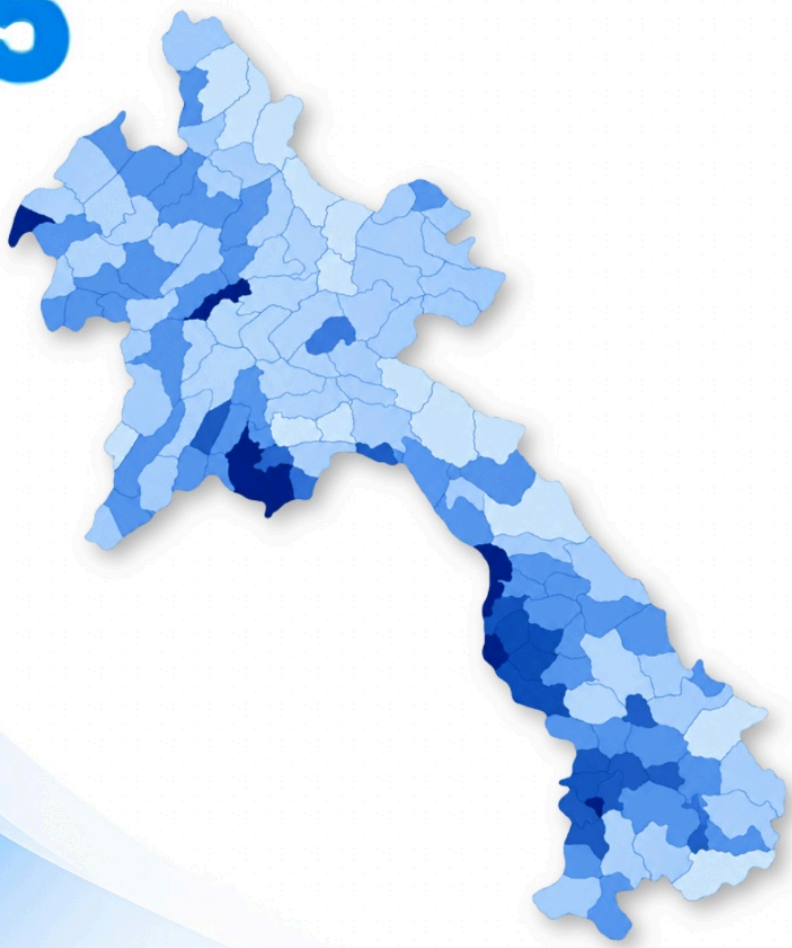
LAO PDR I MAIN REPORT

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2025





October, 2026

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Foreword

The Ministry of Finance has the honour to present the Main Report of the Fifth Population and Housing Census of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, conducted in 2025. This census represents a historic milestone as the first digital census of the Lao PDR. It was conducted in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Tablet-based data collection (CAPI), digital GIS mapping and real-time field monitoring enabled rigorous quality assurance and quality control throughout the census process, ensuring complete, accurate and reliable results made available in a timely manner.

Under the wise leadership of the Party and the Government, and the guidance of the National, Provincial and District Census Steering Committees, the census was implemented by the Lao Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Finance, with the valued technical assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Its successful completion throughout the country bears witness to close inter-ministerial cooperation, strong local leadership and the wholehearted participation of the Lao people.

This report presents the official results of the 2025 Census and provides an authoritative baseline on the population, housing and living conditions of the nation. These findings will serve as an important foundation for the implementation and monitoring of the 10th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2026 - 2030), as well as the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Ministry of Finance wishes to express its deep appreciation to the Lao Statistics Bureau, the Census Steering Committees, all ministries, local authorities and development partners for their invaluable contributions. Profound gratitude is extended to UNFPA for its leading role and steadfast technical assistance and support. We are also sincerely grateful for the generous support of the Governments of Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); the World Bank; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Humanity & Inclusion; and United Nations Volunteers (UNV). Heartfelt recognition is extended to the enumerators, supervisors and technical staff for their dedication and hard work, and to the people of the Lao PDR for their cooperation and trust.

We further acknowledge, with appreciation, the constructive engagement of the wider United Nations system in advancing national development and evidence-based policymaking. We look forward to strengthening this valued partnership with the United Nations system and all development partners in further analyzing the census results, developing population projections and enhancing the use of statistical evidence in national policies and programmes.

The lessons learned from the 2025 Census will guide the preparation of the next census. Looking ahead, strengthening the use and integration of population data from relevant sources will be essential to building a more coherent, efficient and sustainable national statistical system. We warmly encourage all ministries, sectors, local authorities, development partners, academic institutions and the private sector to make full use of these data for research and for the inclusive and sustainable development of the nation, ensuring that no one is left behind and contributing to a more resilience and prosperous Lao PDR.

H.E. Santiphab Phomvihane
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Chairperson of the National Steering Committee for the 2025 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2025)

Acknowledgement

The Fifth Population and Housing Census of the Lao PDR is the result of years of preparation, close cooperation and dedicated efforts by many institutions and individuals. On behalf of the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB), Ministry of Finance, we would like to express my sincere appreciation to all who contributed to this important national undertaking.

Following extensive preparations, including questionnaire design, mapping of enumeration areas, a pilot census and training of census personnel, census fieldwork was conducted from 3 November to 28 December 2025 across all 18 provinces and 148 districts. A Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) was also conducted to assess census coverage and provide additional evidence for evaluating census quality. The experience and technical capacity developed through this process are valuable contributions to the continued development of the national statistical system.

This Main Report presents the principal findings on the population, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and housing conditions of the Lao PDR. The results provide an important evidence base for national development planning, policy formulation, resource allocation and monitoring progress across sectors and levels of government. The LSB is committed to making the results accessible through this report, forthcoming thematic reports, its website and online databases. Anonymized microdata will be made available for research upon request, in accordance with the Law on Statistics and applicable data protection requirements.

The successful implementation of the Census reflects the Government's commitment, the guidance of the National Steering Committee, and the collective efforts of public institutions, development partners and many other contributors. We express our sincere gratitude to the Government of the Lao PDR for its financial commitment and to provincial and local authorities for the in-kind support mobilized for census operations. We particularly acknowledge the Ministry of Finance for its support in facilitating the resources and institutional arrangements needed for the Census. We also extend our appreciation to the former Ministry of Planning and Investment for its contributions during the earlier stages of the census process. The continued commitment and cooperation of these institutions helped advance this important national undertaking.

We extend our appreciation to the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of National Defense for their cooperation in census operations and enumeration within their respective areas of responsibility. We also thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for facilitating data collection on Lao citizens living abroad, and the Ministry of Technology and Communications for supporting the information and communication technology systems and connectivity required for the Census. Our appreciation also goes to relevant Party bodies and media organizations for their contributions to public awareness and advocacy, as well as to provincial and district authorities, statistics offices and village authorities for their essential roles in implementing the Census throughout the country.

We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support of successive leaders of the National Steering Committee and the LSB throughout the census process, including the preparatory stages before the institutional reorganization. We also recognize former leaders for their contributions during their respective periods of responsibility, including the former Chair of the National Steering Committee for the Population and Housing Census, the former Head of the LSB and the former Head of the Social Statistics Department. Their contributions, together with the continuity of work across successive leadership and technical teams, helped advance the Census through its various stages.

Particular recognition is due to the management, technical and professional staff of the LSB, especially the core Census team and staff of the respective census units, under the leadership of their unit heads. Their dedication and expertise contributed to all major stages of the Census, including planning and coordination, methodology and questionnaire design, mapping, field operations, programming and information systems, data processing and validation, statistical analysis, preparation of tables and graphics, and compilation and drafting of this Main Report. Their work represents an important

professional achievement and strengthens the institutional knowledge and technical capacity of the LSB for future statistical activities.

We also extend our sincere appreciation to the census coordinators and teams at central, provincial and district levels, village authorities, enumerators, supervisors and other field personnel whose commitment made nationwide operations possible. We are equally grateful to the Lao people for their cooperation and participation , which were essential to the success of the census We recognize the contributions of the advocacy, public information and communication teams, media organizations, and public and private sector partners whose cooperation helped raise public awareness, encourage participation and support the practical implementation of the Census. Each made a valuable contribution according to their respective responsibilities and areas of expertise.

We sincerely thank the national and international consultants and technical experts who provided specialized knowledge and professional guidance in census preparation, implementation, data processing, quality assessment, analysis and reporting. Their contributions strengthened the technical work undertaken throughout the census process.

We are also grateful to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its technical guidance and support throughout the Census, and to the Government of People's Republic of China, all development partners and international donors for their valuable financial and technical assistance. This cooperation, together with the commitment of national institutions and professionals, supported the implementation of the Census and the preparation of this Main Report. We look forward to continued collaboration in strengthening the national statistical system and promoting the effective use of census data to support evidence-based policymaking and sustainable development in the Lao PDR.

The Fifth Population and Housing Census is a collective national achievement built on government commitment, institutional cooperation, professional expertise and the dedication of people working at different levels and across different fields. We extend my sincere thanks to every institution and individual who contributed to this important undertaking. Their efforts provide a valuable foundation for evidence-based policymaking, inclusive and sustainable development, and the continued production and use of reliable official statistics in the Lao PDR.



Mme. Phetsamone Sone
Deputy Minister of Ministry of Finance
Head of Lao Statistics Bureau
Standing Member of the National Steering Committee for the 2025 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2025)

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude birth rate
CLQ	Collective living quarters
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Government)
EA	Enumeration area
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
GAR	Gross attendance rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GPI	Gender parity index
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSE-18	International Classification of Status in Employment (2018)
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupations (2008)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
IT	Information technology
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LDC	Least Developed Country
LECS	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau
LSIS	Lao Social Indicator Survey
NAR	Net attendance rate
NSEDP	National Socio-economic Development Plan
PAPI	Paper and Pen Interviewing
PES Post-Enumeration Survey	
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PoA	Programme of Action
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMAM	Singulate mean age at marriage
SMS	Short Message Service
SPSS	Statistical Product and Service Solutions
SSL/TLS	Secure Sockets Layer / Transport Layer Security
TFR	Total fertility rate
ToES	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors
ToMT	Training of Master Trainers
ToT	Training of Trainers
ToTMT	Training of Trainers for Master Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-WGSS	Washington Group Short Set of Functioning

Executive Summary

The 2025 Population and Housing Census (PHC) of Lao PDR marks a historic milestone as the nation's first digital census. Conducted in accordance with the Statistics Law (No. 03/NS) and United Nations decennial recommendations, the 2025 PHC deployed Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, digital data collection across all 18 provinces, real-time monitoring systems and rigorous quality assurance measures. The resulting data provide an authoritative baseline to guide the implementation of the 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP 2026–2030), support graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status, and track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Following the de jure methodology used in all previous Lao censuses, the 2025 PHC counts each person at their usual residence, regardless of their location at the time of enumeration. Enumerated from 3 November to 28 December 2025, it covers all usual residents regardless of sex, age, citizenship, ethnicity or legal status—in private households, collective living quarters and Special Economic Zones, including remote and hard-to-reach areas—while members who have moved abroad are recorded separately as former household members living abroad.

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH, AND DISTRIBUTION

- The census enumerated 6.74 million usual residents in Lao PDR; after adjustment for the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, the estimated true usual resident population is 7.24 million, an increase of 750 thousand persons since 2015. Counting residents and non-residents together, the total Lao population stands at 7.55 million—7.24 million usual residents in the country plus 313.8 thousand former household members who moved abroad over the past ten years. The annual population growth rate has dropped to 1.1 percent—less than half of the 2.47 percent peak recorded between 1985 and 1995.
- Nearly half of the national population is concentrated in four provinces. Savannakhet remains the most populous at 906 thousand (13.4 percent), followed closely by Vientiane Capital at 893 thousand (13.2 percent), Champasack at 615 thousand (9.1 percent), and Luangprabang at 471 thousand (7.0 percent).
- Growth differentials between provinces have widened markedly. The fastest increases were recorded in the smaller, predominantly rural provinces of the north and east—led by Sekong (2.99 percent per year) and Attapeu (2.95 percent)—where comparatively high fertility and younger age structures continue to generate strong natural increase. Growth has by contrast stalled in the south: Champasack was virtually unchanged (0.01 percent annually) and Savannakhet grew by only 0.16 percent, as sustained out-migration of young adults—toward Vientiane Capital and across the border to Thailand—offsets most of their natural increase. The resulting spread of almost three percentage points between the fastest- and slowest-growing provinces is reshaping the national settlement pattern and will progressively redistribute school-age, working-age and older populations across the country.
- Approximately 34.5 percent of the population lives in urban areas, while 65.5 percent resides in rural areas. Notably, 301.5 thousand persons still live in rural areas without road access—nearly 30 percent of whom are in Huaphanh alone. Vientiane Capital remains exceptionally dense at 228 persons per km², 19 times denser than Phongsaly (12 persons per km²).

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

- Lao PDR is undergoing a rapid age-structural transition. The share of children (aged 0–14) fell from 39.4 percent in 2005 to 29.3 percent in 2025, while the working-age population (15–64) expanded to 65.0 percent. Consequently, total dependency fell from 76.4 to 53.8 dependents per 100 working-age persons over the last two decades, widening the demographic window of opportunity for economic growth.
- The median age has risen sharply from 18.5 years in 2005 to 27.0 years in 2025. While the population remains relatively young, the proportion of older persons (aged 65 years and above) has grown to 5.7 percent, and the old-age dependency ratio has begun to rise.
- The national sex ratio stands at 103.2 males per 100 females. However, this masks significant life-course variations: male surplus peaks in late adolescence (108.2), but higher male adult mortality results in a female majority beginning at age 50, widening to roughly five women for every three men by age 95.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISABILITY

- Among the 5.02 million persons aged 13 years and over, 62.8 percent are married and 29.1 percent have never married. The burden of living without a spouse in later life falls heavily on women, 8.0 percent of whom are widowed compared to just 2.0 percent of men.
- The Lao ethnic group accounts for 54.8 percent of citizens. The largest minority groups are the Hmong (11.2 percent) and Khmou (10.9 percent). Buddhism (63.7 percent) and Animism (33.6 percent) are the predominant faiths.
- Severe functional difficulty affects approximately 99.6 thousand persons aged 10 years and over (1.9 percent). Disability is heavily concentrated in later life, and because women live longer, they account for a larger share of persons with disabilities. Over half of those reporting a disability experience difficulty in more than one functional domain, underscoring the need for integrated, long-term care systems.

EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

- The national literacy rate for the population aged 6 years and over stands at 83.6 percent. While literacy is nearly universal among youth aged 15–24 (91.1 percent), it drops significantly among older cohorts aged 65 years and over (58.6 percent). Furthermore, the gender gap widens substantially with age, reflecting historical disparities in access to schooling rather than any later erosion of skills.
- Female literacy ranges dramatically from 95.1 percent in Vientiane Capital to just 66.0 percent in Saravane. Two distinct challenges emerge: in Saravane and Savannakhet, literacy is exceptionally low for both sexes (indicating a general constraint on schooling access), while in Oudomxay, Luangnamtha, and Phongsaly, the gender gap is widest, revealing a specific barrier for girls.
- Net attendance drops steeply at transition points—from 75.7 percent at the primary level to 56.9 percent at lower secondary, 27.9 percent at upper secondary, and just 3.2 percent for higher education.
- Only 14.1 percent of the population aged 6 years and over has completed upper secondary schooling as their highest attainment, while 18.2 percent have no formal schooling at all. A further 9.9 percent of the population has attended higher education.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Economic participation among the population aged 10 years and over fell from 69.1 percent in 2015 to 62.7 percent in 2025, leaving more than a third (37.3 percent) of this population economically inactive. Participation remains higher for men (65.6 percent) than women (59.9 percent).

- The unemployment rate more than doubled from 2.1 percent in 2015 to 5.1 percent in 2025. Youth unemployment is particularly concerning at 8.3 percent, indicating severe bottlenecks in the transition from education to decent work.
- Employment remains heavily dependent on agriculture, forestry, and fishing (40.4 percent) and wholesale/retail trade (23.0 percent). Vulnerable employment is widespread, with 37.4 percent working as unpaid family helpers and 28.0 percent as own-account workers.
- While education is the primary reason for economic inactivity overall, unpaid domestic and caregiving work accounts for 28.5 percent of inactive women, compared to just 12.0 percent of inactive men.

CITIZENSHIP AND MIGRATION

- The foreign-born population is extremely small, comprising just 36.0 thousand persons (0.5 percent of the population in private households). Migrants from Viet Nam (46.9 percent), China (27.7 percent), and Thailand (15.9 percent) account for the vast majority of this group.
- Lao PDR is distinctly a country of net emigration. An estimated 313.8 thousand former household members currently live abroad. This outward flow is overwhelmingly young (87.7 percent aged 15–44), female-dominated (57.4 percent), directed almost exclusively toward Thailand (90.9 percent), and driven by the search for employment.
- Domestic movement (internal migration) heavily outpaces international immigration, with 680.2 thousand native-born persons (10.4 percent) living outside their district of birth. Internal migration is concentrated in prime working ages and directed heavily toward Vientiane Capital, where 30.0 percent of current residents migrated from another district.

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

- The national crude birth rate has dropped to 18.1 births per 1,000 persons, down from 28 per 1,000 in 2015. The mean age at first birth is 23.5 years. Approximately a quarter of women aged 15 years and over are childless, with urban women delaying entry into motherhood significantly longer than their rural counterparts.
- Birth rates vary substantially across the country, ranging from a high of 26.5 in Xaysomboon to a low of 13.4 in Vientiane Capital. This clear geographic divide shows higher fertility concentrated in peripheral provinces, while lower rates in the capital and developed regions reflect growing trends of delayed marriage and changing family preferences.
- The unadjusted crude death rate is recorded at 3.5 deaths per 1,000 persons. However, this low figure reflects a severe under-reporting of deaths—a common limitation in retrospective household surveys and censuses.
- The census recorded 13.7 thousand male deaths and 10.1 thousand female deaths in the preceding 12 months. Early childhood mortality remains a critical challenge, with approximately 1.7 thousand recorded deaths under age 5. Male mortality spikes dramatically during adolescence and early adulthood, with the sex ratio of deaths jumping to 262 males per 100 females at ages 15–19, largely reflecting external and occupational risks.

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

- The number of private households grew by 53.2 percent over the last twenty years to reach 1.46 million. Because households are forming much faster than the population is growing, the average household size has dropped from 5.8 persons in 2005 to 4.5 persons in 2025.

- Owner-occupation is near-universal (95.8 percent). While 97.6 percent of dwellings now have permanent roofing, wall construction reveals stark inequities: 85.5 percent of urban homes are built of brick or concrete, compared to just 22.4 percent in rural areas without road access.
- Improved sanitation covers 91.8 percent of households nationally. Electricity from the national grid reaches 93.1 percent of households but drops to 73.7 percent in areas without road access. Conversely, clean cooking fuels lag severely behind other utilities: 82.9 percent of households still rely on polluting solid fuels (wood and charcoal), representing a major lingering environmental and public health hazard.

RECOMMENDED USE OF THE CENSUS FIGURES

Three population totals appear in this report, each valid for a different purpose. To avoid inconsistent citation, users are advised to apply them as follows.

6.74 million — enumerated usual resident population. This is the count actually recorded in the field and is the base for all tabulations and analysis presented in this report: provincial and district distribution, age and sex structure, marital status, ethnicity, disability, education, labour force, and household and housing characteristics. Every percentage and cross-tabulation published here is computed on this base and should be quoted together with it.

7.24 million — estimated true usual resident population (PES-adjusted). This figure corrects the enumerated count for net coverage error measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey. It is the recommended denominator for demographic indicators—crude birth and death rates, growth rates and population density—and is the official population base for national and sub-national population projections and for per-capita planning, resource allocation and service-delivery targets.

7.55 million — total Lao population, residents and non-residents. This total adds the 313.8 thousand former household members who moved abroad over the past ten years. It should be used only for purposes specifically concerned with Lao nationals abroad: emigration and diaspora analysis, labour-migration and remittance policy, and consular planning. It should not serve as a denominator for rates or for domestic service planning, since those persons do not usually reside in the country.

Key Indicators, 2015 and 2025 Population and Housing Census, Lao PDR

Indicator	Unit	2015			2025		
		Lao PDR	Male	Female	Lao PDR	Male	Female
Population size and distribution							
Total population (enumerated)	thousand persons	6,492.2	3,254.8	3,237.5	6,744.7	3,425.9	3,318.8
Estimated true population (PES-adjusted)	thousand persons	-			7,241.8		
Sex ratio	males per 100 females	100.5			103.2		
Average annual growth rate, previous intercensal period	percent	1.45			1.1[1]		
Population density	persons per km²	27			28		
Urban population	thousand persons	2,137.8			2,329.9		
Rural with road population	thousand persons	3,841.6			4,113.3		
Rural without road population	thousand persons	512.8			301.5		
Urban population share	percent	32.9			34.5		
Rural with road share	percent	59.2			61.0		
Rural without road share	percent	7.9			4.5		
Age structure							
Population aged 0-14	percent	32.0			29.3		
Population aged 15-64	percent	63.7			65.0		
Population aged 65 years and over	percent	4.2			5.7		
Youth population aged 10-24	percent	31.9			26.2		
Median age	years	23.5			27.0		
Mean age	years	26.4			29.2		
Total dependency ratio	per 100 aged 15-64	56.9			53.8		
Child dependency ratio	per 100 aged 15-64	50.3			45.1		
Old-age dependency ratio	per 100 aged 15-64	6.6			8.7		
Marital status (population 13 years and over)							
Never married	percent	29.4	33.9	24.9	29.1	33.7	24.4
Married	percent	63.5	62.5	64.4	62.8	61.8	63.9
Widowed	percent	4.1	1.5	6.6	4.9	2.0	8.0
Divorced	percent	-	-	-	2.7	2.1	3.2
Separated	percent	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.5
Not-married persons living with a partner	percent of not-married	-	-	-	14.6	15.2	14.1
Citizenship, ethnicity, religion and disability							
Foreign citizens	thousand persons	45.5	29.3	16.2	77.2	52.5	24.7
Foreign citizens share of population	percent	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7
Lao-Tai	percent of Lao citizens	62.4	-	-	62.0	61.6	62.3
Mon-Khmer	percent of Lao citizens	23.7	-	-	22.8	22.8	22.8
Hmong-Mien	percent of Lao citizens	9.7	-	-	11.6	11.8	11.4
Chinese-Tibetan	percent of Lao citizens	2.9	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Buddhism	percent	64.7	64.4	65.0	63.7	63.0	64.3
Animism	percent	31.4	31.7	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.1
Christian	percent	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2
Population 10+ with any disability	percent	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.0

[1] The 2015–2025 average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent is computed on the adjusted resident population for 2025 — the usual resident count corrected for net coverage error measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey (7.24 million) — and is therefore not directly comparable with a rate derived from the enumerated count (6,744.7 thousand).

Indicator	Unit	2015			2025		
		Lao PDR	Male	Female	Lao PDR	Male	Female
Education (private households)							
Population aged 15 years and over	thousand persons	4,412.4	2,199.9	2,212.5	4,606.8	2,292.0	2,314.8
Literate population aged 15 and over	thousand persons	3,735.6	1,979.1	1,756.5	3,844.5	2,019.2	1,825.3
Literacy rate, aged 15 and over	percent	84.7	90.0	79.4	83.5	88.1	78.9
Population aged 6 years and over	thousand persons	5,668.3	2,835.7	2,832.7	5,795.5	2,899.3	2,896.2
Never attended school, aged 6 and over	thousand persons	-	-	-	1,022.9	400.9	622.0
Never attended school rate, aged 6 and over	percent	13.1	8.9	17.2	17.7	13.8	21.5
Tertiary educational attainment, aged 6 years and over	thousand persons	-	-	-	576.2	324.8	251.3
Tertiary attainment rate, aged 6 and over	percent	-	-	-	9.9	11.2	8.7
Labour force (population 10 years and over, private households)							
Labour force participation rate	percent	69.1	70.7	67.6	62.7	65.6	59.9
Employment-to-population ratio	percent	67.7	69.3	66.2	59.5	62.0	57.0
Unemployment rate	percent	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.1	5.4	4.8
Inactivity rate	percent	30.9	29.3	32.4	37.3	34.4	40.1
Employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	percent of employed	72.0	-	-	40.4	39.5	41.4
Fertility and mortality							
Births in the 12 months before the census	thousand births	125.6	59.3	56.9	123.4	62.1	61.2
Crude birth rate	per 1,000 population	28.0			18.1		
Mean age at first birth	years	-			23.5		
Deaths in the 12 months before the census	thousand deaths	27.1	17.5	9.6	23.8	13.7	10.1
Crude death rate (unadjusted)	per 1,000 population	4.2			3.5		
Households							
Private households	thousand households	1,183.4	-	-	1,459.2	1,187.6	271.6
Female-headed households	percent of households	13.2			18.6		
Average household size	persons	5.3			4.5		
Population in collective living quarters	thousand persons	214.6			177.1		
Housing and amenities (percent of private households)							
Owner-occupied dwelling	percent	95.9			95.8		
Access to electricity	percent	89.7			97.2		
Electricity from the grid	percent	84.0			93.1		
Improved drinking water source	percent	61.0			79.2		
Improved sanitation facility	percent	73.2			91.8		
Clean cooking energy (electricity or gas)	percent	6.1			17.1		
Wood as main cooking energy	percent	66.9			59.1		
Charcoal as main cooking energy	percent	23.9			23.0		
Owns a cell phone	percent	86.2			89.7		
Owns a television	percent	77.3			49.2		
Owns a refrigerator/freezer	percent	59.1			75.6		
Owns a computer/laptop	percent	10.5			10.6		
Internet use rate, aged 15 and over	percent	-	-	-	69.8	73.1	66.6

Note: "-" = not available. Population, household, birth and death counts are shown in thousands.

01

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.2 Census methodology

1.3 Enumeration procedures

1.4 Purpose and organization of the report

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Population and Housing Census (PHC) is one of the Lao PDR's most important statistical undertakings, providing a comprehensive snapshot of the country's people, households, and living conditions at a single point in time. The first PHC in the Lao PDR was conducted in 1985, marking the start of a systematic, decennial series of nationwide enumerations during the post-independence era. Since then, the census has been held every ten years, with subsequent rounds completed in 1995, 2005, and 2015. The Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) carries out this regular ten-year cycle in accordance with the country's Statistics Law (No. 03/NS, dated 30 June 2010, as amended on 11 May 2017) and the United Nations recommendation that member states conduct a nationwide census at least once every decade.

The PHCs have provided important socio-economic and demographic baseline data for developing, monitoring and evaluating the National Socio-economic Development Plans (NSEDP), which are an essential framework for economic development, environmental protection, political stability, security, regional (ASEAN) and global socio-economic development partnership, population policy planning and tracking progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the International Conference on Population and Development's Programme of Action (ICPD PoA).

1. Based on past censuses, LSB has been able to produce population projections, conduct in-depth analyses, and produce socio-economic maps and local-level statistics that provide yearly population data; agricultural statistics on cultivation areas, harvesting, and efficient production; and economic statistics on the growth of enterprise units, investments, commercial production, and services. In addition, LSB conducts representative sample surveys, such as the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS), which provides valuable data on poverty, the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The 1985 PHC enumerated 3.58 million persons in the Lao PDR. This census provided data on population size disaggregated by local administrative level, sex, age and family characteristics, ethnic groups, education, occupations, location and working sectors.
2. The 1995 PHC enumerated 4.57 million persons. This census was more complete than the first because it followed the United Nations principles and recommendations for census taking. The census improved its content by asking a more extensive set of questions on fertility, mortality, and household characteristics. Data entry was done manually, and statistical software was used to make tabulations. The findings were consolidated in a printed report and disseminated in 1997.
3. The 3rd Nationwide Population and Housing Census in 2005 determined that the Lao population stood at 5.62 million persons. This census highlighted growing urbanisation and a declining birth rate as key findings. The share of people living in urban areas rose from 17 percent in 1995 to 27.1 percent in 2005. The percentage of children aged 0-14 fell from 44 percent to 39 percent from 1995 to 2005.
4. The 2015 PHC reported a population of 6.49 million in the Lao PDR. The census showed that the annual population growth rate decreased significantly over the years, from almost 3 percent in 1985 to slightly more than one percent in 2015. The census also showed changes in the population's age structure, driven by a declining Total Fertility Rate and Crude Death Rate. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) fell from 4.5 in 2005 to 3.2 in 2015, while the Crude Death Rate dropped from 9.8 per thousand in 2005 to 8.2 per thousand in 2015.

1.1.1 Objectives of the census

The 2025 PHC aims to be an important milestone in the Lao PDR's statistical system as the first-ever census using digital questionnaires, providing timely and reliable data critical for tracking national development indicators and informing future policies and programmes.

In the Project Document for the 5th Lao Population and Housing Census, the census's specific objectives were formulated (Lao Statistics Bureau, 2022).

1. Use electronic tools to collect national data on population characteristics, population growth, fertility, mortality, disability, migration, labour force, birth registration, housing characteristics and access to services in the Lao PDR. These data can then be used to establish a data and information system to show changes in population characteristics.
2. Improve the nationwide mapping of villages, buildings, dwellings, and infrastructure on digital maps to create village and census area maps. These digital maps will also incorporate census information into the Lao PDR socio-economic mapping system and use the geographical data to implement the Government's policies, action plans and projects.
3. Improve the population database for use as input for developing population policy and related work, and monitor progress in implementing the 9th NSEDP 2021-2025, the SDGs, and Vision 2030.
4. Improve the capacity of the Lao Statistics Bureau's personnel to carry out census activities and use modern technologies for data processing.
5. Build understanding among all parties, including the Government and high-level personnel, of the importance of high-quality population data and its use in achieving the country's development objectives.
6. Develop and maintain national citizenship data sustainably, and promote its dissemination and use for development planning. Census data can be used to calculate vital statistics and estimate the completeness of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). This comparison can guide actions to further improve the completeness of the CRVS.

1.1.2 Legal basis of the census and institutional environment

The 2025 PHC was conducted under the Law on Statistics No. 03/NS of 30 June 2010, as amended on 11 May 2017, which designates the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) as the central body of the national statistical system, provides for a nationwide population and housing census every ten years, and guarantees the confidentiality of individual responses, which may be used for statistical purposes only. The census is also a core deliverable of the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the National Statistical System 2016–2025 and Vision 2030, which sets out the modernisation of official statistics in the Lao PDR. Institutionally, the census was directed by the National Steering Committee and managed by the LSB, now under the Ministry of Finance following the restructuring of Government during the census cycle.

1.1.3 Strategic partnerships and international cooperation

Robust strategic partnerships and international cooperation supported the preparation and implementation of the PHC 2025. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) served as the lead UN agency and primary census partner, providing comprehensive technical and financial assistance, capacity building, and coordination support to the LSB across all phases of the operation. Complementing the Government of the Lao PDR's financial and operational commitment, the census has benefited significantly from vital financial, technical, and in-kind contributions from a broad coalition of development partners through the UNFPA coordination and joint resource mobilisation efforts. Key contributors and donors include the Australian Government (DFAT), the Government of the People's Republic of China (China Aid), the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Swiss Confederation (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC), the United States of America, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Federal Republic of Germany (German Agency for International Cooperation - GIZ). This collaborative framework has been instrumental in bridging resource gaps, securing modern digital equipment, and ensuring the census methodology aligns as much as possible with international statistical standards.

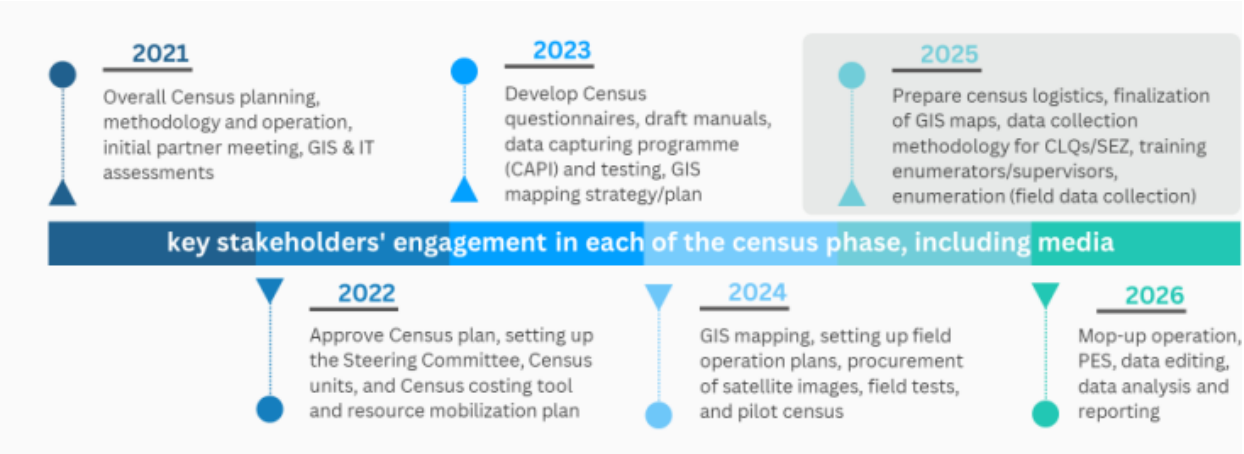
1.1.4 Census timeline

The Lao Statistics Bureau under the Ministry of Finance initially planned to start the 2025 Population and Housing Census fieldwork on 1 March 2025. The census moment, i.e., the moment to which all recorded information refers, would be 00:00 hours on the night of the 1st to the 2nd of March 2025. However, due

to various operational bottlenecks and institutional restructuring, the census actually started on 3 November 2025.

The roadmap of the 2025 Lao census spans from 2021 to 2026, with each year dedicated to specific phases and activities. Figure 1.1 shows the most important activities during each year of the census project. Each phase is briefly explained for each year.

Figure 1.1: Overall roadmap of the 2025 Lao Population and Housing Census (2021–2026)

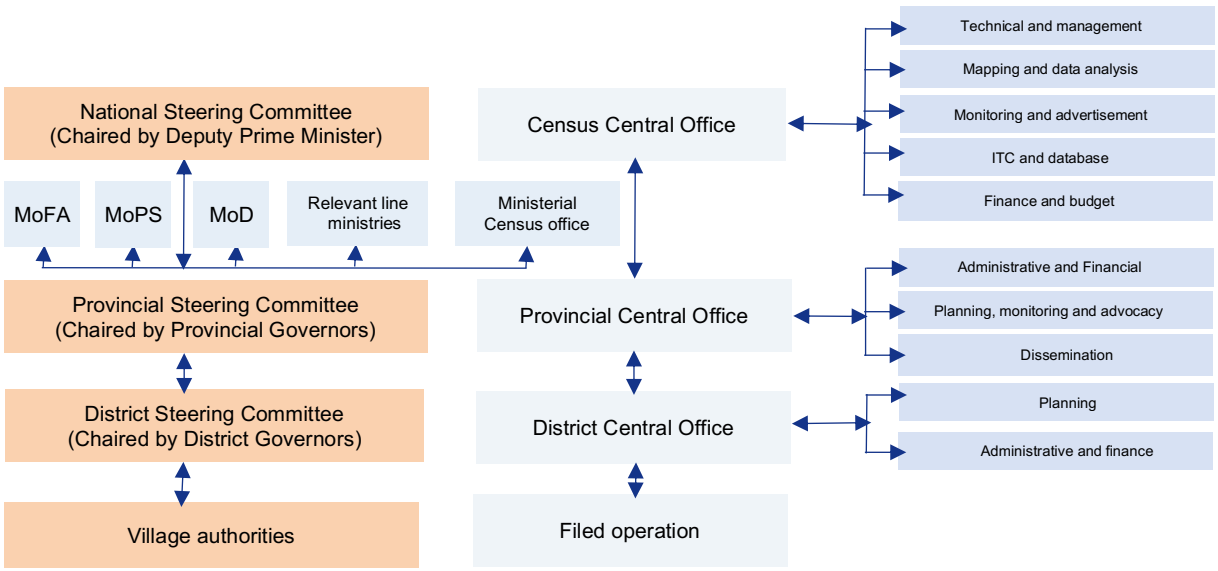


- **2021 – Overall census planning and preparation:** Initial groundwork began with overall census planning, methodology design, and operational frameworks. Key partner meetings were held, alongside GIS and IT assessments to evaluate the capacity, resources, and infrastructure needed for a shift to a digital census. Census preparations gained momentum in March 2021 with the first partners' briefing meeting, followed by preparations for a project document.

- **2022 – First preparatory actions:** A project document was developed and approved. This document provided an overview of the background, objectives, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation, and budget of the proposed 2025 PHC. As much as possible, the content and timing of all activities throughout the census preparation followed the principles explained in the project document.

  A Census Steering Committee and Census units were established, supported by a costing tool and resource mobilisation plan to secure funding and logistics.

Figure 1.2: Organisational structure of the 2025 Population and Housing Census



- **2023 – Questionnaire and tools development:** The census instrument contains all the tools needed to conduct the census successfully. The questionnaire is the most critical tool in a census. In addition to questionnaires for private households, special questionnaires were developed for persons living in collective living quarters, and Lao diplomatic staff and their families living abroad. Persons residing in Special Economic Zones were enumerated using listing forms as well as available administrative records.

  Training manuals were produced for each questionnaire type. The enumerators' manual was structured as a step-by-step guide for conducting the census enumeration and personal interviews. For each manual, accompanying PowerPoint presentations were made to facilitate training for census personnel. While supervisors needed all the skills of enumerators, they also needed instruction on their management and quality control roles during the census. For this purpose, the team developed a special training manual for supervisors.

- **2024 – GIS mapping, field operation plans, testing and pilot census:** At the start of census preparations, the LSB identified the need for a fully functional Geographical Information System (GIS) with up-to-date, accurate spatial information for use across all census phases. A key aspect of GIS operations was delineating enumeration areas (EAs), i.e., statistical territorial units, instead of using villages as in the 2015 census. The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) strategy was finalised. Several rounds of field tests and a comprehensive pilot census were conducted.

- **2025 – Census implementation**: The logistics for the fieldwork in the main urban areas were finalised, and digital EA maps were completed. From 25 August onward, four cascade training programmes began. All these trainings aimed to build the capacity of 12,060 census field staff to use digital devices and GIS maps to collect high-quality data. The training included:

  1. ***Training of Trainers for Master Trainers (ToTMT):*** 25 August to 6 September 2025. A core group of 12 senior staff (5 female and 7 male) from the Lao Statistics Bureau were trained. These staff members would become trainers for the Master Trainers.
  2. ***Training of Master Trainers (ToMT):*** 9 to 19 September 2025. Following the central programme, the LSB team trained 72 provincial trainers (21 of whom were female).
  3. ***Training of Trainers (*ToT):** 26 September to 10 October 2025. The cascade training expanded to the district level, where 2,803 trainers (2,077 male and 726 female) were prepared across 29 different venues nationwide.
  4. ***Training of Enumerators and Supervisors (ToES):*** 20 to 31 October 2025. The final and largest phase involved the training of approximately 9,977 enumerators (8,900 male and 1,077 female) across 415 venues in all 18 provinces.

