588	550	445	336	222	279	6.4
Champasack	121,865	676,766	2,192	6,207	13,490	22,815	22,932	18,260	13,051	9,066	5,789	4,579	3,484	5.6
Urban	30,879	170,579	744	1,720	3,356	5,882	5,949	4,352	3,123	2,126	1,380	1,213	1,034	5.5
Rural with road	79,429	438,973	1,292	3,936	9,018	15,132	14,952	11,994	8,486	5,935	3,742	2,830	2,112	5.5
Rural without road	11,557	67,214	156	551	1,116	1,801	2,031	1,914	1,442	1,005	667	536	338	5.8
Attapeu	26,742	135,813	591	1,999	3,838	5,453	4,891	3,720	2,675	1,638	938	623	376	5.1
Urban	9,849	47,637	250	803	1,576	2,221	1,857	1,233	870	487	242	199	111	4.8
Rural with road	15,824	82,102	324	1,122	2,155	3,070	2,865	2,314	1,673	1,045	631	385	240	5.2
Rural without road	1,069	6,074	17	74	107	162	169	173	132	106	65	39	25	5.7
Xaysomboun	13,908	79,452	172	728	1,477	2,452	2,547	2,102	1,604	1,056	681	538	551	5.7
Urban	4,592	25,922	89	266	515	847	800	645	496	339	228	169	198	5.6
Rural with road	9,217	53,013	81	452	950	1,591	1,726	1,437	1,101	714	448	368	349	5.8
Rural without road	99	517	2	10	12	14	21	20	7	3	5	1	4	5.2

Table P8.2 Private Households by Sex of Household Head, by Urban-Rural and Household Size

Urban-Rural and Household Size	Number of Households	Sex of Household Head		
		Total	Female	Male
Total	1,183,386	100.0	13.2	86.8
1	27,218	100.0	54.1	45.9
2	73,386	100.0	31.5	68.5
3	154,696	100.0	17.2	82.8
4	242,281	100.0	10.3	89.7
5	217,354	100.0	10	90
6	164,877	100.0	9.7	90.3
7	113,831	100.0	9.7	90.3
8	74,688	100.0	9.4	90.6
9	46,674	100.0	10	90
10	35,313	100.0	10.1	89.9
11 or more	33,068	100.0	9.1	90.9
Urban	408,610	100.0	17.8	82.2
1	15,306	100.0	52.1	47.9
2	31,803	100.0	36.4	63.6
3	61,077	100.0	21.1	78.9
4	94,278	100.0	12	88
5	75,397	100.0	12.7	87.3
6	49,699	100.0	13.7	86.3
7	31,684	100.0	14.6	85.4
8	19,678	100.0	15.4	84.6
9	12,070	100.0	16.6	83.4
10	9,262	100.0	16.4	83.6
11 or more	8,356	100.0	16.1	83.9
Rural with road	687,492	100.0	11.2	88.8
1	10,735	100.0	56.7	43.3
2	37,228	100.0	28.5	71.5
3	84,589	100.0	14.9	85.1
4	133,803	100.0	9.3	90.7
5	126,701	100.0	8.8	91.2
6	101,487	100.0	8.3	91.7
7	71,611	100.0	8.3	91.7
8	47,689	100.0	7.9	92.1
9	29,884	100.0	8.4	91.6
10	22,576	100.0	8.5	91.5
11 or more	21,189	100.0	7.4	92.6
Rural without road	87,284	100.0	7.4	92.6
1	1,177	100.0	56.5	43.5

Continued

Urban-Rural and Household Size	Number of Households	Sex of Household Head		
		Total	Female	Male
2	4,355	100.0	22.2	77.8
3	9,030	100.0	11.8	88.2
4	14,200	100.0	7.3	92.7
5	15,256	100.0	6	94
6	13,691	100.0	5.1	94.9
7	10,536	100.0	4.3	95.7
8	7,321	100.0	3.8	96.2
9	4,720	100.0	3.6	96.4
10	3,475	100.0	3.4	96.6
11 or more	3,523	100.0	2.9	97.1

Table P8.3 Private Households by Sex, by Urban-Rural and Marital Status of Household Head

Urban-Rural and Marital Status of Household Head	Number of Households	Sex of Household Head		
		Total	Female	Male
All Areas	1,183,386	100.0	13.2	86.8
Never married	30,171	100.0	49.2	50.8
Married	1,024,585	100.0	4.5	95.5
Divorced/ separated	34,567	100.0	75.0	25.0
Widowed	87,830	100.0	78.3	21.7
Stay together	6,233	100.0	12.5	87.5
Urban	408,610	100.0	17.8	82.2
Never married	19,053	100.0	52.1	47.9
Married	337,071	100.0	6.6	93.4
Divorced/ separated	15,583	100.0	74.9	25.1
Widowed	34,607	100.0	82.1	17.9
Stay together	2,296	100.0	17.2	82.8
Rural with road	687,492	100.0	11.2	88.8
Never married	9,876	100.0	45.4	54.6
Married	607,900	100.0	3.6	96.4
Divorced/ separated	17,592	100.0	75.4	24.6
Widowed	48,556	100.0	76.4	23.6
Stay together	3,568	100.0	10.2	89.8
Rural without road	87,284	100.0	7.4	92.6
Never married	1,242	100.0	34.9	65.1
Married	79,614	100.0	2.3	97.7
Divorced/ separated	1,392	100.0	71.7	28.3
Widowed	4,667	100.0	68.9	31.1
Stay together	369	100.0	5.7	94.3

Table P8.4 Private Households by tenure status of occupied dwelling, by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	1,135,062	26,319	7,890	6,592	812	6,711	100.0	95.9	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6
Urban	408,610	372,406	23,925	4,755	4,640	414	2,470	100.0	91.1	5.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.6
Rural with road	687,492	676,746	2,290	2,656	1,746	337	3,717	100.0	98.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	0.5
Rural without road	87,284	85,910	104	479	206	61	524	100.0	98.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Vientiane Capital	166,333	142,383	17,523	2,695	2,582	206	944	100.0	85.6	10.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.6
Urban	129,802	106,996	17,181	2,255	2,378	179	813	100.0	82.4	13.2	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.6
Rural with road	36,408	35,264	342	440	204	27	131	100.0	96.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4
Rural without road	123	123	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	32,965	425	143	230	52	253	100.0	96.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
Urban	7,019	6,460	316	83	105	3	52	100.0	92.0	4.5	1.2	1.5	*	0.7
Rural with road	20,075	19,671	100	41	102	35	126	100.0	98.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Rural without road	6,974	6,834	9	19	23	14	75	100.0	98.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Luangnamtha	33,242	32,354	285	146	261	19	177	100.0	97.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
Urban	9,308	8,926	162	70	96	6	48	100.0	95.9	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	20,830	20,360	119	72	149	10	120	100.0	97.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	*	0.6
Rural without road	3,104	3,068	4	4	16	3	9	100.0	98.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Oudomxay	55,383	54,036	526	201	338	25	257	100.0	97.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	*	0.5
Urban	13,938	13,156	453	131	149	6	43	100.0	94.4	3.3	0.9	1.1	*	0.3
Rural with road	33,325	32,873	63	61	138	12	178	100.0	98.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.5
Rural without road	8,120	8,007	10	9	51	7	36	100.0	98.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	31,873	553	175	507	41	139	100.0	95.7	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.4
Urban	11,857	10,862	507	109	293	26	60	100.0	91.6	4.3	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.5
Rural with road	19,587	19,186	43	56	212	14	76	100.0	98.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4
Rural without road	1,844	1,825	3	10	2	1	3	100.0	99.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Luangprabang	81,212	79,142	886	452	349	32	351	100.0	97.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	*	0.4
Urban	26,235	24,778	764	269	219	14	191	100.0	94.4	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.7
Rural with road	44,695	44,153	115	170	104	16	137	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.3
Rural without road	10,282	10,211	7	13	26	2	23	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	0.2
Huaphanh	49,665	48,787	313	133	106	28	298	100.0	98.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Urban	7,959	7,544	236	66	65	8	40	100.0	94.8	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	25,707	25,447	58	42	23	8	129	100.0	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.5
Rural without road	15,999	15,796	19	25	18	12	129	100.0	98.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Xayabury	76,034	74,990	317	259	99	39	330	100.0	98.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Urban	31,473	30,834	262	157	50	20	150	100.0	98.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	44,089	43,690	55	102	47	19	176	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.4
Rural without road	472	466	-	-	2	-	4	100.0	98.7	-	-	0.4	-	0.8
Xiengkhuang	43,626	42,813	452	151	50	8	152	100.0	98.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	*	0.3
Urban	13,428	12,814	420	105	33	4	52	100.0	95.4	3.1	0.8	0.2	*	0.4
Rural with road	26,619	26,433	32	43	17	4	90	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.3
Rural without road	3,579	3,566	-	3	-	-	10	100.0	99.6	-	0.1	-	-	0.3

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated
Vientiane Province	80,750	79,084	529	425	339	29	344	100.0	97.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	*	0.4
Urban	26,995	26,052	373	173	244	12	141	100.0	96.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	*	0.5
Rural with road	53,483	52,762	155	251	95	17	203	100.0	98.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	*	0.4
Rural without road	272	270	1	1	-	-	-	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	49,572	48,683	315	171	138	34	231	100.0	98.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Urban	17,073	16,550	215	113	83	21	91	100.0	96.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	31,019	30,671	96	55	53	10	134	100.0	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.4
Rural without road	1,480	1,462	4	3	2	3	6	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Khammuane	74,938	73,289	451	501	277	41	379	100.0	97.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Urban	17,190	16,343	278	296	158	23	92	100.0	95.1	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	52,440	51,677	171	198	118	16	260	100.0	98.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.5
Rural without road	5,308	5,269	2	7	1	2	27	100.0	99.3	*	0.1	*	*	0.5
Savannakhet	157,767	153,686	1,840	617	469	59	1,096	100.0	97.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	*	0.7
Urban	35,606	33,315	1,444	303	275	20	249	100.0	93.6	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7
Rural with road	115,925	114,194	389	306	192	39	805	100.0	98.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.7
Rural without road	6,236	6,177	7	8	2	-	42	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.1	*	-	0.7
Saravane	66,740	65,066	448	433	173	25	595	100.0	97.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	*	0.9
Urban	8,257	7,728	253	100	98	7	71	100.0	93.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.9
Rural with road	51,726	50,674	188	302	67	17	478	100.0	98.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	*	0.9
Rural without road	6,757	6,664	7	31	8	1	46	100.0	98.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	*	0.7
Sekong	18,253	17,105	209	469	181	72	217	100.0	93.7	1.1	2.6	1.0	0.4	1.2

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated	Total	Owner	Rent	Rent-free	Employer provided	Other	Not stated
Urban	7,150	6,670	163	83	103	11	120	100.0	93.3	2.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.7
Rural with road	7,094	6,839	27	84	26	56	62	100.0	96.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Rural without road	4,009	3,596	19	302	52	5	35	100.0	89.7	0.5	7.5	1.3	0.1	0.9
Champasack	121,865	119,565	579	652	250	68	751	100.0	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Urban	30,879	29,790	419	312	139	36	183	100.0	96.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6
Rural with road	79,429	78,332	151	321	109	21	495	100.0	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	*	0.6
Rural without road	11,557	11,443	9	19	2	11	73	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.6
Attapeu	26,742	25,731	523	200	136	18	134	100.0	96.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
Urban	9,849	9,284	365	97	54	11	38	100.0	94.3	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4
Rural with road	15,824	15,411	155	80	81	7	90	100.0	97.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	*	0.6
Rural without road	1,069	1,036	3	23	1	-	6	100.0	96.9	0.3	2.2	0.1	-	0.6
Xaysomboun	13,908	13,510	145	67	107	16	63	100.0	97.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5
Urban	4,592	4,304	114	33	98	7	36	100.0	93.7	2.5	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.8
Rural with road	9,217	9,109	31	32	9	9	27	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rural without road	99	97	-	2	-	-	-	100.0	98.0	-	2.0	-	-	-