  Census publicity campaign: The PHC publicity campaign was officially launched on 20 October 2025. The launch was attended by national and provincial steering committees, development partners, international organisations, and local officials nationwide, who joined via online platforms. The campaign included a census video, a census song, posters, street banners and loudspeaker messages in all villages nationwide. Census roll-up stands were installed at the Lao-China Railway and international airports, social media activities were organised, and a mass SMS campaign aimed at reaching every individual in the country to secure their participation and collaboration ahead of the November data collection.

  Nationwide field data collection: The census main enumeration was carried out between 3 November and 28 December 2025. The large-scale field operation involved 12,060 field staff (Male: 10,235 and Female: 1,825), including 2,500 supervisors and 7,987 enumerators in the field, plus 10 percent reserve field staff.

  Census observation: From 17 to 21 November 2025, 36 census observers were dispatched across 18 provinces to assess the census data collection, logistics arrangements, and the census publicity campaign. Technical feedback was shared daily with LSB to support appropriate actions to improve census operations and document good practices for future censuses.

- **2026 – Post-census operations**

  Census revisit: From 29 January to 17 March 2026, over 5,000 enumerators and supervisors revisited 3,590 enumeration areas with a potential undercount of dwellings and individuals to improve the completeness and accuracy of the census data.

  Post-Enumeration Survey (PES): From 2 February to 20 March 2026, the PES was conducted independently in a representative sample of 184 enumeration areas. Data were collected through the same census procedures from all households in every dwelling within the selected enumeration areas. The PES serves as the primary evidence base for evaluating the quality of census content and the thoroughness of its coverage.

  Data handling: Since the 2025 Population and Housing Census used multiple enumeration modalities, the first critical processing task was to compile and integrate these different data files into a single master dataset. The IT and data processing team merged the digital records collected via the CAPI application for standard private households and collective living quarters.

  Once the raw database was fully compiled and frozen against further field synchronisation, the data editing team began the first phase of the data cleaning process with structural editing and deduplication. Automated structural checks were executed to verify the integrity of the data at both the enumeration and household levels. These checks ensured that all geographic hierarchies were correctly aligned and that essential household structures were mathematically valid (e.g., verifying that each household contained exactly one designated household head and at least one person record). After the structural validation, a rigorous deduplication algorithm was applied to the dataset. This step was crucial for identifying and removing any repeated entries or overlapping records caused by synchronisation anomalies or duplicated enumeration efforts in the field. This deduplication phase produced the structurally sound preliminary dataset on which this report is based.

  Tabulations: A tabulation plan was developed for the tables in this report. LSB used the Statistical Product and Service Solutions program (SPSS, originally called the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) to run the census tables. The SPSS tables were then incorporated into an Excel workbook using specific format rules. The tables in this report are based on these Excel tables.

  National and provincial reports: This report is the first in a series of national, provincial, and thematic reports. In the coming months, more detailed reports, including the Census provincial reports and in-depth monographs, will be produced.

  Thematic reports: For the current year, priority has been given to completing four specific thematic reports – fertility and nuptiality, mortality, migration, and population projections – by the end of 2026. Additional thematic reports will be delivered in 2027, including gender, youth, older people, education, population dynamics, demographic dividend and more.

1.2 Census methodology

1.2.1 Census approach

The 2025 Population and Housing Census adopted a methodology in which enumerators approached each dwelling and household in the country and gathered information about all persons residing in the country at 00:00 hours on the night preceding the official start of the enumeration (3 November 2025). The census marked a fundamental modernisation of the national statistical system in Lao PDR by transitioning from Paper and Pen Interviewing (PAPI) to Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), combined with Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping. These changes have made census-taking and data handling more efficient and have accelerated the dissemination of census results.

The 2025 PHC had nationwide spatial coverage, encompassing all 18 provinces (including Vientiane Capital) and all 148 districts, extending to the lowest administrative unit of the village. Following the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, the 2025 PHC employs a de jure enumeration. This approach ensures that all individuals are recorded at their place of usual residence, regardless of their location at the time of enumeration.

Specifically, the de jure population count encompasses:

- All persons who, at the time of the census night, had been residents of Lao PDR for a period of six months or longer.
- Persons who, at the time of the census night, had been resident in the country for less than six months before the census, but who intended to remain in the country for at least six months.
- Lao diplomats and their immediate families who were officially stationed and residing abroad.

In addition to enumerating private households, the census methodology used specialised procedures to capture populations living in collective living quarters, e.g., temples, dormitories, hospitals, prisons, police stations, and military camps, Lao diplomats and their families residing outside the country, and populations residing within Special Economic Zones.

To establish a precise demographic snapshot, the official "census moment", the exact point in time to which all collected data referred, was designated as 00:00 hours on the night preceding the official start of the enumeration (3 November 2025).

1.2.2 Questionnaire development

A well-designed questionnaire is the backbone of a reliable census. It determines whether the data captured accurately reflect the population's true composition and living conditions. A thoughtful questionnaire structure also reduces respondent burden, which protects participation rates and data quality across diverse households. For the development of the census questionnaire, the census team followed three specific criteria:

- *As much as possible, the questionnaire followed the 2015 census questionnaire. The phrasing of the* questions was adapted only if international recommendations on specific topics had changed or had not been followed in the past.
- As much as possible, the needs of census users for adequate, high-quality information were considered. The census questionnaire topics were prepared in a participatory and consultative manner, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. However, census users' input had to be balanced, as it was not possible *to satisfy all wishes of all census users.*
- *At all times*, the questionnaire size was considered, as an oversized questionnaire is closely related to enumerators' and respondents' fatigue and higher non-cooperation in a census.

Many languages are spoken in Lao PDR, but Lao is the official language that is widely used as a lingua franca. For this reason, Lao was used as the primary language of the questionnaire. An English version of the questionnaire was also produced for an international audience. Once the questions were formulated, the team adapted them to prepare the census questionnaire for use in a CAPI application.

1.2.3 Digital data collection

The backbone of the 2025 PHC data collection was a CAPI infrastructure deployed with over 12,000 handheld tablet devices. LSB developed a Single-Interface CAPI application that could switch between two distinct questionnaire types: private households and collective living quarters.

Key technological features of the CAPI approach included:

- *Automated quality control:* The application enforced consistency and range checks, automated skips, and validation rules during the interview, drastically reducing content errors associated with traditional paper censuses.
- *Multi-language support:* To ensure inclusivity across diverse communities and economic zones, the digital instrument supported three languages: Lao, English, and Chinese.
- *Synchronisation and monitoring***:** Field data were securely transmitted to central cloud servers via encrypted channels (SSL/TLS). A dedicated Supervisors' Monitoring Application and a centralised dashboard allowed senior management at LSB to track enumeration progress, provide daily production rates, and monitor data integrity in near real time.

1.2.4 Geospatial integration, GIS mapping and cartography

To ensure complete spatial coverage and prevent omissions or duplications of dwellings, the 2025 PHC incorporated a pre-enumeration GIS mapping phase. The LSB employed a hybrid mapping strategy combining intensive ground field operations and office-based desk delineation.

For major urban areas, provincial towns, and densely populated municipalities across the 148 districts, the team conducted mapping through direct field operations. A total of 663 GIS field operators were deployed to physically verify boundaries, capture building coordinates, and administer building-level questionnaires to classify residential and non-residential structures. The provisional EA maps for these urban centres were systematically updated and finalised only after these field operations and data collection concluded.

Conversely, for most rural areas, small urban settlements, and remote mountainous zones, EA delineation was conducted entirely at the central office. National and international GIS experts utilised newly obtained, high-resolution satellite imagery and sophisticated GIS mapping software (via the ESRI modernisation package) to identify structures and delineate geographic boundaries without physical field verification. While these office-based maps underwent multiple accuracy checks and strict quality-control protocols, the lack of direct ground-truthing meant their cartographic precision in these remote and rural areas was more limited and had lower baseline accuracy than the field-verified urban maps. Enumerators operating in these rural zones were specifically instructed on navigating these map limitations during the enumeration phase.

Following the completion of both the field and office mapping phases, the operational design was standardised to allocate an average of 300 dwellings per EA. This resulted in the delineation of 7,987 demarcated EAs nationwide. These finalised digital maps, complete with building footprints and geographic coordinates, were integrated directly into the enumerators' tablets, using internal Global Positioning System (GPS) functionality for accurate field navigation and structural identification.

1.2.5 Tests and pilot census

The census team conducted several rounds of field tests and a pilot census. The pilot census covered 100 enumeration areas in eleven districts across four provinces to comprehensively test all census procedures, methodology, instruments, and applications, including the digital maps and IT infrastructure. The enumeration areas were selected based on internationally recognised sampling criteria, adapted to Lao PDR's specific circumstances. The areas included different physical and socio-economic characteristics. Before the pilot census, LSB staff, census trainers, and enumerators were trained on the questionnaire content and the procedures to be followed during enumeration. During the training, enumerators, including the PES supervisors, followed a strict programme in which standardised PowerPoint presentations were used to guide the trainers. After the pilot, an evaluation was carried out, and a number of recommendations were made to further improve the census methodology.

Because the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) is a full-blown survey, developing its instrument needed thorough preparation and testing. In addition, because the PES is linked to the census, this preparation and testing had to be done in conjunction with, and fully synchronised with the census. LSB acknowledged this requirement and conducted a pilot PES to test the instrument and the organisational arrangements for the pilot census.

Following rigorous field testing, a comprehensive pilot census in 2024, and necessary methodological adjustments to GIS mapping, the census enumeration period was rescheduled and expanded. During these tests and the pilot census, the digital maps and their integration into the CAPI application were tested at various levels.

1.2.6 Post-enumeration survey

Objectives and scope

To independently evaluate the completeness and quality of the 2025 Population and Housing Census, a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) was executed immediately following the census enumeration. The PES served two core analytical objectives: measuring coverage error (omissions or duplications of households

and individuals) and assessing content error (the reporting reliability of specific socio-demographic characteristics). Beyond quality assessment, the PES provides the statistical basis for dual-system population adjustments where necessary, ensuring policy planners receive the most accurate baseline population data. Designed to yield representative estimates at national and provincial levels (all 18 provinces, including Vientiane Capital), the PES targeted private households, excluding collective living quarters and Special Economic Zones due to their distinct operational structures.

Sampling design and instrument development The PES deployed a probability sample covering an estimated 55,280 households across all 18 provinces, selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling based on EA household counts. To prevent questionnaire design bias, the PES utilised a streamlined version of the census instrument in a dedicated CAPI application equipped with interactive digital EA maps. The questionnaire retained core matching variables (age, sex, relationship to head of household) alongside other key content-validation indicators (marital status, citizenship, literacy, school attendance, and educational attainment). Methodological and technical workflows were pre-tested during a July 2024 Pilot PES across 15 EAs in four provinces (Vientiane Capital, Huaphanh, Bokeo, and Sekong), directly informing the strengthened supervisory and monitoring protocols applied during main operations.

Fieldwork execution and operational independence To ensure complete statistical independence, the main PES fieldwork was conducted separately from census operations from 2 February to 20 March 2026. A dedicated team of 184 enumerators and 61 supervisors completed specialised training in January 2026 before deployment. Field progress and data quality indicators were tracked daily via centralised CAPI monitoring indicators, enabling near-real-time supervision and field-level quality control.

Record matching, analysis, and reporting Record matching—linking PES records to corresponding census entries—was executed using an automated, rule-based architecture. Candidate pairs were evaluated using the Damerau–Levenshtein edit distance algorithm across an expanding geographic search hierarchy (EA → District → Province → National). Several iterations of record matching, validation of matching results and revision of matching procedures were required to produce an operational database of matched census-PES records.

Final coverage estimates will be derived using the Chandra Sekar–Deming dual-system estimator to determine total population undercoverage at national and sub-national levels, as well as across age and sex subgroups. Subsequently, content error analysis will evaluate response consistency for matched records across selected variables.

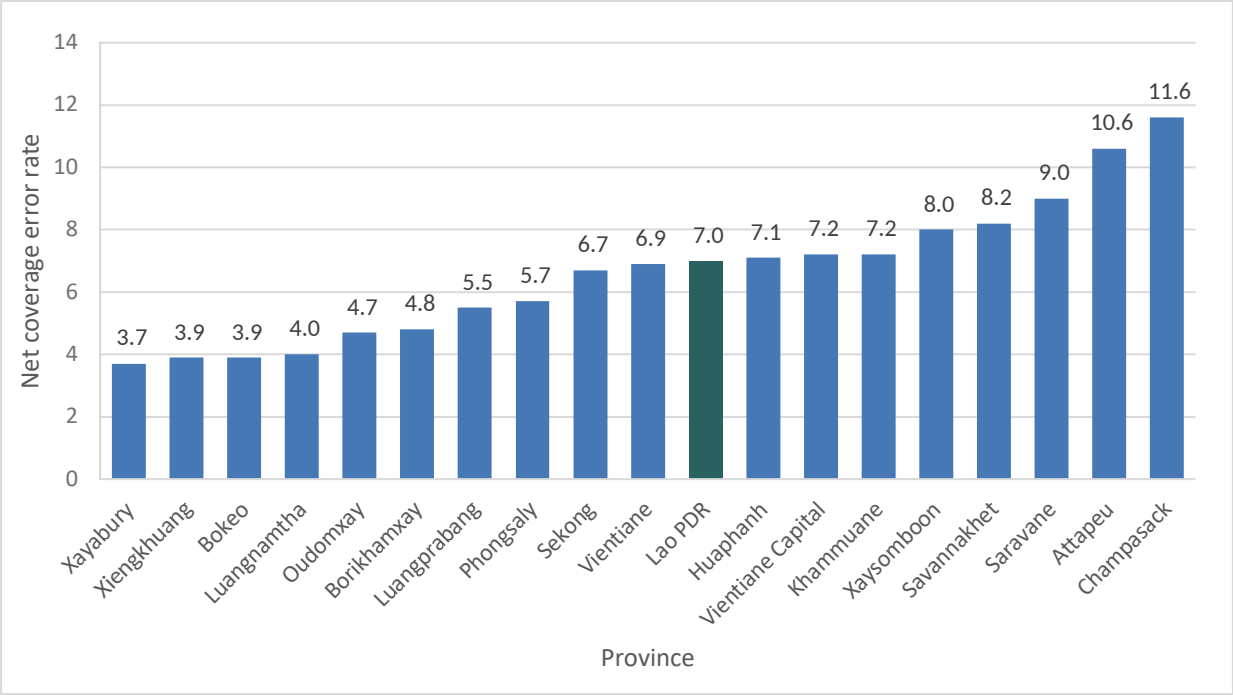
A comprehensive analysis of coverage and content errors, along with detailed methodological matrices, will be published in the standalone 2025 Census PES Technical Report.

Key finding results of PES

The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) is used to calculate the net coverage error rate. This indicator is considered the most important single indicator of census coverage. It measures the overall extent to which the census count differs from the estimated true population: the number of persons who should have been enumerated in the census. No internationally established threshold exists for determining whether a census has an acceptable net coverage rate. Moreover, the census coverage should be assessed in conjunction with other PES-based indicators, such as erroneous inclusions, the precision of the estimate and differences in coverage across population groups and geographic areas. However, it is ultimately up to the census users to determine whether the census results are 'fit for purpose', despite the deviation from the estimated true population. Nevertheless, a net undercoverage of less than 10 percent could be considered fit for most purposes and one under 5 percent for almost any.

The Lao PES 2026 produced an overall net coverage error rate of 7.0 percent, meaning that 7.0 percent of the estimated true population was not enumerated in the 2025 PHC. Figure 1.3 presents the rates by province, showing a wide geographic variation. Noteworthy is that the four provinces with the highest net coverage error rate are clustered in the south of the country. Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 presents the estimated true population of the Lao PDR and the 18 provinces.

Figure 1.3: Net coverage error rate, by province



Source: Post-Enumeration Survey (PES).

A detailed PES analysis will be provided in a separate report. This will address several key person characteristics and extend the net coverage error rate analysis with a series of additional census coverage indicators. In addition, this report will analyse the content error of several person characteristics that measure the reliability of this census information.

1.2.7 Key concepts and definitions

To support accurate interpretation of the census findings, users should understand some key concepts and definitions used in the census. Clear concepts and definitions strengthen the transparency, reliability, and comparability of the census results, and help users interpret the data correctly in analysis, policy, and planning contexts. This section explains some of these key concepts and definitions. Annex 2 presents a complete overview of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

De jure enumeration In a census applying de jure enumeration, people are enumerated where they usually live on census night, regardless of where they were on census night. In a census applying de facto enumeration, people are enumerated in the place where they were present on census night, regardless of where they usually lived on that night. The 2025 Lao PDR census applied de jure enumeration.

Units of enumeration

The census uses specific units of enumeration depending on whether it collects population or housing data.

- *Individual person:* The primary enumeration unit for the population census is the individual person usually resident in the country. Persons can be found residing in either private households or collective living quarters.
- *Housing units:* For the housing census, the units of enumeration consist of the household, the living quarters, and the building. There is not necessarily an exact one-to-one correspondence among these concepts; for example, several households may live together in one set of living quarters, or one household may occupy more than one building.

Place of usual residence

The place of usual residence is the geographic place where the person has lived continuously for at least the last six months, including the census moment, or intends to live for at least six months, including the census moment. Therefore, usual residents in the dwelling include those persons who lived in that place for six months or more before (and including) the census moment, not including temporary absences for

holidays or work assignments, or those who have lived there for less than six months (including the census moment), but intend to stay for at least six months (e.g., children below six months of age or persons who recently moved in from another place).

Household
A household is a group of persons who live together in a dwelling and share a partially or fully joint economy. This includes the shared provision of food for principal meals, accommodation and other essentials for living. Most households are multi-person households, consisting of two or more persons living together who make common provisions for food, accommodation and other essentials for living. A household can also be a one-person household, consisting of a single person who makes provision for his or her own food, accommodation, and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

Head of household The household member who generally undertakes key decisions and who is recognised as such by all household members is considered the head of household. The head of the household may be female or male.

Housing unit
A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode either intended for habitation by a single household, whether or not it is occupied at the moment of the census or not intended for habitation but is used as a place of abode at the moment of the census.

Collective living quarters
Collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms, or dormitories, shared by the occupants. They may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions, and camps.

Type of residence
As in all its statistics, LSB used three types of residence: urban, rural with road access and rural without road access.

1.3 Enumeration procedures

The census operational procedures ensured that all persons, households, and housing units within the census scope were identified and enumerated according to the census definitions and reference date. Persons were enumerated if they had lived in Lao PDR for six months or more, or planned to do so. To enumerate the population, the country was divided into enumeration areas (EAs). Each EA comprised about 300 dwellings and covered part of a village or an entire village. Enumerators had to visit every dwelling and household in the assigned EA and had to gather information about each dwelling and person during the enumeration period.

In addition to enumerators, supervisors formed part of the census field staff. One supervisor was assigned to each group of four enumerators. Their task was to supervise, monitor, and support their enumerators' work. Supervisors formed the first line of support for enumerators in the field and acted as a liaison between the enumerators and the regional census staff.

In addition to private households, enumerators had to collect information from people living in collective living quarters in their EA. Collective living quarters house groups of people who, although usually not united by relations of marriage, blood, adoption or fostering, live together for schooling, health, detention, welfare or other reasons. Reduced-size questionnaires were used to enumerate collective households. Listing forms were used to enumerate very large institutional households. Special enumeration teams were deployed to collect information in the Special Economic Zones. Data from these areas were collected through administrative sources.

The census application linked the digital questionnaire to digital maps of the EA the enumerator had to cover. The digital EA map showed all buildings in the EA as dots, regardless of the building's purpose. Each dot on the map changed colour based on the building's enumeration status. This way, the enumerators (and their supervisors) could easily track their progress and find buildings they had not yet reached.

In a census, it is not possible to reach every single household and person. If people were not at home, the enumerator left a notification letter indicating the day and time of the enumerator's return. If three attempts to enumerate the dwelling were unsuccessful, the application automatically continued with an 'abbreviated questionnaire', in which the enumerator was asked to answer some questions. If one or more people in the household refused to cooperate, the supervisor was informed and would then continue trying to get them to cooperate.

During census fieldwork, a real-time monitoring dashboard was used to track enumeration progress. Because data were transferred immediately to the census central database, it was possible to review daily progress in detail. This allowed swift action if enumeration in an enumeration area did not go as planned. UNFPA dispatched a team of census observers to provide external monitoring. The team observed all aspects of the census fieldwork, including census coverage, the division of the country into EAs, potential systematic errors, how interviews were conducted, and other issues. All observers were trained and conducted the census observation from 17 to 21 November 2025.

1.4 Purpose and organization of the report

This main report presents the key census results in a concise, accessible way. The annex brings together about 80 census tables. Alongside the tables, the report includes short narrative summaries that highlight key census findings. These brief analytical notes will help readers quickly identify significant patterns, trends, and contrasts in the data, and connect the statistical results to broader development issues and planning needs. The tables in the annex are organised by topic, making it easy to navigate across major areas. The following topics are covered in the tables:

1. Geographic distribution
2. Demographic and social characteristics
3. International migration
4. Internal migration
5. Education characteristics
6. Economic characteristics
7. Fertility
8. Mortality
9. Household and family characteristics
10. Housing and dwelling characteristics

Together, the main report and annex provide an accessible overview and a solid statistical base. The report highlights the most important findings, while the annex gives users direct access to an initial set of tables needed for analysis, planning, and research.

This report is the first in a series presenting the census results. Provincial reports and future thematic reports will be available to examine the census findings in greater detail, offering deeper analysis of specific topics and population groups. These forthcoming reports will build on the statistical foundation presented here and will allow for a more detailed exploration of the social, economic, and spatial dimensions of the census.

02

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Introduction
2.2 Population Size
2.3 Population Growth
2.4 Geographic distribution

CHAPTER 2. POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Introduction

Population size and distribution are fundamental indicators for understanding the demographic situation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and supporting national development planning, public service delivery and evidence-based policymaking.

The Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2025 provides updated information on the population enumerated under the census's residential approach, as well as its geographical distribution and demographic characteristics. The census results provide an important evidence base for assessing population change, identifying differences among provinces and districts, and planning for education, health, housing, employment, infrastructure and other public services.

The interpretation of the 2025 results requires a clear distinction between the population enumerated by the census, the coverage assessment undertaken through the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), and broader population measures that may include relevant groups living abroad. These measures serve different statistical purposes and should be presented transparently.

This chapter therefore examines the population enumerated in 2025, discusses the implications of the PES findings, explains the broader population measure considered for comparison with the 2015 census, and identifies the considerations necessary for interpreting population change over the intercensal period.

2.2 Population size

The 2025 Population and Housing Census enumerated a total of 6.74 million persons in Lao PDR (Table 2.1). This figure is the population counted during census enumeration on the basis of usual residence (de jure), the approach recommended in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. The census results are important for understanding the distribution of the enumerated population across provinces and districts, the characteristics of households, and the demand for public services and infrastructure. Interpreting these results appropriately depends on the scope and quality of the census data and on the population concept used for each indicator.

No census, however carefully conducted, succeeds in counting every person exactly once. To assess the completeness of the count, a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) was carried out independently of the PHC operations, shortly after the enumeration (see section 1.2.6). By matching PES records with PHC records, the PES allows the net coverage error to be estimated, that is, the difference between the number of persons who should have been counted and the number who were actually counted. For Lao PDR as a whole, the estimated net coverage error is 497.1 thousand persons. Adding this figure to the enumerated population gives an estimated true usual resident population of 7.24 million persons. In other words, about 7.0 percent of the estimated true population was not captured by the census count. This level of net undercoverage is below the 10 percent threshold that is generally regarded as acceptable for most purposes.

Table 2.1 also presents the number of Lao citizens living abroad. These persons were reported by the households they had left as former household members now residing in another country. Because they no longer live in Lao PDR, they do not meet the usual residence criterion and are therefore excluded from both the enumerated population and the estimated true population. They were instead recorded in a separate module on international migration. In total, 313.8 thousand Lao citizens were reported as living

abroad, equivalent to 4.7 percent of the enumerated population. This group represents an important link between households in Lao PDR and the wider region, and its characteristics are discussed in more detail in Chapter 7.

Adding the enumerated population, the estimated net coverage error and the Lao citizens reported as living abroad gives an indicative broader measure of about 7.56 million persons. This figure should be interpreted with caution, because the PES estimate and the count of Lao citizens living abroad rest on different population definitions and data sources, and the two components may partly overlap. It is therefore not an estimate of the usual resident population of Lao PDR, which by definition excludes persons living abroad. Its purpose is to complement the census count with a broader view of the Lao population, not to replace the enumerated population.

Table 2.1: Enumerated population, estimated net coverage error and Lao population living abroad, by province

Province	Enumerated population in private households and CLQs	Estimated net coverage error	Total estimated true population	Lao population living abroad	Total resident and non-resident Lao population
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**497,069**	**7,241,770**	**313,766**	**7,555,536**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	66,590	959,490	14,449	973,939
Phongsaly	188,864	11,200	200,064	1,434	201,498
Luangnamtha	199,712	8,126	207,838	1,412	209,250
Oudomxay	350,299	17,033	367,332	4,197	371,529
Bokeo	209,963	8,021	217,984	1,605	219,589
Luangprabang	471,223	26,467	497,690	7,962	505,652
Huaphanh	282,736	21,451	304,187	1,593	305,780
Xayabury	387,242	14,658	401,900	15,852	417,752
Xiengkhuang	289,217	11,525	300,742	2,302	303,044
Vientiane	429,146	30,786	459,932	9,081	469,013
Borikhamxay	306,855	15,244	322,099	6,206	328,305
Khammuane	388,761	28,928	417,689	23,519	441,208
Savannakhet	905,896	79,130	985,026	127,694	1,112,720
Saravane	419,533	41,368	460,901	35,561	496,462
Sekong	142,005	9,773	151,778	1,089	152,867
Champasack	615,153	79,257	694,410	58,697	753,107
Attapeu	167,620	19,207	186,827	604	187,431
Xaysomboon	97,576	8,305	105,881	509	106,390

Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.02; Annex 2.9, Table 9.09; Post-Enumeration Survey (PES).

2.3 Population growth

Table 2.1 shows that the pace of population growth has decelerated steadily and substantially over the past four decades. Between 1985 and 1995, the population expanded by 990 thousand persons, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent. The absolute increase peaked in the following decade, when 1,047 thousand persons were added, but the annual growth rate had already fallen to 2.1 percent. Population growth then fell to 870 thousand persons, with a growth rate of 1.5 percent per year between 2005 and 2015.

Growth over the 2015-2025 intercensal period is measured on a usual-residence basis, consistent with the population concept applied in the earlier censuses. Lao citizens residing in another country do not meet the usual-residence criterion and are therefore recorded in a separate module on international migration, discussed in Chapter 7. Since no census enumerates every usual resident, the growth rate is calculated from the estimated true usual resident population of 7.24 million persons, which incorporates the coverage adjustment derived from the PES. On this basis, the population grew by an average of 1.1

percent per year between 2015 and 2025, extending the gradual deceleration observed since the 1980s.

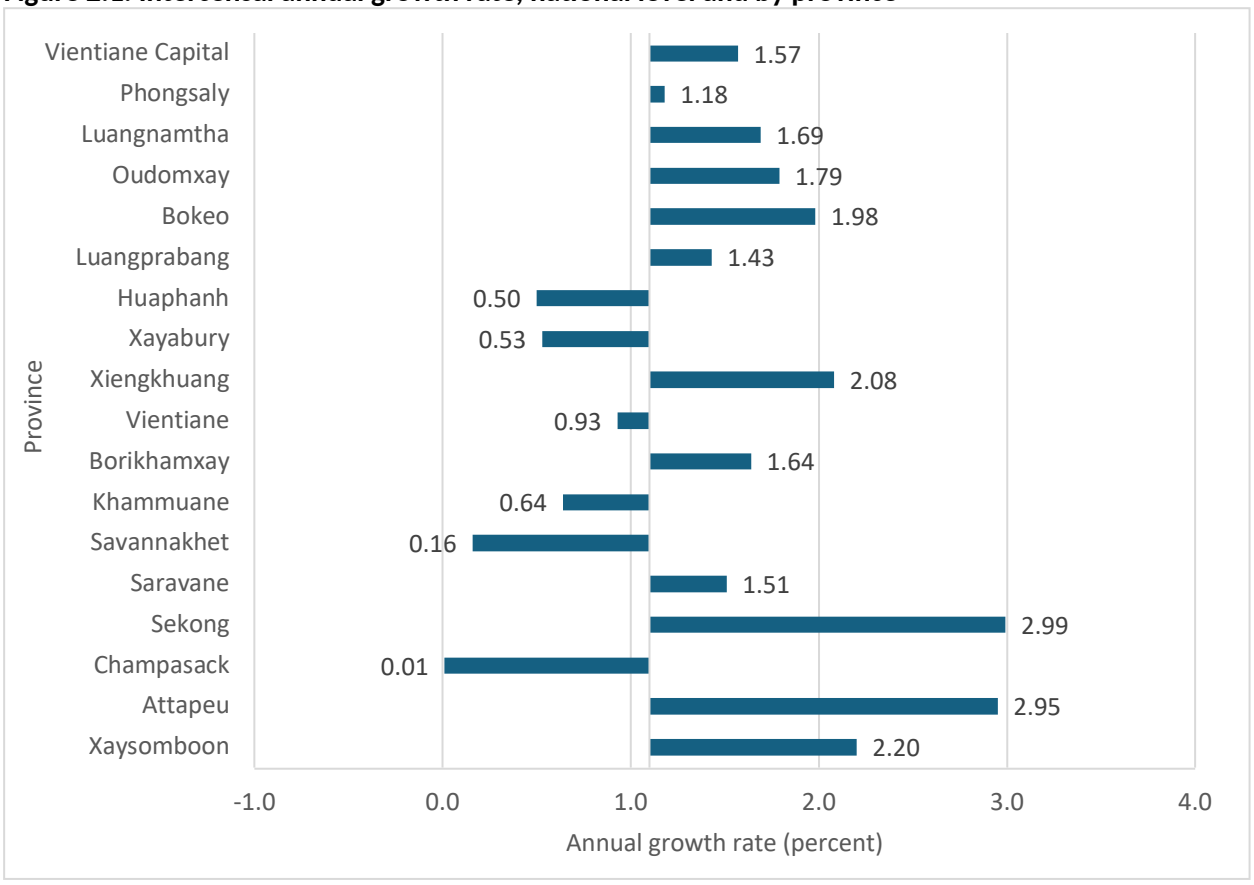
Table 2.2: Enumerated population and average annual growth rate, by census year (1985-2025)

Census year	Population	Average annual growth (in percent)
1985	3,584,803	
1995	4,574,848	2.47
2005	5,621,982	2.08
2015	6,492,228	1.45
2025	7,241,770*	1.1**

** This figure is the estimated true population based on the Post-Enumeration Survey results.*
*** The figure of 1.1 percent is calculated from the estimated true usual resident population.*
Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01; Population and Housing Censuses 1985–2015.

Figure 2.1 shows intercensal annual growth rates by province, calculated from the estimated true usual resident population (the enumerated population plus the estimated net coverage error). Growth varied widely, from 2.99 percent in Sekong to 0.01 percent in Champasack, a difference of 2.98 percentage points. Twelve of the eighteen provinces grew faster than the national average of 1.10 percent. The fastest growth occurred in Sekong (2.99 percent) and Attapeu (2.95 percent), followed by Xaysomboon (2.20 percent), Xiengkhuang (2.08 percent) and Bokeo (1.98 percent). These provinces start from a small base, so their rapid growth translates into modest absolute increases; Sekong, for example, gained 38.7 thousand persons. Growth was slowest in Champasack, whose population remained virtually unchanged (0.01 percent), followed by Savannakhet (0.16 percent), Huaphanh (0.50 percent) and Xayabury (0.53 percent), while Khammuane (0.64 percent) and Vientiane Province (0.93 percent) also grew by less than 1 percent per year. Vientiane Capital grew faster than the country as a whole, at 1.57 percent per year, and recorded the largest absolute gain of 138.6 thousand persons.

Figure 2.1: Intercensal annual growth rate, national level and by province



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.02; Post-Enumeration Survey (PES); Population and Housing Census 2015.

Reference population used in this report

Throughout the remainder of this report, the enumerated population of 6.74 million persons is used as the reference population, without adding either the estimated net coverage error or Lao citizens living abroad. There are four reasons for this choice. First, the census follows the usual residence concept, and Lao citizens living abroad do not meet this criterion; adding them would contradict the definition on which the whole census is based. Their information was also reported by proxy by the households they had left, and is therefore less complete and less reliable than the information collected for usual residents. Second, the PES sample was designed to be representative only at the national and provincial levels. It cannot support an adjustment for districts, enumeration areas or urban and rural areas, nor for groups defined by age, sex or other characteristics, so an adjusted total could not be carried consistently through the detailed tabulations. Third, the enumerated population is the only population for which the full set of individual and household characteristics is available.

All tables, rates and indicators in the following chapters are derived from these individual records, and using a single reference total ensures that figures are consistent across tables, chapters and annexes. Fourth, the PES estimate is itself subject to sampling and matching errors, whereas the enumerated count is directly comparable with the census counts of 1985 to 2015 presented in Table 2.2, which supports comparison over time and follows common international practice of publishing unadjusted census counts with coverage results reported separately. The estimated true population of 7.24 million nevertheless remains an important benchmark for population projections and for assessing the completeness of the census.

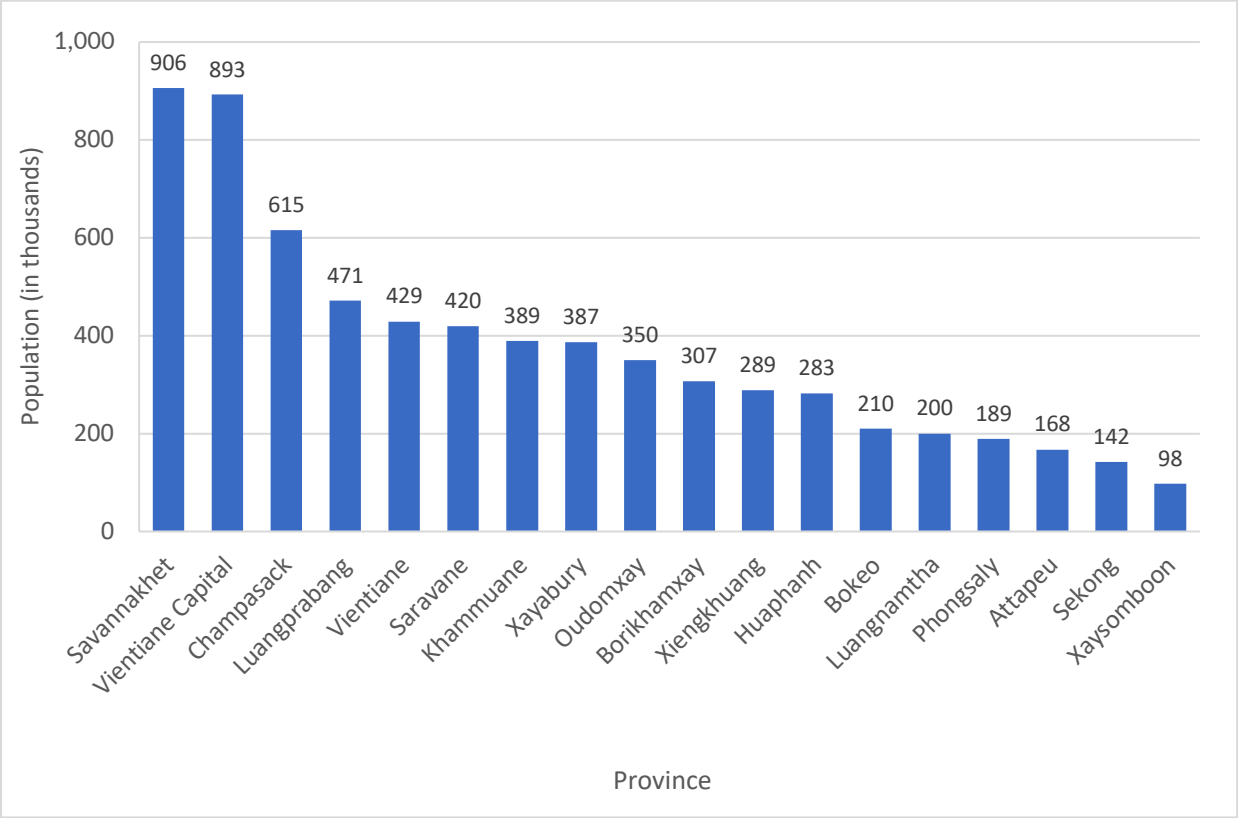
2.4 Geographic distribution

2.4.1 Population distribution by province

Figure 2.2 shows that the 6.74 million persons enumerated in the 2025 census are unevenly distributed across the country's eighteen provinces. Savannakhet is the most populous province with 906 thousand residents (13.4 percent of the national total), followed closely by Vientiane Capital with 893 thousand residents (13.2 percent). Champasack ranks third with 615 thousand residents (9.1 percent) and Luangprabang fourth with 471 thousand (7.0 percent). Together these four provinces account for 42.8 percent of the Lao PDR population. At the other end of the spectrum, Xaysomboon is by far the smallest province with only 98 thousand residents (1.4 percent), followed by Sekong (142 thousand) and Attapeu (168 thousand); the three smallest provinces combined hold only 6.0 percent of the national population. The largest province is thus more than nine times the size of the smallest. Geographically, the larger provinces are concentrated along the Mekong corridor and in the lowland central and south of the country. The smaller provinces lie predominantly in the northern and eastern uplands.

2025 masks wide variation across provinces. Provincial annual growth ranged from 2.3 percent in Sekong to -1.2 percent in Champasack, a spread of more than 3.5 percentage points. Twelve of the eighteen provinces grew faster than the national average, while six grew slower. The fastest growth was recorded in the smaller provinces of the north and the east. Sekong added 29 thousand residents to reach 142 thousand, and Attapeu grew by 28 thousand to 168 thousand, corresponding to annual rates of 2.3 and 1.8 percent, respectively; Xiengkhuang (1.7 percent), Bokeo (1.6 percent), Xaysomboon (1.4 percent), Oudomxay (1.3 percent) and Luangnamtha (1.3 percent) followed. Because these provinces start from a small base, their rapid relative growth translates into modest absolute increases. In absolute terms, Vientiane Capital saw the largest gain, adding 72.0 thousand residents, although its annual growth rate of 0.8 percent was well below that of the fastest-growing provinces.