Table P8.5 Private Households by type of roof, by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number								Percent							
	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	500,193	593,691	17,076	13,641	51,043	1,911	5,831	100.0	42.3	50.2	1.4	1.2	4.3	0.2	0.5
Urban	408,610	238,232	159,197	2,023	1,324	5,170	388	2,276	100.0	58.3	39.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.6
Rural with road	687,492	237,719	387,243	11,702	10,144	36,440	1,078	3,166	100.0	34.6	56.3	1.7	1.5	5.3	0.2	0.5
Rural without road	87,284	24,242	47,251	3,351	2,173	9,433	445	389	100.0	27.8	54.1	3.8	2.5	10.8	0.5	0.4
Vientiane Capital	166,333	114,569	49,480	409	195	655	125	900	100.0	68.9	29.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Urban	129,802	93,082	35,400	258	34	145	99	784	100.0	71.7	27.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.6
Rural with road	36,408	21,474	13,970	151	161	510	26	116	100.0	59.0	38.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.3
Rural without road	123	13	110	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	10.6	89.4	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	8,168	23,175	328	488	1,392	274	243	100.0	24.0	68.0	1.0	1.4	4.1	0.8	0.7
Urban	7,019	2,480	4,361	29	14	37	46	52	100.0	35.3	62.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Rural with road	20,075	4,776	13,526	232	309	934	180	118	100.0	23.8	67.4	1.2	1.5	4.7	0.9	0.6
Rural without road	6,974	912	5,288	67	165	421	48	73	100.0	13.1	75.8	1.0	2.4	6.0	0.7	1.0
Luangnamtha	33,242	14,433	15,118	236	491	2,768	33	163	100.0	43.4	45.5	0.7	1.5	8.3	0.1	0.5
Urban	9,308	5,182	3,741	46	16	276	2	45	100.0	55.7	40.2	0.5	0.2	3.0	*	0.5
Rural with road	20,830	8,339	9,748	153	337	2,122	20	111	100.0	40.0	46.8	0.7	1.6	10.2	0.1	0.5
Rural without road	3,104	912	1,629	37	138	370	11	7	100.0	29.4	52.5	1.2	4.4	11.9	0.4	0.2
Oudomxay	55,383	20,555	23,998	599	1,838	8,154	55	184	100.0	37.1	43.3	1.1	3.3	14.7	0.1	0.3
Urban	13,938	7,799	4,981	65	66	983	10	34	100.0	56.0	35.7	0.5	0.5	7.1	0.1	0.2
Rural with road	33,325	10,946	14,930	425	1,285	5,587	35	117	100.0	32.8	44.8	1.3	3.9	16.8	0.1	0.4
Rural without road	8,120	1,810	4,087	109	487	1,584	10	33	100.0	22.3	50.3	1.3	6.0	19.5	0.1	0.4

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number								Percent							
	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated
Bokeo	33,288	18,569	8,064	633	3,633	2,205	69	115	100.0	55.8	24.2	1.9	10.9	6.6	0.2	0.3
Urban	11,857	8,133	2,764	97	455	321	36	51	100.0	68.6	23.3	0.8	3.8	2.7	0.3	0.4
Rural with road	19,587	9,799	4,655	497	2,795	1,747	33	61	100.0	50.0	23.8	2.5	14.3	8.9	0.2	0.3
Rural without road	1,844	637	645	39	383	137	-	3	100.0	34.5	35.0	2.1	20.8	7.4	-	0.2
Luangprabang	81,212	36,600	35,932	652	2,224	5,372	123	309	100.0	45.1	44.2	0.8	2.7	6.6	0.2	0.4
Urban	26,235	15,050	10,025	99	204	592	75	190	100.0	57.4	38.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.7
Rural with road	44,695	18,952	20,112	349	1,400	3,739	42	101	100.0	42.4	45.0	0.8	3.1	8.4	0.1	0.2
Rural without road	10,282	2,598	5,795	204	620	1,041	6	18	100.0	25.3	56.4	2.0	6.0	10.1	0.1	0.2
Huaphanh	49,665	31,522	9,825	1,865	230	6,006	69	148	100.0	63.5	19.8	3.8	0.5	12.1	0.1	0.3
Urban	7,959	5,406	2,240	90	5	182	7	29	100.0	67.9	28.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.4
Rural with road	25,707	16,100	5,115	544	140	3,705	36	67	100.0	62.6	19.9	2.1	0.5	14.4	0.1	0.3
Rural without road	15,999	10,016	2,470	1,231	85	2,119	26	52	100.0	62.6	15.4	7.7	0.5	13.2	0.2	0.3
Xayabury	76,034	29,349	39,624	281	438	6,009	48	285	100.0	38.6	52.1	0.4	0.6	7.9	0.1	0.4
Urban	31,473	15,403	14,900	62	33	938	7	130	100.0	48.9	47.3	0.2	0.1	3.0	*	0.4
Rural with road	44,089	13,799	24,472	217	400	5,008	41	152	100.0	31.3	55.5	0.5	0.9	11.4	0.1	0.3
Rural without road	472	147	252	2	5	63	-	3	100.0	31.1	53.4	0.4	1.1	13.3	-	0.6
Xiengkhuang	43,626	27,133	11,733	803	41	3,723	66	127	100.0	62.2	26.9	1.8	0.1	8.5	0.2	0.3
Urban	13,428	9,887	3,232	50	5	205	1	48	100.0	73.6	24.1	0.4	*	1.5	*	0.4
Rural with road	26,619	15,241	7,667	709	29	2,838	62	73	100.0	57.3	28.8	2.7	0.1	10.7	0.2	0.3
Rural without road	3,579	2,005	834	44	7	680	3	6	100.0	56.0	23.3	1.2	0.2	19.0	0.1	0.2

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number								Percent							
	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated
Vientiane Province	80,750	50,170	25,783	1,145	2,116	1,180	47	309	100.0	62.1	31.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.4
Urban	26,995	18,601	7,498	149	251	332	34	130	100.0	68.9	27.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.5
Rural with road	53,483	31,466	18,140	994	1,844	848	13	178	100.0	58.8	33.9	1.9	3.4	1.6	*	0.3
Rural without road	272	103	145	2	21	-	-	1	100.0	37.9	53.3	0.7	7.7	-	-	0.4
Borikhamxay	49,572	28,426	17,422	556	232	2,371	380	185	100.0	57.3	35.1	1.1	0.5	4.8	0.8	0.4
Urban	17,073	11,838	4,629	103	54	352	24	73	100.0	69.3	27.1	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.4
Rural with road	31,019	16,209	12,273	419	171	1,691	148	108	100.0	52.3	39.6	1.4	0.6	5.5	0.5	0.3
Rural without road	1,480	379	520	34	7	328	208	4	100.0	25.6	35.1	2.3	0.5	22.2	14.1	0.3
Khammuane	74,938	23,305	46,895	3,074	177	918	179	390	100.0	31.1	62.6	4.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5
Urban	17,190	8,423	8,401	180	5	38	19	124	100.0	49.0	48.9	1.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.7
Rural with road	52,440	13,620	35,740	2,213	115	458	56	238	100.0	26.0	68.2	4.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5
Rural without road	5,308	1,262	2,754	681	57	422	104	28	100.0	23.8	51.9	12.8	1.1	8.0	2.0	0.5
Savannakhet	157,767	44,959	105,063	3,090	513	3,042	111	989	100.0	28.5	66.6	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.6
Urban	35,606	16,117	18,878	239	11	116	5	240	100.0	45.3	53.0	0.7	*	0.3	*	0.7
Rural with road	115,925	27,701	81,970	2,510	469	2,465	100	710	100.0	23.9	70.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.6
Rural without road	6,236	1,141	4,215	341	33	461	6	39	100.0	18.3	67.6	5.5	0.5	7.4	0.1	0.6
Saravane	66,740	7,910	54,257	915	193	2,937	35	493	100.0	11.9	81.3	1.4	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.7
Urban	8,257	2,238	5,693	71	17	175	4	59	100.0	27.1	68.9	0.9	0.2	2.1	*	0.7
Rural with road	51,726	5,115	43,239	692	118	2,137	24	401	100.0	9.9	83.6	1.3	0.2	4.1	*	0.8
Rural without road	6,757	557	5,325	152	58	625	7	33	100.0	8.2	78.8	2.2	0.9	9.2	0.1	0.5

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number								Percent							
	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated	Total	Tile/ sipax/ concrete	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	Not Stated
Sekong	18,253	2,762	13,334	171	174	1,523	186	103	100.0	15.1	73.1	0.9	1.0	8.3	1.0	0.6
Urban	7,150	1,838	5,130	20	5	106	1	50	100.0	25.7	71.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	*	0.7
Rural with road	7,094	812	5,500	59	91	416	177	39	100.0	11.4	77.5	0.8	1.3	5.9	2.5	0.5
Rural without road	4,009	112	2,704	92	78	1,001	8	14	100.0	2.8	67.4	2.3	1.9	25.0	0.2	0.3
Champasack	121,865	30,398	88,025	1,681	62	965	30	704	100.0	24.9	72.2	1.4	0.1	0.8	*	0.6
Urban	30,879	11,686	18,569	343	12	98	3	168	100.0	37.8	60.1	1.1	*	0.3	*	0.5
Rural with road	79,429	17,225	59,866	1,042	42	766	21	467	100.0	21.7	75.4	1.3	0.1	1.0	*	0.6
Rural without road	11,557	1,487	9,590	296	8	101	6	69	100.0	12.9	83.0	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6
Attapeu	26,742	4,743	20,696	221	32	903	21	126	100.0	17.7	77.4	0.8	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.5
Urban	9,849	2,718	6,884	51	12	140	8	36	100.0	27.6	69.9	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4
Rural with road	15,824	1,889	12,973	160	18	688	12	84	100.0	11.9	82.0	1.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.5
Rural without road	1,069	136	839	10	2	75	1	6	100.0	12.7	78.5	0.9	0.2	7.0	0.1	0.6
Xaysomboun	13,908	6,622	5,267	417	564	920	60	58	100.0	47.6	37.9	3.0	4.1	6.6	0.4	0.4
Urban	4,592	2,351	1,871	71	125	134	7	33	100.0	51.2	40.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.7
Rural with road	9,217	4,256	3,347	336	420	781	52	25	100.0	46.2	36.3	3.6	4.6	8.5	0.6	0.3
Rural without road	99	15	49	10	19	5	1	-	100.0	15.2	49.5	10.1	19.2	5.1	1.0	-