Figure 2.2: Population, by province (in thousands)



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.02.

Table 2.3 shows the population of each province with its land area, the number of districts, population size and population density. The Lao PDR covers 236.8 thousand km^2 and is divided into 148 districts, giving a national population density of 28 persons per km^2 and an average of some 46 thousand residents per district. Density varies far more widely than population size alone. Vientiane Capital, with 228 persons per km^2, is eight times more densely populated than the country as a whole and nineteen times more than Phongsaly (12 persons per km^2). However, it accounts for only 1.7 percent of the country's territory.

Besides the capital, the more densely populated provinces are in the Mekong lowlands: Savannakhet (42 persons per km^2), Champasack (40), Saravane (39) and Bokeo (34). The sparsely populated provinces are almost all upland, namely Phongsaly (12 persons per km^2), Attapeu (16), Huaphanh (17), Xiengkhuang (18) and Sekong (19). Saravane illustrates the effect of land area on density: with 420 thousand residents, it is only the sixth most populous province, but its comparatively small territory of 10.7 thousand km^2 places it among the four most densely populated. Vientiane Province, by contrast, has a similar population of 429.1 thousand spread over 18.5 thousand km^2 and records a density of just 23 persons per km^2.

The number of districts per province ranges from 15 in Savannakhet to 12 in Luangprabang and 11 each in Xayabury and Vientiane Province, down to 4 in Sekong. District size measured in population terms nevertheless differs considerably: the nine districts of Vientiane Capital average about 99.2 thousand residents each, more than twice the national average of 45.6 thousand, whereas the four districts of Sekong average 35.5 thousand.

Table 2.3: Population, number of districts, land area and population density, by province

Province	Population	Number of districts	Land area (in km^2)	Population density (per km^2)
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**148**	**236,800**	**28**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	9	3,920	228
Phongsaly	188,864	7	16,270	12
Luangnamtha	199,712	5	9,325	21
Oudomxay	350,299	7	15,370	23
Bokeo	209,963	5	6,196	34
Luangprabang	471,223	12	16,875	28
Huaphanh	282,736	10	16,500	17
Xayabury	387,242	11	16,389	24
Xiengkhuang	289,217	7	15,880	18
Vientiane	429,146	11	18,526	23
Borikhamxay	306,855	7	14,863	21
Khammuane	388,761	10	16,315	24
Savannakhet	905,896	15	21,774	42
Saravane	419,533	8	10,691	39
Sekong	142,005	4	7,665	19
Champasack	615,153	10	15,415	40
Attapeu	167,620	5	10,320	16
Xaysomboon	97,576	5	4,506	22

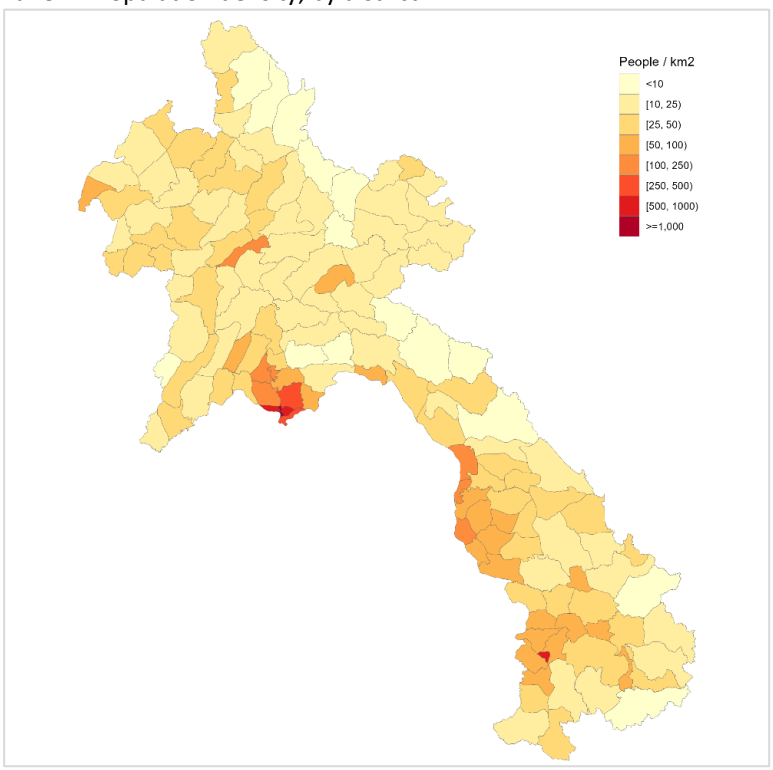
Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01 and 1.02.

Figure 2.3 maps population density at the district level and at the level of the enumeration area, and shows that the provincial averages in Table 2.3 conceal pronounced concentration within provinces. At district level, the settlement pattern follows the Mekong valley and the main north-south road corridor. An almost continuous band of districts with densities above 50 persons per km^2 runs from Vientiane Capital southward through Borikhamxay, Khammuane and Savannakhet into Saravane and Champasack, with the highest values recorded in the urban districts of Vientiane Capital and around Pakse. Most districts in the northern and eastern uplands, including the interior of Phongsaly, Huaphanh and Xiengkhuang and the Annamite border zone of Sekong and Attapeu, fall below 25 persons per km^2, while a considerable number of districts are below 10 persons per km^2.

The enumeration-area map shows the same concentration in sharper detail. Because enumeration areas are delineated by the number of dwellings they contain rather than by surface area, densely settled areas appear as small, tightly bounded clusters corresponding to district towns and village settlements, while the intervening forests, mountains and agricultural lands fall into the lowest density classes. Even in the sparsely populated northern provinces, isolated enumeration areas with more than 250 persons per km^2 mark the provincial and district centres, and the string of such clusters along the Mekong and along the main road network makes the transport axes clearly visible in the settlement pattern. This pattern of small, densely populated settlements dispersed across a largely empty territory underlies the low national average of 28 persons per km^2.

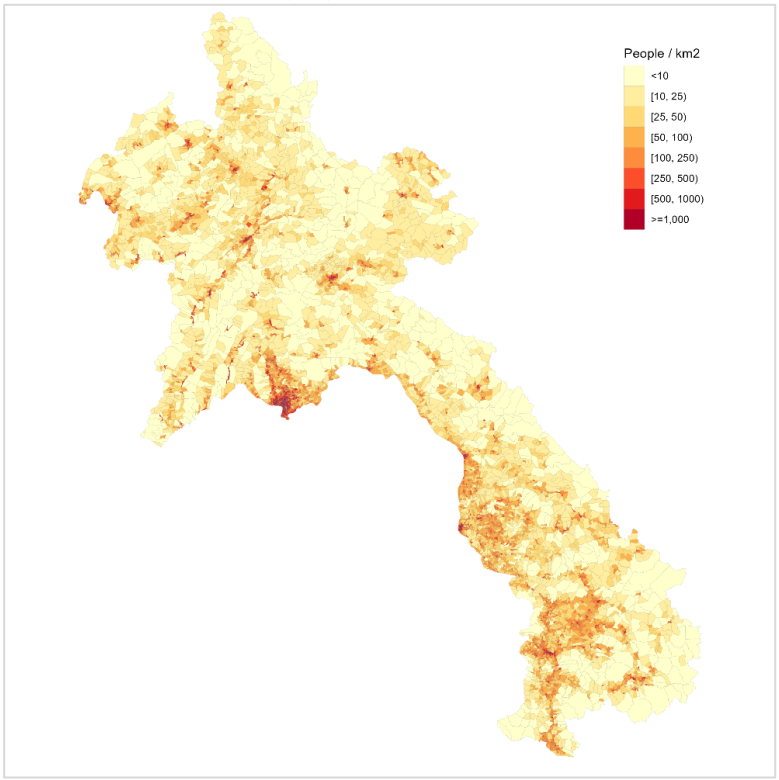
Figure 2.3: Population density, by district and enumeration area

Panel A. Population density, by district



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01.

Panel B. Population density, by enumeration area



Source: Population and Housing Census 2025, EA data.

2.4.2 Urban-rural distribution

Table 2.4 shows the population by type of residence, distinguishing urban areas, rural areas with road access and rural areas without road access. Of the 6.74 million persons enumerated in 2025, 2.33 million (34.5 percent) live in urban areas and the remaining 4.41 million, or 65.5 percent, in rural areas. The vast majority of the rural population lives in villages reachable by road: 4.11 million people, or 61.0 percent of the national total. A further 302 thousand people, or 4.5 percent of the population, live in rural areas without road access.

Urbanisation is highly concentrated. Vientiane Capital is 84.2 percent urban and accounts for 752 thousand urban residents, just under one third (32.3 percent) of all urban dwellers in the country. Only four other provinces record urban shares above the national average of 34.5 percent, namely Borikhamxay (44.9 percent), Sekong (37.2 percent), Xaysomboon (36.2 percent) and Luangprabang (35.4 percent). At the other extreme, Saravane is the least urbanised province at 11.1 percent, followed by Huaphanh (17.8 percent) and Savannakhet (20.2 percent). Savannakhet is a particular case: it is the most populous province of the country, yet its 183 thousand urban residents are only a quarter of the number recorded in the capital.

Rural residence without road access is also geographically concentrated. Huaphanh alone accounts for 89 thousand of the 302 thousand persons concerned, or 29.6 percent of the national total. This group makes up 31.6 percent of the population of the province, by far the highest share in the country. Xaysomboon (12.7 percent) and Oudomxay (9.5 percent) follow at some distance. Huaphanh, Savannakhet, Champasack and Oudomxay together account for 73.8 percent of all persons living in rural areas without road access. Four provinces—Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Xiengkhuang and Attapeu—report no population in this category, and in Vientiane Capital and Vientiane the numbers are negligible, at 521 and 434 persons, respectively.

Table 2.4: Population, by province, and by type of residence

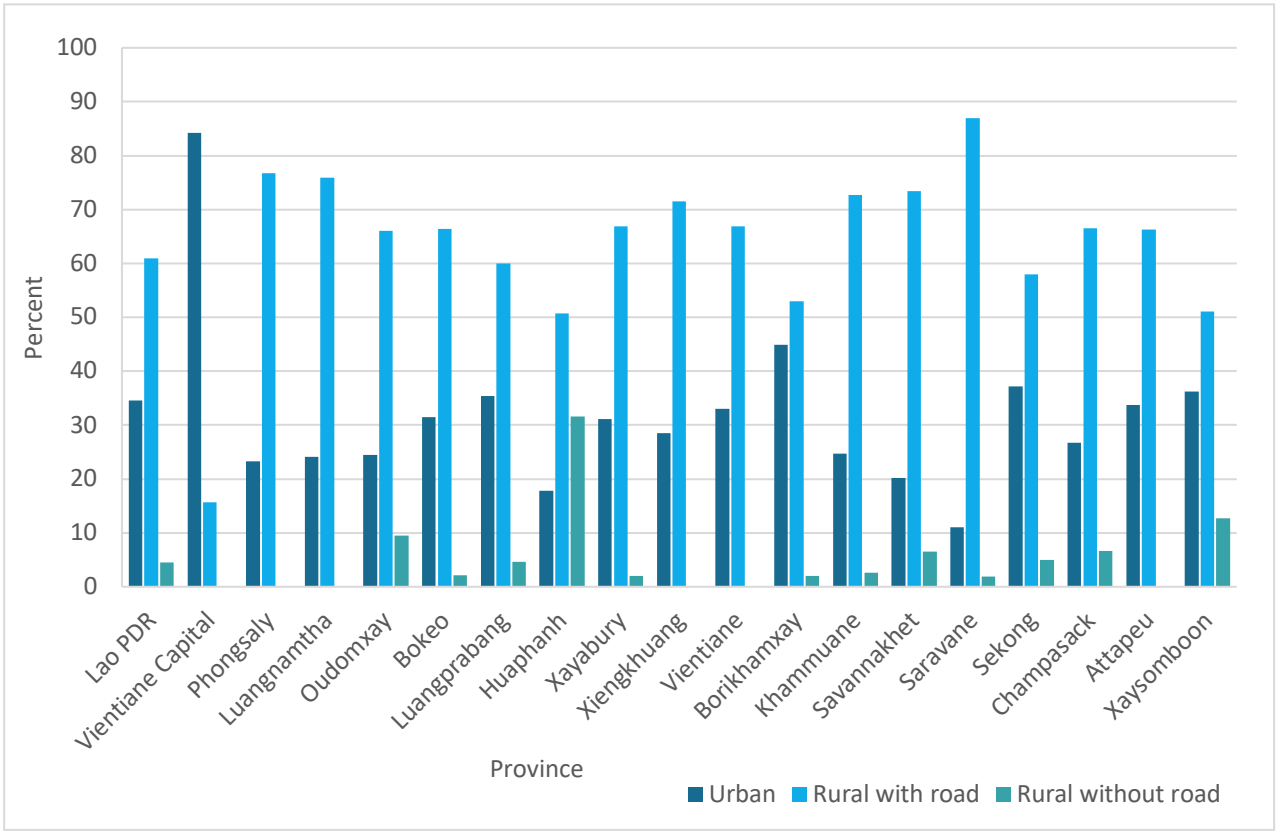
Province	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**2,329,893**	**4,113,307**	**301,501**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	752,157	140,222	521
Phongsaly	188,864	43,941	144,923	-
Luangnamtha	199,712	48,041	151,671	-
Oudomxay	350,299	85,813	231,187	33,299
Bokeo	209,963	66,047	139,369	4,547
Luangprabang	471,223	166,656	282,867	21,700
Huaphanh	282,736	50,193	143,279	89,264
Xayabury	387,242	120,455	259,126	7,661
Xiengkhuang	289,217	82,324	206,893	-
Vientiane	429,146	141,872	286,840	434
Borikhamxay	306,855	137,882	162,650	6,323
Khammuane	388,761	96,100	282,454	10,207
Savannakhet	905,896	182,694	664,463	58,739
Saravane	419,533	46,533	364,861	8,139
Sekong	142,005	52,766	82,234	7,005
Champasack	615,153	164,577	409,345	41,231
Attapeu	167,620	56,516	111,104	-
Xaysomboon	97,576	35,326	49,819	12,431

Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01.

Figure 2.4 presents the same information in relative terms, showing for each province the percentage of the population living in urban areas, in rural areas with road access and in rural areas without road access. The chart shows the exceptional position of Vientiane Capital. It is the only province in which the urban share exceeds the rural share, and its urban share of 84.2 percent is almost twice that of the next most urbanised province, Borikhamxay. In all seventeen other provinces, the rural population with road access is the largest of the residence type categories, ranging from 50.7 percent in Huaphanh to 87.0 percent in Saravane.

The figure also brings out two distinct rural profiles. In most provinces, the rural population is almost entirely served by roads, so the third category is barely visible. It is absent altogether in Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Xiengkhuang and Attapeu, and remains around two percent in Xayabury, Saravane and Borikhamxay. In Huaphanh, by contrast, the population without road access (31.6 percent) is nearly twice as large as the urban population (17.8 percent), and Xaysomboon (12.7 percent) and Oudomxay (9.5 percent) display a similar although weaker pattern. A low level of urbanisation is therefore not in itself an indication of isolation: Saravane combines the lowest urban share in the country with near-universal road access in its rural areas, whereas Huaphanh combines a low urban share with the most limited road access.

Figure 2.4: Population, by province, and by type of residence (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01

03

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Sex composition

3.3 Age and sex composition in collective living quarters

CHAPTER 3. AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

3.1 Introduction

The age and sex structure of a population is a fundamental component for demographic analysis, reflecting the interplay of fertility, mortality, and migration over preceding decades. Understanding age-sex composition is essential for public policy and national development planning, as it directly explains current and future demand across key socio-economic sectors—including primary and secondary education, maternal and reproductive healthcare, labour market entry, housing, and social protection systems for older people.

The 2025 Population and Housing Census provides a critical update on Lao PDR's demographic profile, capturing a population undergoing a rapid age-structural transition. This chapter examines trends in age distribution, evaluates changes in broad age cohorts and dependency ratios, and explores the opening of the demographic window of opportunity for rapid socio-economic development (the demographic dividend). It also analyses sex ratios across the life course, highlights regional variations across all 18 provinces, and details the distinct age-sex profile of the population residing in collective living quarters.

3.1.1 Age distribution

Figure 3.1 shows population pyramids by five-year age group for the 2005, 2015 and 2025 censuses. The pyramids show a rapid age-structural transition over the past two decades from a young population driven by high fertility to a more middle-aged population as a result of declining fertility and increasing longevity.

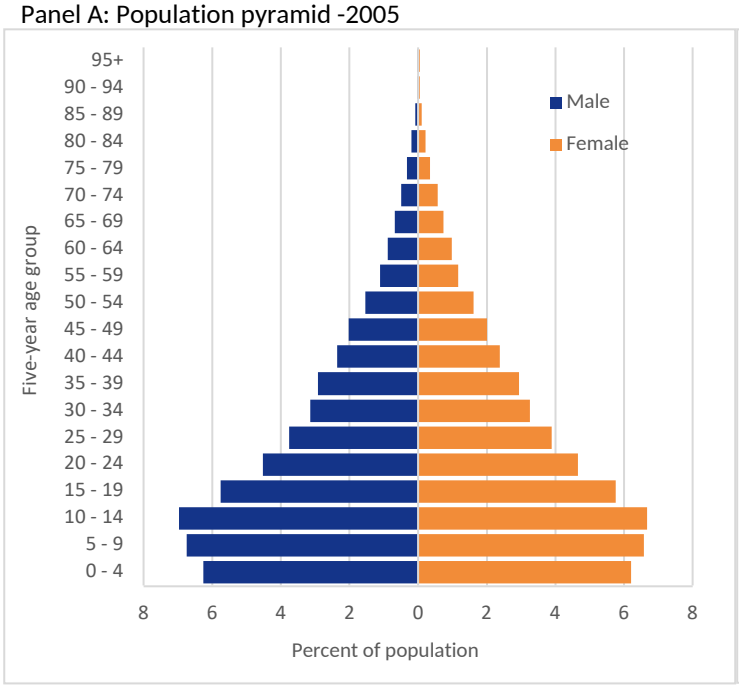
In 2005, the pyramid had a broad base and steeply tapering sides, the classic profile of sustained high fertility, with each successive cohort smaller than the one below, while the older ages formed only a narrow apex. The fact that the age groups below age ten were somewhat smaller indicates that the first effects of declining fertility were becoming visible at that time. By 2015, the base had visibly contracted, and by 2025 the contraction had continued, so the youngest cohorts were roughly of equal size, and the profile below the mid-teens was close to vertical rather than triangular. This is the typical shape of an age-structural transition produced by falling fertility.

As the base narrows, the large cohorts born in the past have moved upward. The middle of the pyramid has filled out considerably, giving the 2025 structure a barrel-like body rather than a true pyramid. The indentation in the young adult ages in 2025 (the two hollows in the 15-19 and 20-24 age brackets) likely reflects increased emigration at those ages.

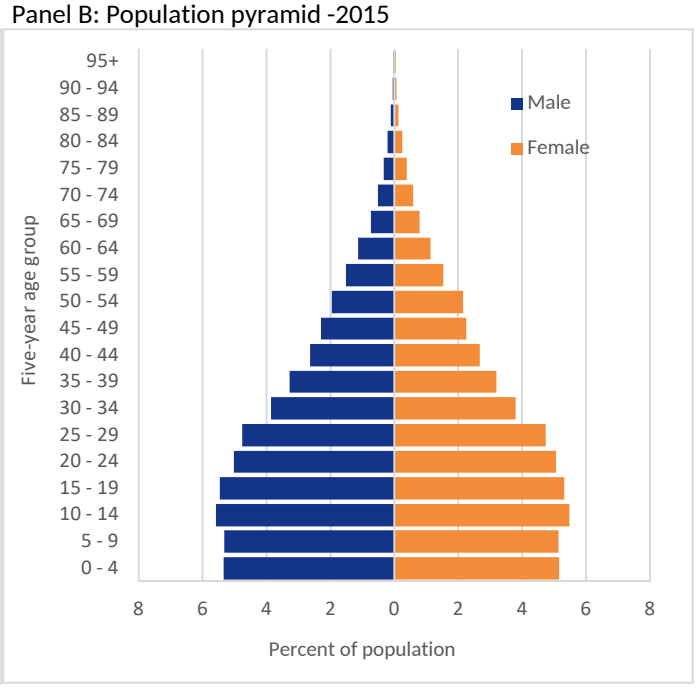
At the top, the pyramid has begun to widen. The older age groups are noticeably broader in 2025 than in the two earlier censuses, indicating that population ageing, while still in its early stages, has now clearly taken off. The two sides of the pyramid remain broadly symmetrical throughout, with the usual excess of women visible at the oldest ages.

Figure 3.1: Population, by sex, and by five-year age group (2005-2025) (in percentages)

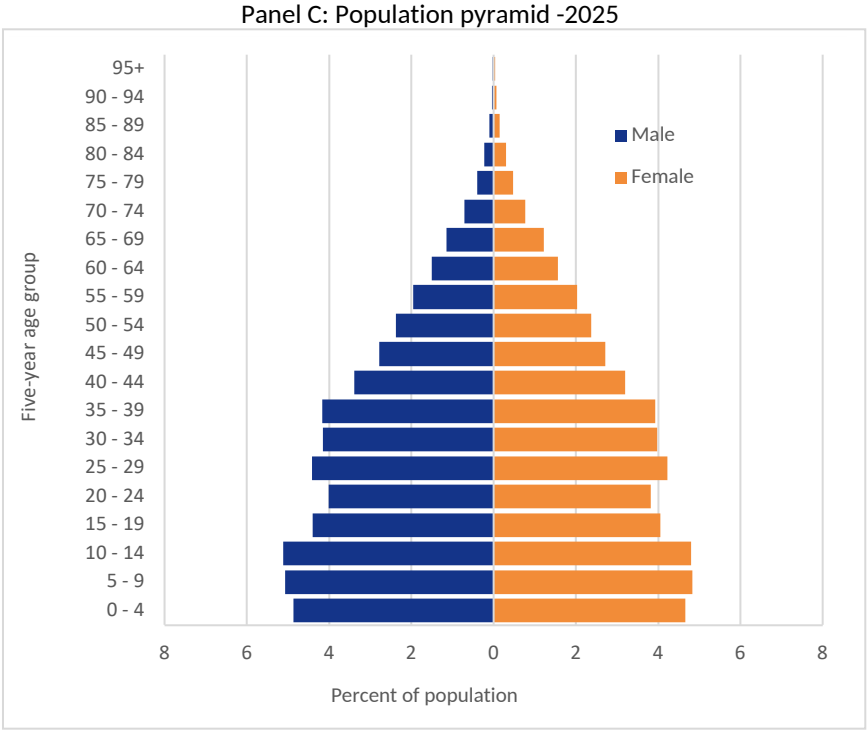
Panel A: Population pyramid -2005



Panel B: Population pyramid -2015



Panel C: Population pyramid -2025



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.02; Population and Housing Censuses 2005 and 2015.

Table 3.1 summarises the age indicators underlying Figure 3.1. The share of children aged 0-14 fell from 39.4 percent in 2005 to 32.0 percent in 2015 and 29.3 percent of the total population in 2025, a decline of more than 10 percentage points over two decades. Over the same period, the working-age population (15-64 years old) rose from 56.7 to 65.0 percent of the total population, while the population 65 years and over rose from 3.9 to 5.7 percent. Most of the change in age structure came from the shrinking share of children rather than growth at older ages, although the increase in the share 65 years and over between 2015 and 2025 is the largest of the three intercensal comparisons.

The youth population aged 10-24 also contracted, from 34.3 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent in 2015 and to 26.2 percent in 2025. The much smaller decline in the first decade than the second reflects that the large cohorts born before the start of the fertility decline were still passing through these ages in 2015;

by 2025 they had moved beyond age 24 and been replaced by the smaller cohorts born after 2000. As these smaller cohorts move into reproductive age groups, the percentage of young children can be expected to fall further in the coming years.

The median age is the exact age that divides a population into two halves, where half the people are younger than this age and half are older. The median age rose from 18.5 years in 2005 to 23.5 years in 2015 and 27.0 years in 2025, an increase of 8.5 years. The mean age, i.e., the average age of all members of the population, shows the same upward trend, rising from 23.8 years in 2005 to 26.4 years in 2015 and 29.2 years in 2025, an increase of 5.4 years. The mean age exceeds the median age in each census year, as is typical of a young population in which the large numbers of children pull the median down more than they pull down the average. The gap between the two measures has, however, narrowed steadily, from 5.3 years in 2005 to 2.9 years in 2015 and 2.2 years in 2025, indicating that the age distribution has become less concentrated at the youngest ages and more evenly spread across the age range.

Table 3.1: Indicators of age distribution, by census year (2005-2025)

Age indicators	2005	2015	2025
Population by broad age group (in percentages)			
0-14	39.4	32.0	29.3
15-64	56.7	63.7	65.0
65 and over	3.9	4.2	5.7
10-24 (youth)	34.3	31.9	26.2
Median age	18.5	23.5	27.0
Mean age	23.8	26.4	29.2
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio	76.4	56.9	53.8
Child dependency ratio	69.6	50.3	45.1
Old age dependency ratio	6.8	6.6	8.7

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.02; Population and Housing Censuses 2005 and 2015.

3.1.2 Dependency ratios

The total dependency ratio expresses the number of persons aged 0-14 and 65 and over per 100 persons aged 15-64 and is the sum of the child and old-age dependency ratios. Because it is based on age alone, it measures age structure rather than actual economic dependency.

As Table 3.1 shows, total dependency fell from 76.4 dependents per 100 persons of working age in 2005 to 56.9 in 2015 and 53.8 in 2025, with most of the decline occurring in the first decade. The child component drove the fall, dropping from 69.6 to 50.3 and then to 45.1, while the old-age ratio was almost unchanged between 2005 and 2015 (6.8 and 6.6) before rising to 8.7 in 2025.

The current age structure reflects a country in mid-transition, where falling fertility reduces the number of children relative to people of primary working age. At the same time, the older population is still relatively small. This age structure typically opens a demographic window of opportunity that can translate into economic growth if the working-age population can be productively employed. This window of opportunity is called the demographic dividend. Some countries in the region, such as Thailand and Malaysia, used their demographic dividend to speed up economic development. However, the window of opportunity is neither permanent nor automatic. In Lao PDR, the child dependency ratio is already falling at a slower pace, and the old-age dependency ratio has begun to rise. This means the total dependency ratio will likely reach its lowest level within or just beyond the next decade. After that, it will increase again as the share of the population aged 65 years and older continues to rise, gradually closing the window of opportunity.

In Lao PDR, the national Potential Support Ratio (number of working-age persons 15–64 per older person 65+) stood at 14.5 in 2005, peaked at 15.2 in 2015 as large youth cohorts entered the labour force, and has since dropped to 11.4 in 2025. This metric provides an intuitive measure of population ageing for pension and healthcare planners.

3.1.3 Age composition at province level

Table 3.2 shows the age indicators for each of the eighteen provinces. The median age has a range of nine years between the provinces, from 22 years in Sekong and Xaysomboon to 31 years in Vientiane Capital and Xayabury. The spread in total dependency ratios is even wider: it runs from 38.7 dependents per 100 persons of working age in Vientiane Capital to 66.7 in Huaphanh and 66.6 in Xaysomboon. The most heavily dependent provinces have almost one and three-quarters times as many dependents per working-age person as the least dependent provinces. Only four provinces—Vientiane Capital, Xayabury, Vientiane and Champasack—have a median age above the national figure, while Khammuane and Savannakhet match it.

Most of this variation in provincial dependency ratios comes from the child population. The child dependency ratio ranges from 30.4 children per 100 persons aged 15-64 in Vientiane Capital to 60.6 in Xaysomboon, 57.8 in Huaphanh and 55.5 in Xiengkhuang, compared with 45.1 nationally.

Variation at the older ages among provinces is much more compressed. The old-age dependency ratio ranges from 6.0 in Xaysomboon and 6.2 in Sekong to 10.8 in Xayabury and 10.6 in Champasack. Vientiane Capital stands apart from the national pattern. Its old-age dependency ratio of 8.3 is close to the national average (8.7) even though its total dependency ratio is by far the lowest. This is because in-migration enlarges its working-age population, not because it has fewer older residents.

The population's age pattern varies by region. The younger age structures are concentrated in the northern uplands — Huaphanh, Xiengkhuang, Phongsaly and Oudomxay — and in the south-east, in Sekong, Xaysomboon, Saravane and Attapeu. The older age structures lie along the Mekong corridor and in the capital. Since Savannakhet, Vientiane Capital and Champasack together account for 35.8 percent of the national population, the country's aggregate indicators are weighted toward the more advanced provinces, and the demographic window of opportunity discussed in section 3.1.2 is widest in those areas. In the upland and south-eastern provinces, the demographic transition is at an earlier stage, and demand there will remain concentrated on services for children for some years yet.

Table 3.2: Indicators of age distribution, by province

Province	Total population	Age indicators		Dependency ratios		
		Median	Mean	Total	Child	Old age
Total	**6,744,701**	**27.0**	**29.2**	**53.8**	**45.1**	**8.7**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	31.0	32.0	38.7	30.4	8.3
Phongsaly	188,864	25.0	27.8	60.6	52.1	8.5
Luangnamtha	199,712	25.0	28.2	53.1	45.3	7.8
Oudomxay	350,299	25.0	27.1	57.9	50.6	7.3
Bokeo	209,963	26.0	28.3	49.6	42.0	7.6
Luangprabang	471,223	26.0	28.4	57.5	48.8	8.7
Huaphanh	282,736	24.0	27.3	66.7	57.8	8.9
Xayabury	387,242	31.0	31.7	49.5	38.7	10.8
Xiengkhuang	289,217	24.0	26.9	64.1	55.5	8.6
Vientiane	429,146	29.0	30.4	51.8	42.2	9.6
Borikhamxay	306,855	26.0	28.4	56.6	48.5	8.1
Khammuane	388,761	27.0	29.5	50.2	42.0	8.2
Savannakhet	905,896	27.0	29.2	56.9	47.9	9.0
Saravane	419,533	25.0	27.5	60.9	52.3	8.6
Sekong	142,005	22.0	25.7	59.8	53.6	6.2
Champasack	615,153	28.0	30.4	56.0	45.3	10.6
Attapeu	167,620	25.0	27.4	53.5	46.4	7.1
Xaysomboon	97,576	22.0	25.0	66.6	60.6	6.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2025.

3.2 Sex composition

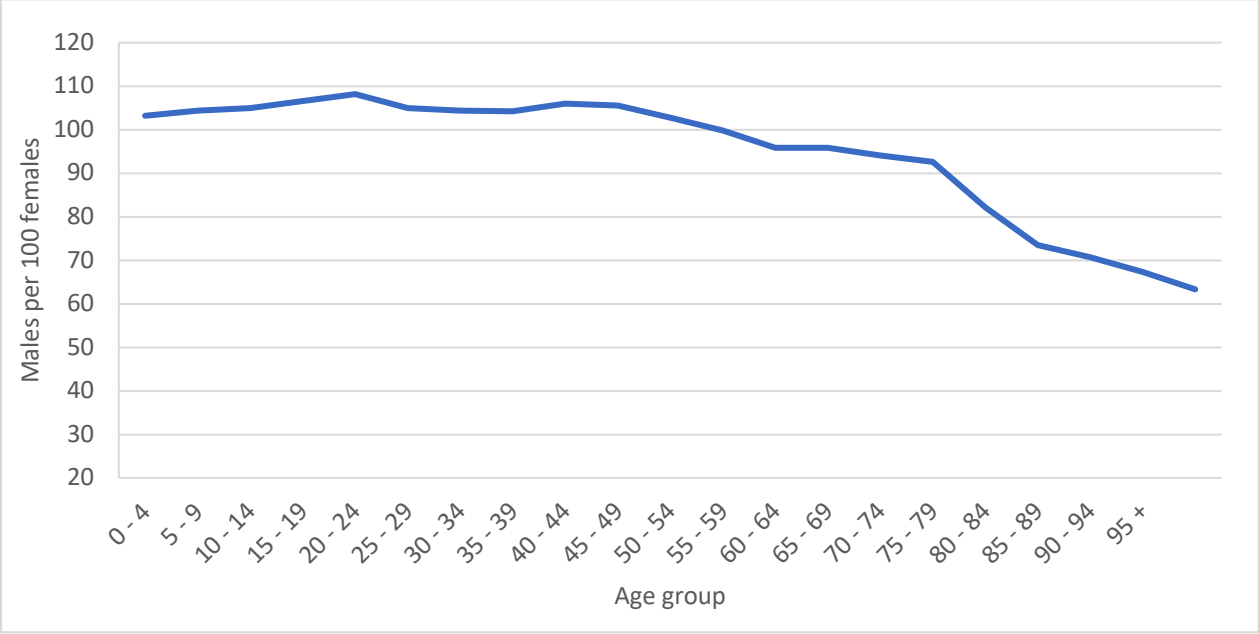
The sex ratio expresses the number of males per 100 females. Figure 3.2 shows the sex ratio by five-year age group in the 2025 census. For the population as a whole, the ratio is 103.2, indicating that males slightly outnumber females.

In many countries, younger age groups have an excess of males, while older ages have an excess of females. In Lao PDR, the ratio is above 100 throughout childhood and young adulthood. It stands at 104.4 at ages 0-4 and 104.9 at ages 5-9, close to the level normally produced by the sex ratio at birth, and rises to a maximum of 108.2 at ages 15-19. It then eases back to about 104 through people's twenties and early thirties, with a second, smaller peak of 106.0 at ages 35-39. The elevated ratio in the late teens is somewhat higher than the sex ratio at birth alone would produce and may reflect the age pattern of female emigration, differences in enumeration coverage at those ages, and the natural excess of male births.

From the mid-forties, the sex ratio declines steadily. The ratio is 102.7 at ages 45-49 and 99.8 at ages 50-54, so the crossover from a male to a female majority occurs at about age 50. After that, the deficit of men widens in every subsequent age group.

The decline of the sex ratios accelerates sharply above age 75. The ratio falls to 82.2 at ages 75-79, 73.5 at ages 80-84 and 70.6 at ages 85-89, reaching 63.3 at ages 95 and over, where there are roughly five women for every three men. This decline in sex ratios results from higher male mortality, whose cumulative effect grows with age, and corresponds to the asymmetry visible at the apex of the 2025 pyramid in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.2: Sex ratio, by five-year age group



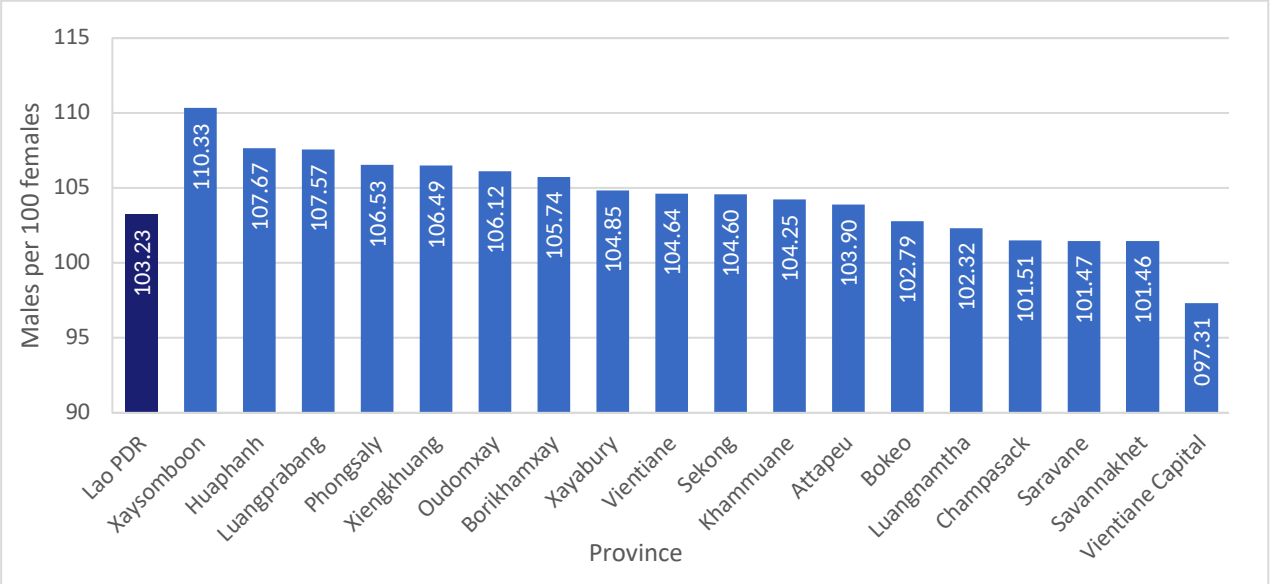
Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.01.

Figure 3.3 shows the sex ratio for each province. The national ratio of 103.2 males per 100 females is near the middle of the provincial distribution, which ranges from 97.3 in Vientiane Capital to 110.3 in Xaysomboon, a range of 13 points. Vientiane Capital is the only province where women outnumber men.

The highest ratios are found in Xaysomboon (110.3), Huaphanh (107.7), Luangprabang (107.6), Phongsaly (106.5), Xiengkhuang (106.5) and Oudomxay (106.1), all with sex ratios of 106 or more males per 100 females. With the exception of Luangprabang, these are the northern and upland provinces identified in Table 3.2 as having the youngest age structures. This association is not accidental: the sex ratio is above 100 at younger ages and below 100 at older ages. A province with a younger population will therefore record a higher overall ratio than one with a larger share of older residents.

At the other end of the spectrum, Vientiane Capital stands clearly apart at 97.3 males per 100 females. The three large Mekong provinces — Savannakhet, Saravane and Champasack — cluster just above parity at 101.5, followed by Luangnamtha (102.3) and Bokeo (102.8). The capital's female majority is most probably explained by higher internal migration of young women to Vientiane for higher education, services and manufacturing employment.

Figure 3.3: Sex ratio, by province



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.03.

3.3 Age and sex composition in collective living quarters

Table 3.3 shows the age and sex composition of the population enumerated in collective living quarters at the 2025 census. The 177,107 persons concerned form 2.6 percent of the national population, but their composition differs sharply from that of the population in private households. Males number 131,961, or 74.5 percent, and females 45,146, or 25.5 percent, giving a sex ratio of 292.3 males per 100 females against a national sex ratio of 103.2.