Table P8.6 Private Households by Type of Walls in their Occupied Dwelling Unit by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number						Percent					
	Total	Brick/concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Brick/concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	487,649	512,250	168,218	9,202	6,067	100.0	41.2	43.3	14.2	0.8	0.5
Urban	408,610	282,156	95,820	25,939	2,336	2,359	100.0	69.1	23.5	6.3	0.6	0.6
Rural with road	687,492	197,063	360,473	120,697	5,962	3,297	100.0	28.7	52.4	17.6	0.9	0.5
Rural without road	87,284	8,430	55,957	21,582	904	411	100.0	9.7	64.1	24.7	1.0	0.5
Vientiane Capital	166,333	143,627	16,895	4,383	477	951	100.0	86.3	10.2	2.6	0.3	0.6
Urban	129,802	116,044	10,521	2,116	293	828	100.0	89.4	8.1	1.6	0.2	0.6
Rural with road	36,408	27,486	6,354	2,262	183	123	100.0	75.5	17.5	6.2	0.5	0.3
Rural without road	123	97	20	5	1	-	100.0	78.9	16.3	4.1	0.8	-
Phongsaly	34,068	5,519	20,206	7,225	870	248	100.0	16.2	59.3	21.2	2.6	0.7
Urban	7,019	2,660	3,351	876	79	53	100.0	37.9	47.7	12.5	1.1	0.8
Rural with road	20,075	2,214	12,767	4,369	603	122	100.0	11.0	63.6	21.8	3.0	0.6
Rural without road	6,974	645	4,088	1,980	188	73	100.0	9.2	58.6	28.4	2.7	1.0
Luangnamtha	33,242	8,399	16,010	8,490	175	168	100.0	25.3	48.2	25.5	0.5	0.5
Urban	9,308	5,036	2,920	1,286	21	45	100.0	54.1	31.4	13.8	0.2	0.5
Rural with road	20,830	3,168	11,273	6,147	129	113	100.0	15.2	54.1	29.5	0.6	0.5
Rural without road	3,104	195	1,817	1,057	25	10	100.0	6.3	58.5	34.1	0.8	0.3
Oudomxay	55,383	13,089	22,520	19,065	521	188	100.0	23.6	40.7	34.4	0.9	0.3
Urban	13,938	7,455	3,314	3,045	90	34	100.0	53.5	23.8	21.8	0.6	0.2
Rural with road	33,325	4,910	15,558	12,405	332	120	100.0	14.7	46.7	37.2	1.0	0.4
Rural without road	8,120	724	3,648	3,615	99	34	100.0	8.9	44.9	44.5	1.2	0.4

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number						Percent					
	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	14,066	8,414	10,272	416	120	100.0	42.3	25.3	30.9	1.2	0.4
Urban	11,857	7,435	1,726	2,402	240	54	100.0	62.7	14.6	20.3	2.0	0.5
Rural with road	19,587	6,409	5,998	6,944	173	63	100.0	32.7	30.6	35.5	0.9	0.3
Rural without road	1,844	222	690	926	3	3	100.0	12.0	37.4	50.2	0.2	0.2
Luangprabang	81,212	38,496	21,691	19,887	817	321	100.0	47.4	26.7	24.5	1.0	0.4
Urban	26,235	18,890	4,367	2,451	333	194	100.0	72.0	16.6	9.3	1.3	0.7
Rural with road	44,695	17,240	13,672	13,308	367	108	100.0	38.6	30.6	29.8	0.8	0.2
Rural without road	10,282	2,366	3,652	4,128	117	19	100.0	23.0	35.5	40.1	1.1	0.2
Huaphanh	49,665	11,661	33,475	4,084	280	165	100.0	23.5	67.4	8.2	0.6	0.3
Urban	7,959	4,495	3,081	335	18	30	100.0	56.5	38.7	4.2	0.2	0.4
Rural with road	25,707	5,460	17,393	2,603	178	73	100.0	21.2	67.7	10.1	0.7	0.3
Rural without road	15,999	1,706	13,001	1,146	84	62	100.0	10.7	81.3	7.2	0.5	0.4
Xayabury	76,034	49,009	18,176	8,279	271	299	100.0	64.5	23.9	10.9	0.4	0.4
Urban	31,473	25,285	4,850	1,128	78	132	100.0	80.3	15.4	3.6	0.2	0.4
Rural with road	44,089	23,454	13,202	7,076	193	164	100.0	53.2	29.9	16.0	0.4	0.4
Rural without road	472	270	124	75	-	3	100.0	57.2	26.3	15.9	-	0.6
Xiengkhuang	43,626	9,219	32,627	1,445	204	131	100.0	21.1	74.8	3.3	0.5	0.3
Urban	13,428	6,244	7,027	88	19	50	100.0	46.5	52.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Rural with road	26,619	2,708	22,683	994	159	75	100.0	10.2	85.2	3.7	0.6	0.3

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number						Percent					
	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Rural without road	3,579	267	2,917	363	26	6	100.0	7.5	81.5	10.1	0.7	0.2
Vientiane Province	80,750	53,363	16,778	10,023	265	321	100.0	66.1	20.8	12.4	0.3	0.4
Urban	26,995	20,962	3,815	1,966	120	132	100.0	77.7	14.1	7.3	0.4	0.5
Rural with road	53,483	32,333	12,840	7,977	145	188	100.0	60.5	24.0	14.9	0.3	0.4
Rural without road	272	68	123	80	-	1	100.0	25.0	45.2	29.4	-	0.4
Borikhamxay	49,572	25,476	16,720	6,472	716	188	100.0	51.4	33.7	13.1	1.4	0.4
Urban	17,073	11,783	3,774	1,201	241	74	100.0	69.0	22.1	7.0	1.4	0.4
Rural with road	31,019	13,657	11,976	4,826	450	110	100.0	44.0	38.6	15.6	1.5	0.4
Rural without road	1,480	36	970	445	25	4	100.0	2.4	65.5	30.1	1.7	0.3
Khammuane	74,938	22,872	40,417	10,509	739	401	100.0	30.5	53.9	14.0	1.0	0.5
Urban	17,190	10,335	5,406	1,214	111	124	100.0	60.1	31.4	7.1	0.6	0.7
Rural with road	52,440	12,408	31,547	7,691	546	248	100.0	23.7	60.2	14.7	1.0	0.5
Rural without road	5,308	129	3,464	1,604	82	29	100.0	2.4	65.3	30.2	1.5	0.5
Savannakhet	157,767	39,264	94,130	22,257	1,097	1,019	100.0	24.9	59.7	14.1	0.7	0.6
Urban	35,606	19,722	13,690	1,835	113	246	100.0	55.4	38.4	5.2	0.3	0.7
Rural with road	115,925	19,478	76,465	18,338	910	734	100.0	16.8	66.0	15.8	0.8	0.6
Rural without road	6,236	64	3,975	2,084	74	39	100.0	1.0	63.7	33.4	1.2	0.6
Saravane	66,740	9,094	41,753	14,588	796	509	100.0	13.6	62.6	21.9	1.2	0.8
Urban	8,257	3,274	3,621	1,192	109	61	100.0	39.7	43.9	14.4	1.3	0.7

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number						Percent					
	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Brick/ concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Rural with road	51,726	5,472	33,742	11,508	591	413	100.0	10.6	65.2	22.2	1.1	0.8
Rural without road	6,757	348	4,390	1,888	96	35	100.0	5.2	65.0	27.9	1.4	0.5
Sekong	18,253	2,172	11,398	4,265	308	110	100.0	11.9	62.4	23.4	1.7	0.6
Urban	7,150	1,815	3,951	1,280	52	52	100.0	25.4	55.3	17.9	0.7	0.7
Rural with road	7,094	327	4,662	1,825	238	42	100.0	4.6	65.7	25.7	3.4	0.6
Rural without road	4,009	30	2,785	1,160	18	16	100.0	0.7	69.5	28.9	0.4	0.4
Champasack	121,865	28,826	82,849	9,053	404	733	100.0	23.7	68.0	7.4	0.3	0.6
Urban	30,879	13,288	15,891	1,404	117	179	100.0	43.0	51.5	4.5	0.4	0.6
Rural with road	79,429	14,301	57,431	6,989	225	483	100.0	18.0	72.3	8.8	0.3	0.6
Rural without road	11,557	1,237	9,527	660	62	71	100.0	10.7	82.4	5.7	0.5	0.6
Attapeu	26,742	9,102	12,983	3,877	644	136	100.0	34.0	48.5	14.5	2.4	0.5
Urban	9,849	5,360	3,257	990	205	37	100.0	54.4	33.1	10.1	2.1	0.4
Rural with road	15,824	3,717	9,019	2,560	435	93	100.0	23.5	57.0	16.2	2.7	0.6
Rural without road	1,069	25	707	327	4	6	100.0	2.3	66.1	30.6	0.4	0.6
Xaysomboun	13,908	4,395	5,208	4,044	202	59	100.0	31.6	37.4	29.1	1.5	0.4
Urban	4,592	2,073	1,258	1,130	97	34	100.0	45.1	27.4	24.6	2.1	0.7
Rural with road	9,217	2,321	3,891	2,875	105	25	100.0	25.2	42.2	31.2	1.1	0.3
Rural without road	99	1	59	39	-	-	100.0	1.0	59.6	39.4	-	-

Table P8.7 Private Households by Type of Floor in their Occupied Dwelling Unit by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	293,250	279,269	477,766	52,671	70,140	10,290	100.0	24.8	23.6	40.4	4.5	5.9	0.9
Urban	408,610	191,426	120,374	78,032	5,856	9,629	3,293	100.0	46.8	29.5	19.1	1.4	2.4	0.8
Rural with road	687,492	98,652	148,517	348,792	36,262	49,120	6,149	100.0	14.3	21.6	50.7	5.3	7.1	0.9
Rural without road	87,284	3,172	10,378	50,942	10,553	11,391	848	100.0	3.6	11.9	58.4	12.1	13.1	1.0
Vientiane Capital	166,333	94,698	55,363	13,242	637	1,045	1,348	100.0	56.9	33.3	8.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Urban	129,802	81,604	38,901	7,459	285	451	1,102	100.0	62.9	30.0	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.8
Rural with road	36,408	13,068	16,388	5,763	351	594	244	100.0	35.9	45.0	15.8	1.0	1.6	0.7
Rural without road	123	26	74	20	1	-	2	100.0	21.1	60.2	16.3	0.8	-	1.6
Phongsaly	34,068	2,572	6,452	11,955	1,694	10,927	468	100.0	7.5	18.9	35.1	5.0	32.1	1.4
Urban	7,019	1,455	2,664	1,870	164	791	75	100.0	20.7	38.0	26.6	2.3	11.3	1.1
Rural with road	20,075	858	2,859	7,625	969	7,489	275	100.0	4.3	14.2	38.0	4.8	37.3	1.4
Rural without road	6,974	259	929	2,460	561	2,647	118	100.0	3.7	13.3	35.3	8.0	38.0	1.7
Luangnamtha	33,242	5,503	5,773	15,119	4,520	2,004	323	100.0	16.6	17.4	45.5	13.6	6.0	1.0
Urban	9,308	3,715	2,342	2,619	311	256	65	100.0	39.9	25.2	28.1	3.3	2.8	0.7
Rural with road	20,830	1,704	3,186	10,764	3,324	1,625	227	100.0	8.2	15.3	51.7	16.0	7.8	1.1
Rural without road	3,104	84	245	1,736	885	123	31	100.0	2.7	7.9	55.9	28.5	4.0	1.0
Oudomxay	55,383	7,793	10,362	22,022	8,836	5,980	390	100.0	14.1	18.7	39.8	16.0	10.8	0.7
Urban	13,938	5,139	3,909	3,137	999	689	65	100.0	36.9	28.0	22.5	7.2	4.9	0.5
Rural with road	33,325	2,393	5,497	15,401	5,616	4,168	250	100.0	7.2	16.5	46.2	16.9	12.5	0.8
Rural without road	8,120	261	956	3,484	2,221	1,123	75	100.0	3.2	11.8	42.9	27.4	13.8	0.9