The age distribution of collective living quarters is concentrated in the working ages. Children aged 0-14 make up only 9.8 percent of collective residents and persons aged 65 years and over 1.4 percent, against 29.3 and 5.7 percent among the whole population, while the youth population aged 10-24 is over-represented at 37.0 percent compared with 26.2 percent nationally. The median age of 27.0 years is identical to the national median, but for a different reason: here the population is concentrated in the ages immediately around it rather than balanced between a large child population and a large adult one.

The dependency ratios follow from this concentration: 12.6 dependents per 100 persons aged 15-64, made up of 11.0 at the young ages and 1.6 at the older ages, against 53.8, 45.1 and 8.7 nationally.

Table 3.3: Age and sex indicators of population in collective living quarters

Age indicators	Population	
	Number	Percentage
Both sexes	**177,107**	**100.0**
Male	131,961	74.5
Female	45,146	25.5
Sex ratio	-	292.3
Broad age group		
0-14	17,287	9.8
15-64	157,107	88.8
65 and over	2,550	1.4
10-24 (youth)	65,446	37.0
Median age	-	27.0
Mean	-	28.6
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	-	12.6
Young age dependency ratio	-	11.0
Old age dependency ratio	-	1.6

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.04.

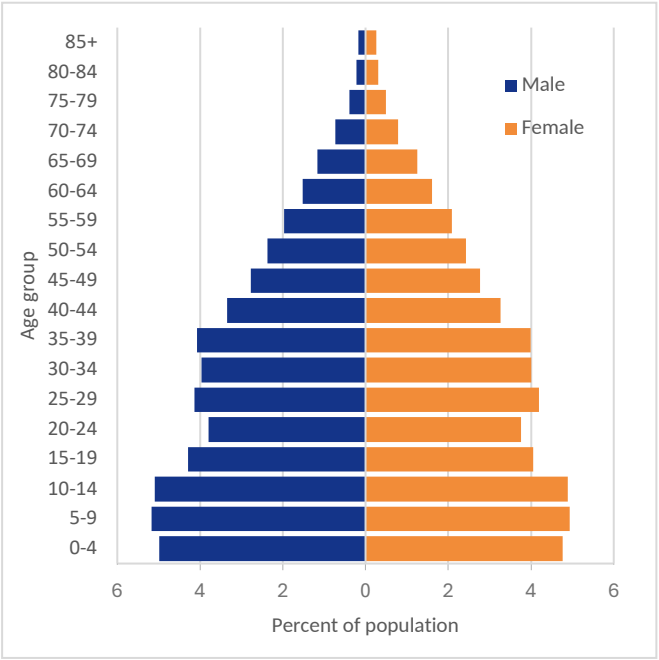
Figure 3.4 depicts the population pyramid of the population in private households (Panel A) alongside that of the population in collective living quarters (Panel B). The two profiles have little in common, and neither is a true pyramid. Panel A resembles the barrel-shaped national structure described in section 3.1.1, with a contracted base, a filled-out middle and a narrow apex. Panel B has a narrow base and many people, especially males, concentrated in the late teens and the forties, with very few people below age 15 and almost none above age 65.

The asymmetry between the two sides of Panel B is striking. The male bars are several times longer than the corresponding female bars throughout the working ages.

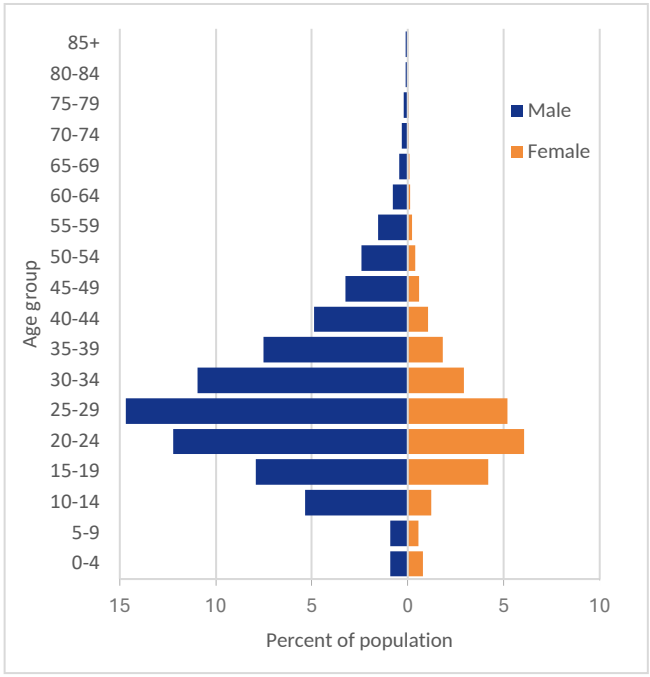
The population in collective residences is most concentrated among the young: 37.0 percent of residents are aged 10–24, compared with only 26.2 percent nationally. This pattern reflects the age composition of these institutions—dormitories, student housing, military barracks, monasteries, and workers' hostels—which attract young, predominantly male residents and then release them into the broader population as they grow older. By contrast, the pyramid narrows sharply at the top: just 1.4 percent of collective residents are aged 65 or over, versus 5.7 percent nationally. Because collective living quarters hold only 2.6 percent of the national population, this structure has little effect on the national pyramid shown in Figure 3.1. It is more relevant at the local level, where a single large institution can raise the sex ratio and the working-age share of the area in which it is located.

Figure 3.4: Population pyramid of population in private households and collective living quarters

Panel A: Private households



Panel B: Collective living quarters



Source: Annex 2.2, Tables 2.03 and 2.04.

04

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISABILITY

4.1 Introduction
4.2 Marital and cohabitation status
4.3 Ethno-cultural characteristics
4.4 Disability

CHAPTER 4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISABILITY

4.1 Introduction

A census is far more than a headcount; it provides the most comprehensive structural portrait of society. By asking who lives where, with whom, in what kind of household, and under what social conditions, cultural affiliations and functional abilities, the census captures the socio-demographic fabric of Lao PDR at a scale that administrative records or sample surveys rarely reach. In this chapter, the social characteristics of people in Lao PDR are described in terms of marital status, cohabitation, religion, ethnicity and disability status.

A rigorous assessment of social characteristics establishes an empirical baseline for evaluating social inclusion, gender equity, and national cohesion. These indicators enable policymakers, civil society, and development partners to track social transition, monitor commitments under the National Socio-Economic Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and ensure that local communities across all 18 provinces are reflected in national planning. Because the census enumerates every resident, it provides a vital platform for vulnerable and remote populations whose needs might otherwise remain unrepresented in national statistics.

4.2 Marital and cohabitation status

4.2.1 Marital status

Marital status refers to a person's current legal civil status under Lao PDR marriage laws. Five categories are distinguished: never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. Marital status shapes the formation and composition of families and households and is closely linked to childbearing, health, labour force participation and economic security, particularly for women. It is also a key variable for analysing demographic and social change and for planning social protection and family-related services.

The 2025 Population and Housing Census collected information on marital status at the census moment for all usual residents aged 13 years and over. Marital status was self-reported and not verified against any documents. People's status was classified according to their legal situation. People in a consensual union were coded according to their existing legal status; those remarried after widowhood or divorce were registered as married, and cohabitation was measured separately. Coverage of marital status was nearly universal, with only 0.1 percent recorded as 'not stated'.

Table 4.1 shows that of the 5.02 million persons aged 13 years and over, 62.8 percent were married, 29.1 percent had never married, 4.9 percent were widowed, 2.7 percent were divorced and 0.4 percent were separated. Men were markedly more likely than women to have never married (33.7 percent versus 24.4 percent), reflecting the younger age at which women enter marriage. The reverse pattern appears in marital dissolution: 8.0 percent of women were widowed compared with 2.0 percent of men, and women also recorded higher shares of divorce (3.2 versus 2.1 percent) and separation (0.5 versus 0.3 percent).

Table 4.1: Population 13 years and over, by marital status and sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Marital status	Population					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**5,018,580**	**2,541,798**	**2,476,782**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	1,459,609	856,033	603,576	29.1	33.7	24.4
Married	3,151,493	1,569,583	1,581,910	62.8	61.8	63.9
Separated	21,439	8,488	12,951	0.4	0.3	0.5
Widowed	247,933	50,537	197,396	4.9	2.0	8.0
Divorced	134,429	54,614	79,815	2.7	2.1	3.2
Not stated	3,677	2,543	1,134	0.1	0.1	0.0

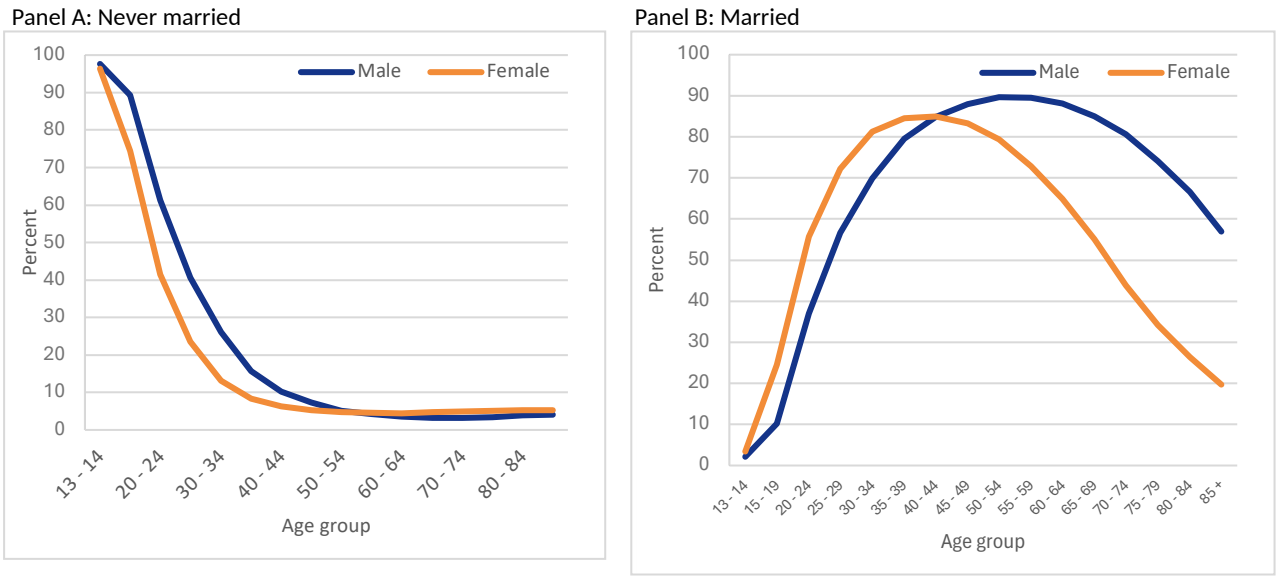
Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.07.

Figure 4.1 breaks down each marital status by age and sex. Each panel shows the percentage within a particular marital status by five-year age group, separately for men and women. The figures therefore depict the intensity and timing of marriage and of its dissolution over the life course.

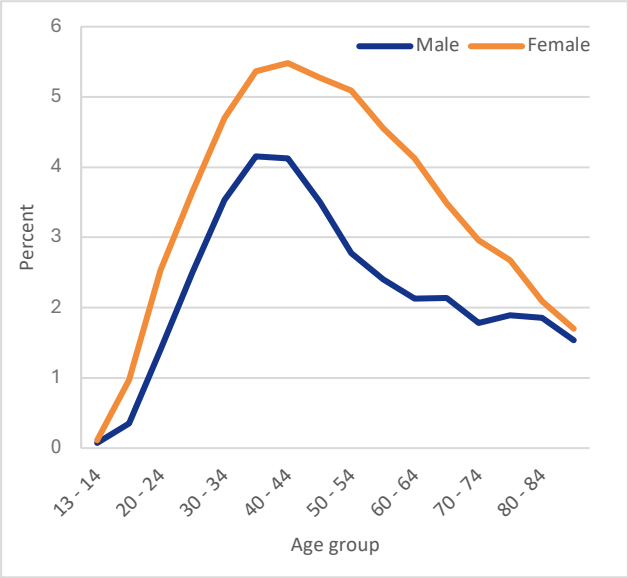
In Lao PDR, marriage begins early and is nearly universal, with women consistently marrying younger than men. At ages 13–14, almost everyone is still single, but the paths of the sexes diverge quickly. In the 15–19 age group, about a quarter of women are already married, compared with just one in ten men. By 20–24, more than half of women are married (55.7 percent), while men cross that threshold somewhere in the 25–29 age group (56.6 percent). The share of never-married women drops quickly among young adults, falling to roughly 41 percent in their early twenties and 13 percent in their early thirties, versus 61 percent and 26 percent for men. From age 50 onward, only 3 to 5 percent of either sex remain unmarried, though from their late fifties the female share edges slightly higher.

After 40, the married trajectories split sharply and permanently. Men's marriage percentage stays high, peaking near 90 percent in their early fifties and remaining above 80 percent in their seventies. Women's rates peak earlier and lower, at 85 percent in their early forties, then decline steadily to below 65 percent by their sixties, 44 percent by their seventies, and under 20 percent by their mid-eighties. This divergence reflects sex differentials in adult mortality—specifically higher female life expectancy—compounded by the traditional age gap at marriage, where women systematically marry older partners. The difference is further enhanced by the younger age at marriage of women.

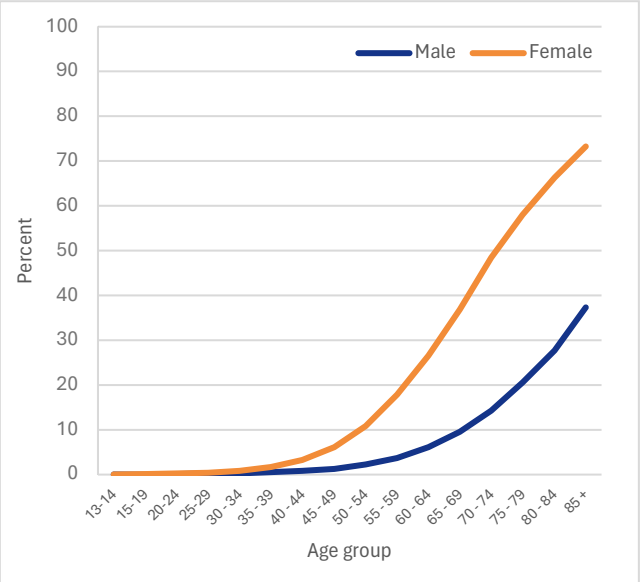
Figure 4.1: Percentage of the population 13 years and over in each marital status, by five-year age group and sex ("not stated" excluded)



Panel C: Divorced and separated



Panel D: Widowed



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.07.

Widowhood mirrors this pattern. Widowhood is rare before 40, but climbs steeply for women: reaching about 11 percent in their early fifties, 27 percent in their early sixties, nearly half by their early seventies, and over 73 percent by age 85. For men, the corresponding figures are 2, 6, 14, and 37 percent — meaning the gap between the sexes widens to more than 35 percentage points in the older age groups.

Divorce and separation are relatively uncommon at every age, but follow a clear mid-life peak and are consistently higher for women. The percentage divorced peaks around age 35–39 for men (just over 4 percent) and at around 40–44 for women (about 5.5 percent), then drops to below 2 percent by age 85. The higher female percentages at every age above 15–19, combined with much greater widowhood, suggest women are far less likely than men to remarry after a union ends. These differentials likely indicate higher remarriage rates among men following union dissolution; however, further in-depth analysis is needed to confirm this.

4.2.2 Cohabitation status

Cohabitation refers to living with a partner on a permanent basis without being legally married. The question was asked in the census of all usual residents aged 13 years and over in private households who were not currently married. Table 4.2 covers 1.75 million not-currently-married persons, 93.0 percent of the not-married population in Table 4.1. The difference reflects the restriction of the cohabitation question to private households. In this segment, 14.6 percent (256.2 thousand) lived with a partner, 80.8 percent did not, and 4.6 percent did not state their status.

Cohabitation differs by type of residence. The percentage rises from 12.9 in urban areas to 15.6 in rural areas with road access and 17.8 in rural areas without road access. An unmarried person in a village without road access is about 1.4 times as likely to live with a partner as one in an urban area. The difference is not caused by differences in reporting, since non-response runs in the opposite direction: 6.4 percent in urban areas against 3.5 and 2.3 percent in the two rural strata. If percentages are recomputed without not-stated cases, the three rates become 13.7, 16.2 and 18.3 percent, respectively.

The difference in cohabitation percentages between males and females is relatively small. The gap is 1.2 percentage points in urban areas (13.5 vs 12.3 percent), narrows to 0.8 points in rural areas with road access (16.0 vs 15.2 percent), and almost zero in rural areas without road access (0.2 percentage points; 17.9 vs 17.7 percent).

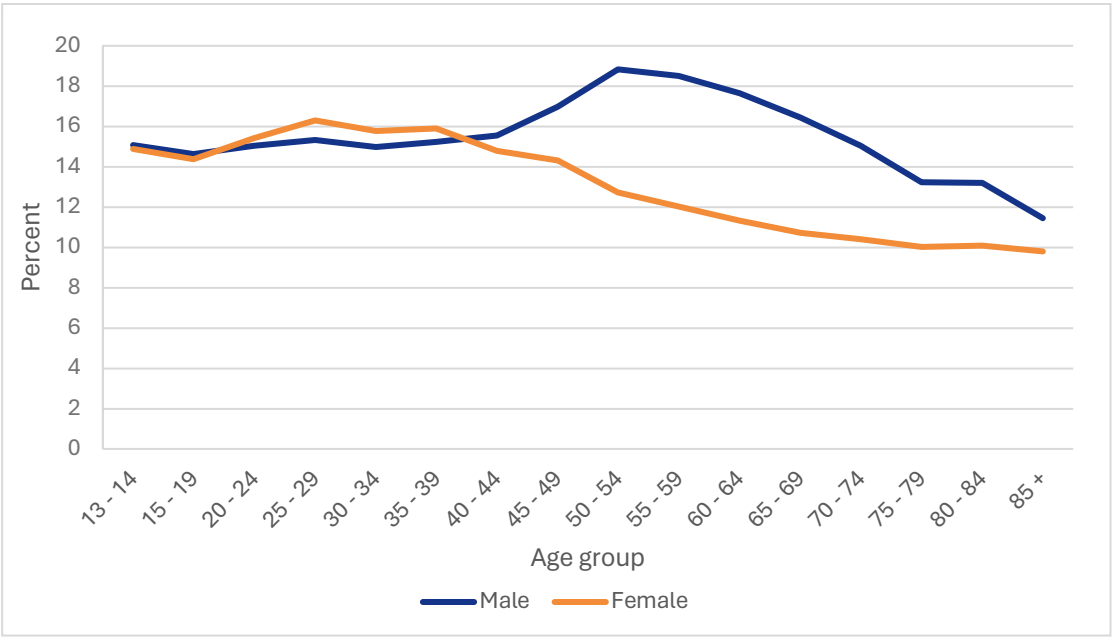
Table 4.2: Not-married population in private households aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, cohabitation status, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Type of residence, cohabitation status	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**1,753,760**	**886,492**	**867,268**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Living with a partner	256,244	134,334	121,910	14.6	15.2	14.1
Not living with a partner	1,417,273	710,841	706,432	80.8	80.2	81.5
Not stated	80,243	41,317	38,926	4.6	4.7	4.5
Urban	**686,821**	**331,073**	**355,748**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Living with a partner	88,342	44,730	43,612	12.9	13.5	12.3
Not living with a partner	554,451	263,893	290,558	80.7	79.7	81.7
Not stated	44,028	22,450	21,578	6.4	6.8	6.1
Rural with road	**999,588**	**519,096**	**480,492**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Living with a partner	155,886	83,090	72,796	15.6	16.0	15.2
Not living with a partner	809,025	417,940	391,085	80.9	80.5	81.4
Not stated	34,677	18,066	16,611	3.5	3.5	3.5
Rural without road	**67,351**	**36,323**	**31,028**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Living with a partner	12,016	6,514	5,502	17.8	17.9	17.7
Not living with a partner	53,797	29,008	24,789	79.9	79.9	79.9
Not stated	1,538	801	737	2.3	2.2	2.4

Note: Marital status not stated is included in this table
Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.08.

Figure 4.2 depicts the percentage of the not-married population in private households aged 13 years and over living with a partner, by five-year age group and sex. Up to age 40, the two sexes are almost indistinguishable, with rates hovering around 15 percent. At around 45, the profiles diverge. Male rates rise to a peak at 50-54 years before easing to 11.4 percent at 85 and over. From age 40, female rates decline steadily, reaching 12.7 percent at 50-54 and 9.8 percent at 85 and over.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of the not-married population in private households 13 years and over living with a partner, by five-year age group and sex



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.08.

4.3 Ethno-cultural characteristics

4.3.1 Ethnicity

Ethnicity in the census is a self-declared affiliation, recorded from the official list of ethnic groups of the Lao PDR. Table 4.3 covers all 6.66 million persons holding Lao citizenship, and presents ethnicity at two levels: i) the four ethno-linguistic families and, within each, ii) the largest individual groups together with a residual category. Ethnicity is central to equity analysis, since access to education, health services and infrastructure may vary between ethnic groups and provinces.

As Table 4.3 shows, the Lao-Tai family accounts for 62.0 percent of citizens, followed by Mon-Khmer (22.8 percent), Hmong-Mien (11.6 percent) and Chinese-Tibetan (3.1 percent), with 0.6 percent mixed, other or not known ethnicity. The Lao ethnic group alone accounts for 3.65 million people, or almost 55 percent of the population with Lao PDR citizenship. Together with the Hmong (11.2 percent) and Khmou (10.9 percent), the Lao account for more than three-quarters of all citizens. The residual categories remain substantial, above all among the Mon-Khmer, where the groups not shown separately total 572.1 thousand persons, or 8.6 percent of all citizens, more than any named group other than Lao, Hmong and Khmou.

The sex composition is broadly balanced but not for each group: 102.4 males per 100 females across all citizens, and 101.2 in both the Lao-Tai family and the Lao group, against 106.4 in Hmong-Mien (Hmong 106.5) and 104.9 in Chinese-Tibetan (Akha 105.7). Phouthay is the only group in Table 4.3 with somewhat more women than men. The mixed, other or not known category is a clear outlier at 144.2 men per 100 women.

Table 4.3: Lao-citizenship population, by ethno-linguistic group, ethnicity, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Ethno-linguistic group, ethnicity	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**6,664,874**	**3,371,591**	**3,293,283**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lao-Tai	**4,129,226**	**2,077,283**	**2,051,943**	**62.0**	**61.6**	**62.3**
Lao	3,651,570	1,837,057	1,814,513	54.8	54.5	55.1
Phouthay	175,594	87,122	88,472	2.6	2.6	2.7
Tai	137,717	70,705	67,012	2.1	2.1	2.0
Other Lao-Tai	164,345	82,399	81,946	2.5	2.4	2.5
Mon-Khmer	**1,519,058**	**768,102**	**750,956**	**22.8**	**22.8**	**22.8**
Khmou	724,636	369,558	355,078	10.9	11.0	10.8
Makong	113,456	56,903	56,553	1.7	1.7	1.7
Katang	108,894	54,766	54,128	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Mon-Khmer	572,072	286,875	285,197	8.6	8.5	8.7
Hmong-Mien	**774,078**	**399,091**	**374,987**	**11.6**	**11.8**	**11.4**
Hmong	743,525	383,404	360,121	11.2	11.4	10.9
Ewmien	30,553	15,687	14,866	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chinese-Tibetan	**204,770**	**104,830**	**99,940**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.0**
Akha	128,883	66,232	62,651	1.9	2.0	1.9
Pounoy	36,192	18,243	17,949	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lahou	21,680	10,947	10,733	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Chinese-Tibetan	18,015	9,408	8,607	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mix, Other, DK	**37,742**	**22,285**	**15,457**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.5**

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.05.

4.3.2 Religion

Religion is recorded as the faith each person identifies with. Together with ethnicity, it describes the population's cultural composition and helps with planning for religious sites, funeral and welfare practices, and culturally appropriate service delivery. Reporting on religious affiliation was nearly complete. Only 8.9 thousand people, 0.1 percent, did not state a religion.

Table 4.4: Population in private households, by religion, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Religion	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**6,567,594**	**3,293,928**	**3,273,666**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Buddhism	4,181,884	2,076,672	2,105,212	63.7	63.0	64.3
Christian	147,190	74,284	72,906	2.2	2.3	2.2
Bahai	343	204	139	0.0	0.0	0.0
Islam	730	420	310	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hinduism	3,315	1,693	1,622	0.1	0.1	0.0
Animism	2,208,496	1,125,246	1,083,250	33.6	34.2	33.1
Other religion	10,620	6,116	4,504	0.2	0.2	0.1
No religion	6,127	3,893	2,234	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	8,889	5,400	3,489	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.06.

Two religions dominate in Lao PDR. Buddhism accounts for 4.18 million persons, or 63.7 percent of the population, and animism for 2.21 million persons, or 33.6 percent (Table 4.4). Together, they cover 97.3 percent of the total population. The animist share is closely related to the Mon-Khmer, Hmong-Mien and Chinese-Tibetan ethnic families. This aligns with the close association between traditional belief systems and upland ethnic groups. Christianity is the only other faith of appreciable size (147 thousand or 2.2 percent). The remaining religions are very small: Hinduism, 3.3 thousand people; Islam, 730 persons; and Bahai, 343 persons. Together they make up less than 0.1 percent of the population, with a further 10.6 thousand people, 0.2 percent, reporting another religion. Almost all persons in Lao PDR affiliate with a religion. Only 6.1 thousand persons (0.1 percent) reported having no religion.

Differences between the sexes are small and reflect the sex ratio of the population rather than differences in religious affiliation between males and females.

4.4 Disability

The 2025 Population and Housing Census adopted the functional-difficulty approach defined by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (World Health Organization, 2001). Rather than treating disability as a medical diagnosis or a legally certified condition, the census defined disability as the interaction between an individual's functional limitations and the physical and social environment in which they operate. The census therefore does not ask whether a person has a disability, or about specific impairments or conditions; it asks how much difficulty the person has performing basic activities in everyday life. The census used the Washington Group Short Set of Functioning (UN-WGSS) questions (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2020; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017), the internationally recommended basis for disability measurement in censuses and surveys. The questions identify the population at risk of restricted participation in society rather than the population reporting a disability.

Six functional domains were covered in the census, each with a single question:

i. seeing, even when wearing glasses;
ii. hearing, even when using a hearing aid;
iii. walking or climbing steps;
iv. remembering or concentrating;
v. self-care, such as washing all over or dressing;
vi. communicating, that is, understanding or being understood in the person's usual language.

To these questions, four standard answers could be given.

i. no difficulty,
ii. some difficulty,
iii. a lot of difficulty,
iv. cannot do at all

A person was considered to have a disability when at least one domain was reported at 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all'. In this case, 'some difficulty' was not taken into account, which keeps the measure focused on substantial limitation. The questions were administered to all persons aged 10 years and over in private households. Note that persons living in collective living quarters fall outside the scope of the disability tables in this section. Because each question was asked independently, a person could be recorded with more than one difficulty. Non-response was minimal (4.1 thousand persons, or 0.1 percent of the population 10 years and over).

Three considerations should be kept in mind. First, the questions were put only to persons aged 10 years and over, whereas the Washington Group short set is designed for use from age 5 upwards. A skip instruction in the questionnaire routed children aged 5 to 9 years past the disability module, so that the census yields no estimate of functional difficulty for that age group. This is a substantive gap, since early childhood is precisely the point at which educational and rehabilitation services can act, and it also prevents the child-disability disaggregation required for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals. Second, both self-reporting and proxy reporting tend to understate difficulty, particularly in the cognitive, self-care and communication domains, and particularly where disability carries stigma. Third, the resulting prevalence of 1.9 percent among persons 10 years and over is well below what can be expected as the true prevalence of disability in the country.

The figures in this section are therefore best interpreted as lower estimates of the prevalence of functional difficulty rather than a full count of the population with disabilities. Censuses are generally not the best source of disability prevalence rates, but they are a strong source for describing the living conditions of people with disabilities. It should be emphasised that the national disability prevalence rate presented in this report strictly measures severe functional limitations—defined as having "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in at least one domain—in accordance with international census reporting standards. Persons reporting "some difficulty" are intentionally excluded from this threshold to maintain focus on populations at immediate risk of severe social exclusion. A comprehensive analysis incorporating all levels of functional limitation, including mild and moderate difficulties alongside detailed socio-economic living conditions, will be presented in the forthcoming *Disability Thematic Report*.

4.4.1 Disability prevalence

Table 4.5 shows the absolute numbers and prevalence rates of persons with a disability by sex. Of the 5.26 million usual residents aged 10 years and over enumerated in private households, about 100 thousand, or 1.9 percent, reported at least one functional difficulty, while 5.16 million persons, 98.0 percent, reported none. In other words, about 1 in every 53 people aged 10 years and over was considered to have a disability. Because the module excludes children under 10 and people living in institutions, the count is not a national total of people with functional difficulty, but the figure for the private household population aged 10 years and over.

Prevalence is higher among women than among men, although the margin is narrow: 2.0 percent of women (52.3 thousand persons) against 1.8 percent of men (47.3 thousand persons), a difference of 0.2 percentage points, or a female rate about a tenth higher than the male rate. The effect is visible in the composition of the population with a disability: women account for 52.5 percent of persons with a disability while making up 50.1 percent of the population. Men constitute 90.5 per 100 women among persons with a disability against 99.7 in the base population. Since the two sexes are almost equal in number at these ages, the excess of some 5.0 thousand women follows from the higher female rate rather than from the size of the female population; Figure 4.3 shows how that difference is distributed over age.

As mentioned above, disability prevalence in censuses is often seriously underestimated. Lao PDR is no exception. Various factors cause under-reporting: for instance, census instruments may fail to capture the full spectrum of psychosocial and intellectual disabilities, which are less visible and harder to measure

than physical limitations; there is often a tendency among respondents to conceal impairments that they may perceive as shameful or stigmatising. Some enumerators may also feel uncomfortable asking these questions. The prevalence rates in Table 4.5 should therefore be considered as a lower bound, and the age and domain detail that follows as evidence of the shape of functional difficulty in the population rather than of its full extent.

Table 4.5: Population 10 years and over in private households, by disability status, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Disability status	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**5,262,977**	**2,627,047**	**2,635,930**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No disability	5,159,286	2,577,327	2,581,959	98.0	98.1	98.0
Any disability	99,575	47,297	52,278	1.9	1.8	2.0
Not stated	4,116	2,423	1,693	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.09.

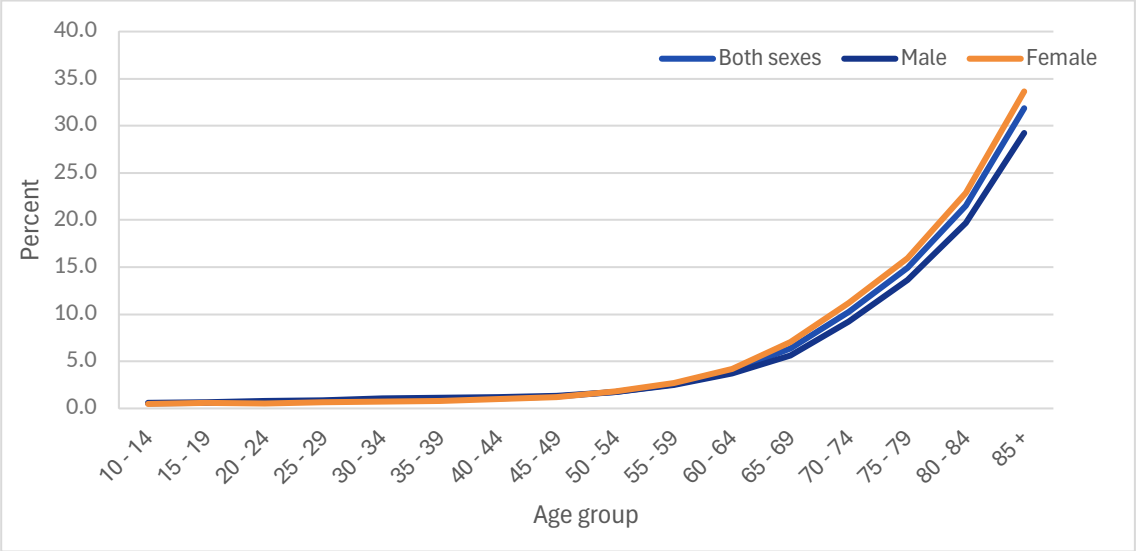
Figure 4.3 depicts, for each five-year age group, the percentage of men, women and both sexes identified with at least one substantial functional difficulty. Prevalence rises with age throughout, but the increase is very uneven. Below age 50, the rate is low and nearly flat, rising from 0.5 percent at 10-14 years to only 1.3 percent at 45-49 years. From age 50 the curve turns sharply upward and more than doubles with each additional decade: 1.8 percent at 50-54 years, 4.0 percent at 60-64, 10.2 percent at 70-74, 21.5 percent at 80-84 and 31.9 percent at 85 years and over. Almost one in three at the oldest ages reports substantial difficulties. Because prevalence is concentrated at older ages, the national prevalence of 1.9 percent will rise as the population ages.

The prevalence pattern between sexes reverses around age 50. Below 50, male prevalence is higher in every age group, although the margins are small: 0.8 against 0.5 percent at 20-24 years and 1.1 against 0.8 percent at 35-39 years. The rates are identical at 50-54 years (1.8 percent), and from 55-59 years onward the female rate is consistently higher. The widest absolute gap, 4.4 percentage points, occurs at the oldest ages, while the widest relative gap occurs at 65-69 years, where the female rate is a quarter higher than the male rate.

This reversal in prevalence around age 50 clarifies the overall trend shown in Table 4.5. Although men report more difficulty than women at every age below 50, the prevalence at those younger ages remains low—under 1.5 percent. The ages where women show higher rates are exactly those where overall prevalence is highest. As a result, the female excess of approximately 5,000 persons with a disability comes almost entirely from those aged 55 years and over.

Taken together with Table 4.5, the data show that disability, as measured here, is primarily a condition of later life. At the oldest ages, it disproportionately affects women. This means demand will focus mainly on services for ageing and long-term care, rather than on the working-age population.

Figure 4.3: Disability prevalence rate of population in private households aged 10 years and over, by sex, and by five-year age group



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.09.

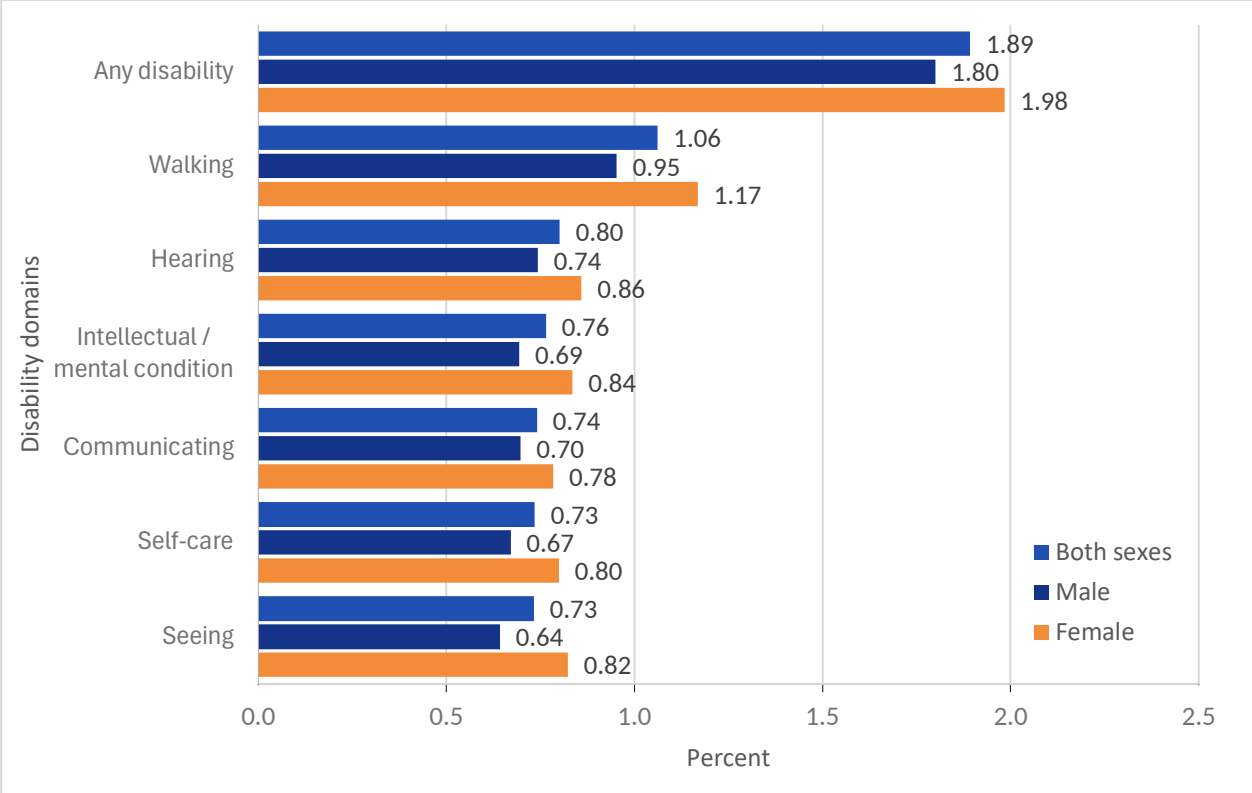
4.4.2 Type of disability

Type of disability records the specific functional domain in which a substantial difficulty is reported: seeing, hearing, walking, intellectual or mental condition, self-care and communicating. Each type of disability requires specific assistive devices, accessible infrastructure, education, and community-based services. A description of the type of limitations is therefore important for planning optimal services for people with disabilities.

Because the domains were asked independently, a person may be counted in more than one functional limitation category. Therefore, the rates in Figure 4.4 sum to 4.8 percent, well above the 1.9 percent of persons with at least one disability.

Walking is the most frequently reported domain, affecting 1.06 percent of persons aged 10 years and over (55.8 thousand persons), followed by hearing at 0.80 percent (42.2 thousand) and intellectual or mental condition at 0.76 percent (40.2 thousand). The remaining three domains are closely grouped: communicating at 0.74 percent (39.0 thousand), self-care at 0.73 percent (38.7 thousand) and seeing at 0.73 percent (38.6 thousand). The female rate exceeds the male rate in every one of the six domains, by the widest relative margin in seeing (0.82 against 0.64 percent) and walking (1.17 against 0.95 percent) and the narrowest in communicating (0.78 against 0.70 percent), consistent with the higher female prevalence at older ages shown in Figure 4.3. The profile has direct planning implications: mobility and sensory difficulty account for the largest single shares, which points to assistive devices and accessible infrastructure, while cognitive, self-care and communication difficulty together remain substantial and call for long-term care, mental health and community-based services.

Figure 4.4: Population in private households aged 10 years and over with different types of disability, by sex (percentage of the population 10 years and over in each sex group)



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.10.

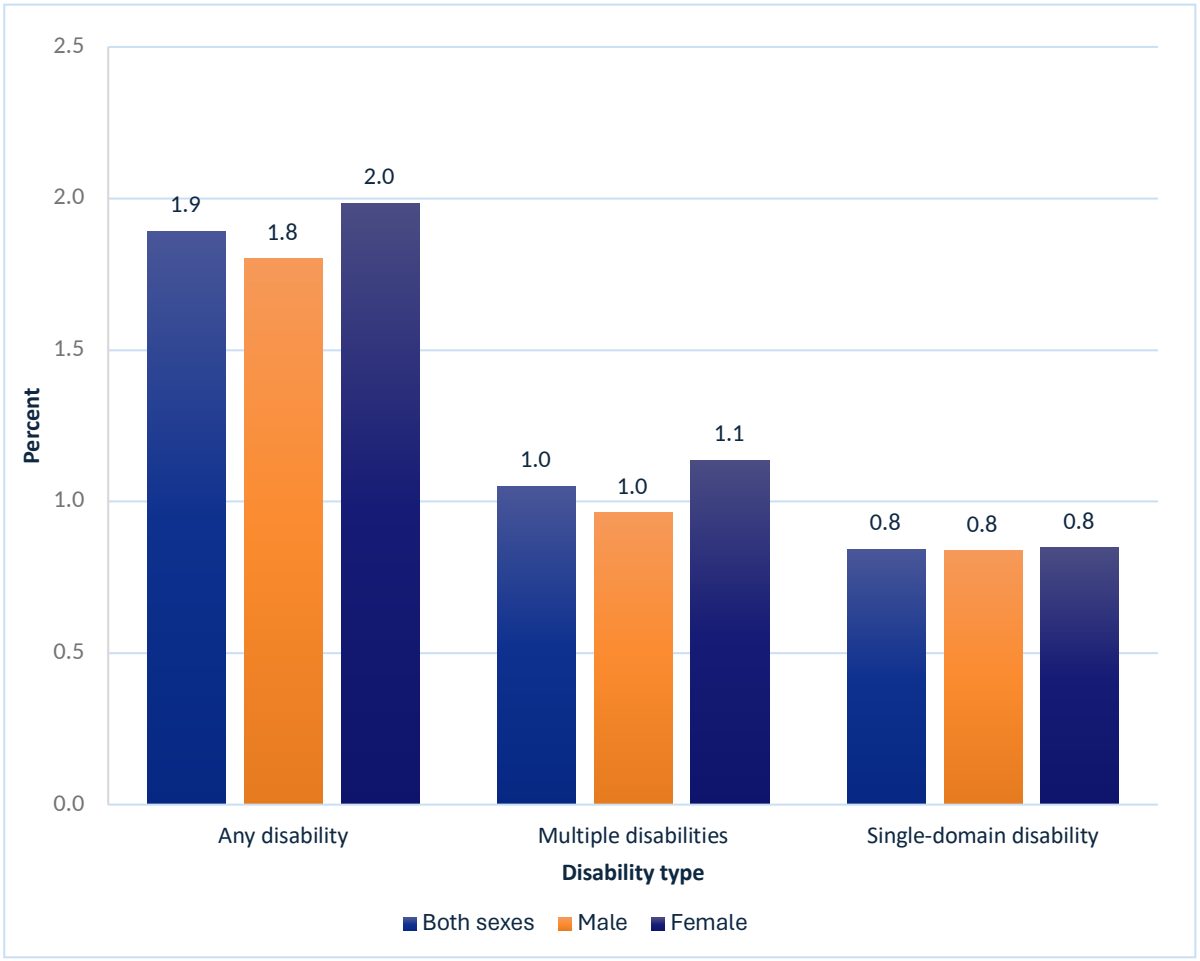
4.4.3 Multiple disability

Multiple disability refers to persons who report a substantial difficulty in more than one of the six functional domains. Figure 4.5 shows the disability prevalence of the private household population 10 years and over, by any disability, and by single and multiple domains of disability, and by sex. The single-domain and multiple categories are mutually exclusive and together make up the any-disability rate.

Multiple difficulties are more common than single difficulties. Of the 1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and over with any disability, 1.1 percent reported difficulties in more than one domain and 0.8 percent in a single domain. Of the 99.6 thousand persons with a disability, 55.2 thousand, or 55.5 percent, have multiple difficulties. The fact that more than half of all persons with a disability have multiple difficulties is of direct relevance to service planning, since physical or mental limitations that occur together require integrated rather than single-domain support.

While the prevalence of single-domain difficulties is almost the same for men and women (0.84 and 0.85 percent), multiple difficulties are more common among women, at 1.14 percent against 0.96 percent. The sex ratio among persons with multiple disabilities is 84.5 men per 100 women. Multiple disabilities also occur more frequently at older ages. As more women than men have disabilities at older ages, their share of multiple disabilities is also higher. This has implications for service planning, as the majority of persons with disabilities are older women, who often have multiple disabilities.

Figure 4.5: Disability prevalence of private household population aged 10 years and over, by any, single and multiple domains of disability and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.10.

05

EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction
5.2 Literacy
5.3 School attendance
5.4 Educational attainment

CHAPTER 5. EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Education improves people's future job opportunities and health, expands prospects for women and poorer households, and builds the skilled workforce that national development depends on, making it central to national development plans and to realising the Sustainable Development Goals. Collecting education data in censuses is important as it reveals gaps in school access and literacy rates, allowing governments to target resources where they are needed most. It also helps track long-term progress toward equity and socio-economic development.

The Lao PDR education system has four different levels: early childhood education; general education (five years primary, four lower secondary, three upper secondary); technical and vocational education at the first, middle and higher levels; and higher education. Primary school begins at age six and is compulsory for all children together with lower secondary education. Alongside the formal school system, non-formal schooling offers adults and out-of-school children a route to literacy and basic education. The census measures education through three broad topics: literacy, school attendance (participation in formal education) and educational attainment (the highest level of schooling completed).

The 2025 Population and Housing Census included seven questions on education: literacy, ever attended school, highest level completed and its main field, current school attendance, grade being attended, and field currently attending. All usual residents aged three and over were asked the questions, except for literacy (from age six) and current attendance and grade (all persons under age 50). Attendance covered only going to school at an accredited institution, excluding workplace and short skills training. Educational attainment covered only certified levels, including foreign or earlier-system education matched to the current Lao grading structure.

5.2 Literacy

Literacy gives people the power to navigate daily life with independence and confidence. It opens pathways to better jobs, healthier choices, and full participation in community and civic life. Achieving universal literacy is central to Sustainable Development Goal 4, and it directly links to advancing gender equality, reducing poverty, and building more inclusive societies.

In the census, the UN definition of literacy was used: *A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write, as well as one who can read and write only a ritual phrase that has been memorized* (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, 2017). The literacy question was self-reported and did not involve any reading or writing test.

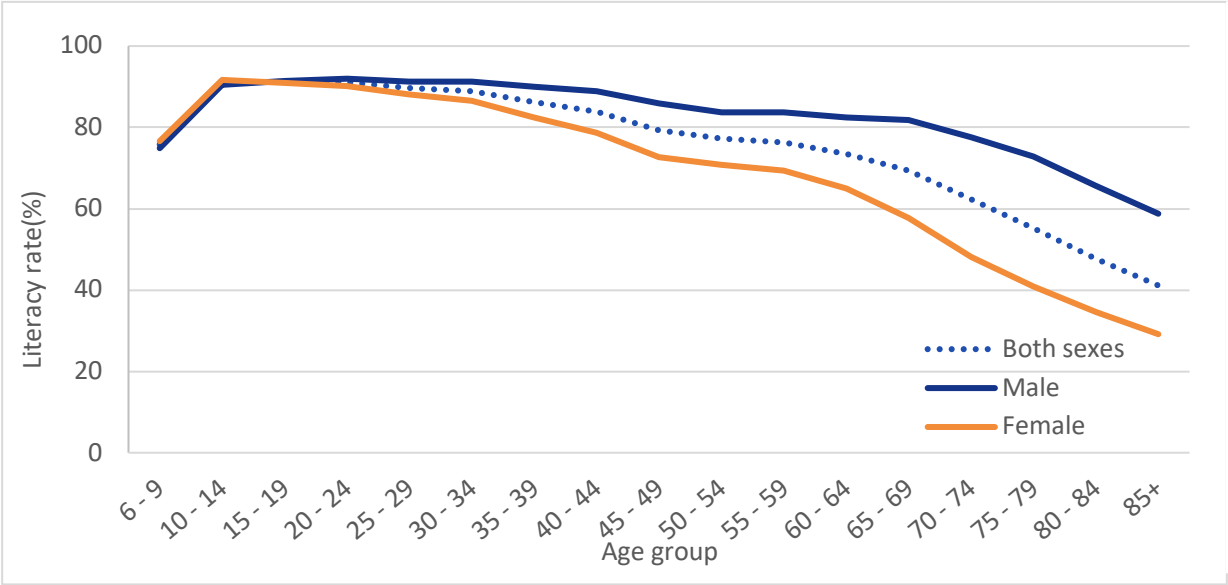
The 2025 census shows that 83.6 percent of the population aged 6 years and over was literate, meaning roughly one in six people aged 6 years and over could not read and write a short, simple statement with understanding. Literacy is higher among men than among women: 87.1 percent of males 6 years and older compared with 80.1 percent of females, a gap of 7.0 percentage points. For the population aged 15 years and over, the measure most commonly used for comparison with other countries, the literacy rate for both sexes was 83.5 percent. Adult men were more likely to be literate than adult women, 88.1 versus 78.9 percent, a gap of 9.2 percentage points, somewhat wider than for the population aged 6 years and over, while among young people aged 15-24 the rate was 91.1 percent. The rate for the population aged 6 years and over is almost identical to the adult rate and is retained here as a supplementary measure.

Figure 5.1 shows that literacy levels have improved over the years. Literacy is low among children aged 6-9, as many have only recently entered school, then rises steeply in the 10-14 age group and stays high

across 10-14, 15-19, and 20-24, where it is close to universal. From 25-29, the level starts declining steadily until age 65. From age 65 onward, the curve drops steeply to its lowest point in the 85-and-over age group. The shape of Figure 5.1 reflects the expansion of the education system over time rather than any loss of literacy with age.

Literacy levels differ for men and women. In the 6-9 and 10-14 age groups, girls have slightly higher levels than boys, and both levels stay close through the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. From 25-29 onward, men have higher literacy than women in every age group, and the gap widens steadily over the years. From age 55, the lines diverge sharply as the female line falls faster through 70-74, 75-79, and 80-84, reaching its widest separation in the 85-and-over age group.

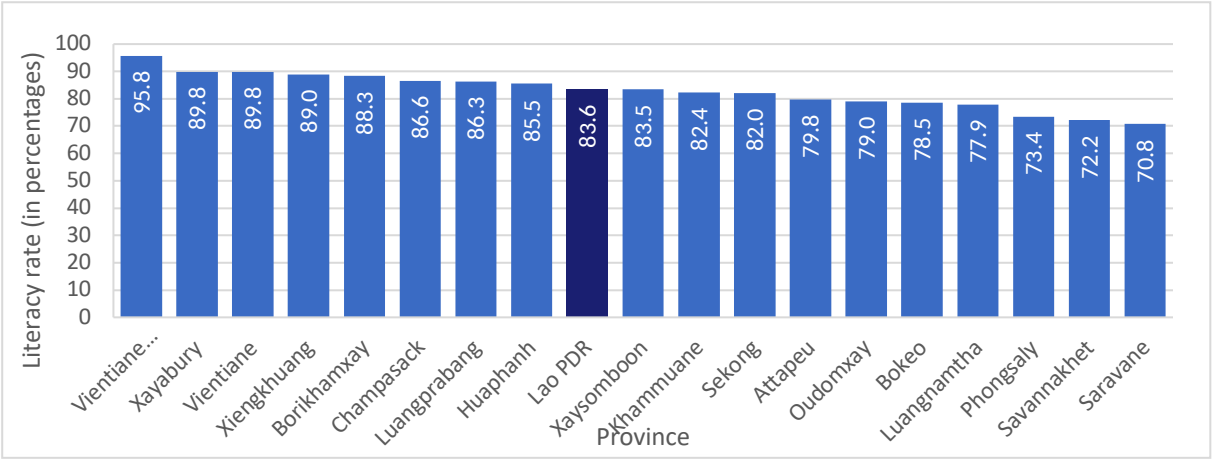
Figure 5.1: Literate population 6 years and over in private households, by five-year age group (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.02.

Figure 5.2 shows the literacy rate of the population aged 6 years and over by province. The national rate of 83.6 percent masks a 25.0 percentage-point range between the highest and lowest provinces. Vientiane Capital records the highest rate, 95.8 percent, and is the only province above 90 percent, followed by Xayabury and Vientiane Province at 89.8 percent each and Xiengkhuang at 89.0 percent. At the other end of the distribution, Saravane records the lowest rate at 70.8 percent, followed by Savannakhet at 72.2 percent and Phongsaly at 73.4 percent, so in these provinces close to three persons in ten cannot read and write a short, simple statement with understanding. Eight of the eighteen provinces record rates above the national figure and ten below it. The provinces with the lowest rates fall into two distinct groups: the northern upland provinces of Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Oudomxay and Bokeo and some provinces further south of Vientiane.

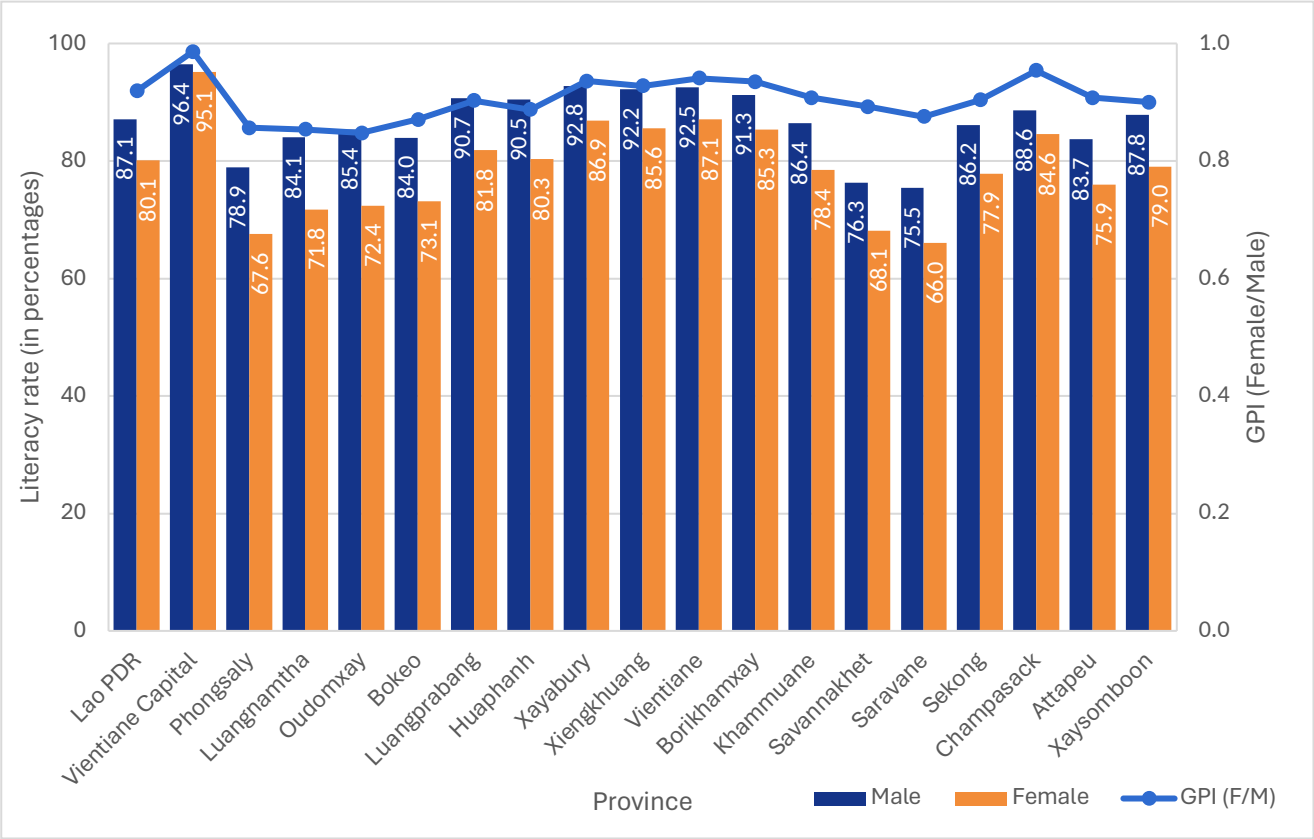
Figure 5.2: Literacy rate of population 6 years and over in private households, by province



Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.03.

Figure 5.3 shows literacy by province and sex. The gap between male and female literacy is narrowest in Vientiane Capital, at 1.3 percentage points, and remains small in Champasack (4.1), Vientiane Province (5.5), and Xayabury and Borikhamxay (5.9 each). It is widest in the northern provinces: Oudomxay (13.0), Luangnamtha (12.3), Phongsaly (11.3), Bokeo (10.9) and Huaphanh (10.2). These northern provinces are not the lowest-literacy provinces overall, since male literacy in Oudomxay and Luangnamtha is in the mid-80s, but women there lag furthest behind men.

Figure 5.3: Literacy rate of population 6 years and over in private households, by province and sex, with the gender parity index

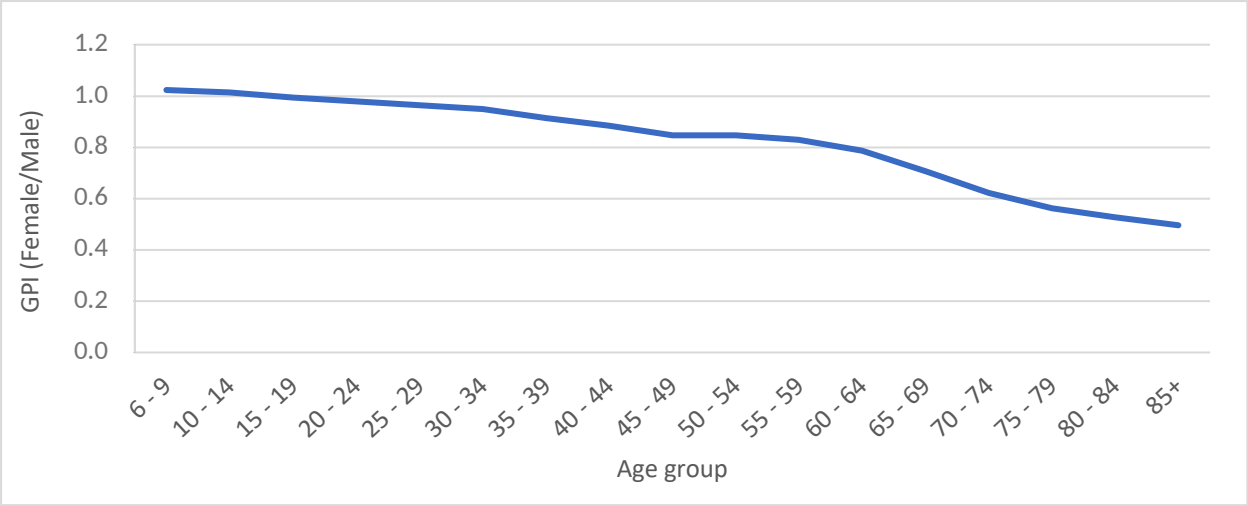


Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.03.

Researchers often compare male and female literacy rates using the gender parity index (GPI). The GPI divides the female literacy rate by the male rate for the same age group. A value of 1.00 means equal literacy, below 1.00 means women are less literate than men, and above 1.00 means the reverse. By convention, a GPI of 0.97 to 1.03 is treated as effective parity between the sexes. The index is the standard measure of gender equality in education under the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 5.4 shows that the parity index declines steadily with age. It is highest in the 6-9 and 10-14 age groups, where girls are slightly more literate than boys, and remains at or near parity through 15-19 and 20-24. From 25-29, the index declines gradually through 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49, levelling off briefly in 50-54 before resuming its fall. In the 85-and-over age group, female literacy is barely half the male level.

Women's literacy has improved steadily across successive generations, and the low GPIs among older age groups reflect unequal access to schooling for girls when those cohorts were of school age. The near-parity of the youngest groups, and the slight female advantage among children aged 6-9 and 10-14, indicate that girls now enter and complete basic education on the same terms as boys. Almost all young people today can read and write, and young men and women can do so equally well. As younger age groups replace older ones, the country's overall literacy rate is expected to keep rising, and the gap between men and women is expected to continue to shrink. Currently, the main group left behind is older adults, especially older women, who can only be reached through adult and non-formal literacy programmes.

Figure 5.4: Gender literacy parity index by five-year age group

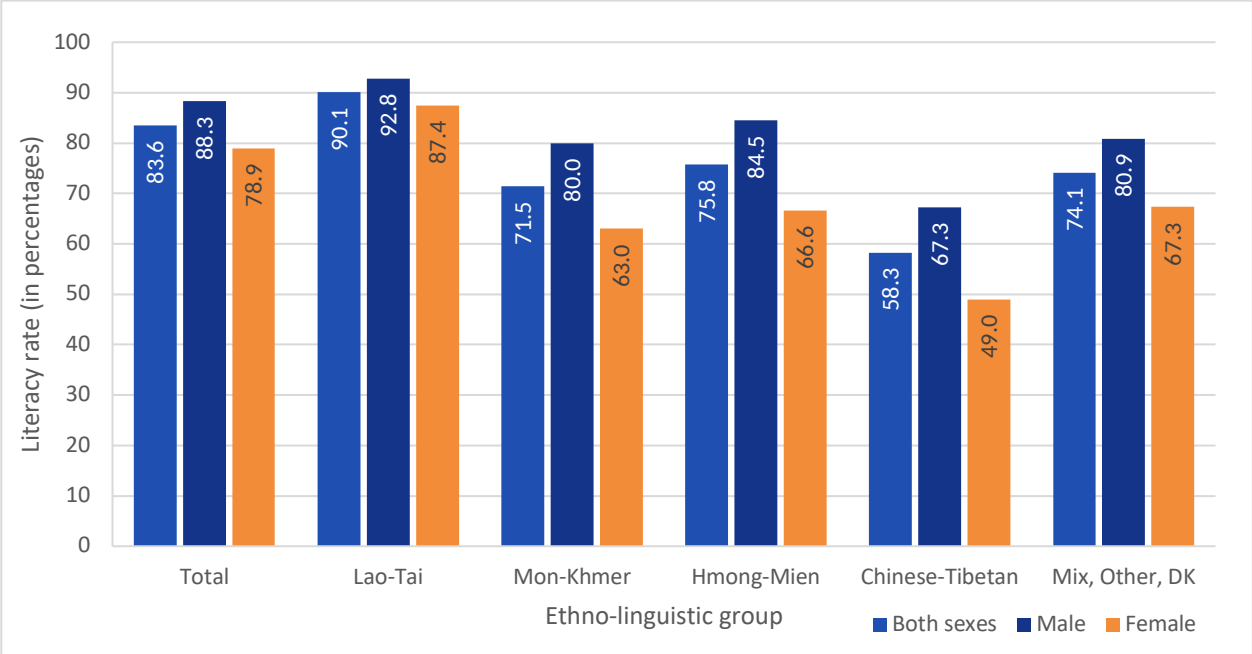


Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.02.

Figure 5.5 shows the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over by ethno-linguistic group. Differences between groups are wider than those between provinces: the range is 31.8 percentage points between the highest and the lowest, compared with 25.0 points across the provinces. The Lao-Tai group, which accounts for 64.8 percent of the adult population, has a 90.1 percent literacy rate, well above the national average. Every other group falls below it: Hmong-Mien 75.8 percent, Mon-Khmer 71.5 percent, and Chinese-Tibetan 58.3 percent, meaning more than four adults in ten in that group cannot read and write a short, simple statement with understanding.

Because the non-Lao-Tai groups combine lower literacy with a substantial population size, illiterate persons are concentrated among them. Of the 751,334 adults recorded as illiterate, 457,226 or 60.9 percent belong to groups other than Lao-Tai, although those groups make up only 35.2 percent of the adult population. Mon-Khmer speakers alone, 22.2 percent of the adult population, account for 289,208 illiterate adults, or 38.5 percent of the national total.

Figure 5.5: Literacy rate of Lao-citizenship population in private households 15 years and over, by ethno-linguistic group and sex



Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.04.

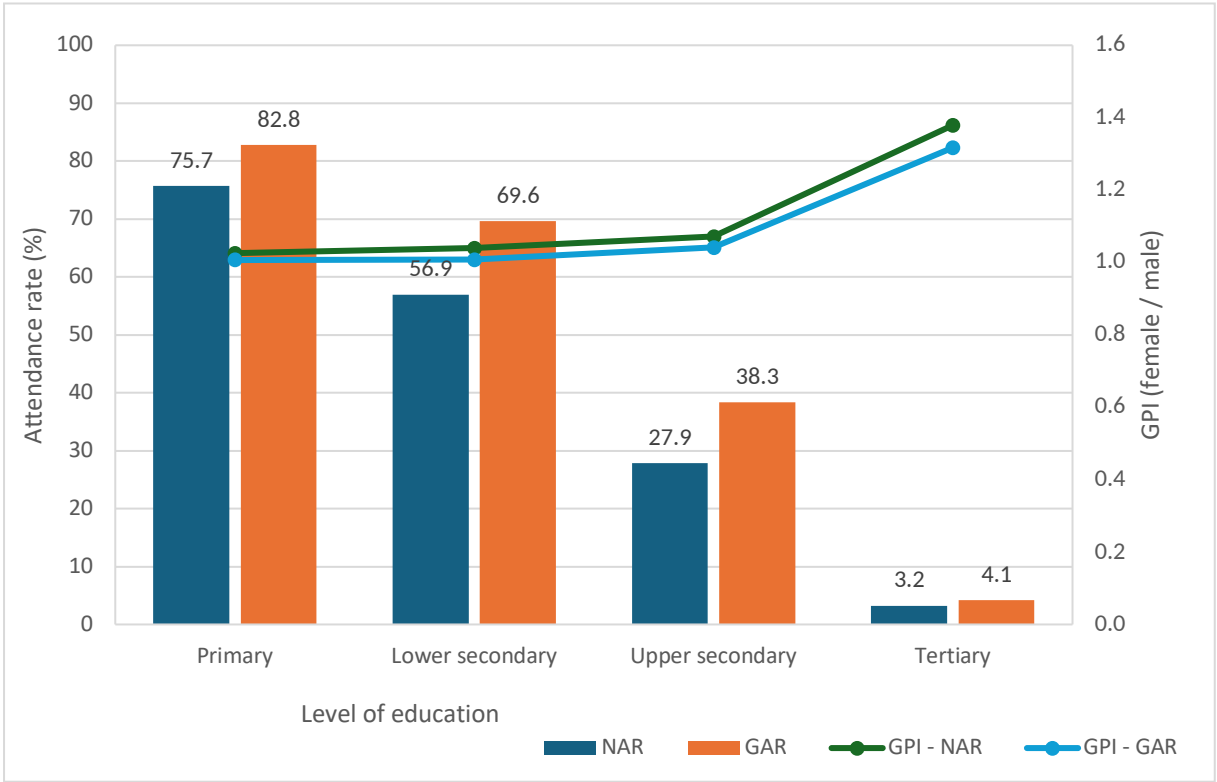
5.3 School attendance

School attendance shows how many people are currently in school. Two indicators are typically used: the net and gross attendance rates. The gross attendance rate (GAR) measures total school attendance without accounting for age-appropriateness. It counts all students enrolled, including those who are over-age or under-age for their grade level, divided by the total number of children in the official school-age population for that level. Because it includes students outside the target age group, GAR can exceed 100 percent. The net attendance rate (NAR) is more precise: it counts only students who are the correct age for their grade level, divided by the total number of children in that specific age group. NAR cannot exceed 100 percent and provides a clearer picture of how many children attend school at the right stage in their lives.

Figure 5.6 presents the net and gross attendance rates and the associated gender parity indices for the four levels of the education system. Attendance falls steeply at each successive level. The net attendance rate is 75.7 percent at primary level (official ages 6-10), meaning that about one child in four of primary age is not attending primary school; it falls to 56.9 percent at lower secondary (ages 11-14), 27.9 percent at upper secondary (ages 15-17) and only 3.2 percent at tertiary level (ages 18-22). The gross rates, which count all pupils regardless of age, follow the same profile at higher levels: 82.8, 69.6, 38.3 and 4.1 percent. The sharpest break is the transition from lower to upper secondary, where the net rate falls by 29.0 percentage points.

The gap between the gross and the net rate at each level measures attendance outside the official age range, that is, late entry, repetition and delayed progression. It is 7.1 percentage points at primary level, widens to 12.7 points at lower secondary and 10.4 points at upper secondary, and narrows to 0.9 points at tertiary level, indicating that a substantial proportion of secondary pupils are older than the official age for their grade. Two limitations apply to the tertiary rates: vocational education is excluded, so post-secondary participation is higher than 3.2 percent, and the source table covers only the population aged 6-25.

Figure 5.6: Population aged 6–22 years in private households, by net and gross attendance rates and gender parity indices for primary, secondary and tertiary education



Source: Annex 2.5, Tables 5.11 and 5.15.

5.4 Educational attainment

Table 5.1 shows the population aged 6 years and over in private households by the highest level of education attained, for the country as a whole and for each province. Of the 5.80 million persons covered, 34.0 percent had primary education as their highest level: 17.8 percent had some primary education and 16.2 percent had completed primary school. A further 21.9 percent had reached lower secondary level (16.6 percent some lower secondary and 5.3 percent completed), 14.1 percent upper secondary level (7.2 percent some upper secondary and 6.9 percent completed), and 9.9 percent had tertiary attainment. In addition, 18.2 percent had no education attained, which applies to everyone who never attended school, and 1.9 percent had not progressed beyond kindergarten. The largest drop-off occurs within lower secondary: for every person whose highest level was a completed lower secondary education, three stopped partway through it. Part of this reflects children who are still attending school, since the table covers the population from age 6 and their highest level is by definition incomplete, but it is also consistent with the sharp fall in attendance between lower and upper secondary shown in Figure 5.6.

Attainment varies widely across provinces. Vientiane Capital stands apart: 68.7 percent of its population aged 6 years and over had reached at least lower secondary level, compared with 45.9 percent nationally, and 23.1 percent had tertiary attainment, more than twice the national share. With 13.6 percent of the population aged 6 years and over, the capital accounts for 31.5 percent of all persons with tertiary attainment in the country. Vientiane Province (55.5 percent), Xiengkhuang (55.2 percent) and Xaysomboon (50.2 percent) also record shares at lower secondary level or above that are higher than the national figure. At the other end of the distribution, Saravane has the lowest attainment: 71.9 percent of its population had no more than primary education, only 8.5 percent had completed upper secondary or higher, and 5.0 percent had tertiary attainment, less than a quarter of the share in the capital. The share of the population with no education attained, that is, who never attended school, is highest in Saravane (31.6 percent), Phongsaly (29.3 percent) and Savannakhet (29.2 percent), compared with 18.2 percent nationally and only 6.4 percent in Vientiane Capital.

The provincial pattern broadly mirrors the literacy results in Figure 5.2: Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Province and Xiengkhuang rank near the top on both measures, while Saravane, Savannakhet and Phongsaly rank near the bottom. Xayabury departs from the general profile. There, 26.6 percent of the population had completed primary school as their highest level, the highest share of any province and well above the national figure of 16.2 percent, while the share with some primary education only (14.1 percent) is the second lowest after Vientiane Capital. Yet the share reaching upper secondary level or above (22.2 percent) is below the national figure of 24.0 percent, suggesting that most people in Xayabury complete primary school but a relatively large share do not continue beyond lower secondary level.

Table 5.1: Population 6 years and over in private households, by province, and by level of educational attainment

Province	Total	No education attained	Kindergarten	Primary		Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Tertiary
				Some primary	Primary completed	Some lower secondary	Lower secondary completed	Some upper secondary	Upper secondary completed	
Lao PDR	**5,795,518**	**1,055,074**	**107,390**	**1,033,935**	**938,201**	**960,540**	**307,704**	**417,292**	**399,200**	**576,182**
Vientiane Capital	786,070	50,072	11,375	93,646	90,621	136,118	34,861	94,774	93,085	181,518
Phongsaly	161,932	47,434	3,073	31,905	24,387	21,780	8,005	6,284	7,419	11,645
Luangnamtha	172,133	40,715	3,004	27,358	24,231	24,700	11,363	11,340	14,144	15,278
Oudomxay	295,575	66,602	7,693	54,768	45,544	44,991	20,119	15,000	20,382	20,476
Bokeo	172,588	40,055	2,900	29,201	26,771	26,244	10,796	11,060	12,044	13,517
Luangprabang	394,169	59,320	7,685	76,272	67,581	66,023	27,464	26,022	25,402	38,400
Huaphanh	238,780	35,654	5,600	49,347	37,641	43,881	20,136	13,862	14,409	18,250
Xayabury	340,669	36,989	5,593	47,922	90,499	60,731	23,255	24,046	22,896	28,738
Xiengkhuang	241,808	31,193	5,071	39,827	32,144	49,066	18,125	21,754	20,981	23,647
Vientiane	371,515	43,795	5,857	59,053	56,753	80,050	20,670	38,483	28,464	38,390
Borikhamxay	263,741	35,921	5,066	47,583	48,395	49,710	15,476	20,210	19,616	21,764
Khammuane	330,981	66,489	5,642	64,579	59,862	53,856	16,657	20,163	18,446	25,287
Savannakhet	785,083	229,431	14,860	151,389	113,588	113,710	30,330	45,219	38,699	47,857
Saravane	362,188	114,570	7,076	78,173	60,523	46,222	12,116	12,599	12,760	18,149
Sekong	119,343	22,222	2,978	26,426	19,197	16,524	6,762	5,768	7,941	11,525
Champasack	537,985	86,892	9,572	112,986	111,146	91,493	19,348	36,392	28,257	41,899
Attapeu	141,248	31,928	2,549	30,722	20,027	20,896	6,721	7,608	8,011	12,786
Xaysomboon	79,710	15,792	1,796	12,778	9,291	14,545	5,500	6,708	6,244	7,056

Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.08.

Table 5.2 shows the field of study of the 576.2 thousand persons whose highest level of educational attainment was tertiary. Among this group, 324.8 thousand (56.4 percent) were men and 251.4 thousand (43.6 percent) were women. The distribution across fields is highly concentrated. Business and administration are the largest field (24.3 percent), followed by teacher training and education science (15.4 percent), engineering and trade (8.2 percent), and health (7.0 percent); together, these four fields account for 54.9 percent of all tertiary graduates. Social science, humanities, security services, law, agriculture and computer studies each account for between 4 and 6 percent. Field of study was not stated for 3.5 percent of cases.

The pattern by sex differs sharply between fields. Business and administration (31.7 percent), teacher training and education science (20.1 percent), and health (10.8 percent) together account for 62.6 percent of all women with tertiary attainment, compared with 44.0 percent for the three largest male fields. Women make up 66.9 percent of health graduates and 56.9 percent of those in teacher training and in business and administration, well above their 43.6 percent share of all graduates, but only 6.5 percent of graduates in engineering and trade, 11.0 percent in security services and 13.0 percent in architecture and building.

Two features of the table are relevant for policy. First, the science and technology fields – life science, physical science, mathematics and statistics, computer studies, engineering and trade, manufacturing and processing, and architecture and building – together account for 21.3 percent of tertiary graduates, against 24.3 percent in business and administration alone, so that the tertiary stock is weighted towards administrative rather than technical qualifications. This aggregate excludes health (7.0 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (4.6 percent), veterinary science and environmental protection (0.1 percent or less each); on a wider definition including health, the science and technology group would exceed business and administration, so the comparison should be read as indicative of the composition of the graduate stock rather than as a fixed ranking. Second, the female disadvantage in tertiary attainment reported in Table 5.1 is compounded by segregation within the tertiary level: women now reach tertiary education in numbers approaching those of men among the younger cohorts, but do so overwhelmingly in education, business and health. Narrowing this gap in composition is a separate objective from narrowing the gap in access.

Table 5.2: Tertiary highest educational attainment population in private households, by field of study and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Field of study	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	**576,182**	**324,835**	**251,347**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Teacher training and education science	88,922	38,343	50,579	15.4	11.8	20.1
Arts	3,787	2,326	1,461	0.7	0.7	0.6
Humanities	30,427	15,501	14,926	5.3	4.8	5.9
Social science	32,921	20,366	12,555	5.7	6.3	5.0
Journalism and information	3,390	2,396	994	0.6	0.7	0.4
Business and administration	140,034	60,414	79,620	24.3	18.6	31.7
Law	27,258	19,382	7,876	4.7	6.0	3.1
Life science	11,587	5,975	5,612	2.0	1.8	2.2
Physical science	6,412	3,811	2,601	1.1	1.2	1.0
Mathematics and statistics	5,114	3,050	2,064	0.9	0.9	0.8
Computer	24,573	15,561	9,012	4.3	4.8	3.6
Engineering and trade	47,198	44,148	3,050	8.2	13.6	1.2
Manufacturing and processing	10,011	3,296	6,715	1.7	1.0	2.7
Architecture and building	17,799	15,486	2,313	3.1	4.8	0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,583	17,172	9,411	4.6	5.3	3.7
Veterinary	792	462	330	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health	40,592	13,441	27,151	7.0	4.1	10.8
Social services	482	232	250	0.1	0.1	0.1
Personal services	5,790	2,425	3,365	1.0	0.7	1.3
Transportation services	2,518	2,161	357	0.4	0.7	0.1
Environmental protection	223	197	26	0.0	0.1	0.0
Security services	29,528	26,281	3,247	5.1	8.1	1.3
Not stated	20,241	12,409	7,832	3.5	3.8	3.1

Source: Annex 2.5, Table 5.10.