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	8,385	7,819	8,427	5,771	2,666	220	100.0	25.2	23.5	25.3	17.3	8.0	0.7
Urban	11,857	4,888	3,335	2,153	1,049	355	77	100.0	41.2	28.1	18.2	8.8	3.0	0.6
Rural with road	19,587	3,416	4,242	5,557	4,124	2,112	136	100.0	17.4	21.7	28.4	21.1	10.8	0.7
Rural without road	1,844	81	242	717	598	199	7	100.0	4.4	13.1	38.9	32.4	10.8	0.4
Luangprabang	81,212	16,093	28,894	15,890	10,863	8,934	538	100.0	19.8	35.6	19.6	13.4	11.0	0.7
Urban	26,235	10,542	10,323	2,556	1,274	1,297	243	100.0	40.2	39.3	9.7	4.9	4.9	0.9
Rural with road	44,695	5,121	15,716	10,049	6,922	6,641	246	100.0	11.5	35.2	22.5	15.5	14.9	0.6
Rural without road	10,282	430	2,855	3,285	2,667	996	49	100.0	4.2	27.8	31.9	25.9	9.7	0.5
Huaphanh	49,665	5,800	12,612	18,683	2,092	10,108	370	100.0	11.7	25.4	37.6	4.2	20.4	0.7
Urban	7,959	3,193	2,781	1,376	95	471	43	100.0	40.1	34.9	17.3	1.2	5.9	0.5
Rural with road	25,707	1,968	7,382	9,789	1,358	5,030	180	100.0	7.7	28.7	38.1	5.3	19.6	0.7
Rural without road	15,999	639	2,449	7,518	639	4,607	147	100.0	4.0	15.3	47.0	4.0	28.8	0.9
Xayabury	76,034	25,146	28,091	14,820	4,065	3,407	505	100.0	33.1	36.9	19.5	5.3	4.5	0.7
Urban	31,473	14,042	12,530	3,548	440	732	181	100.0	44.6	39.8	11.3	1.4	2.3	0.6
Rural with road	44,089	11,016	15,358	11,146	3,605	2,644	320	100.0	25.0	34.8	25.3	8.2	6.0	0.7
Rural without road	472	88	203	126	20	31	4	100.0	18.6	43.0	26.7	4.2	6.6	0.8
Xiangkhuaung	43,626	6,941	13,614	14,020	404	8,304	343	100.0	15.9	31.2	32.1	0.9	19.0	0.8
Urban	13,428	5,172	5,645	1,761	10	756	84	100.0	38.5	42.0	13.1	0.1	5.6	0.6
Rural with road	26,619	1,671	7,255	10,522	240	6,693	238	100.0	6.3	27.3	39.5	0.9	25.1	0.9

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Rural without road	3,579	98	714	1,737	154	855	21	100.0	2.7	19.9	48.5	4.3	23.9	0.6
Vientiane Province	80,750	24,127	34,337	15,706	1,277	4,779	524	100.0	29.9	42.5	19.5	1.6	5.9	0.6
Urban	26,995	11,280	10,999	2,974	152	1,389	201	100.0	41.8	40.7	11.0	0.6	5.1	0.7
Rural with road	53,483	12,832	23,281	12,537	1,121	3,390	322	100.0	24.0	43.5	23.4	2.1	6.3	0.6
Rural without road	272	15	57	195	4	-	1	100.0	5.5	21.0	71.7	1.5	-	0.4
Borikhamxay	49,572	17,671	11,283	15,461	491	4,363	303	100.0	35.6	22.8	31.2	1.0	8.8	0.6
Urban	17,073	8,864	3,915	3,305	85	803	101	100.0	51.9	22.9	19.4	0.5	4.7	0.6
Rural with road	31,019	8,784	7,281	11,223	336	3,206	189	100.0	28.3	23.5	36.2	1.1	10.3	0.6
Rural without road	1,480	23	87	933	70	354	13	100.0	1.6	5.9	63.0	4.7	23.9	0.9
Khammuane	74,938	16,473	9,711	46,510	1,210	327	707	100.0	22.0	13.0	62.1	1.6	0.4	0.9
Urban	17,190	8,347	2,821	5,726	79	49	168	100.0	48.6	16.4	33.3	0.5	0.3	1.0
Rural with road	52,440	8,040	6,773	36,208	702	234	483	100.0	15.3	12.9	69.0	1.3	0.4	0.9
Rural without road	5,308	86	117	4,576	429	44	56	100.0	1.6	2.2	86.2	8.1	0.8	1.1
Savannakhet	157,767	28,402	19,764	102,987	4,312	757	1,545	100.0	18.0	12.5	65.3	2.7	0.5	1.0
Urban	35,606	15,278	7,170	12,424	214	189	331	100.0	42.9	20.1	34.9	0.6	0.5	0.9
Rural with road	115,925	13,066	12,458	85,158	3,553	541	1,149	100.0	11.3	10.7	73.5	3.1	0.5	1.0
Rural without road	6,236	58	136	5,405	545	27	65	100.0	0.9	2.2	86.7	8.7	0.4	1.0
Saravane	66,740	6,018	6,820	48,891	3,282	901	828	100.0	9.0	10.2	73.3	4.9	1.4	1.2
Urban	8,257	2,419	1,572	3,856	276	40	94	100.0	29.3	19.0	46.7	3.3	0.5	1.1

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated	Total	Ceramic/ tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	Not stated
Rural with road	51,726	3,385	4,929	39,851	2,145	759	657	100.0	6.5	9.5	77.0	4.1	1.5	1.3
Rural without road	6,757	214	319	5,184	861	102	77	100.0	3.2	4.7	76.7	12.7	1.5	1.1
Sekong	18,253	1,561	1,462	13,497	1,217	320	196	100.0	8.6	8.0	73.9	6.7	1.8	1.1
Urban	7,150	1,377	941	4,603	139	19	71	100.0	19.3	13.2	64.4	1.9	0.3	1.0
Rural with road	7,094	167	389	5,795	416	240	87	100.0	2.4	5.5	81.7	5.9	3.4	1.2
Rural without road	4,009	17	132	3,099	662	61	38	100.0	0.4	3.3	77.3	16.5	1.5	0.9
Champasack	121,865	20,014	14,203	84,410	1,048	953	1,237	100.0	16.4	11.7	69.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Urban	30,879	10,158	5,048	15,120	116	169	268	100.0	32.9	16.3	49.0	0.4	0.5	0.9
Rural with road	79,429	9,098	8,332	59,688	808	658	845	100.0	11.5	10.5	75.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
Rural without road	11,557	758	823	9,602	124	126	124	100.0	6.6	7.1	83.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Attapeu	26,742	4,728	6,776	13,365	648	877	348	100.0	17.7	25.3	50.0	2.4	3.3	1.3
Urban	9,849	3,267	3,133	2,993	135	244	77	100.0	33.2	31.8	30.4	1.4	2.5	0.8
Rural with road	15,824	1,426	3,619	9,511	403	612	253	100.0	9.0	22.9	60.1	2.5	3.9	1.6
Rural without road	1,069	35	24	861	110	21	18	100.0	3.3	2.2	80.5	10.3	2.0	1.7
Xaysomboun	13,908	1,325	5,933	2,761	304	3,488	97	100.0	9.5	42.7	19.9	2.2	25.1	0.7
Urban	4,592	686	2,345	552	33	929	47	100.0	14.9	51.1	12.0	0.7	20.2	1.0
Rural with road	9,217	639	3,572	2,205	269	2,484	48	100.0	6.9	38.8	23.9	2.9	27.0	0.5
Rural without road	99	-	16	4	2	75	2	100.0	-	16.2	4.0	2.0	75.8	2.0

Table P8.8 Private Households by Source of Electricity by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	909,779	84,214	30,907	36,333	105,912	16,241	100.0	76.9	7.1	2.6	3.1	8.9	1.4
Urban	408,610	372,204	24,180	2,269	644	3,658	5,655	100.0	91.1	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.4
Rural with road	687,492	508,754	56,256	17,151	23,428	72,703	9,200	100.0	74.0	8.2	2.5	3.4	10.6	1.3
Rural without road	87,284	28,821	3,778	11,487	12,261	29,551	1,386	100.0	33.0	4.3	13.2	14.0	33.9	1.6
Vientiane Capital	166,333	154,021	9,140	418	140	357	2,257	100.0	92.6	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.4
Urban	129,802	121,398	5,879	277	122	222	1,904	100.0	93.5	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5
Rural with road	36,408	32,500	3,261	141	18	135	353	100.0	89.3	9.0	0.4	*	0.4	1.0
Rural without road	123	123	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	14,847	3,309	2,473	4,564	8,213	662	100.0	43.6	9.7	7.3	13.4	24.1	1.9
Urban	7,019	6,050	522	111	25	194	117	100.0	86.2	7.4	1.6	0.4	2.8	1.7
Rural with road	20,075	8,234	2,491	1,292	2,842	4,858	358	100.0	41.0	12.4	6.4	14.2	24.2	1.8
Rural without road	6,974	563	296	1,070	1,697	3,161	187	100.0	8.1	4.2	15.3	24.3	45.3	2.7
Luangnamtha	33,242	24,224	2,065	2,466	1,154	2,937	396	100.0	72.9	6.2	7.4	3.5	8.8	1.2
Urban	9,308	8,657	318	73	7	155	98	100.0	93.0	3.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	1.1
Rural with road	20,830	15,305	1,622	1,133	466	2,029	275	100.0	73.5	7.8	5.4	2.2	9.7	1.3
Rural without road	3,104	262	125	1,260	681	753	23	100.0	8.4	4.0	40.6	21.9	24.3	0.7
Oudomxay	55,383	33,884	5,773	954	2,842	11,341	589	100.0	61.2	10.4	1.7	5.1	20.5	1.1
Urban	13,938	12,104	1,257	93	66	274	144	100.0	86.8	9.0	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.0
Rural with road	33,325	19,574	3,918	495	2,055	6,920	363	100.0	58.7	11.8	1.5	6.2	20.8	1.1
Rural without road	8,120	2,206	598	366	721	4,147	82	100.0	27.2	7.4	4.5	8.9	51.1	1.0

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	26,693	2,990	516	1,081	1,618	390	100.0	80.2	9.0	1.6	3.2	4.9	1.2
Urban	11,857	10,106	1,376	155	11	62	147	100.0	85.2	11.6	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.2
Rural with road	19,587	15,901	1,570	289	502	1,098	227	100.0	81.2	8.0	1.5	2.6	5.6	1.2
Rural without road	1,844	686	44	72	568	458	16	100.0	37.2	2.4	3.9	30.8	24.8	0.9
Luangprabang	81,212	49,966	7,347	3,004	2,010	17,970	915	100.0	61.5	9.0	3.7	2.5	22.1	1.1
Urban	26,235	23,025	2,217	258	102	271	362	100.0	87.8	8.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.4
Rural with road	44,695	24,928	4,862	1,546	1,163	11,753	443	100.0	55.8	10.9	3.5	2.6	26.3	1.0
Rural without road	10,282	2,013	268	1,200	745	5,946	110	100.0	19.6	2.6	11.7	7.2	57.8	1.1
Huaphanh	49,665	26,780	3,400	9,819	945	8,102	619	100.0	53.9	6.8	19.8	1.9	16.3	1.2
Urban	7,959	6,737	486	359	21	250	106	100.0	84.6	6.1	4.5	0.3	3.1	1.3
Rural with road	25,707	15,464	2,351	3,857	451	3,338	246	100.0	60.2	9.1	15.0	1.8	13.0	1.0
Rural without road	15,999	4,579	563	5,603	473	4,514	267	100.0	28.6	3.5	35.0	3.0	28.2	1.7
Xayabury	76,034	62,383	5,998	716	680	5,409	848	100.0	82.0	7.9	0.9	0.9	7.1	1.1
Urban	31,473	28,948	1,645	115	18	323	424	100.0	92.0	5.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.3
Rural with road	44,089	33,286	4,350	594	429	5,015	415	100.0	75.5	9.9	1.3	1.0	11.4	0.9
Rural without road	472	149	3	7	233	71	9	100.0	31.6	0.6	1.5	49.4	15.0	1.9
Xiengkhuang	43,626	32,971	4,394	834	516	4,462	449	100.0	75.6	10.1	1.9	1.2	10.2	1.0
Urban	13,428	12,037	1,087	69	2	92	141	100.0	89.6	8.1	0.5	*	0.7	1.1
Rural with road	26,619	18,643	3,010	632	373	3,689	272	100.0	70.0	11.3	2.4	1.4	13.9	1.0
Rural without road	3,579	2,291	297	133	141	681	36	100.0	64.0	8.3	3.7	3.9	19.0	1.0
Vientiane Province	80,750	74,051	4,632	512	106	618	831	100.0	91.7	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.0