06

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Labour force status
6.3 Labour force participation
6.4 Employment
6.5 Unemployment
6.6 Working-age population outside the labour force

CHAPTER 6. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 Introduction

Information on the economic activities of the population is important for gaining an understanding of a country's economic structure, labour force participation, the characteristics of work performed, and the extent to which labour is underutilised. When combined with other individual, household, and housing characteristics collected in a population census, it is possible to assess the socioeconomic situation of individuals and households. This can then be used to inform the planning of a wide range of economic and social policies and programmes in areas such as job creation, poverty reduction, aligning education and vocational training with the needs of the economy and society, the provision of social security and other social protection measures, gender equality, and social inclusion (UNDESA, 2017).

This chapter presents the economic characteristics of the population enumerated in the 2025 Population and Housing Census. The reference population is the population in private households aged 10 years and over, and the reference period for economic activity is the week preceding the enumeration interview. The chapter covers labour force status, labour force participation, employment and its composition by status in employment, economic sector and occupation, unemployment, and the population outside the labour force together with the reasons given for economic inactivity.

The topics and their definitions follow the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, in which labour force status is a core census topic and occupation, industry, status in employment and institutional sector are recommended topics for the economic characteristics of the population. The Principles and Recommendations note that the role of the census in this field is to provide benchmark and small-area statistics on the structure of the working population, and that it complements rather than replaces the labour force survey, which remains the source for detailed and frequent measurement of labour market flows.

The underlying concepts are those of the International Labour Organization, as set out in the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2013. Under that framework, work comprises any activity performed to produce goods or provide services, whether for pay or profit or for own final use, while employment is restricted to work performed for pay or profit. Persons are classified as unemployed if they were without employment in the reference week, had actively sought work in a recent period, and were available to take up work. In the 2025 PHC, the reference period for seeking work was defined as the last 30 days before the enumeration interview and availability for work was defined as the availability to start working within two weeks if a job were available or a business could be started. Own-use production work, including subsistence farming, animal raising and fishing for the household's own consumption, is treated as work but not as employment, and persons whose only activity is of this kind fall outside the labour force.

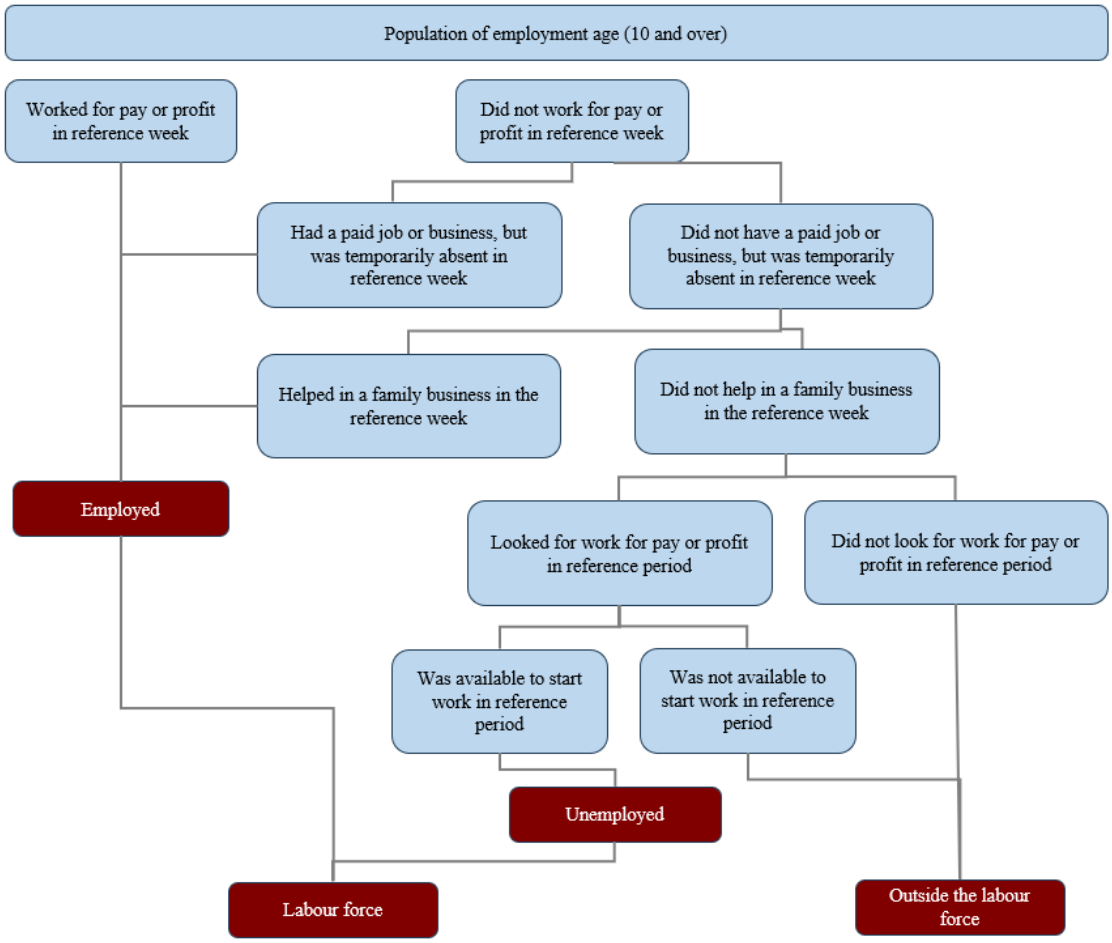
The conceptual framework for the determination of the labour force status implemented in the 2025 PHC is visualised in Figure 6.1.

The classifications applied to the employed population are the international standards referred to in the same recommendations: status in employment follows the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18), adopted by the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2018; economic sector follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4; and occupation follows the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Each has been applied at the level of aggregation appropriate to census data, that is, the major groups of ISCO-08 and the sections of ISIC Rev. 4.

Several features of the census methodology should be borne in mind when reading the results. Economic activity was recorded through a short module rather than the extended sequence of questions used in a labour force survey, and information was in many cases supplied by one household member on behalf of

others. Both features tend to under-record marginal, short-hours and seasonal activity, and unpaid work within family enterprises in particular. A minimum age of 10 years was adopted so that the substantial involvement of children in work would be captured; rates are therefore expressed against the population 10 years and over and are not directly comparable with indicators published for the population 15 years and over. Questions on engagement in farming, animal production and fishing were asked separately of all persons 10 years and over, which allows own-use production work to be measured alongside employment.

Figure 6.1: Classification of labour force status



For the same reasons, the estimates presented here are not strictly comparable with those of the Lao Labour Force Survey, and comparisons with the 2015 census should be interpreted with any differences in question wording and in the treatment of own-use production between the two rounds in mind. Unless otherwise stated, participation and inactivity rates are expressed as percentages of the population 10 years and over, while employment and unemployment rates are expressed as percentages of the labour force. The detailed tabulations underlying the figures and tables are given in the annex tables cited beneath each of them.

6.2 Labour force status

Table 6.1 provides an overview of the size of the working-age population in private households 10 years and over and the different labour market status categories, as well as the main labour market indicators for this working-age population: the labour force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, the unemployment rate and the inactivity rate. The different indicators are explained in the following sections 6.3 to 6.6. Table 6.1 sets out these categories in absolute numbers and as rates, disaggregated by sex. Of the 5.26 million persons in private households aged 10 years and over, around six in ten (3.30

million) were in the labour force, while 1.96 million were outside it. Unemployment concerned only a small minority: some 168.8 thousand, against 3.13 million employed.

With 1.72 million persons, men account for more than half (52.2 percent) of the labour force, while the shares of men and women in the working-age population are almost evenly balanced (2.63 million and 2.64 million). The imbalance is mirrored outside the labour force, where women outnumber men by 1.06 million to 904.3 thousand.

Table 6.1: Population in private households, by labour force status, main labour market indicators, and by sex

Labour force status and indicators	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force status			
Population 10 years and over	**5,262,977**	**2,627,047**	**2,635,930**
Labour force	**3,300,741**	**1,722,776**	**1,577,965**
Employed	3,131,935	1,630,046	1,501,889
Unemployed	168,806	92,730	76,076
Outside the labour force	1,962,236	904,271	1,057,965
Labour force status indicator			
Labour force participation rate	**62.7**	**65.6**	**59.9**
Employment-to-population ratio	59.5	62.0	57.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	4.8
Inactivity rate	37.3	34.4	40.1

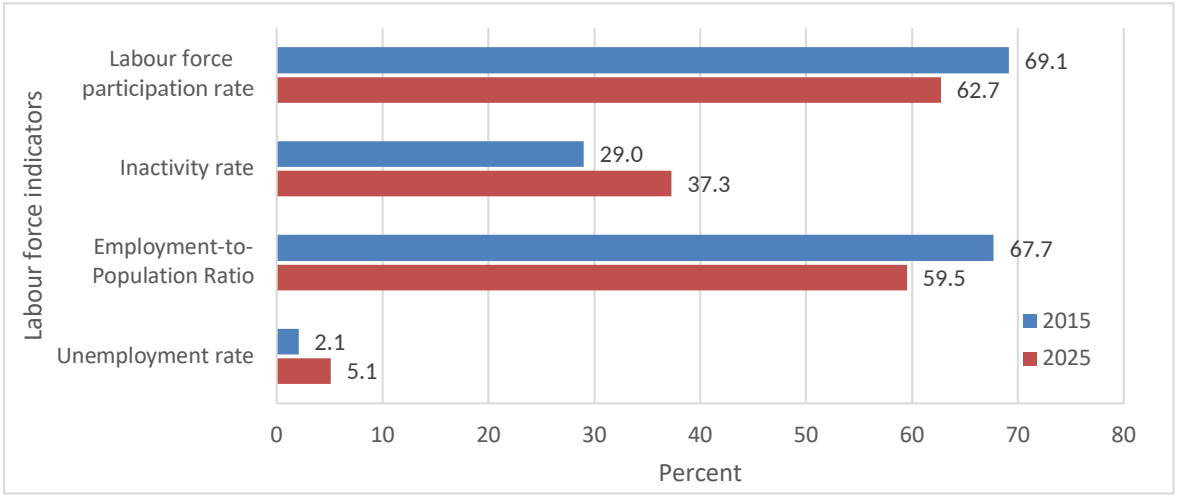
Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

Figure 6.2 compares the labour force status of the population in private households aged 10 years and over in 2025 with the corresponding situation in 2015. The figure presents four indicators: the labour force participation rate and the share of the population outside the labour force, both measured against the population 10 years and over, together with the employed and unemployed shares, both measured against the labour force.

Labour force participation declined between the two censuses, from 69.1 percent in 2015 to 62.7 percent in 2025, a fall of 6.4 percentage points. Correspondingly, the share of the population 10 years and over outside the labour force rose from 29.0 percent to 37.3 percent, so that in 2025 rather more than one third of this population was not economically active.

The employment-to-population ratio fell from 67.7 percent in 2015 to 59.5 percent in 2025, while the unemployment rate more than doubled, from 2.1 percent to 5.1 percent. Together, the two rounds show a smaller share of the population in economic activity and a lower likelihood that those seeking work found it.

Figure 6.2: Population in private households 10 years and over, by labour market indicators, and by census year (2015 and 2025)



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01; Population and Housing Census 2015.

6.3 Labour force participation

This section addresses the share of the working-age population that is part of the labour force, whether employed or unemployed. The labour force participation rate is a key labour market indicator that provides insight into the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services in the economy. The indicator is also important for, among other things, understanding the labour market behaviour of different population groups, estimating the expected duration of working life, and projecting labour supply. It therefore provides essential information for formulating employment policies, determining training needs, and planning the financing of social security systems (ILO, 2016). The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

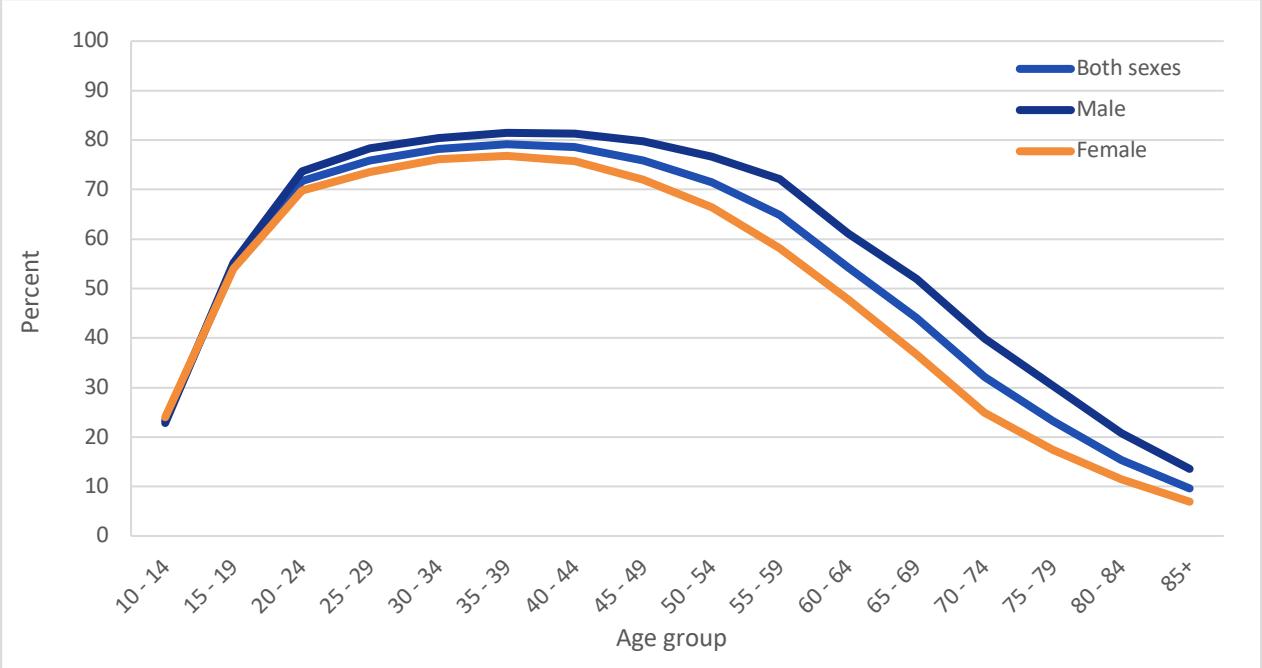
Figure 6.3 presents the age-specific labour force participation rate of the population in private households by sex. The age profile takes the expected inverted-U shape, rising steeply from the youngest ages, remaining on a plateau through the prime working ages and declining gradually thereafter.

For both sexes combined, participation was 23.4 percent among those aged 10 to 14 and 54.6 percent among those aged 15 to 19, reflecting school attendance at these ages. The rate then rises to 71.7 percent at ages 20 to 24 and reaches its maximum of 79.2 percent at ages 35 to 39. It remains above 70 percent through the age group 50 to 54, after which it falls steadily to 54.2 percent at ages 60 to 64, 32.1 percent at ages 70 to 74 and 9.6 percent at ages 85 and over.

The male and female curves have the same shape but differ in level. Male participation peaks at 81.5 percent at ages 35 to 39 and female participation at 76.8 percent in the same age group. At ages 10 to 14 the female rate is marginally the higher of the two, 23.9 percent against 22.9 percent, and the two rates are also close at ages 15 to 19. From age 20 onwards, the male rate is consistently higher.

The gap between the sexes widens with age. It stands at about 4 percentage points at ages 20 to 24, 5 percentage points across the prime working ages of 30 to 44, and then broadens to 10.3 percentage points at ages 50 to 54, 13.9 percentage points at ages 55 to 59 and 15.2 percentage points at ages 65 to 69. Women therefore enter economic activity on similar terms at the youngest ages, but withdraw from it earlier than men.

Figure 6.3: Labour force participation rate, by five-year age group, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

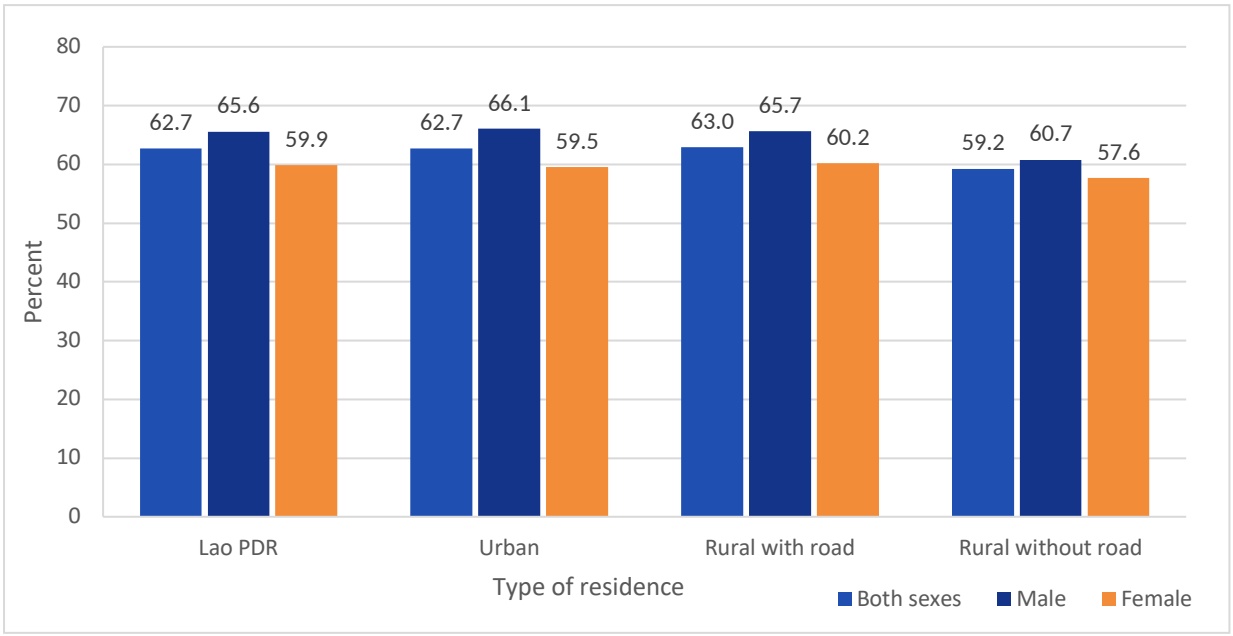
Figure 6.4 shows the labour force participation rate of the population in private households 10 years and over by type of residence and by sex. Participation varies little between urban areas and rural areas with roads. For both sexes combined, the rate was 62.7 percent nationally and in urban areas, and 63.0 percent

in rural areas with roads. Rural areas without roads stand apart, with a participation rate of 59.2 percent, some 3.8 percentage points below the level recorded in rural areas with roads.

The male rate exceeds the female rate in every residence category. Male participation was highest in urban areas at 66.1 percent, followed by rural areas with roads at 65.7 percent, and lowest in rural areas without roads at 60.7 percent. Female participation followed a slightly different order, being highest in rural areas with roads at 60.2 percent, next in urban areas at 59.5 percent and again lowest in rural areas without roads at 57.6 percent.

The gap between the sexes is therefore widest in urban areas, at 6.6 percentage points, narrower in rural areas with roads at 5.5 percentage points and narrowest in rural areas without roads at 3.1 percentage points. Overall, the pattern suggests that remoteness may depress participation for both sexes, but that the reduction is larger for men, so that male and female participation converge in the least accessible areas.

Figure 6.4: Labour force participation rate, by type of residence, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

6.4 Employment

This section focuses on the employed population and the characteristics of economic activities, as defined in section 6.1. Employment indicators are important, as employment and unemployment largely determine the areas on which labour market policies need to focus. An important note, however, is that the level of employment represents only one dimension of employment and says nothing about the quality of work. In this context, the ILO developed the concept of 'decent work'. This concept goes beyond simply having a job and refers to productive work that provides a fair income and is carried out under conditions of freedom, equality, security, and human dignity (ILO, 2018).

To get a comprehensive picture of the extent to which decent work exists in the Lao PDR, a range of labour market indicators needs to be considered together. The 2025 PHC provides a basis for such an analysis, but an in-depth analysis of this kind falls outside the scope of this report. A thematic report on the Lao labour market would provide a more appropriate platform for this purpose. This section therefore necessarily focuses on two key indicators that partially capture the quantity and quality of employment: the employment-to-population ratio (section 6.4.1) and status in employment (section 6.4.2), besides presenting information about the economic sector of employment (section 6.4.3) and occupation (section 6.4.4).

6.4.1 Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is an important indicator used to assess the performance of the labour market in a country. The indicator is calculated as the number of employed persons as a percentage of the total working-age population. Like the labour force participation rate, it provides insight into the level of economic activity and the structure of the labour market, and indicates the economy's capacity to create employment and, consequently, the opportunities available to the working-age population to earn income through employment.

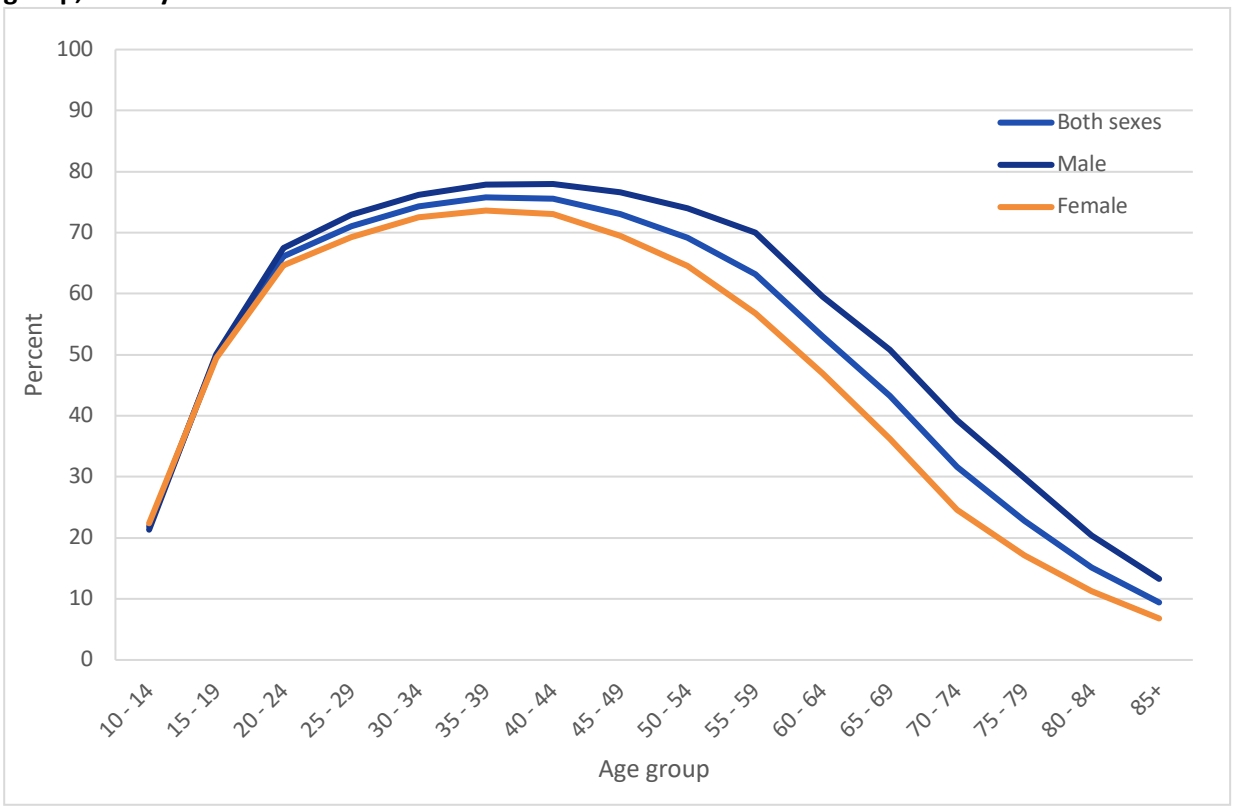
The indicator generally ranges between 50 and 75 percent. A higher percentage means a larger share of the working-age population is employed. A low percentage indicates that a large proportion of the population is not directly engaged in market-oriented economic activities. In many countries, the rate is lower for women than for men (ILO, 2016).

Figure 6.5 shows the age-specific employment-to-population ratio of the population in private households by sex. Unlike the participation rate, this indicator measures the employed against the whole population in each age group, so it reflects both the propensity to enter the labour force and the likelihood of finding work.

The age profile follows the same inverted-U shape as labour force participation, but at a slightly lower level throughout. For both sexes combined, the ratio climbs steeply through the late teens and early twenties, peaks at 75.8 percent at ages 35 to 39 and then falls away, dropping below half after age 60.

Men record higher ratios from age 15 onwards, peaking at 78.0 percent at ages 40 to 44 against a female peak of 73.6 percent slightly earlier. As with labour force participation, the gap is narrow among young adults but widens steadily with age, reaching almost 15 percentage points among those in their late sixties. Only among children aged 10 to 14 is the female ratio marginally higher.

Figure 6.5: Employment-to-population ratio of the population in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

6.4.2 Status in employment

The employed population can be classified according to the status in employment held by persons. The criteria used to define status in employment are based on the types of economic risks to which individuals are exposed in their work. One element is the degree of institutional attachment between the individual and the job. In addition, the type of authority that the employed person exercises over enterprises and other workers plays a role (ILO, 1993). The indicator can also be used to identify which persons are in vulnerable employment, especially when analysed in combination with the economic sector of employment.

Status in employment

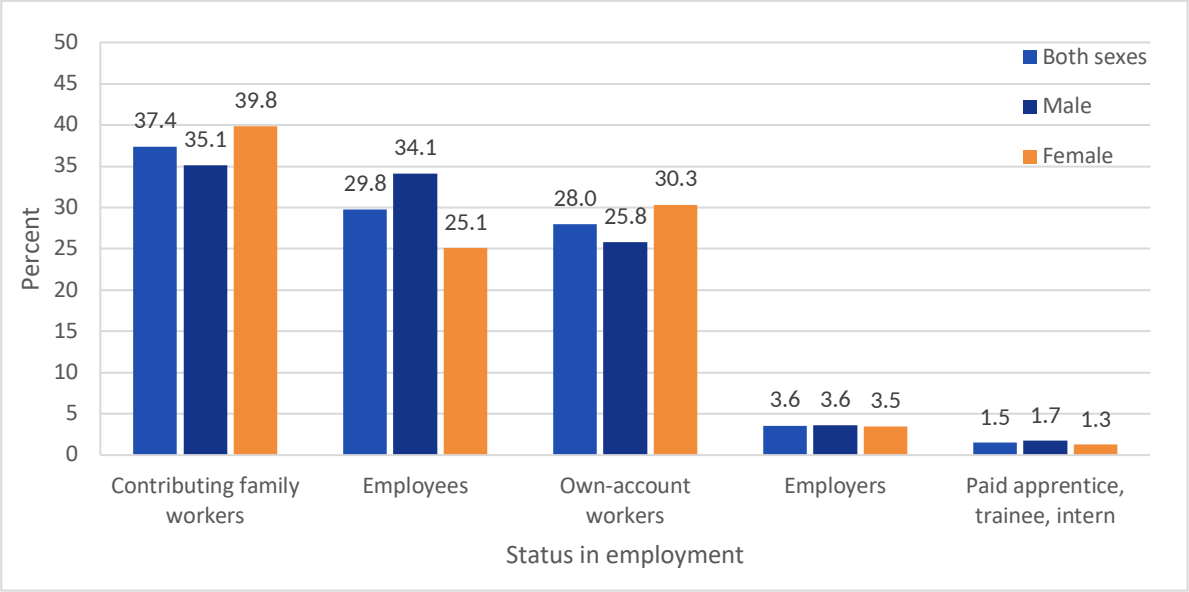
- *Employees* are all employed persons who work in a job where the (explicit or implicit) arrangement of employment gives the person a basic income that is independent of the revenue of the establishment for which he or she works.
- *Employers* are employed persons who work in a job where the income is directly dependent upon their profits and who have employees who are paid for their work.
- *Own-account workers* (small-scale self-employed workers) are employed persons who work in a job where the income is directly dependent upon their profits and who have no employees who are paid for their work.
- *Contributing family workers* (unpaid family workers in a family business or farm) are persons who hold a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same or in another household and cannot be regarded as a partner.

Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of the employed population in private households by status in employment by sex: contributing family workers, employees, own-account workers, employers, and paid apprentices, trainees and interns (see the text box *Status in employment)*.

Contributing family workers are the single largest status category. Of all employed persons, 37.4 percent were unpaid helpers in a family business or farm, followed by employees at 28.3 percent and own-account workers at 28.0 percent. The two remaining statuses are small: employers accounted for 3.6 percent and paid apprentices, trainees and interns for 1.5 percent. Taken together, contributing family workers and own-account workers made up close to two thirds of all employment, which points to a labour market still dominated by family-based and own-account activity rather than wage employment. These two categories can be considered to be in vulnerable employment, since they are likely to be characterised by informal work arrangements and insecure employment, unstable and inadequate earnings, low productivity and a lack of safety nets that guard against loss of income during economic hardship (ILO, 2008).

The pattern differs noticeably between the sexes. Wage employment is more common among men, 32.4 percent of employed males being employees against 23.8 percent of employed females, a difference of 8.6 percentage points. Women are correspondingly more concentrated in the two non-wage categories: 39.8 percent of employed females were contributing family workers compared with 35.1 percent of males, and 30.3 percent were own-account workers compared with 25.8 percent of males.

Figure 6.6: Employed population in private households, by status in employment, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.05.

Employers form a very small and almost equally shared group, 3.6 percent of employed males and 3.5 percent of employed females. Paid apprentices, trainees and interns are similarly marginal at 1.7 percent for males and 1.3 percent for females. The overall picture is one of a substantial gender gap in vulnerable employment, with 70.1 percent of women working as own-account workers or contributing family workers, compared to 60.9 percent among men.

6.4.3 Economic sector of employment

Information about the economic sector of employment gives insight into the structure of the economy, by showing the relative importance of different economic activities as sources of employment. Changes in the distribution of employment across sectors can indicate economic development, for instance by shifts from agriculture and other primary activities towards industry or services. Sectoral employment patterns may help identify where labour demand is concentrated and where skills shortages or surpluses may occur, which can provide input for education planning. Employment by sector can also be used in conjunction with other indicators, in particular employment by status, to identify vulnerable groups in the labour market.

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of the employed population in private households by ISIC section and sex. Employment is heavily concentrated: Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for 40.4 percent of total employment (1.27 million persons), followed by Wholesale and retail trade at 23.0 percent (718.8 thousand persons), the two sections together making up 63.4 percent of all employment. Other service activities (7.3 percent) and Construction (6.7 percent) bring the four largest sections to 77.4 percent.

Each of the remaining sectors accounts for less than 5 percent of employment. The knowledge- and capital-intensive sections[2] are especially thin, together accounting for only 1.1 percent. In broader terms, the primary sector provides 40.4 percent of employment, the secondary sector 10.7 percent and services 48.3 percent.

The sexes are distributed differently across sections. Construction is the most male-dominated section, and Public administration and defence is likewise male-weighted. Women are over-represented in Wholesale and retail trade, Education, Manufacturing and Accommodation and food service activities, and they outnumber men in absolute terms in Wholesale and retail trade, Education, Manufacturing and Accommodation and food service activities, as well as in several smaller sections. Agriculture is close to balance between the sexes.

[2] Financial and insurance activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Human health and social work activities; and Information and communication.

Table 6.2: Employed population in private households, by economic sector of employment, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Industrial section	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,131,935**	**1,630,046**	**1,501,889**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,614	644,278	621,336	40.4	39.5	41.4
B. Mining and quarrying	6,146	4,528	1,618	0.2	0.3	0.1
C. Manufacturing	112,876	45,558	67,318	3.6	2.8	4.5
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,722	4,784	938	0.2	0.3	0.1
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,755	842	913	0.1	0.1	0.1
F. Construction	209,606	166,990	42,616	6.7	10.2	2.8
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	718,827	349,995	368,832	23.0	21.5	24.6
H. Transportation and storage	49,690	28,449	21,241	1.6	1.7	1.4
I. Accommodation and food service activities	37,925	13,681	24,244	1.2	0.8	1.6
J. Information and communication	3,925	2,570	1,355	0.1	0.2	0.1
K. Financial and insurance activities	21,353	11,700	9,653	0.7	0.7	0.6
L. Real estate activities	5,000	2,659	2,341	0.2	0.2	0.2
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,097	5,498	3,599	0.3	0.3	0.2
N. Administrative and support service activities	97,873	54,846	43,027	3.1	3.4	2.9
O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	151,981	95,719	56,262	4.9	5.9	3.7
P. Education	141,928	52,608	89,320	4.5	3.2	5.9
Q. Human health and social work activities	8,265	3,147	5,118	0.3	0.2	0.3
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,020	2,834	3,186	0.2	0.2	0.2
S. Other service activities	229,975	118,850	111,125	7.3	7.3	7.4
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	28,506	10,057	18,449	0.9	0.6	1.2
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2,069	1,187	882	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	17,782	9,266	8,516	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.10.

6.4.4 Occupation

Information on occupation is important for understanding the types of work performed by the employed population and the occupational structure of the labour force. It provides insight into the skills and competencies used in the economy. Analysis in combination with people's education and training can help identify possible mismatches between their qualifications and the work they do, thereby providing input for planning education and vocational training.

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of the employed population in private households by major occupation group by sex. The structure largely mirrors the sectoral pattern described above. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form the largest group by a wide margin, numbering 1.32 million or 42.1 percent of all employed persons, followed by Services and sales workers (498.8 thousand or 15.9 percent) and Elementary occupations (482.4 thousand or 15.4 percent); these three groups together account for

73.4 percent of total employment. Clerical support workers (7.3 percent) and Craft and related trades workers (6.6 percent) are the only other groups above 5 percent.

Occupations requiring higher formal qualifications represent only 8.2 percent of the structure: Managers account for 1.3 percent of the employed population, Professionals for 4.5 percent and Technicians and associate professionals for 2.4 percent. The occupational distribution differs markedly between the sexes. Services and sales work is the most strongly female-weighted group, engaging 20.7 percent of employed females against 11.5 percent of employed males, with women holding 62.5 percent of the posts in the group. Women are also somewhat more strongly represented in Skilled agricultural work, professional occupations and technician posts. Men predominate in Elementary occupations (18.6 against 11.9 percent) and, to a lesser degree, in Clerical support work, craft and related trades and the armed forces. The higher-skilled white-collar groups are close to balance overall, at 8.5 percent of employed females against 7.9 percent of employed males, but managerial positions remain male-weighted, women holding 44.1 percent of them.

Table 6.3: Employed population in private households, by major occupation group, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Major occupation group	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,131,935**	**1,630,046**	**1,501,889**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	40,903	22,870	18,033	1.3	1.4	1.2
Professionals	139,381	69,235	70,146	4.5	4.2	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	76,473	37,310	39,163	2.4	2.3	2.6
Clerical Support Workers	228,810	138,132	90,678	7.3	8.5	6.0
Services and Sales Workers	498,771	187,238	311,533	15.9	11.5	20.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,317,564	668,763	648,801	42.1	41.0	43.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	208,116	120,566	87,550	6.6	7.4	5.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	29,104	16,979	12,125	0.9	1.0	0.8
Elementary Occupations	482,382	303,307	179,075	15.4	18.6	11.9
Armed Forces Occupations	53,298	36,180	17,118	1.7	2.2	1.1
Don't know	57,133	29,466	27,667	1.8	1.8	1.8

Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.09.

6.4.5 Agricultural work and household consumption

Table 6.4 shows the number and percentage of the population in private households 10 years and over who were engaged in farming, in animal production or in fishing during the week before the enumeration interview, by sex. The three activities are recorded separately and are not mutually exclusive, so a person may appear under more than one.

Agricultural engagement in the reference week was widespread. Of the 5.26 million persons 10 years and over, 2.46 million or 46.8 percent had been engaged in farming, 2.27 million or 43.1 percent in animal production and 1.69 million or 32.2 percent in fishing. Almost one in two persons 10 years and over was therefore involved in crop production during the reference week, and almost one in three in fishing.

Differences between the sexes are modest for farming and animal production, at less than one and a half percentage points in each case, but wider for fishing, which was reported by 34.7 percent of men against 29.6 percent of women, a gap of 5.1 percentage points.

Because these activities include production for the household's own consumption, the numbers are considerably larger than the number of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main activity. They indicate that agricultural work remains a common part of household livelihoods well beyond the group whose principal occupation lies in the sector, and that men and women undertake it in broadly similar proportions.

Table 6.4: Population in private households 10 years and over, by engagement in farming, animal production and fishing in the reference week, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Agricultural engagement	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**5,262,977**	**2,627,047**	**2,635,930**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Engagement in farming	2,462,572	1,239,996	1,222,576	46.8	47.2	46.4
Engagement in animal production	2,270,730	1,151,637	1,119,093	43.1	43.8	42.5
Engagement in fishing	1,693,354	912,571	780,783	32.2	34.7	29.6

Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.11.

6.5 Unemployment

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known labour market indicator and certainly one of the indicators most frequently referred to in policy documents, development plans, and the media. It is also one of the indicators used to monitor progress towards SDG 8 – "*Promote sustained*, *inclusive and sustainable economic growth*, *full and productive employment and decent work for all*." Together with the employment-to-population ratio (section 6.4.1), it provides one of the most informative indicators of the functioning of the labour market and the economy as a whole.

Nevertheless, interpreting unemployment and the unemployment rate is far from straightforward. The unemployment rate cannot simply be used as a measure of economic insecurity or well-being. In countries with a formal economy, well-paid jobs, and well-developed social security systems, or where savings or other means of livelihood are available, people may be able to remain unemployed for a considerable period and take time to find a suitable and satisfactory job. Conversely, in situations where the informal economy is extensive and unemployment insurance and social benefits are unavailable, many people simply cannot afford to be unemployed. To make a living, they are compelled to accept jobs, even if these are unproductive, poorly paid, lack workers' rights, and involve either very few or very many working hours.