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated
Urban	26,995	25,304	1,176	98	11	95	311	100.0	93.7	4.4	0.4	*	0.4	1.2
Rural with road	53,483	48,515	3,450	413	65	521	519	100.0	90.7	6.5	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.0
Rural without road	272	232	6	1	30	2	1	100.0	85.3	2.2	0.4	11.0	0.7	0.4
Borikhamxay	49,572	44,137	1,962	269	189	2,386	629	100.0	89.0	4.0	0.5	0.4	4.8	1.3
Urban	17,073	16,004	664	83	3	79	240	100.0	93.7	3.9	0.5	*	0.5	1.4
Rural with road	31,019	27,925	1,290	128	185	1,155	336	100.0	90.0	4.2	0.4	0.6	3.7	1.1
Rural without road	1,480	208	8	58	1	1,152	53	100.0	14.1	0.5	3.9	0.1	77.8	3.6
Khammuane	74,938	58,253	8,462	625	2,307	4,242	1,049	100.0	77.7	11.3	0.8	3.1	5.7	1.4
Urban	17,190	15,311	1,476	27	7	106	263	100.0	89.1	8.6	0.2	*	0.6	1.5
Rural with road	52,440	41,231	6,599	475	1,031	2,416	688	100.0	78.6	12.6	0.9	2.0	4.6	1.3
Rural without road	5,308	1,711	387	123	1,269	1,720	98	100.0	32.2	7.3	2.3	23.9	32.4	1.8
Savannakhet	157,767	116,101	8,222	3,568	11,561	15,819	2,496	100.0	73.6	5.2	2.3	7.3	10.0	1.6
Urban	35,606	32,421	2,105	251	44	243	542	100.0	91.1	5.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.5
Rural with road	115,925	82,510	6,025	3,253	8,929	13,368	1,840	100.0	71.2	5.2	2.8	7.7	11.5	1.6
Rural without road	6,236	1,170	92	64	2,588	2,208	114	100.0	18.8	1.5	1.0	41.5	35.4	1.8
Saravane	66,740	46,317	4,091	1,620	5,218	8,090	1,404	100.0	69.4	6.1	2.4	7.8	12.1	2.1
Urban	8,257	7,080	751	51	74	166	135	100.0	85.7	9.1	0.6	0.9	2.0	1.6
Rural with road	51,726	36,455	3,114	1,440	3,326	6,275	1,116	100.0	70.5	6.0	2.8	6.4	12.1	2.2
Rural without road	6,757	2,782	226	129	1,818	1,649	153	100.0	41.2	3.3	1.9	26.9	24.4	2.3
Sekong	18,253	11,246	1,782	1,359	696	2,912	258	100.0	61.6	9.8	7.4	3.8	16.0	1.4
Urban	7,150	6,017	780	96	11	137	109	100.0	84.2	10.9	1.3	0.2	1.9	1.5
Rural with road	7,094	5,051	690	242	176	849	86	100.0	71.2	9.7	3.4	2.5	12.0	1.2

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number							Percent						
	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated	Total	Publicly distributed - own meter	Publicly distributed - shared meter	Own generator	Using batteries	No electricity	Not stated
Rural without road	4,009	178	312	1,021	509	1,926	63	100.0	4.4	7.8	25.5	12.7	48.0	1.6
Champasack	121,865	105,989	6,575	1,081	718	5,576	1,926	100.0	87.0	5.4	0.9	0.6	4.6	1.6
Urban	30,879	28,831	1,053	76	111	374	434	100.0	93.4	3.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.4
Rural with road	79,429	67,591	4,976	630	370	4,524	1,338	100.0	85.1	6.3	0.8	0.5	5.7	1.7
Rural without road	11,557	9,567	546	375	237	678	154	100.0	82.8	4.7	3.2	2.1	5.9	1.3
Attapeu	26,742	18,522	2,287	417	1,166	3,952	398	100.0	69.3	8.6	1.6	4.4	14.8	1.5
Urban	9,849	8,422	781	76	4	437	129	100.0	85.5	7.9	0.8	*	4.4	1.3
Rural with road	15,824	10,020	1,499	336	658	3,061	250	100.0	63.3	9.5	2.1	4.2	19.3	1.6
Rural without road	1,069	80	7	5	504	454	19	100.0	7.5	0.7	0.5	47.1	42.5	1.8
Xaysomboun	13,908	9,394	1,785	256	440	1,908	125	100.0	67.5	12.8	1.8	3.2	13.7	0.9
Urban	4,592	3,752	607	1	5	178	49	100.0	81.7	13.2	*	0.1	3.9	1.1
Rural with road	9,217	5,621	1,178	255	389	1,699	75	100.0	61.0	12.8	2.8	4.2	18.4	0.8
Rural without road	99	21	-	-	46	31	1	100.0	21.2	-	-	46.5	31.3	1.0

Table P8.9 Private Households by Floor Area of their Occupied Dwelling Unit, by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Floor Area (in square meters)				
		<26	26-75	76-150	151+	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	121,426	670,252	293,446	80,917	17,345
Urban	408,610	29,703	190,092	129,031	51,908	7,876
Rural with road	687,492	77,138	423,825	150,570	27,446	8,513
Rural without road	87,284	14,585	56,335	13,845	1,563	956
Vientiane Capital	166,333	11,444	74,178	53,702	23,558	3,451
Urban	129,802	9,443	54,546	42,048	20,734	3,031
Rural with road	36,408	1,999	19,536	11,631	2,822	420
Rural without road	123	2	96	23	2	-
Phongsaly	34,068	6,664	19,802	5,987	1,072	543
Urban	7,019	869	3,520	1,832	650	148
Rural with road	20,075	4,065	12,135	3,315	293	267
Rural without road	6,974	1,730	4,147	840	129	128
Luangnamtha	33,242	5,488	19,401	6,527	1,394	432
Urban	9,308	906	4,907	2,569	780	146
Rural with road	20,830	3,826	12,498	3,652	589	265
Rural without road	3,104	756	1,996	306	25	21
Oudomxay	55,383	13,252	34,636	5,614	1,270	611
Urban	13,938	2,036	8,021	2,756	947	178
Rural with road	33,325	8,808	21,600	2,264	283	370
Rural without road	8,120	2,408	5,015	594	40	63
Bokeo	33,288	5,656	17,782	7,557	1,882	411
Urban	11,857	2,039	4,880	3,546	1,177	215
Rural with road	19,587	3,240	11,764	3,774	626	183
Rural without road	1,844	377	1,138	237	79	13
Luangprabang	81,212	13,118	46,568	16,247	4,401	878
Urban	26,235	2,323	12,575	7,836	3,051	450
Rural with road	44,695	8,408	27,773	6,995	1,164	355
Rural without road	10,282	2,387	6,220	1,416	186	73
Huaphanh	49,665	5,091	35,981	7,095	1,060	438
Urban	7,959	540	4,812	1,900	621	86
Rural with road	25,707	3,082	18,982	3,098	317	228
Rural without road	15,999	1,469	12,187	2,097	122	124
Xayabury	76,034	6,379	37,157	24,274	7,275	949

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Floor Area (in square meters)				
		<26	26-75	76-150	151+	Not stated
Urban	31,473	1,127	13,917	12,257	3,688	484
Rural with road	44,089	5,213	22,974	11,903	3,541	458
Rural without road	472	39	266	114	46	7
Xiengkhuang	43,626	3,281	27,239	10,834	1,807	465
Urban	13,428	762	7,140	4,040	1,327	159
Rural with road	26,619	2,182	17,754	5,962	446	275
Rural without road	3,579	337	2,345	832	34	31
Vientiane Province	80,750	5,086	42,091	25,619	7,098	856
Urban	26,995	1,064	12,247	10,118	3,232	334
Rural with road	53,483	4,014	29,667	15,426	3,855	521
Rural without road	272	8	177	75	11	1
Borikhamxay	49,572	3,212	27,297	13,736	4,681	646
Urban	17,073	862	7,861	5,559	2,461	330
Rural with road	31,019	2,137	18,367	8,008	2,205	302
Rural without road	1,480	213	1,069	169	15	14
Khammuane	74,938	4,750	45,044	18,846	5,205	1,093
Urban	17,190	727	8,035	5,519	2,527	382
Rural with road	52,440	3,329	33,191	12,676	2,592	652
Rural without road	5,308	694	3,818	651	86	59
Savannakhet	157,767	11,333	100,366	36,461	7,285	2,322
Urban	35,606	1,716	17,459	11,500	4,247	684
Rural with road	115,925	8,493	78,454	24,399	3,015	1,564
Rural without road	6,236	1,124	4,453	562	23	74
Saravane	66,740	7,942	40,268	14,453	2,851	1,226
Urban	8,257	715	4,037	2,329	999	177
Rural with road	51,726	6,014	31,947	11,126	1,696	943
Rural without road	6,757	1,213	4,284	998	156	106
Sekong	18,253	3,738	11,849	2,060	376	230
Urban	7,150	1,214	4,299	1,214	306	117
Rural with road	7,094	1,663	4,760	550	43	78
Rural without road	4,009	861	2,790	296	27	35
Champasack	121,865	8,514	64,990	37,916	8,212	2,233
Urban	30,879	1,624	13,465	10,951	4,158	681
Rural with road	79,429	6,226	45,926	22,433	3,481	1,363

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Floor Area (in square meters)				
		<26	26-75	76-150	151+	Not stated
Rural without road	11,557	664	5,599	4,532	573	189
Attapeu	26,742	5,077	16,366	3,851	1,070	378
Urban	9,849	1,328	5,645	1,975	747	154
Rural with road	15,824	3,459	10,062	1,783	314	206
Rural without road	1,069	290	659	93	9	18
Xaysomboun	13,908	1,401	9,237	2,667	420	183
Urban	4,592	408	2,726	1,082	256	120
Rural with road	9,217	980	6,435	1,575	164	63
Rural without road	99	13	76	10	-	-