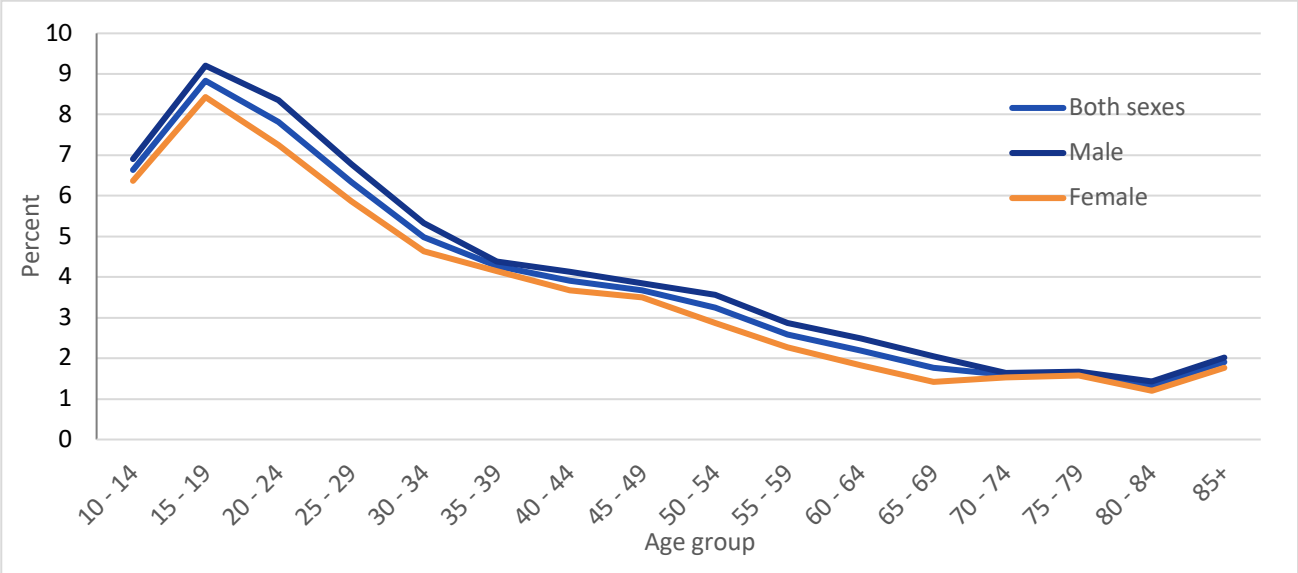
The paradox is therefore that countries with such economies often have relatively low unemployment rates. However, this low rate does not indicate good labour market performance, but rather an unfavourable labour market situation. It is therefore recommended that the unemployment rate be used primarily to measure labour underutilisation and indicate the inability to find work (ILO, 2008), although, when considered with other labour market indicators and contextual information, it can provide a more nuanced interpretation.

Figure 6.7 shows the age-specific unemployment rate of the population in private households by sex. The rate is expressed as the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force in each age group. The overall unemployment rate is 5.1 percent of the labour force, somewhat higher for men (5.4 percent) than for women (4.8 percent). Compared to the overall figure, youth unemployment is high, standing at 8.3 percent, indicating that persons in the age group 15 to 24 face difficulties in transitioning from education to the labour market and that the labour supply of one in 12 youth is left unused.

Beyond the youth ages, the rate declines steadily, reaching low levels of below 2 percent from the age group 65 to 69 onward.

The male rate exceeds the female rate in every age group, but the difference is small throughout. It is widest among youth, where unemployment is highest, at 8.7 percent for males against 7.8 percent for females, and narrows to a few tenths of a percentage point from age 60 onwards.

Figure 6.7: Unemployment rate of the population in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

Table 6.5 shows the unemployment rate by province and by sex. The national unemployment rate of 5.1 percent conceals a wide provincial variation, from 2.1 percent in Luangprabang to 11.6 percent in Bokeo, a spread of 9.5 percentage points. Bokeo stands apart from the rest of the country, with a rate more than twice the national figure and almost 4 percentage points above the next-highest province. Nine of the eighteen provinces recorded rates above the national average and nine below this average. The lowest rates were recorded in Luangprabang, Phongsaly, Huaphanh and Luangnamtha, ranging from 2.1 to 3.5 percent.

The male rate equals or exceeds the female rate in every province. The difference ranges from 1.5 percentage points in Huaphanh and 1.3 percentage points in Xaysomboon to no more than a few tenths of a percentage point in Vientiane Capital, Xayabury, Luangnamtha and Vientiane Province. Overall, the table indicates that unemployment in the Lao PDR is geographically uneven, with a marked concentration in Bokeo and a general tendency towards higher rates in the central and southern provinces, while the sex differential within provinces remains small relative to the differences between them.

Table 6.5: Unemployment rate of the population in private households, by province, and by sex

Province	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**168,806**	**92,730**	**76,076**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Vientiane Capital	16,208	8,450	7,758	3.8	3.8	3.7
Phongsaly	2,791	1,605	1,186	2.9	3.2	2.6
Luangnamtha	3,511	1,839	1,672	3.5	3.5	3.5
Oudomxay	9,430	5,178	4,252	5.9	6.1	5.6
Bokeo	10,184	5,464	4,720	11.6	11.8	11.3
Luangprabang	5,290	2,987	2,303	2.1	2.3	1.9
Huaphanh	4,036	2,628	1,408	2.9	3.7	2.2
Xayabury	9,174	4,862	4,312	4.1	4.1	4.0
Xiengkhuang	5,472	3,137	2,335	3.9	4.3	3.5
Vientiane	12,235	6,582	5,653	5.8	5.8	5.7
Borikhamxay	10,625	5,952	4,673	7.2	7.6	6.8
Khammuane	13,228	7,318	5,910	7.1	7.5	6.6
Savannakhet	28,230	15,787	12,443	6.5	7.0	5.9
Saravane	14,758	8,071	6,687	7.7	8.1	7.2
Sekong	4,612	2,460	2,152	6.7	6.8	6.5
Champasack	13,505	7,341	6,164	4.4	4.6	4.1
Attapeu	3,794	2,003	1,791	4.2	4.3	4.0
Xaysomboon	1,723	1,066	657	5.4	6.0	4.7

Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.02.

6.6 Working-age population outside the labour force

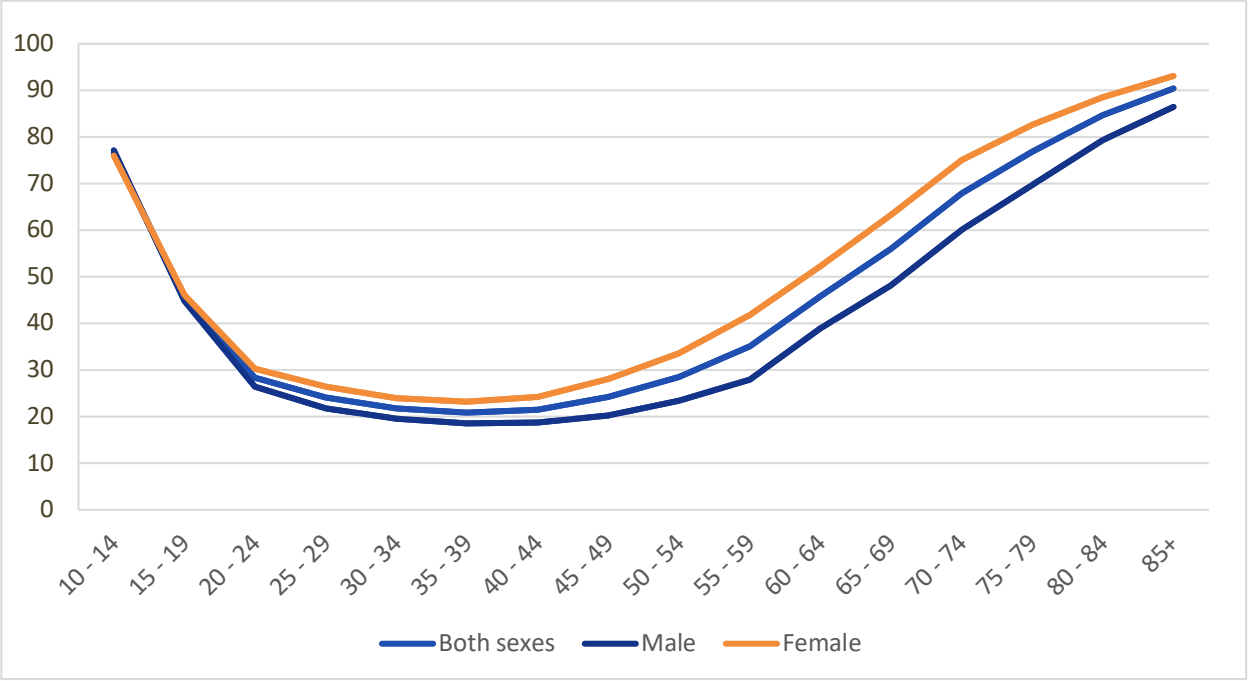
The population outside the labour force comprises working-age persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period. The population outside the labour force 10 years and over amounts to 1.96 million people (Table 6.1). An analysis of this group is relevant for understanding why persons of working age do not participate. The 2025 PHC asked persons outside the labour force why they had not looked for work. The responses to this question make it possible to better assess whether individuals are structurally detached from the labour market or represent a potential source of unused labour supply. This analysis therefore provides an important complement to indicators such as labour force participation and unemployment and offers insights into differences by sex and age.

Figure 6.8 shows the age- and sex-specific inactivity rate of the population in private households aged 10 years and over. For both sexes combined, 37.3 percent of the target population was outside the labour force, 34.4 percent of males and 40.1 percent of females.

The indicator is the complement of the participation rate and the age profile takes a pronounced U-shape, the mirror image of the participation curve. Inactivity is highest at the youngest ages, 76.6 percent at ages 10 to 14 and 45.4 percent at ages 15 to 19, where school attendance is the dominant reason. It falls below 30 percent at ages 20 to 54, with a minimum of 20.8 percent at ages 35 to 39. Then it rises steadily to levels above 65 percent in the age groups 70 to 74 and above.

The female rate exceeds the male rate in every age group from 15 to 19 onwards, and the gap widens with age, from about 4 percentage points at ages 20 to 24 to 15.2 percentage points at ages 65 to 69, before narrowing again at the oldest ages. Economic inactivity is therefore concentrated at the two ends of the age range, mainly because of education at the youngest ages and because of withdrawal from work at the oldest, with women leaving the labour force earlier than men.

Figure 6.8: Population outside the labour force in private households 10 years and over, by five-year age group, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.01.

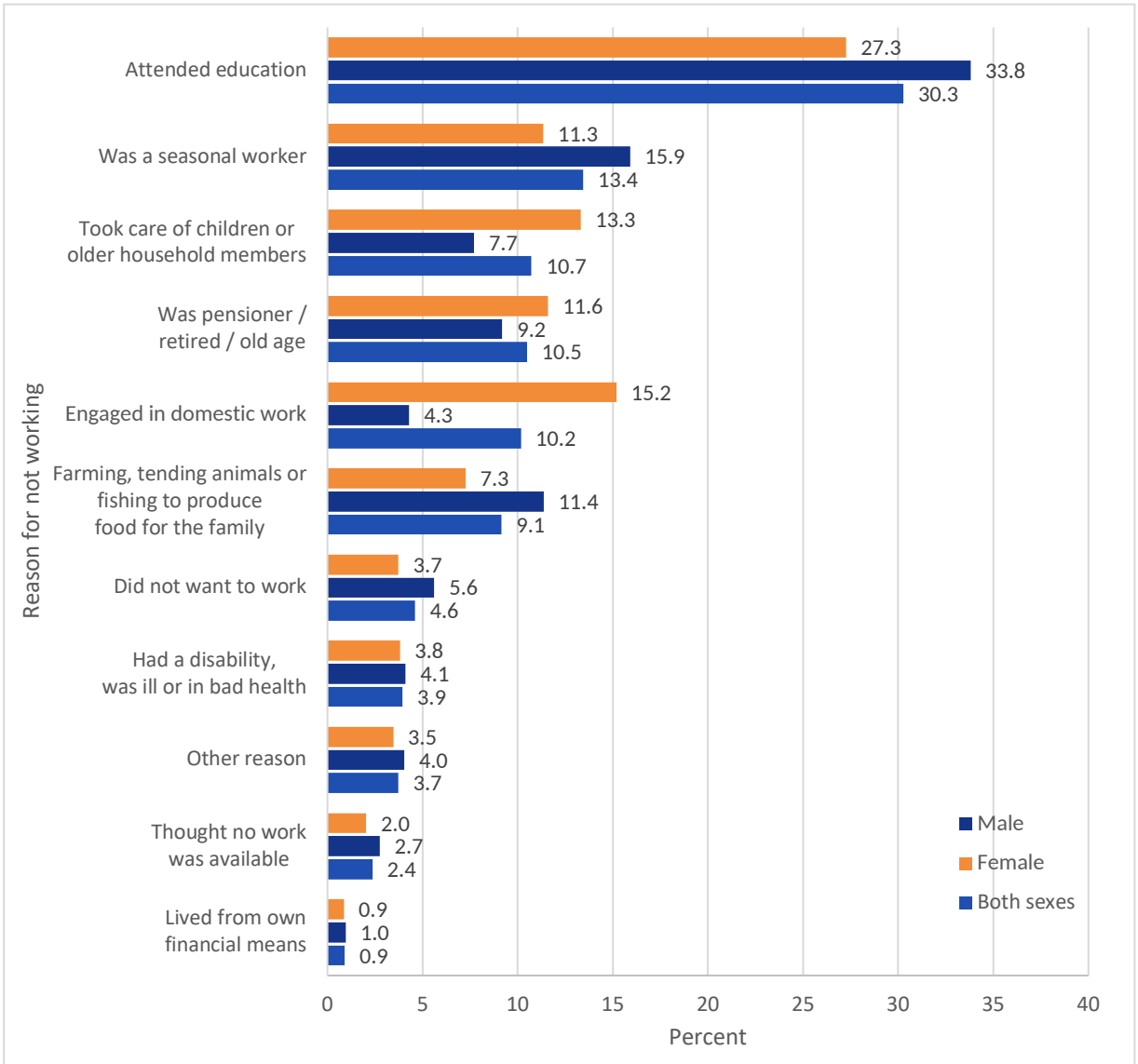
Part of the economically inactive population does not participate in the labour market for reasons unrelated to the labour market itself, for example, because they are in education, retired, elderly, or have health-related limitations. In addition, some persons have not looked for work because of household or caregiving responsibilities. This latter group is particularly relevant from a gender perspective, as differences between men and women in the distribution of these responsibilities may be associated with differences in labour force participation.

Particular attention should be paid to those who have not looked for work because they expected they would not be able to find a suitable job. These persons may be considered a form of potential unused labour supply. Under the definition of unemployment used here, they are not classified as unemployed because actively seeking work is part of that definition. Under a broader definition of unemployment, however, they may be included among the unemployed labour force. Figure 6.9 shows the sex-specific distribution of the 1.96 million persons outside the labour force by their main reason for economic inactivity. Education is by far the most frequently reported reason, accounting for 594.1 thousand persons or 30.3 percent, more than twice the share of any other category.

Seasonal work follows at 13.4 percent, and three reasons cluster close together at just over 10 percent: care of children or older household members, retirement or old age and domestic work. Producing food for the family accounted for 9.1 percent and the remaining reasons for less than 5 percent each. Among the latter are the 2.4 percent who thought no work was available and who would be counted as unemployed under a broader measure of labour underutilisation.

The composition differs markedly between the sexes. Women's inactivity is driven above all by unpaid work within the household: domestic work and the care of children or older household members together accounted for 28.5 percent of inactive women, against 12.0 percent of inactive men. Inactive men, by contrast, were more often in education or in seasonal work.

Figure 6.9: Population outside the labour force in private households 10 years and over, by main reason for economic inactivity, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.6, Table 6.07.

07

CITIZENSHIP AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

7.1 Introduction
7.2 Citizenship
7.3 Lifetime immigrants
7.4 Emigrants

CHAPTER 7. CITIZENSHIP AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

7.1 Introduction

Citizenship and international migration describe the relationship between the population of the Lao PDR and other countries. Citizenship is a legal attribute: it identifies the state to which a person belongs. International migration is a movement of people across the national border of a country. The two are reported together here because both concern the foreign presence in the country and the movement of people between the Lao PDR and foreign countries.

This report measures international migration in two ways. Lifetime immigration compares a person's country of birth with the country of enumeration. Intercensal immigration compares the country of residence ten years before the census with the country of enumeration. The two measures are not additive.

Emigration is measured differently. Emigrants have left the country, so they were not enumerated. Instead, each household reported its former members who were living abroad on census night, with their age, sex, country of destination and reason for leaving. This gives the only census-based measure of emigration. It is a minimum: households that left the country in their entirety could not be reported, nor could persons whose former household members are no longer present, for instance because of death or their own migration.

All the information refers to the census moment and covers persons in private households. Numbers in the text are given in thousands or millions with one decimal; the annex tables carry the full detail.

7.2 Citizenship

Citizenship refers to the legal nationality of a person, that is, the country of which the person is a citizen through birth, descent, marriage or naturalisation. It is an important characteristic that provides insight into the legal relationship between individuals and the state in which they live. Combined with country of birth, it also provides valuable information for analysing international migration and potentially for policies relating to, among other things, immigration and integration, the labour market, and access to services.

Table 7.1 presents the population by sex, broad age group, and Lao or foreign citizenship. Almost the entire population holds Lao citizenship. Of the 6.74 million persons enumerated, 98.8 percent are citizens of the Lao PDR. A further 77.2 thousand persons (1.1 percent) hold the citizenship of another country, and a further 2.6 thousand persons (less than 0.1 percent) were stateless or their citizenship was not known.

The age profile of foreign citizens is very different from that of Lao citizens. Nine in ten foreign citizens (90.3 percent) are of working age, 15 to 64. Two fifths (39.4 percent) are aged 30 to 44. Children under 15 make up only 6.5 percent of foreign citizens, against 29.6 percent of Lao citizens. This profile points to labour-related migration rather than the settlement of foreign families.

Foreign citizens are also predominantly men. Just over two thirds are male (68.1 percent), or 52.5 thousand men against 24.7 thousand women. The imbalance appears in the working ages. Among children under 15 the two sexes are almost equal. This suggests that the male excess arises with entry into the labour market, not on arrival in the country.

Table 7.1: Population, by sex, broad age group, and by Lao or foreign citizenship (in numbers and in percentages)

Sex, Country of citizenship	Citizenship							
	Numbers				percentages			
	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Other*	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Other*
Both sexes	**6,744,701**	**6,664,874**	**77,180**	**2,647**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0-14	1,978,117	1,972,404	5,053	660	29.3	29.6	6.5	24.9
15-29	1,680,365	1,660,517	18,703	1,145	24.9	24.9	24.2	43.3
30-44	1,537,904	1,506,954	30,430	520	22.8	22.6	39.4	19.6
45-64	1,165,914	1,145,001	20,624	289	17.3	17.2	26.7	10.9
65 and over	382,401	379,998	2,370	33	5.7	5.7	3.1	1.2
Male	**3,425,889**	**3,371,591**	**52,525**	**1,773**	**50.8**	**50.6**	**68.1**	**67.0**
0-14	1,014,621	1,011,596	2,611	414	15.0	15.2	3.4	15.6
15-29	863,965	852,536	10,721	708	12.8	12.8	13.9	26.7
30-44	788,422	766,074	21,959	389	11.7	11.5	28.5	14.7
45-64	580,282	564,292	15,744	246	8.6	8.5	20.4	9.3
65 and over	178,599	177,093	1,490	15	2.6	2.7	1.9	0.6
Female	**3,318,812**	**3,293,283**	**24,655**	**874**	**49.2**	**49.4**	**31.9**	**33.0**
0-14	963,496	960,808	2,442	246	14.3	14.4	3.2	9.3
15-29	816,400	807,981	7,982	437	12.1	12.1	10.3	16.5
30-44	749,482	740,880	8,471	131	11.1	11.1	11.0	4.9
45-64	585,632	580,709	4,880	43	8.7	8.7	6.3	1.6
65 and over	203,802	202,905	880	14	3.0	3.0	1.1	0.5

** Other is a combination of stateless and don't know; Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.01.*

Table 7.2 shows the composition of the population without Lao citizenship, that is, the 77.2 thousand foreign citizens together with the 2.6 thousand persons who are stateless or whose citizenship is not known. Foreign citizenship is dominated by three neighbouring countries. Vietnamese citizens are the largest group, at 28.3 thousand persons (35.4 percent), followed by Chinese citizens with 25.5 thousand (31.9 percent) and citizens of Myanmar with 13.0 thousand (16.3 percent). Together these three countries account for 83.6 percent of the population without Lao citizenship. Thai citizens follow with 6.1 thousand (7.7 percent) and Cambodian citizens with 444 (0.6 percent).

Citizens of other countries are few. A total of 3.9 thousand persons, or 4.9 percent of those without Lao citizenship, hold the citizenship of a country other than the five neighbouring states shown separately in the table. Because the numbers for each of these countries are small, they are combined into a single 'Other country' category. Alongside these, 118 persons (0.1 percent) were reported as stateless and for a further 2.5 thousand persons (3.2 percent) the respondent did not know the citizenship of the household member concerned.

Table 7.2: Non-Lao citizenship, by selected country of citizenship, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Country of citizenship	Sex					
	Numbers			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**79,827**	**54,298**	**25,529**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Viet Nam	28,269	17,444	10,825	35.4	32.1	42.4
China	25,492	20,980	4,512	31.9	38.6	17.7
Cambodia	444	288	156	0.6	0.5	0.6
Thailand	6,111	4,719	1,392	7.7	8.7	5.5
Myanmar	12,979	6,123	6,856	16.3	11.3	26.9
Stateless	118	74	44	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other country	3,885	2,971	914	4.9	5.5	3.6
Don't know	2,529	1,699	830	3.2	3.1	3.3

Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.02.

The sex balance differs sharply between countries. Chinese citizenship is strongly male: 21.0 thousand men against 4.5 thousand women. Vietnamese citizenship is comparatively more common among women. Myanmar citizens are the only group in which women outnumber men, at 6.9 against 6.1 thousand.

7.3 Lifetime immigrants

7.3.1 Demographic profile of lifetime immigrants

Table 7.3 presents the foreign-born population in private households by broad age group and sex. Their number is small: of the 6.57 million persons in private households, 36.0 thousand (0.5 percent) were born outside the Lao PDR. Lifetime immigration into the country is therefore very limited.

The foreign-born are concentrated in the adult ages and are predominantly male. Seven in ten (72.0 percent) are aged 30 to 64, while only 5.7 percent are children under 15. The sex ratio is 176 men per 100 women for all ages together and it rises steadily with age, from 109 below age 15 to 187 at ages 30-44 and 223 at ages 45-64. Both the age concentration and the widening male excess point to adult migration rather than to the settlement of foreign families.

Table 7.3: Foreign-born population in private households, by broad age group, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages); sex ratio, by broad age group

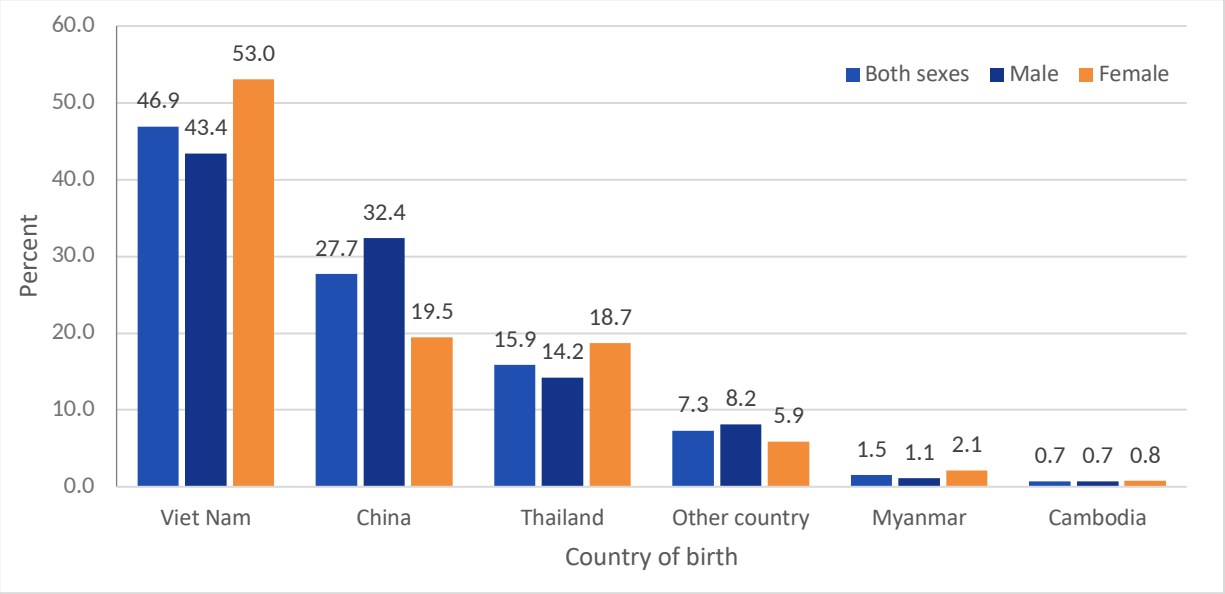
Broad age group	Sex						Sex ratio
	Numbers			Percentages			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages	**35,964**	**22,915**	**13,049**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**175.6**
0 - 14	2,035	1,063	972	5.7	4.6	7.4	109.4
15 - 29	6,156	3,445	2,711	17.1	15.0	20.8	127.1
30 - 44	14,700	9,576	5,124	40.9	41.8	39.3	186.9
45 - 64	11,181	7,723	3,458	31.1	33.7	26.5	223.3
65 and over	1,892	1,108	784	5.3	4.8	6.0	141.3

Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.06.

7.3.2 Country of birth

Figure 7.1 presents the foreign-born population by country of birth and sex. The foreign-born come almost entirely from a few neighbouring countries. Viet Nam is the leading country of birth, with 46.9 percent of all foreign-born persons. China follows with 27.7 percent and Thailand with 15.9 percent. Together these three account for 90.4 percent of the foreign-born.

Figure 7.1: Lifetime immigrants in private households, by country of birth, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.06.

These patterns reflect economic and historical ties rather than distance alone. Movement from Viet Nam follows long-standing settlement along the eastern border. Movement from China is linked to more recent investment, trade and construction. One caution applies: a person born in a country is not necessarily a citizen of it, and some of the foreign-born may be Lao citizens who were born abroad, for instance children born to Lao migrants in Thailand who later moved to the Lao PDR.

Set against a total household population of 6.57 million, however, all of these populations remain very small, the foreign-born representing only 0.5 percent of the population enumerated in private households. Moreover, because foreigners are known to be difficult to enumerate in censuses, the figures are likely to understate the true number of foreign-born persons, particularly of those who are foreign citizens.

7.4 Emigrants

7.4.1 Demographic profile of emigrants

Table 7.4 presents the former members of private households who were living abroad at the census moment, by broad age group and sex. In total 313.8 thousand such emigrants were reported. This is almost nine times the number of foreign-born persons enumerated in private households (36.0 thousand in Table 7.3), which confirms that the Lao PDR is a country of net emigration. The emigrant figure should nevertheless be treated as a minimum: only persons who left a household that was still present and enumerated in 2025 could be reported, so households that emigrated in their entirety, and emigrants whose remaining relatives no longer identify them as former household members, are not captured.

Emigration is overwhelmingly a movement of young adults. More than half of all emigrants (52.9 percent, or 165.9 thousand persons) are aged 15-29 and a further 34.8 percent (109.2 thousand) are aged 30-44, so that 87.7 percent are between 15 and 44 years of age. Older adults aged 45-64 account for only 5.9 percent and persons 65 years and over for 0.3 percent. Children under 15 make up 6.2 percent, most of them presumably accompanying or joining migrating parents. The age profile is markedly younger than that of the foreign-born population in Table 7.3, where 72.0 percent were aged 30-64.

Unlike immigration, emigration is female-dominated. Women account for 57.4 percent of all emigrants (180.1 thousand against 133.7 thousand men), a sex ratio of 74 men per 100 women, whereas among the foreign-born there were 176 men per 100 women. The female predominance increases with age: the sex ratio falls from 97 men per 100 women among emigrants aged 0-14 to 61 at ages 45-64. Consequently, women are somewhat older than men at the moment of enumeration: 36.6 percent of female emigrants are aged 30-44 and 6.4 percent are aged 45-64, against 32.4 and 5.2 percent of male emigrants.

Table 7.4: Former private household members living abroad, by broad age group, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages); sex ratio, by broad age group

Broad age group	Sex						Sex ratio
	Numbers			Percentages			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**	**100.0**	**100.0**	100.0	74.2
0 - 14	19,398	9,536	9,862	6.2	7.1	5.5	96.7
15 - 29	165,846	73,485	92,361	52.9	55.0	51.3	79.6
30 - 44	109,220	43,304	65,916	34.8	32.4	36.6	65.7
45 - 64	18,453	6,966	11,487	5.9	5.2	6.4	60.6
65 and over	849	372	477	0.3	0.3	0.3	78.0

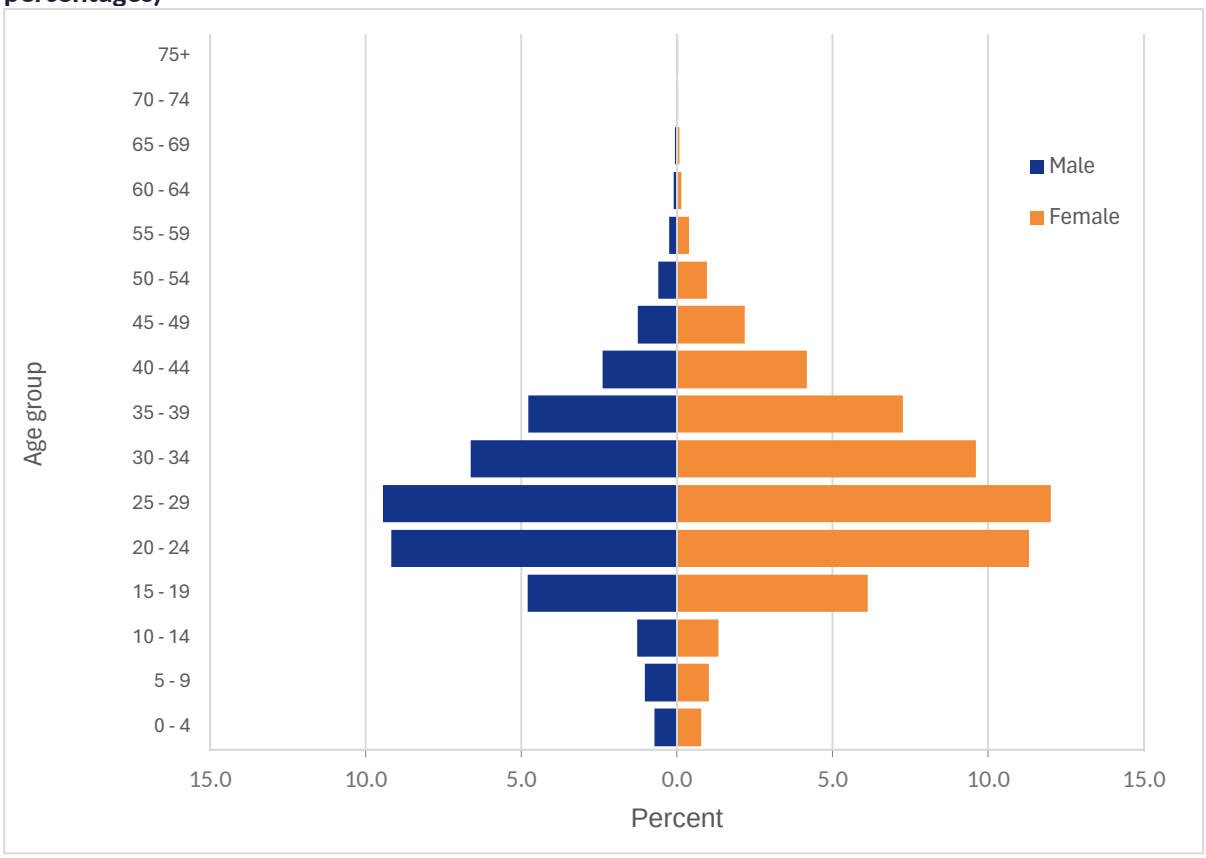
Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.03.

Figure 7.2 shows the same emigrant population by five-year age group and sex. The pyramid has a very narrow base, a pronounced bulge in the ages 15-39 and an almost negligible top. The largest single age group is 25-29, which alone accounts for 21.4 percent of all emigrants, followed by 20-24 (20.5 percent) and 30-34 (16.2 percent); together the ages 20-34 account for 58.1 percent of the total. Numbers fall

away steeply thereafter, from 12.0 percent at ages 35-39 to 6.6 percent at 40-44 and 3.4 percent at 45-49, and only 0.3 percent of emigrants are 65 years and over. Below age 15 the shares are small and rise with age (1.5, 2.1 and 2.6 percent for the groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14), a pattern consistent with children accompanying or later joining migrating parents.

The two sides of the pyramid also peak at slightly different ages. Male emigration is somewhat more concentrated in the youngest adult ages, with 22.2 percent of male emigrants aged 25-29 and 21.6 percent aged 20-24, against 20.9 and 19.7 percent for female emigrants. Women, by contrast, are more strongly represented from age 30 onwards: 16.7 percent of female emigrants are aged 30-34, 12.6 percent are aged 35-39 and 7.3 percent are aged 40-44, compared with 15.5, 11.2 and 5.6 percent of men, respectively. Female emigration thus spans a wider range of working ages than male emigration.

Figure 7.2: Former private household members living abroad, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percentages)



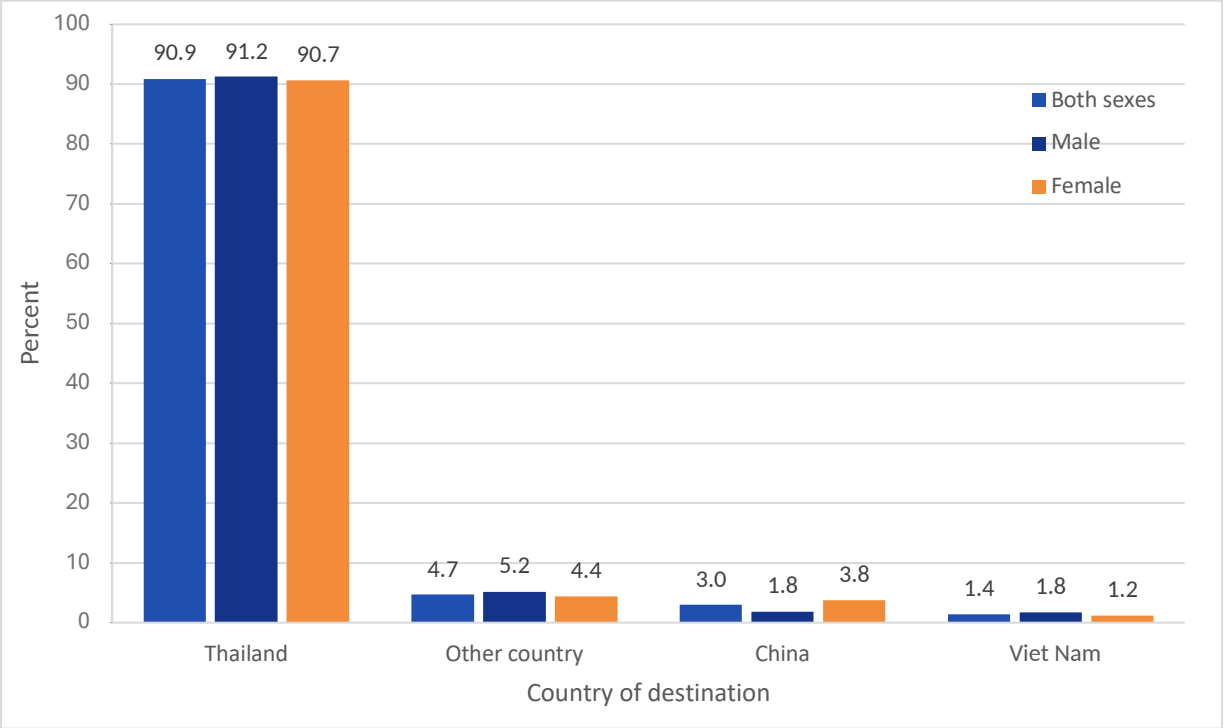
Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.03.

7.4.2 Country of destination

Figure 7.3 shows the countries in which the 313.8 thousand former household members were living at the census moment. Emigration from the Lao PDR is directed overwhelmingly to Thailand: 285.2 thousand persons, or 90.9 percent of all emigrants, were reported living there. All other destinations are of minor importance. China accounts for 9.3 thousand persons (3.0 percent) and Viet Nam for 4.5 thousand persons (1.4 percent). The remaining 14.8 thousand persons (4.7 percent) are distributed over Cambodia, Myanmar and countries outside the region, which are combined into a single 'Other country' category.

Figure 7.3: Former private household members living abroad, by country of destination, and by sex (in

percentages)



Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.05.

The overwhelming concentration on Thailand reflects the ease of movement across the Mekong border, the absence of a language barrier and the large wage differential with the Lao PDR. It is consistent with the age profile shown in Figure 7.2: emigration is dominated by young adults moving for work, for whom the neighbouring Thai labour market is the most accessible destination.

The destination pattern is almost identical for both sexes. Thailand absorbs virtually the same share of male and female emigrants (91.2 against 90.7 percent), and men are only slightly more often found in the 'Other country' group (5.2 against 4.4 percent). The clear exception is China, which is a distinctly female destination: 3.8 percent of female emigrants against 1.8 percent of male emigrants were living there, so that women outnumber men in this group by almost three to one (6.8 thousand against 2.5 thousand). Viet Nam is the only destination with a male majority (2.4 thousand men against 2.2 thousand women).