Table P8.10 Private Households by Number of Rooms in their Occupied Dwelling Unit, by Province and Urban-Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6+ Rooms	Not Stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	113,390	321,899	353,241	201,912	101,393	76,090	15,461
Urban	408,610	23,898	83,009	112,760	85,119	53,024	45,088	5,712
Rural with road	687,492	75,454	210,901	215,640	104,848	43,649	28,313	8,687
Rural without road	87,284	14,038	27,989	24,841	11,945	4,720	2,689	1,062
Vientiane Capital	166,333	6,950	30,902	42,364	37,455	24,344	21,925	2,393
Urban	129,802	6,197	22,519	31,393	29,174	20,177	18,438	1,904
Rural with road	36,408	753	8,359	10,919	8,257	4,156	3,475	489
Rural without road	123	-	24	52	24	11	12	-
Phongsaly	34,068	3,524	9,643	10,687	5,976	2,581	1,146	511
Urban	7,019	281	1,192	2,261	1,675	948	549	113
Rural with road	20,075	1,995	6,024	6,457	3,447	1,391	508	253
Rural without road	6,974	1,248	2,427	1,969	854	242	89	145
Luangnamtha	33,242	5,824	9,851	8,790	4,699	2,160	1,472	446
Urban	9,308	811	1,971	2,493	1,831	1,160	920	122
Rural with road	20,830	4,299	6,817	5,458	2,570	914	514	258
Rural without road	3,104	714	1,063	839	298	86	38	66
Oudomxay	55,383	10,561	18,447	14,904	6,732	2,425	1,758	556
Urban	13,938	1,316	3,342	3,747	2,654	1,401	1,329	149
Rural with road	33,325	7,123	12,073	9,178	3,407	856	374	314
Rural without road	8,120	2,122	3,032	1,979	671	168	55	93
Bokeo	33,288	4,729	7,428	8,844	6,070	3,499	2,311	407
Urban	11,857	1,425	1,956	2,709	2,430	1,881	1,297	159
Rural with road	19,587	2,830	4,941	5,666	3,418	1,523	972	237
Rural without road	1,844	474	531	469	222	95	42	11
Luangprabang	81,212	12,162	22,348	23,361	12,768	5,847	3,863	863
Urban	26,235	1,864	5,149	7,454	5,386	3,314	2,674	394
Rural with road	44,695	8,155	13,551	13,127	6,200	2,237	1,047	378
Rural without road	10,282	2,143	3,648	2,780	1,182	296	142	91
Huaphanh	49,665	6,322	13,692	14,889	8,484	3,868	1,979	431
Urban	7,959	456	1,170	2,462	1,888	1,063	839	81
Rural with road	25,707	3,665	7,366	7,733	4,166	1,887	676	214
Rural without road	15,999	2,201	5,156	4,694	2,430	918	464	136

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6+ Rooms	Not Stated
Xayabury	76,034	3,352	17,832	22,045	16,277	9,191	6,581	756
Urban	31,473	878	5,302	8,784	7,675	4,750	3,743	341
Rural with road	44,089	2,432	12,462	13,090	8,503	4,374	2,819	409
Rural without road	472	42	68	171	99	67	19	6
Xiengkhuang	43,626	2,172	6,541	12,112	11,422	7,119	3,823	437
Urban	13,428	393	1,389	3,531	3,572	2,564	1,829	150
Rural with road	26,619	1,540	4,526	7,595	6,903	4,085	1,711	259
Rural without road	3,579	239	626	986	947	470	283	28
Vientiane Province	80,750	2,115	17,540	25,021	18,236	9,378	7,700	760
Urban	26,995	693	4,752	7,796	6,425	3,710	3,338	281
Rural with road	53,483	1,415	12,723	17,114	11,765	5,648	4,343	475
Rural without road	272	7	65	111	46	20	19	4
Borikhamxay	49,572	2,545	12,849	15,482	10,145	4,745	3,304	502
Urban	17,073	730	3,588	5,047	3,604	2,217	1,707	180
Rural with road	31,019	1,682	8,780	9,928	6,310	2,445	1,569	305
Rural without road	1,480	133	481	507	231	83	28	17
Khammuane	74,938	2,283	21,975	27,890	12,009	5,660	4,159	962
Urban	17,190	524	3,798	5,412	3,248	2,170	1,806	232
Rural with road	52,440	1,530	16,305	20,559	8,019	3,197	2,167	663
Rural without road	5,308	229	1,872	1,919	742	293	186	67
Savannakhet	157,767	24,472	53,802	52,012	15,097	5,188	4,360	2,836
Urban	35,606	3,394	10,599	11,899	4,799	2,281	1,949	685
Rural with road	115,925	19,613	41,046	38,273	9,815	2,787	2,364	2,027
Rural without road	6,236	1,465	2,157	1,840	483	120	47	124
Saravane	66,740	8,551	25,206	19,564	7,395	2,770	2,122	1,132
Urban	8,257	619	2,509	2,648	1,270	622	474	115
Rural with road	51,726	7,090	19,777	15,089	5,473	1,928	1,430	939
Rural without road	6,757	842	2,920	1,827	652	220	218	78
Sekong	18,253	5,658	6,041	3,492	1,695	686	434	247
Urban	7,150	1,332	2,352	1,727	894	429	311	105
Rural with road	7,094	2,534	2,713	1,195	395	105	44	108
Rural without road	4,009	1,792	976	570	406	152	79	34
Champasack	121,865	6,397	31,993	41,646	22,174	10,098	7,863	1,694

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6+ Rooms	Not Stated
Urban	30,879	1,176	6,837	9,806	6,208	3,306	3,068	478
Rural with road	79,429	4,942	22,742	28,065	13,420	5,331	3,859	1,070
Rural without road	11,557	279	2,414	3,775	2,546	1,461	936	146
Attapeu	26,742	3,892	12,108	5,895	2,758	922	841	326
Urban	9,849	1,267	3,468	2,217	1,476	661	629	131
Rural with road	15,824	2,545	8,142	3,359	1,176	243	180	179
Rural without road	1,069	80	498	319	106	18	32	16
Xaysomboun	13,908	1,881	3,701	4,243	2,520	912	449	202
Urban	4,592	542	1,116	1,374	910	370	188	92
Rural with road	9,217	1,311	2,554	2,835	1,604	542	261	110
Rural without road	99	28	31	34	6	-	-	-

Table P8.11 Private Households by Source of Drinking Water by Distance to Source and Urban-Rural

Urban-Rural and Sources of Water	Number of Households	Distance to water source					
		In premises	Less than 200 meters	200 to 499 meters	500 to 999 meters	1000 meters or more	Not stated
All Areas	1,183,386	840,310	181,102	59,322	26,846	48,719	27,087
Piped water	77,718	71,955	1,825	625	528	1,640	1,145
Well/borehole protected	216,725	158,858	38,971	9,134	3,267	4,577	1,918
Well/borehole unprotected	95,325	45,195	20,961	14,940	6,324	7,105	800
River/stream/dam	69,502	-	31,272	14,352	5,027	2,826	16,025
Mountain source	284,838	168,706	82,152	15,202	6,524	10,418	1,836
Rain water	4,985	4,750	83	24	17	24	87
Bottled or canned water	427,628	387,460	4,623	4,370	4,883	21,249	5,043
Tank	3,172	2,232	200	112	96	472	60
Other or Not stated	3,493	1,154	1,015	563	180	408	173
Urban	408,610	359,551	15,749	6,155	4,890	14,471	7,794
Piped water	64,578	60,721	958	376	379	1,225	919
Well/borehole protected	40,488	33,601	4,471	897	428	700	391
Well/borehole unprotected	11,901	8,490	1,758	707	429	409	108
River/stream/dam	6,863	-	2,318	987	341	232	2,985
Mountain source	20,329	14,514	3,759	952	352	588	164
Rain water	654	626	7	2	1	11	7
Bottled or canned water	261,644	239,960	2,305	2,167	2,936	11,122	3,154
Tank	1,576	1,345	62	20	9	131	9
Other or Not stated	577	294	111	47	15	53	57
Rural with road	687,492	443,687	133,114	44,604	18,633	31,737	15,717
Piped water	12,867	11,035	807	245	146	409	225
Well/borehole protected	166,563	119,505	31,869	7,593	2,620	3,552	1,424
Well/borehole unprotected	76,204	34,863	17,023	12,318	5,231	6,119	650
River/stream/dam	46,074	-	20,140	10,065	3,804	2,140	9,925
Mountain source	212,584	125,863	60,001	11,696	4,787	8,839	1,398
Rain water	3,991	3,792	72	21	16	13	77
Bottled or canned water	165,158	146,953	2,293	2,192	1,828	10,023	1,869
Tank	1,550	856	131	90	83	340	50
Other or Not stated	2,501	820	778	384	118	302	99
Rural without road	87,284	37,072	32,239	8,563	3,323	2,511	3,576
Piped water	273	199	60	4	3	6	1
Well/borehole protected	9,674	5,752	2,631	644	219	325	103

Continued

Urban-Rural and Sources of Water	Number of Households	Distance to water source					
		In premises	Less than 200 meters	200 to 499 meters	500 to 999 meters	1000 meters or more	Not stated
Well/borehole unprotected	7,220	1,842	2,180	1,915	664	577	42
River/stream/dam	16,565	-	8,814	3,300	882	454	3,115
Mountain source	51,925	28,329	18,392	2,554	1,385	991	274
Rain water	340	332	4	1	-	-	3
Bottled or canned water	826	547	25	11	119	104	20
Tank	46	31	7	2	4	1	1
Other or Not stated	415	40	126	132	47	53	17

Table P8.12 Private Households by Source of Drinking Water, by Province and Urban Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Source of Drinking Water								
		Piped water	Well/ borehole protected	Well/ borehole unprotected	River/ stream/ dam	Mountain source	Rain water	Bottled or canned water	Tank	Other or Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	77,718	216,725	95,325	69,502	284,838	4,985	427,628	3,172	3,493
Urban	408,610	64,578	40,488	11,901	6,863	20,329	654	261,644	1,576	577
Rural with road	687,492	12,867	166,563	76,204	46,074	212,584	3,991	165,158	1,550	2,501
Rural without road	87,284	273	9,674	7,220	16,565	51,925	340	826	46	415
Vientiane Capital	166,333	22,538	13,415	2,211	938	241	172	125,744	967	107
Urban	129,802	22,161	6,916	848	527	83	127	98,138	950	52
Rural with road	36,408	377	6,466	1,273	411	158	45	27,606	17	55
Rural without road	123	-	33	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	3,991	770	638	5,081	22,866	1	145	104	472
Urban	7,019	3,951	73	159	816	1,829	-	142	4	45
Rural with road	20,075	35	552	467	2,986	15,595	1	3	100	336
Rural without road	6,974	5	145	12	1,279	5,442	-	-	-	91
Luangnamtha	33,242	4,019	1,636	454	1,223	18,481	9	7,342	3	75
Urban	9,308	3,541	119	65	184	386	2	5,006	2	3
Rural with road	20,830	426	1,512	386	912	15,192	4	2,336	1	61
Rural without road	3,104	52	5	3	127	2,903	3	-	-	11
Oudomxay	55,383	4,068	861	1,737	5,078	33,201	10	10,382	11	35
Urban	13,938	3,642	205	205	514	1,971	6	7,379	6	10
Rural with road	33,325	420	561	1,112	3,312	24,891	3	3,003	1	22
Rural without road	8,120	6	95	420	1,252	6,339	1	-	4	3

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Source of Drinking Water								
		Piped water	Well/ borehole protected	Well/ borehole unprotected	River/ stream/ dam	Mountain source	Rain water	Bottled or canned water	Tank	Other or Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	2,906	2,566	1,461	1,003	15,052	6	10,217	9	68
Urban	11,857	2,537	1,196	641	241	1,037	2	6,170	9	24
Rural with road	19,587	368	1,367	818	573	12,367	4	4,046	-	44
Rural without road	1,844	1	3	2	189	1,648	-	1	-	-
Luangprabang	81,212	3,528	1,251	735	5,126	44,791	21	25,418	220	122
Urban	26,235	2,787	561	240	761	3,621	12	18,129	93	31
Rural with road	44,695	728	586	486	3,337	32,174	8	7,159	127	90
Rural without road	10,282	13	104	9	1,028	8,996	1	130	-	1
Huaphanh	49,665	2,619	1,013	475	2,312	39,770	4	3,447	6	19
Urban	7,959	2,501	305	71	309	1,715	2	3,049	5	2
Rural with road	25,707	105	514	265	955	23,458	1	397	-	12
Rural without road	15,999	13	194	139	1,048	14,597	1	1	1	5
Xayabury	76,034	5,583	13,479	4,284	3,488	18,410	1,706	28,703	143	238
Urban	31,473	4,328	4,404	1,087	653	849	187	19,801	22	142
Rural with road	44,089	1,255	9,067	3,182	2,780	17,248	1,519	8,827	121	90
Rural without road	472	-	8	15	55	313	-	75	-	6
Xiangkhuang	43,626	1,364	4,966	2,173	1,430	21,389	12	12,166	4	122
Urban	13,428	1,250	2,617	619	34	1,445	4	7,458	1	-
Rural with road	26,619	110	2,232	1,301	1,118	17,048	8	4,681	3	118
Rural without road	3,579	4	117	253	278	2,896	-	27	-	4

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Source of Drinking Water								
		Piped water	Well/ borehole protected	Well/ borehole unprotected	River/ stream/ dam	Mountain source	Rain water	Bottled or canned water	Tank	Other or Not stated
Vientiane Province	80,750	2,728	12,236	4,945	1,864	10,667	291	47,823	124	72
Urban	26,995	1,654	2,582	801	400	953	17	20,530	10	48
Rural with road	53,483	1,074	9,594	4,137	1,455	9,555	274	27,256	114	24
Rural without road	272	-	60	7	9	159	-	37	-	-
Borikhamxay	49,572	2,356	9,981	3,904	824	11,571	18	20,754	52	112
Urban	17,073	1,800	2,619	814	92	1,300	7	10,415	2	24
Rural with road	31,019	553	7,361	3,085	687	8,878	10	10,327	50	68
Rural without road	1,480	3	1	5	45	1,393	1	12	-	20
Khammuane	74,938	2,140	28,312	14,373	5,233	4,755	70	19,407	359	289
Urban	17,190	1,460	3,266	1,369	238	139	15	10,638	49	16
Rural with road	52,440	674	23,751	11,743	3,674	3,245	53	8,718	310	272
Rural without road	5,308	6	1,295	1,261	1,321	1,371	2	51	-	1
Savannakhet	157,767	4,961	38,595	30,656	7,093	11,680	1,359	62,486	486	451
Urban	35,606	3,098	3,799	863	237	350	116	26,913	170	60
Rural with road	115,925	1,861	33,313	27,723	5,734	9,851	1,241	35,550	316	336
Rural without road	6,236	2	1,483	2,070	1,122	1,479	2	23	-	55
Saravane	66,740	3,720	27,654	10,310	7,575	8,877	1,080	7,111	112	301
Urban	8,257	1,660	1,326	571	205	473	101	3,891	13	17
Rural with road	51,726	2,031	24,302	8,246	5,870	7,073	665	3,195	88	256
Rural without road	6,757	29	2,026	1,493	1,500	1,331	314	25	11	28
Sekong	18,253	3,576	3,479	1,312	1,766	5,581	1	2,464	12	62

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Source of Drinking Water								
		Piped water	Well/ borehole protected	Well/ borehole unprotected	River/ stream/ dam	Mountain source	Rain water	Bottled or canned water	Tank	Other or Not stated
Urban	7,150	2,497	947	345	137	1,015	1	2,198	4	6
Rural with road	7,094	989	2,425	699	777	1,908	-	239	7	50
Rural without road	4,009	90	107	268	852	2,658	-	27	1	6
Champasack	121,865	5,702	46,216	11,468	15,927	4,490	150	36,612	521	779
Urban	30,879	4,215	6,813	1,741	808	134	37	16,821	233	77
Rural with road	79,429	1,452	35,694	8,727	9,182	4,079	98	19,374	259	564
Rural without road	11,557	35	3,709	1,000	5,937	277	15	417	29	138
Attapeu	26,742	1,268	9,196	3,476	3,090	3,291	73	6,223	37	88
Urban	9,849	908	2,289	990	613	487	16	4,530	2	14
Rural with road	15,824	346	6,618	2,313	1,999	2,731	57	1,693	35	32
Rural without road	1,069	14	289	173	478	73	-	-	-	42
Xaysomboun	13,908	651	1,099	713	451	9,725	2	1,184	2	81
Urban	4,592	588	451	472	94	2,542	2	436	1	6
Rural with road	9,217	63	648	241	312	7,133	-	748	1	71
Rural without road	99	-	-	-	45	50	-	-	-	4

Table P8.13 Private Households by Type of Toilet Facility, by Province and Urban Rural

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush/ pour flush	Pit latrine ventilated	Pit latrine other	Composting toilet	Bucket	Hang toilet/ hang latrine	Other	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	842,830	20,724	17,880	2,125	1,938	642	287,132	10,115
Urban	408,610	373,790	8,624	3,002	674	846	88	17,921	3,665
Rural with road	687,492	434,086	11,157	11,973	1,321	1,039	497	221,754	5,665
Rural without road	87,284	34,954	943	2,905	130	53	57	47,457	785
Vientiane Capital	166,333	159,834	2,570	467	175	474	13	1,300	1,500
Urban	129,802	125,397	1,871	272	115	437	10	413	1,287
Rural with road	36,408	34,314	699	195	60	37	3	887	213
Rural without road	123	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	14,462	476	1,177	11	7	61	17,492	382
Urban	7,019	6,156	161	316	2	1	12	301	70
Rural with road	20,075	6,783	301	740	7	5	33	11,978	228
Rural without road	6,974	1,523	14	121	2	1	16	5,213	84
Luangnamtha	33,242	23,553	257	447	24	1	5	8,667	288
Urban	9,308	8,871	119	73	4	-	-	171	70
Rural with road	20,830	13,540	107	338	20	-	4	6,632	189
Rural without road	3,104	1,142	31	36	-	1	1	1,864	29
Oudomxay	55,383	32,803	1,010	2,547	90	86	17	18,505	325
Urban	13,938	12,382	251	207	17	7	6	995	73
Rural with road	33,325	17,338	637	2,050	36	78	7	12,978	201
Rural without road	8,120	3,083	122	290	37	1	4	4,532	51

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush/ pour flush	Pit latrine ventilated	Pit latrine other	Composting toilet	Bucket	Hang toilet/ hang latrine	Other	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	27,369	132	216	42	4	33	5,256	236
Urban	11,857	11,067	55	43	34	-	25	515	118
Rural with road	19,587	15,250	74	167	7	3	4	3,971	111
Rural without road	1,844	1,052	3	6	1	1	4	770	7
Luangprabang	81,212	55,925	1,882	2,137	270	127	38	20,315	518
Urban	26,235	22,956	960	666	99	19	3	1,279	253
Rural with road	44,695	28,633	736	1,241	135	87	23	13,619	221
Rural without road	10,282	4,336	186	230	36	21	12	5,417	44
Huaphanh	49,665	36,250	714	3,332	76	3	22	9,030	238
Urban	7,959	7,660	66	103	1	-	-	78	51
Rural with road	25,707	18,407	468	2,130	39	3	20	4,544	96
Rural without road	15,999	10,183	180	1,099	36	-	2	4,408	91
Xayabury	76,034	67,237	1,561	1,377	489	79	16	4,715	560
Urban	31,473	29,479	813	356	151	18	5	406	245
Rural with road	44,089	37,380	748	1,008	338	61	9	4,234	311
Rural without road	472	378	-	13	-	-	2	75	4
Xiangkhuang	43,626	35,675	612	1,144	14	6	70	5,864	241
Urban	13,428	12,881	126	144	-	1	7	176	93
Rural with road	26,619	20,499	461	820	13	5	62	4,625	134
Rural without road	3,579	2,295	25	180	1	-	1	1,063	14

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush/ pour flush	Pit latrine ventilated	Pit latrine other	Composting toilet	Bucket	Hang toilet/ hang latrine	Other	Not stated
Vientiane Province	80,750	71,393	3,280	649	116	13	10	4,754	535
Urban	26,995	25,169	1,031	165	5	4	3	409	209
Rural with road	53,483	46,010	2,203	483	111	9	5	4,337	325
Rural without road	272	214	46	1	-	-	2	8	1
Borikhamxay	49,572	44,927	863	235	36	44	16	3,150	301
Urban	17,073	16,151	271	45	11	19	2	445	129
Rural with road	31,019	27,591	590	188	25	25	12	2,422	166
Rural without road	1,480	1,185	2	2	-	-	2	283	6
Khammuane	74,938	47,147	1,502	656	176	155	74	24,398	830
Urban	17,190	14,507	718	201	30	46	3	1,487	198
Rural with road	52,440	31,797	757	427	144	109	70	18,626	510
Rural without road	5,308	843	27	28	2	-	1	4,285	122
Savannakhet	157,767	91,756	1,386	652	131	436	48	61,614	1,744
Urban	35,606	32,070	475	30	22	127	6	2,525	351
Rural with road	115,925	59,354	889	526	107	308	39	53,406	1,296
Rural without road	6,236	332	22	96	2	1	3	5,683	97
Saravane	66,740	23,923	517	336	138	90	26	40,960	750
Urban	8,257	6,322	104	31	59	16	-	1,641	84
Rural with road	51,726	16,402	385	263	77	68	22	33,899	610
Rural without road	6,757	1,199	28	42	2	6	4	5,420	56
Sekong	18,253	10,242	302	1,145	11	13	3	6,391	146

Continued

Province and Urban- Rural	Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush/ pour flush	Pit latrine ventilated	Pit latrine other	Composting toilet	Bucket	Hang toilet/ hang latrine	Other	Not stated
Urban	7,150	5,665	75	159	3	10	-	1,170	68
Rural with road	7,094	3,660	143	275	1	3	2	2,954	56
Rural without road	4,009	917	84	711	7	-	1	2,267	22
Champasack	121,865	76,282	2,520	572	183	314	121	40,648	1,225
Urban	30,879	25,827	1,084	56	83	120	5	3,449	255
Rural with road	79,429	44,461	1,373	497	96	173	114	31,888	827
Rural without road	11,557	5,994	63	19	4	21	2	5,311	143
Attapeu	26,742	12,768	833	561	100	85	68	12,128	199
Urban	9,849	7,224	338	101	33	21	1	2,068	63
Rural with road	15,824	5,436	385	429	67	64	67	9,250	126
Rural without road	1,069	108	110	31	-	-	-	810	10
Xaysomboun	13,908	11,284	307	230	43	1	1	1,945	97
Urban	4,592	4,006	106	34	5	-	-	393	48
Rural with road	9,217	7,231	201	196	38	1	1	1,504	45
Rural without road	99	47	-	-	-	-	-	48	4

Table P8.14 Private Households by Type of Fuel for Cooking, by Province and Urban Rural

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Type of Fuel for Cooking								
		Electricity	Paraffin/ fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,183,386	49,508	1,769	791,989	7,297	283,031	487	23,182	1,741	24,382
Urban	408,610	42,072	502	185,567	3,873	147,618	327	20,269	582	7,800
Rural with road	687,492	7,205	1,143	529,658	3,242	127,977	152	2,872	913	14,330
Rural without road	87,284	231	124	76,764	182	7,436	8	41	246	2,252
Vientiane Capital	166,333	28,784	210	42,318	2,551	75,506	217	13,321	329	3,097
Urban	129,802	27,884	131	21,652	2,188	62,456	184	12,437	262	2,608
Rural with road	36,408	900	79	20,584	363	13,009	33	884	67	489
Rural without road	123	-	-	82	-	41	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	34,068	718	91	32,069	26	91	-	168	36	869
Urban	7,019	617	17	6,084	6	8	-	151	10	126
Rural with road	20,075	97	62	19,266	17	83	-	15	17	518
Rural without road	6,974	4	12	6,719	3	-	-	2	9	225
Luangnamtha	33,242	731	46	31,484	9	3	3	299	6	661
Urban	9,308	469	7	8,420	-	1	1	248	-	162
Rural with road	20,830	260	33	20,059	8	2	1	50	6	411
Rural without road	3,104	2	6	3,005	1	-	1	1	-	88
Oudomxay	55,383	1,310	80	52,222	41	107	20	435	87	1,081
Urban	13,938	1,021	26	12,214	19	32	14	393	12	207
Rural with road	33,325	282	40	32,139	16	72	6	40	72	658
Rural without road	8,120	7	14	7,869	6	3	-	2	3	216

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Type of Fuel for Cooking								
		Electricity	Paraffin/ fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other	Not stated
Bokeo	33,288	1,750	50	28,874	23	305	-	1,569	43	674
Urban	11,857	1,388	15	8,571	11	248	-	1,294	38	292
Rural with road	19,587	360	33	18,495	11	57	-	273	4	354
Rural without road	1,844	2	2	1,808	1	-	-	2	1	28
Luangprabang	81,212	2,674	206	75,069	131	599	16	851	110	1,556
Urban	26,235	2,254	76	21,882	98	461	13	810	92	549
Rural with road	44,695	393	108	43,226	30	138	3	36	15	746
Rural without road	10,282	27	22	9,961	3	-	-	5	3	261
Huaphanh	49,665	706	74	47,574	16	58	1	419	48	769
Urban	7,959	567	13	6,838	2	17	-	396	3	123
Rural with road	25,707	118	33	25,127	10	37	1	17	4	360
Rural without road	15,999	21	28	15,609	4	4	-	6	41	286
Xayabury	76,034	1,299	114	65,951	215	5,999	19	1,121	33	1,283
Urban	31,473	971	40	26,170	127	2,660	12	932	4	557
Rural with road	44,089	328	73	39,322	88	3,339	7	189	29	714
Rural without road	472	-	1	459	-	-	-	-	-	12
Xiengkhuang	43,626	1,227	80	41,181	17	157	5	313	15	631
Urban	13,428	974	31	11,845	7	89	4	302	-	176
Rural with road	26,619	245	47	25,830	9	66	1	11	14	396
Rural without road	3,579	8	2	3,506	1	2	-	-	1	59
Vientiane Province	80,750	2,028	139	70,836	386	4,560	21	1,554	22	1,204

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Type of Fuel for Cooking								
		Electricity	Paraffin/ fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other	Not stated
Urban	26,995	1,127	35	21,620	181	2,611	16	1,005	4	396
Rural with road	53,483	900	104	48,946	205	1,949	5	549	18	807
Rural without road	272	1	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	1
Borikhamxay	49,572	1,023	108	36,401	282	9,976	13	981	33	755
Urban	17,073	645	26	9,428	114	5,874	8	693	23	262
Rural with road	31,019	377	82	25,539	168	4,094	5	287	10	457
Rural without road	1,480	1	-	1,434	-	8	-	1	-	36
Khammuane	74,938	816	112	54,091	603	17,049	28	432	78	1,729
Urban	17,190	387	8	5,576	283	10,238	18	310	19	351
Rural with road	52,440	423	98	43,392	316	6,789	10	122	56	1,234
Rural without road	5,308	6	6	5,123	4	22	-	-	3	144
Savannakhet	157,767	1,990	167	84,445	1,126	65,014	66	665	302	3,992
Urban	35,606	1,191	22	5,663	280	27,038	32	540	65	775
Rural with road	115,925	793	138	72,896	839	37,916	30	124	212	2,977
Rural without road	6,236	6	7	5,886	7	60	4	1	25	240
Saravane	66,740	701	94	41,919	509	21,068	11	132	244	2,062
Urban	8,257	193	1	1,802	129	5,832	1	79	7	213
Rural with road	51,726	464	84	34,582	362	14,369	10	47	191	1,617
Rural without road	6,757	44	9	5,535	18	867	-	6	46	232
Sekong	18,253	224	34	13,993	107	3,421	7	23	18	426
Urban	7,150	156	10	3,626	83	3,078	4	20	11	162

Continued

Province and Urban-Rural	Number of Households	Type of Fuel for Cooking								
		Electricity	Paraffin/ fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other	Not stated
Rural with road	7,094	56	13	6,527	17	314	3	3	6	155
Rural without road	4,009	12	11	3,840	7	29	-	-	1	109
Champasack	121,865	2,481	84	39,422	1,057	75,014	53	621	318	2,815
Urban	30,879	1,468	17	4,458	210	23,652	14	476	24	560
Rural with road	79,429	925	64	30,386	722	45,011	36	130	182	1,973
Rural without road	11,557	88	3	4,578	125	6,351	3	15	112	282
Attapeu	26,742	704	46	20,925	175	4,054	6	221	18	593
Urban	9,849	545	15	5,528	117	3,282	6	140	8	208
Rural with road	15,824	157	30	14,412	57	723	-	81	9	355
Rural without road	1,069	2	1	985	1	49	-	-	1	30
Xaysomboun	13,908	342	34	13,215	23	50	1	57	1	185
Urban	4,592	215	12	4,190	18	41	-	43	-	73
Rural with road	9,217	127	22	8,930	4	9	1	14	1	109
Rural without road	99	-	-	95	1	-	-	-	-	3

Table P8.15 Private Households by Urban-Rural and Ownership of Selected Household Items or Assets

Household Items or Asset	All Areas		Urban		Rural with road		Rural without Road	
	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Percent
	1,183,386	100.0	408,610	100.0	687,492	100.0	87,284	100.0
Tractor	410,327	34.7	76,195	18.6	307,315	44.7	26,817	30.7
Car/van	191,863	16.2	121,586	29.8	67,357	9.8	2,920	3.3
Motorbike	947,559	80.1	370,049	90.6	527,884	76.8	49,626	56.9
Bicycle	385,580	32.6	164,511	40.3	209,576	30.5	11,493	13.2
Boat	90,096	7.6	19,053	4.7	58,361	8.5	12,682	14.5
Radio	272,797	23.1	91,338	22.4	165,872	24.1	15,587	17.9
Television	914,765	77.3	373,681	91.5	504,561	73.4	36,523	41.8
Fixed phone	457,019	38.6	156,900	38.4	262,501	38.2	37,618	43.1
Cell phone	1,020,386	86.2	387,113	94.7	573,332	83.4	59,941	68.7
Computer	123,742	10.5	100,192	24.5	22,684	3.3	866	1.0
Washing machine	233,214	19.7	171,114	41.9	61,254	8.9	846	1.0
Air conditioner	89,817	7.6	79,145	19.4	10,504	1.5	168	0.2
Electric Fan	796,164	67.3	361,415	88.4	414,184	60.2	20,565	23.6
Refrigerator/freezer	699,305	59.1	338,655	82.9	346,474	50.4	14,176	16.2
Agriculture land	892,013	75.4	221,459	54.2	596,202	86.7	74,352	85.2

Appendix 2:

2015 Census Questionnaire



National Census Steering Committee

The Fourth Population and Housing Census, 1 March 2015

Questionnaire Booklet Code

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Enter questionnaire booklet codes by code that Lao Statistics Bureau gives)

Identification	Province	District	Village	EA No	Book No	Comments	Household Number	Household type 1. Individual HH 2. Collective HH	Population																																	
	Male	Female	Total																																							
Province name:							1																																			
District name:							2																																			
Village name:							3																																			
Village Infrastructure Information: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Located in the municipality of district/province</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>2. At least 70% of HH in the village have electricity</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>3. At least 70% of HH in the village have water supply</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Road accessibility</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Permanent market</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Health center/hospital</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 7. Does this village have primary school? <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Yes, completed school (all 5 level)</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes, Incompleted school (less than 5 level)</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>No primary school</td><td>☐</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Village type <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Urban</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Rural with road</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Rural without road</td><td>☐</td></tr> </tbody> </table>							1. Yes	2. No	1. Located in the municipality of district/province	☐	☐	2. At least 70% of HH in the village have electricity	☐	☐	3. At least 70% of HH in the village have water supply	☐	☐	4. Road accessibility	☐	☐	5. Permanent market	☐	☐	6. Health center/hospital	☐	☐	Yes, completed school (all 5 level)	☐	Yes, Incompleted school (less than 5 level)	☐	No primary school	☐	1. Urban	☐	2. Rural with road	☐	3. Rural without road	☐	4			
							1. Yes	2. No																																		
						1. Located in the municipality of district/province	☐	☐																																		
						2. At least 70% of HH in the village have electricity	☐	☐																																		
						3. At least 70% of HH in the village have water supply	☐	☐																																		
						4. Road accessibility	☐	☐																																		
						5. Permanent market	☐	☐																																		
						6. Health center/hospital	☐	☐																																		
						Yes, completed school (all 5 level)	☐																																			
						Yes, Incompleted school (less than 5 level)	☐																																			
						No primary school	☐																																			
						1. Urban	☐																																			
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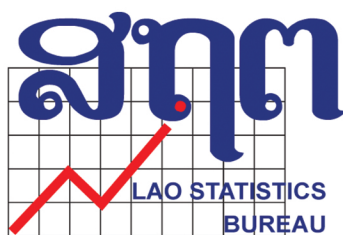
Field work quality checking	Date:	Name:	Signature:
1. Supervisor on district level			
2. Supervisor on province level			
3. Supervisor on central level			

At village: Date:

Stamp and signature of village's head

The Fourth Population and Housing Census, 1 March 2015

A Identification		Province	District	Village	EA No	Building No	Household No	Household type		Individual household	Collective household	Village type	1. Urban	2. Rural with road	3. Rural without road	Form No within HH	If HH continues on next page								
B For all persons in the household		C For persons 6 and above															D For persons 10 and above								
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26
Person ID	Name and surname of household members 1. Head of household 2. Husband/wife 3. Son 4. Son-in-law 5. Participant in law 6. Grandchild 7. Relative 8. Non-relative	Relationship to the head of household 1. Head of household 2. Husband/wife 3. Son 4. Son-in-law 5. Participant in law 6. Grandchild 7. Relative 8. Non-relative	Sex 1. M 2. F	Age Enter Age in completed years For children last 12 months enter "000"	Marital status 1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced/Separated 4. Widowed 5. Stay-together	Citizenship 1. Lao (Delete box 2 below and go to Q16) 2. Other (Enter the Country Code in box 2 and go to Q16)	Ethnic origin (Enter the code from the list provided) 2. Other (Why Lao citizens would be entered this position)	Religion 1. Buddhist 2. Christian 3. Islam 4. Other 5. No religion	Place of Birth 1. Same District as living now (Mark "X" in box 1 below) 2. Different District as living now (Enter Province & District Codes in box 2 below) 3. Another country (Enter the Country Code in box 2 below)	Do you have any difficulty with the following activities						Cause of main difficulty (The persons with any difficulty from Q11 to Q16) 1. Since birth 2. War 3. Accident 4. UXO 5. Disease 6. Other	Can you read & write with understanding? 1. Never (Go to Q22) 2. Yes, study now 3. Yes, left	Have you ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No	What is your highest level of education achieved (Enter the code from the table on next page)	If code 41-46 in Q20, what is main subject of study (For code 41-46 in Q20)	Place of living at last census in March 2005 1. Same District as living now (Mark "X" in box 1 below) 2. Different District as living now (Enter Province & District Codes in box 2 below) 3. Another country (Enter the Country Code in box 2 below)	Main reason for moving here 1. Transfer of work place 2. In search of employment 3. Business 4. Education 5. Marriage 6. Family moved 7. Village move 8. Other	What is your main activity in the last 12 months (Enter the code from the table on next page)	What is your main occupation in the last 12 months (Please describe in detail in what your main occupation is in the past 12 Month)	In what industry are you working (Input the code printed in the back page of the cover)
										Seeing	Hearing	Walking/Climbing stairs	Remember/Concentrate	Walking/Deciding	Communicating										
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Ministry of Planning and Investment
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