7.4.3 Reasons for emigration

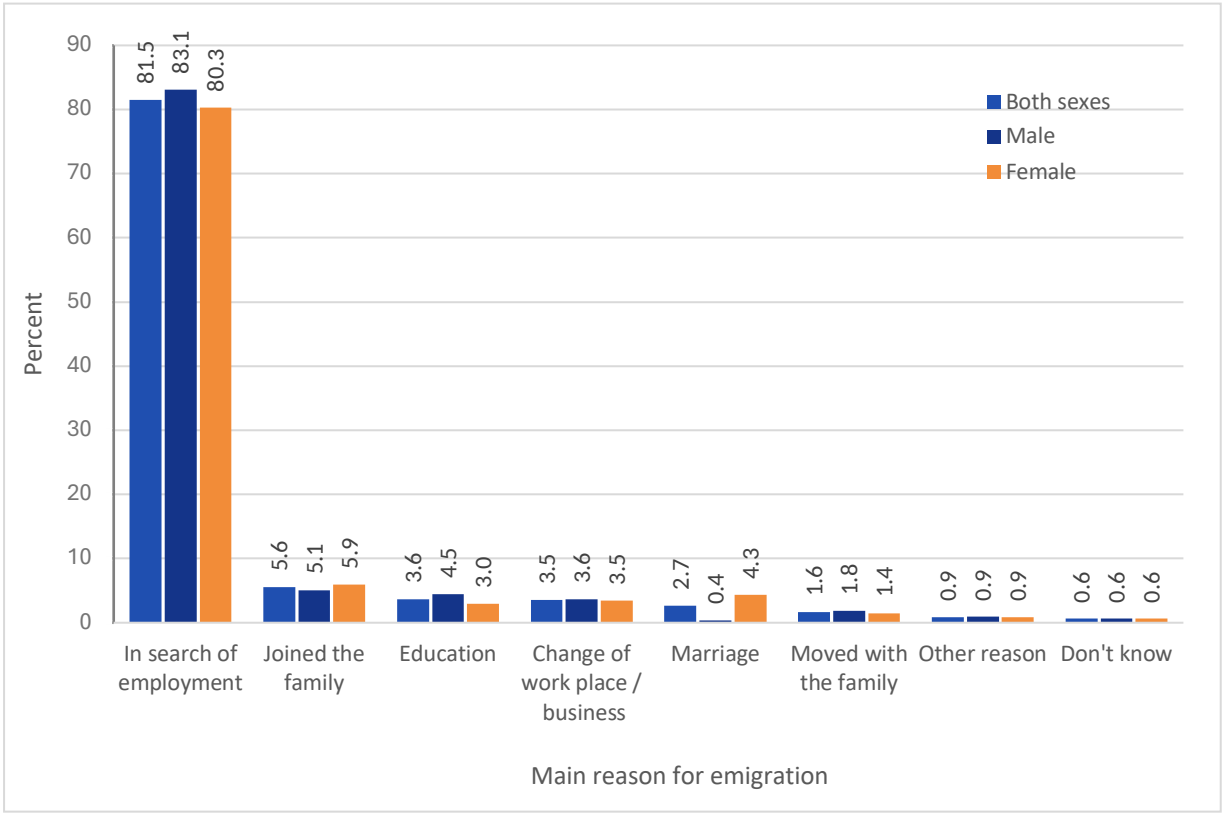
Figure 7.4 shows the main reason for emigration reported for the former household members living abroad. Work is by far the dominant motive: 255.7 thousand persons, or 81.5 percent of all emigrants, left in search of employment, and a further 11.1 thousand (3.5 percent) moved because of a change of workplace or business. Employment-related reasons therefore account for 85.1 percent of all reported emigration.

Family and education reasons make up most of the remainder. A total of 17.5 thousand persons (5.6 percent) joined the family, 8.3 thousand (2.7 percent) emigrated because of marriage and 5.0 thousand (1.6 percent) moved with the family, so that family-related reasons together account for 9.8 percent of emigration. Education was the reason for 11.3 thousand persons (3.6 percent). Housing, resettlement of the village and natural disaster were reported for fewer than 70 persons combined and are negligible as reasons for leaving the country. For a residual 2.7 thousand persons (0.9 percent) another reason was given and for 2.0 thousand persons (0.6 percent) the reason was not known to the respondent.

The reasons differ systematically between men and women. Employment is somewhat more dominant among men, for whom the search for employment was reported in 83.1 percent of cases against 80.3 percent for women. Education is also more frequent among men (4.5 against 3.0 percent). Marriage, by contrast, is an almost exclusively female reason: 7,826 women emigrated for marriage against only 517

men, or 4.3 percent of female emigrants against 0.4 percent of male emigrants. Women also more often joined the family (5.9 against 5.1 percent). This pattern indicates that, although labour migration dominates for both sexes, family formation adds a distinct and sizeable female component to emigration from the Lao PDR.

Figure 7.4: Former household members living abroad, by main reason for emigration, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.3, Table 3.06.

08

INTERNAL MIGRATION

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Lifetime migration

8.3 Current migration

8.4 Intercensal migration

8.5 Urbanisation

CHAPTER 8. INTERNAL MIGRATION

8.1 Introduction

Migration is a change in a person's place of usual residence across an administrative boundary. Together with fertility and mortality it is one of the three components of population change, but unlike births and deaths it can be repeated, reversed or temporary, and internal migration redistributes the population between areas without altering the national total. A person who has made such a move is a migrant; the area left behind is the place of origin and the area moved to is the place of destination. Where the boundary crossed lies inside the Lao PDR the movement is internal migration; where it is a national border it is international migration, which appears as immigration when the country is the destination and as emigration when it is the origin. Migration is selective by age and sex, often being concentrated in the young adult ages, and it is therefore an important determinant not only of the size but also of the age-sex structure and the labour supply of districts and provinces and, in the case of international migration, of the country as a whole.

In this chapter the level of internal migration is measured at the district level. A person is counted as a migrant only where the move crossed a district boundary; changes of dwelling within the same district are treated as residential mobility and are not counted here. The district is used because it is the smallest administrative unit for which the area of origin was reported and coded consistently for all migration items in the census. Two consequences follow. First, the migration counts in this chapter are lower than the total volume of residential movement in the country, since all intra-district moves are excluded. Second, the counts are sensitive to the size and shape of districts: a short move may cross a boundary in a densely divided area, while a much longer move inside a large district does not. Where results are shown by province, the percentages refer to the share of each province's population that is migrant according to this district definition, and not to movement between provinces.

The information presented here was collected in the 2025 Population and Housing Census from all persons enumerated in private households; the population living in collective living quarters and Special Economic Zones is not covered. Five items are used for the analysis of internal migration. Every person was asked the district (or country) of birth, the district (or country) of previous residence, the length of continuous residence in the district of enumeration, the district and country of residence ten years before the census, and the main reason for the most recent move. In principle each adult and able household member reported the migration information about themselves; the answers for members who could not respond were given by one or more other household respondents.

These items yield three distinct measures of migration, which are not additive and should not be compared as if they measured the same thing.

- Lifetime migration compares the district of birth with the district of enumeration and identifies every person who has ever moved, without reference to when the move took place or how many moves were involved. This migration measure provides a picture of long-term population redistribution and settlement patterns. It is useful for analysing the cumulative effect of migration on the spatial distribution of the population, identifying areas that have historically gained or lost population through migration, and examining the relationship between migration and person characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity or socio-economic status.
- Current migration compares the district of previous residence with the district of enumeration and therefore captures only the most recent move. Providing information on the characteristics and circumstances of the latest move, it is particularly useful for analysing migration behaviour, including the age and characteristics of migrants when they moved, the places involved in the move, and the duration since the move. It can also help identify more recent changes in migration patterns and distinguish people who have made multiple moves from those who have moved only once.

- Intercensal migration compares the district of residence ten years before the census with the district of enumeration and measures movement over a fixed and recent ten-year period. This measure provides a picture of relatively recent migration activity and is useful for assessing contemporary migration patterns without the longer-term accumulation of earlier moves. It is particularly useful for analysing the characteristics of recent migrants, identifying areas experiencing recent population inflows or outflows, and examining migration in relation to current demographic and socioeconomic conditions.
- Each of the three is reported separately for internal movement. Reason for migration adds the timing and the motivation of the most recent move. The migration information provided in this report is necessarily limited in scope. More detailed and in-depth analysis will be provided in a dedicated migration report.

A number of definitional limits should be kept in mind when reading this chapter. All measures identify migrants by comparing two places at two points in time, so return migration and repeat moves between those two points remain invisible; a person born in the district of enumeration who left and came back is not recorded as a lifetime migrant, and a person who moved twice within the last ten years is counted only once. Persons for whom the place of birth, previous residence or earlier residence could not be reported are shown in a 'Not stated' category and are retained in the totals. The chapter treats lifetime migration, current migration and intercensal migration in turn.

8.2 Lifetime migration

8.2.1 Place of birth

Lifetime migration compares the district of birth with the district of enumeration, so that everyone living outside their district of birth has moved at least once, whatever the date or the number of moves. Table 8.1 shows the population in private households by sex, broad age group, and place of birth. Of the 6.57 million persons enumerated, 99.4 percent were native-born, 36.0 thousand (0.5 percent) were born in a foreign country, and place of birth was not stated for 4.3 thousand persons. Among the native-born, 5.85 million (89.6 percent) were living in their district of birth, while 680.2 thousand (10.4 percent) were living in a different district. Lifetime internal migration is therefore the dominant form of migration, while lifetime immigration from abroad remains marginal.

Table 8.1: Population in private households, by sex, broad age group, and by place of birth

Sex, five-year age group	Place of birth					
	Total	Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**6,527,293**	**5,847,100**	**680,193**	**35,964**	**4,337**
0-14	1,960,830	1,957,955	1,918,245	39,710	2,035	840
15-29	1,591,356	1,583,992	1,426,140	157,852	6,156	1,208
30-44	1,486,228	1,470,411	1,228,851	241,560	14,700	1,117
45-64	1,149,329	1,137,164	955,697	181,467	11,181	984
65 and over	379,851	377,771	318,167	59,604	1,892	188
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,268,567**	**2,923,360**	**345,207**	**22,915**	**2,446**
0-14	1,001,917	1,000,426	980,378	20,048	1,063	428
15-29	802,315	798,124	730,366	67,758	3,445	746
30-44	747,062	736,835	610,325	126,510	9,576	651
45-64	566,113	557,850	458,897	98,953	7,723	540
65 and over	176,521	175,332	143,394	31,938	1,108	81
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,258,726**	**2,923,740**	**334,986**	**13,049**	**1,891**
0-14	958,913	957,529	937,867	19,662	972	412
15-29	789,041	785,868	695,774	90,094	2,711	462
30-44	739,166	733,576	618,526	115,050	5,124	466
45-64	583,216	579,314	496,800	82,514	3,458	444
65 and over	203,330	202,439	174,773	27,666	784	107

Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.01.

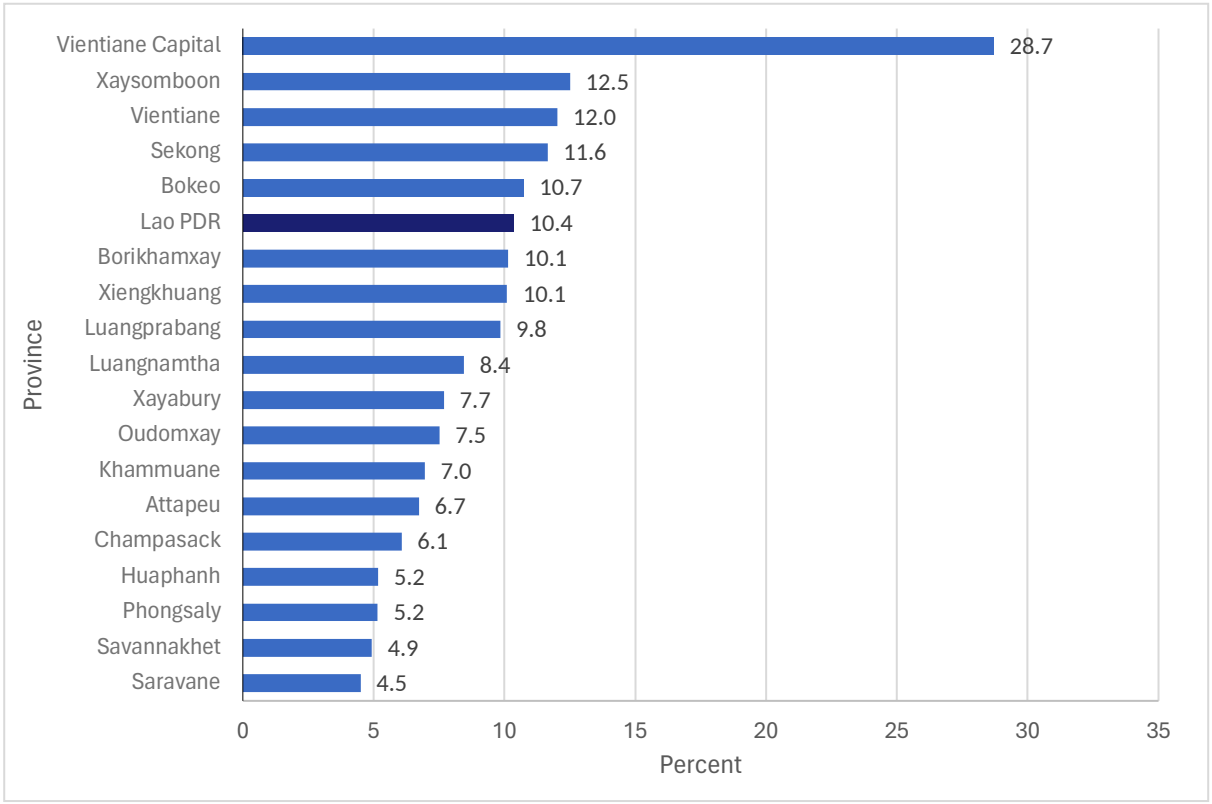
The share living outside the district of birth rises with age, because exposure to the risk of ever moving accumulates over a lifetime. The number of migrants counted at each age also depends on the size of the age group itself. It is only 2.0 percent among children aged 0-14 (39.7 thousand persons), climbs to 10.0 percent at ages 15-29 (157.9 thousand) and peaks at 16.4 percent at ages 30-44 (241.6 thousand), the group contributing the most migrants, before levelling off at 16.0 percent at ages 45-64 and 15.8 percent at 65 and over. Overall levels of persons living outside the district of birth are similar for the two sexes (10.6 percent of native-born males and 10.3 percent of females), but the age pattern differs: females aged 15-29 have more often moved out of their district of birth than males of the same age (11.5 against 8.5 percent), while from age 30 the male share is higher and the gap widens with age, reaching 18.2 against 13.7 percent at ages 65 and over.

Figure 8.1 presents the percentage of the native-born population in private households who were living in a district other than their district of birth, by province of enumeration. Nationally, 10.4 percent of the native-born population were lifetime migrants. Provincial levels differ more than sixfold, from 4.5 percent in Saravane to 28.7 percent in Vientiane Capital.

Vientiane Capital stands well apart from all other provinces, with almost one resident in three born outside the district in which they were enumerated. Because the figure is based on percentages, it shows where lifetime migrants form the largest share of the population, not which province received the largest number of them. The other provinces above the national average are Xaysomboon (12.5 percent), Vientiane (12.0 percent), Sekong (11.6 percent) and Bokeo (10.7 percent), followed closely by Borikhamxay (10.1 percent), Xiengkhuang (10.1 percent) and Luangprabang (9.8 percent). These are largely provinces adjacent to the capital and along the central corridor, together with special-zone, resettlement- and border-trade areas that have attracted in-migration.

The lowest shares are recorded in Saravane (4.5 percent), Savannakhet (4.9 percent), Huaphanh (5.2 percent), Phongsaly (5.2 percent) and Champasack (6.1 percent), where fewer than one resident in fifteen was born elsewhere. These are predominantly rural provinces in the south and the remote north, which act as senders rather than receivers of migrants: their resident populations remain largely settled in their districts of birth, while their out-migrants are counted in the provinces that receive them, which include but are not limited to those listed above.

Figure 8.1: Lifetime in-migrants as percentage of the native-born population, by province

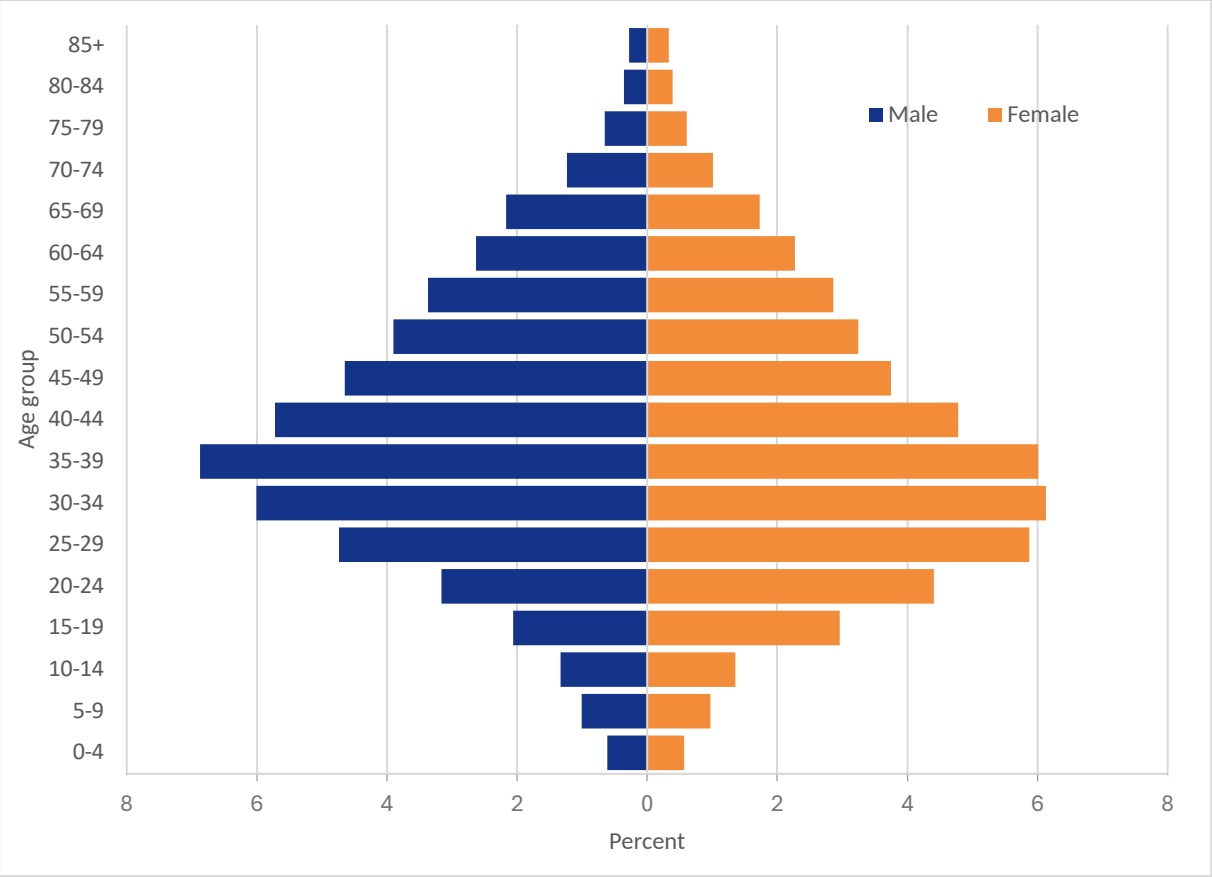


Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.02.

8.2.2 Demographic profile of lifetime internal migrants

Figure 8.2 shows the age-sex composition of the 680.2 thousand native-born persons in private households living outside their district of birth, with each five-year age-sex group expressed as a percentage of the total. Males and females are almost evenly represented, with 345.2 thousand males (50.8 percent) and 335.0 thousand females (49.2 percent) lifetime internal migrants. The pyramid is markedly bulged in the young adult and prime working ages: the age groups from 25-29 to 45-49 alone account for 54.5 percent of all lifetime internal migrants. Children under 15 make up less than 6 percent, since few have yet had the opportunity to move.

Figure 8.2: Lifetime internal migrants in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.01.

The two sexes reach their maximum at different ages. The female distribution peaks earlier, at ages 30-34 (6.1 percent of all migrants), and the female side is clearly the wider one in adolescence and early adulthood. The sex ratio of lifetime internal migrants rises steadily across the adult ages, from 70 men per 100 women at ages 15-19 to 73 at 20-24 and 80 at 25-29. This early female excess is consistent with women leaving their place of birth earlier, for marriage, since women marry at younger ages than men, and for work.

From age 35 onward, the pattern reverses and the male side of the pyramid becomes the wider one at every subsequent age group. The male maximum occurs at ages 35-39 (6.9 percent, against 6.0 percent for females), and the sex ratio continues to climb, reaching 121 men per 100 women at ages 45-49. In the oldest groups, the female bars again slightly exceed the male ones, reflecting higher female survival rather than new migration.

8.3 Current migration

8.3.1 Place of previous residence

Table 8.2 shows the population in private households by sex, broad age group, and place of previous residence. Of the 6.57 million persons enumerated, 99.3 percent had their previous residence in the country. A further 38.9 thousand (0.6 percent) had come from a foreign country, and the place of previous residence was not stated for 4.3 thousand persons. These 38.9 thousand are only the persons whose immediately preceding residence was abroad; anyone who lived abroad earlier but moved within the Lao PDR before the census is not counted here. Among those with a previous residence in the country, 5.80 million (88.9 percent) had not left their district of current residence, while 727.3 thousand (11.1 percent) had come from a different district. Current internal migration is therefore the dominant form of migration, while movement from abroad remains marginal. It is also somewhat more extensive than the lifetime measure of Table 8.1, which counted 680.2 thousand movers.

Overall levels are similar for the two sexes, at 11.3 percent for males and 11.0 percent for females. The share having moved from another district rises sharply with age and then remains high, because the measure accumulates moves over the life course. It is a low 2.4 percent among the 47.4 thousand children aged 0-14 and rises to 17.4 percent at ages 30-44, from where it levels off. The age pattern differs between the sexes: among those aged 15-29, women have more often moved out of their district of previous residence than men (12.3 against 9.3 percent), while from age 30 onward the male share is the higher one. The gap widens with further ageing, reaching 19.1 against 14.3 percent at ages 65 and over.

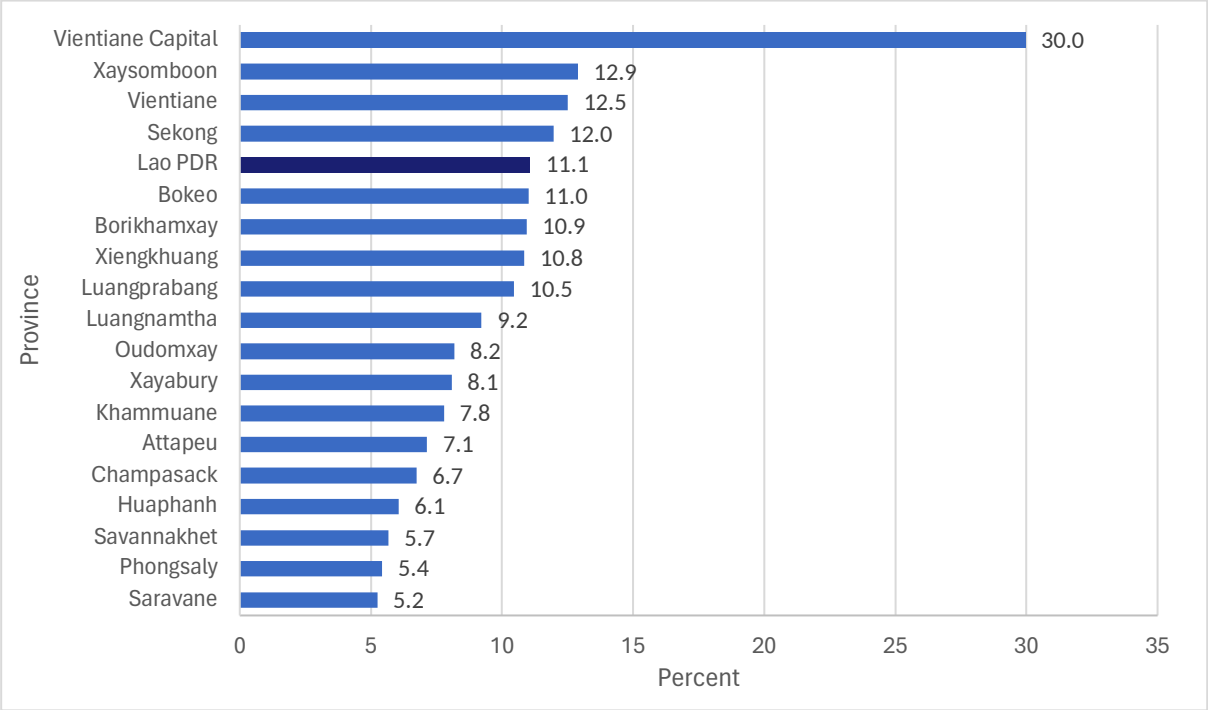
Table 8.2: Population in private households, by sex, broad age group, and by place of previous residence

Sex, broad age group	Place previous residence					
	Total	Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Total	**6,567,594**	**6,524,345**	**5,797,073**	**727,272**	**38,915**	**4,334**
0-14	1,960,830	1,957,877	1,910,431	47,446	2,114	839
15-29	1,591,356	1,582,831	1,412,282	170,549	7,317	1,208
30-44	1,486,228	1,469,219	1,213,001	256,218	15,893	1,116
45-64	1,149,329	1,136,744	946,019	190,725	11,602	983
65 and over	379,851	377,674	315,340	62,334	1,989	188
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,267,097**	**2,897,157**	**369,940**	**24,387**	**2,444**
0-14	1,001,917	1,000,391	976,378	24,013	1,099	427
15-29	802,315	797,598	723,713	73,885	3,971	746
30-44	747,062	736,241	601,704	134,537	10,171	650
45-64	566,113	557,598	453,485	104,113	7,975	540
65 and over	176,521	175,269	141,877	33,392	1,171	81
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,257,248**	**2,899,916**	**357,332**	**14,528**	**1,890**
0-14	958,913	957,486	934,053	23,433	1,015	412
15-29	789,041	785,233	688,569	96,664	3,346	462
30-44	739,166	732,978	611,297	121,681	5,722	466
45-64	583,216	579,146	492,534	86,612	3,627	443
65 and over	203,330	202,405	173,463	28,942	818	107

Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.07.

Figure 8.3 presents the percentage of the population in private households whose previous place of residence was in a different district, by province of enumeration. Nationally, 11.7 percent of the private-household population were current migrants by this definition, but provincial levels differ more than fivefold, from 5.2 percent in Saravane to 30.0 percent in Vientiane Capital.

Figure 8.3: Current in-migrants as percentage of the population with previous residence in Lao PDR, by province



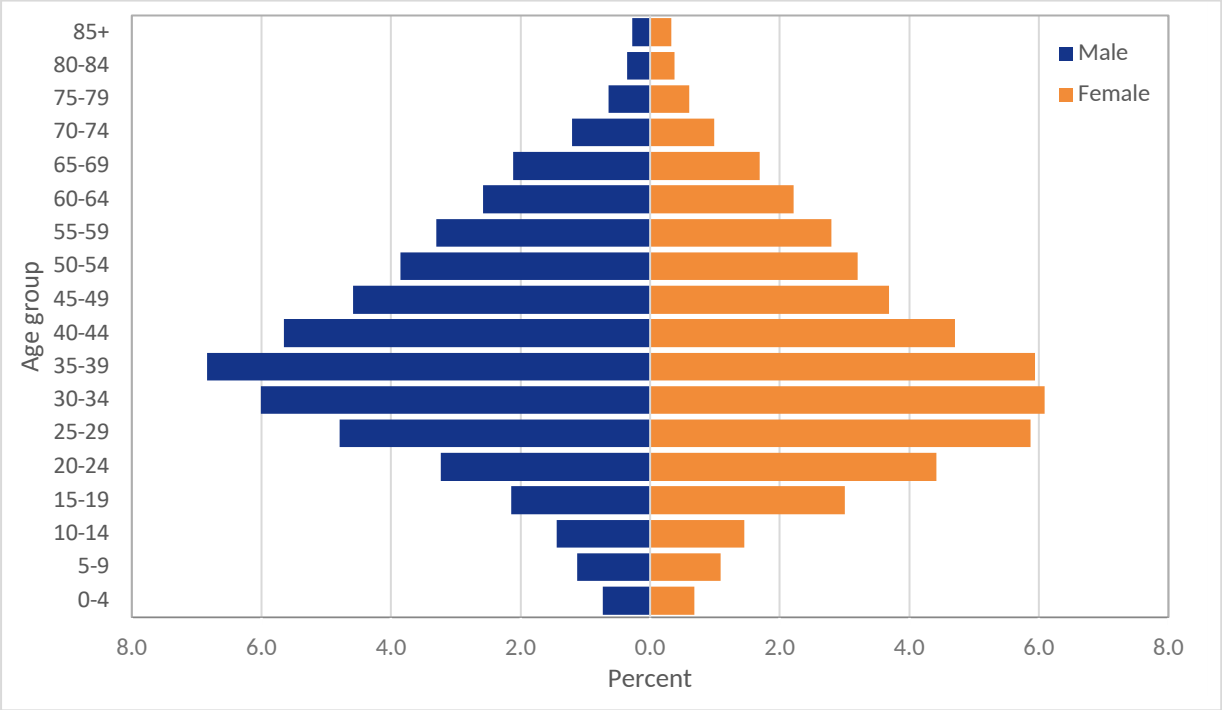
Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.08.

As Figure 8.3 shows, Vientiane Capital again stands well apart from all other provinces, with almost one in three residents having moved in from another district, confirming its position as the principal destination of current migration. The provinces with percentages above the national average are largely those adjacent to the capital and along the central corridor, together with special-zone, resettlement- and border-trade areas that have attracted in-migration. The provinces with percentages below the national average are predominantly rural provinces in the south and the remote north, which act as senders rather than receivers of migrants: most of their residents have not moved at all, while their out-migrants are counted in the receiving provinces above. The provincial ranking is almost identical to that of lifetime migration in Figure 8.1, but the levels are consistently higher, so that the same geography of migration appears somewhat more pronounced when previous residence rather than place of birth is used as the reference.

8.3.2 Demographic profile of current internal migrants

Figure 8.4 shows the age-sex composition of the 727.3 thousand persons in private households whose previous place of residence was a district other than the district in which they were enumerated, with each five-year age-sex group expressed as a percentage of the total. Males and females are almost evenly represented, with 369.9 thousand males (50.9 percent) and 357.3 thousand females (49.1 percent) current internal migrants. The pyramid is strongly bulged in the young adult and prime working ages: the age groups from 25-29 to 45-49 alone account for 54.2 percent of all current internal migrants, while children under 15 make up only 6.5 percent and persons 70 years and over 4.8 percent, so that movement is heavily concentrated in the economically active ages.

Figure 8.4: Current internal migrants in private households, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percentages)



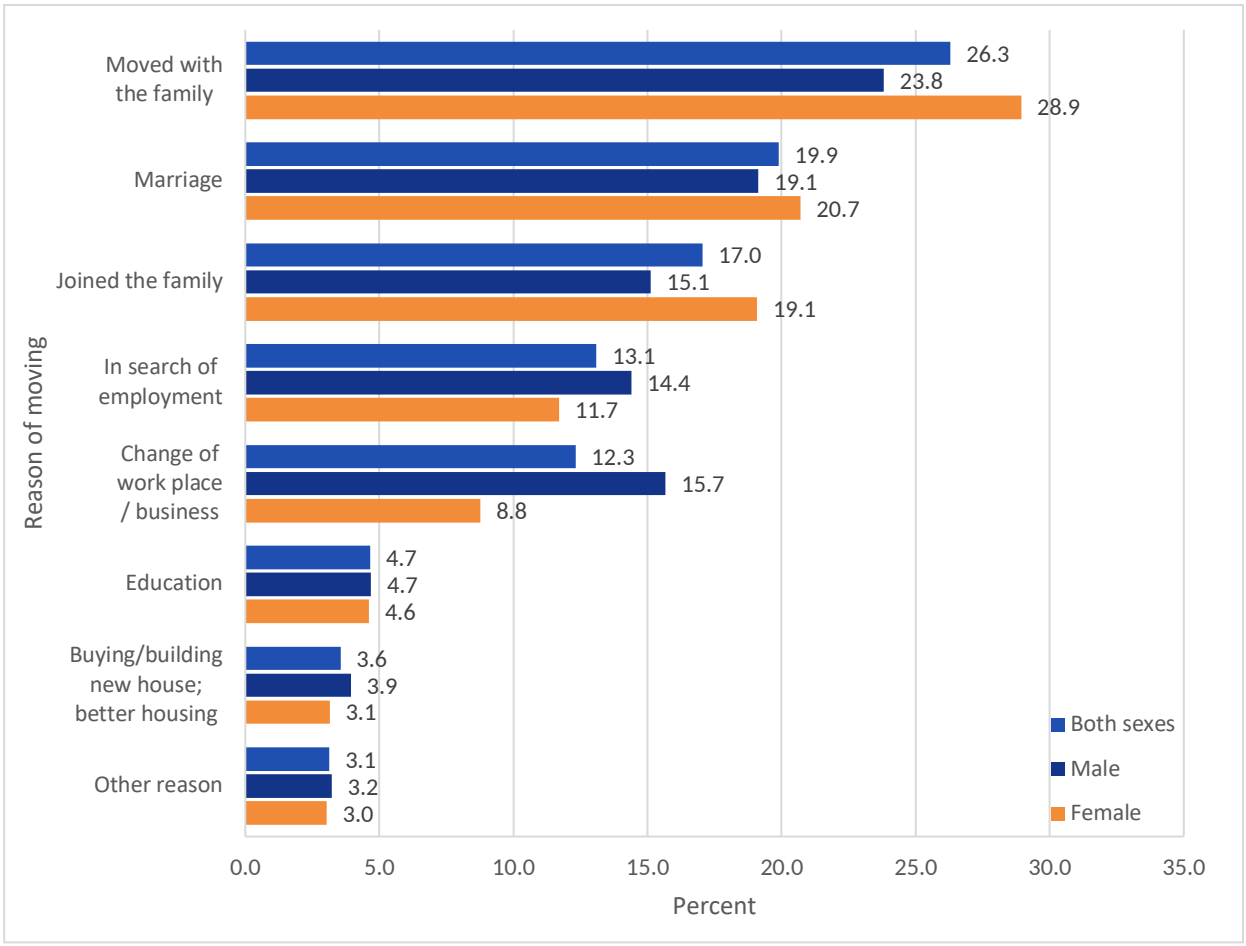
Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.07.

Men and women reach maximum shares at different ages, in the same way as for lifetime migration in Figure 8.2. The female distribution peaks earlier, at ages 30-34 (6.1 percent of all current migrants), and the female side of the pyramid is distinctly the wider one in adolescence and early adulthood: at ages 15-19 females account for 3.0 percent against 2.1 percent for males, at 20-24 for 4.4 against 3.2 percent, and at 25-29 for 5.9 against 4.8 percent. From age 35 onward the pattern reverses and the male side becomes the wider one at every subsequent age group, the male maximum occurring at ages 35-39 (6.8 percent, against 5.9 percent for females) and the male excess persisting at 5.7 against 4.7 percent at ages 40-44 and 4.6 against 3.7 percent at ages 45-49. The pyramid then tapers steadily above age 65, the two sides converging at ages 75 and over, where each sex contributes little more than one percent of all current internal migrants.

8.3.3 Reason for migration

Figure 8.5 presents the percentage distribution of the 764.5 thousand current in-migrants in private households, by reason for moving and by sex. Migration is overwhelmingly family-related rather than strictly economic. The single most frequent reason is having moved with the family, reported by 26.3 percent of all migrants (201.1 thousand persons), followed by marriage with 19.9 percent (152.2 thousand) and by having joined the family with 17.0 percent (130.3 thousand). Together, these three family reasons account for 63.2 percent of all moves. Work-related reasons come next, with 13.1 percent of migrants having moved in search of employment (100.1 thousand) and 12.3 percent because of a change of workplace or business (94.2 thousand). Employment in the broad sense therefore explains a further 25.4 percent of movement. Education accounts for only 4.7 percent (35.6 thousand) and housing reasons, that is buying or building a new house or seeking better housing, for 3.6 percent (27.2 thousand). All remaining reasons taken together, including village relocation, armed conflict and natural disaster, make up 3.1 percent of the total.

Figure 8.5: Current in-migrants in private households, by reason for migration, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.13.

The reasons differ markedly between the sexes. Males moved for work far more often than females: work-related reasons account for 30.1 percent of male moves but only 20.5 percent of female moves. Females correspondingly more often moved for family reasons, which account for 68.7 percent of female moves against 58.0 percent of male moves for the three family reasons combined. Education (4.7 percent of males and 4.6 percent of females), housing (3.9 and 3.1 percent) and the residual reasons (3.2 and 3.0 percent) are of similar and minor importance for both sexes. The overall picture is therefore one of family and marriage as the main drivers of migration, with a distinct male specialisation in employment-driven migration.

8.4 Intercensal migration

8.4.1 Place of residence 10 years before the census

Table 8.3 shows the population 10 years and over in private households by sex, broad age group, and place of residence ten years before the census. Of the 5.26 million persons concerned, 99.3 percent had been living in the Lao PDR ten years earlier, 0.3 percent (17.1 thousand) in a foreign country, and the place of residence was not stated for another 0.3 percent. Among those who had been living in the country, 4.96 million (94.8 percent) were enumerated in the same district as ten years before and 272.9 thousand (5.2 percent) in a different district, so that intercensal movement within the country is the dominant form of change of residence while movement from abroad over the decade remains marginal.

The share who had been living in a different district peaks in young adulthood and falls away at both ends of the age range, because the measure is confined to a fixed ten-year window: children had little time to move, and older people made most of their moves before that window opened. Overall levels are almost the same for the two sexes: 5.1 percent for males and 5.3 percent for females, so that females form a

small majority of intercensal migrants (139.5 thousand against 133.5 thousand). However, the age pattern differs, as in the lifetime and current migration measures: females have more often migrated at ages 15-29 and males have migrated more often from age 30 onward.

Table 8.3: Population 10 years and over in private households, by sex, broad age group, and by place of residence 10 years before the census

Sex, broad age group	Place of residence 10 years before the census					
	Total	Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Total	**5,262,977**	**5,228,396**	**4,955,473**	**272,923**	**17,091**	**17,490**
10-14	656,213	654,569	639,854	14,715	280	1,364
15-29	1,591,356	1,582,614	1,459,543	123,071	3,885	4,857
30-44	1,486,228	1,473,884	1,375,962	97,922	7,962	4,382
45-64	1,149,329	1,140,247	1,110,631	29,616	4,501	4,581
65 and over	379,851	377,082	369,483	7,599	463	2,306
Male	**2,627,047**	**2,607,366**	**2,473,910**	**133,456**	**11,650**	**8,031**
10-14	335,036	334,171	326,923	7,248	157	708
15-29	802,315	797,774	747,030	50,744	2,237	2,304
30-44	747,062	739,403	684,338	55,065	5,572	2,087
45-64	566,113	560,756	544,155	16,601	3,346	2,011
65 and over	176,521	175,262	171,464	3,798	338	921
Female	**2,635,930**	**2,621,030**	**2,481,563**	**139,467**	**5,441**	**9,459**
10-14	321,177	320,398	312,931	7,467	123	656
15-29	789,041	784,840	712,513	72,327	1,648	2,553
30-44	739,166	734,481	691,624	42,857	2,390	2,295
45-64	583,216	579,491	566,476	13,015	1,155	2,570
65 and over	203,330	201,820	198,019	3,801	125	1,385

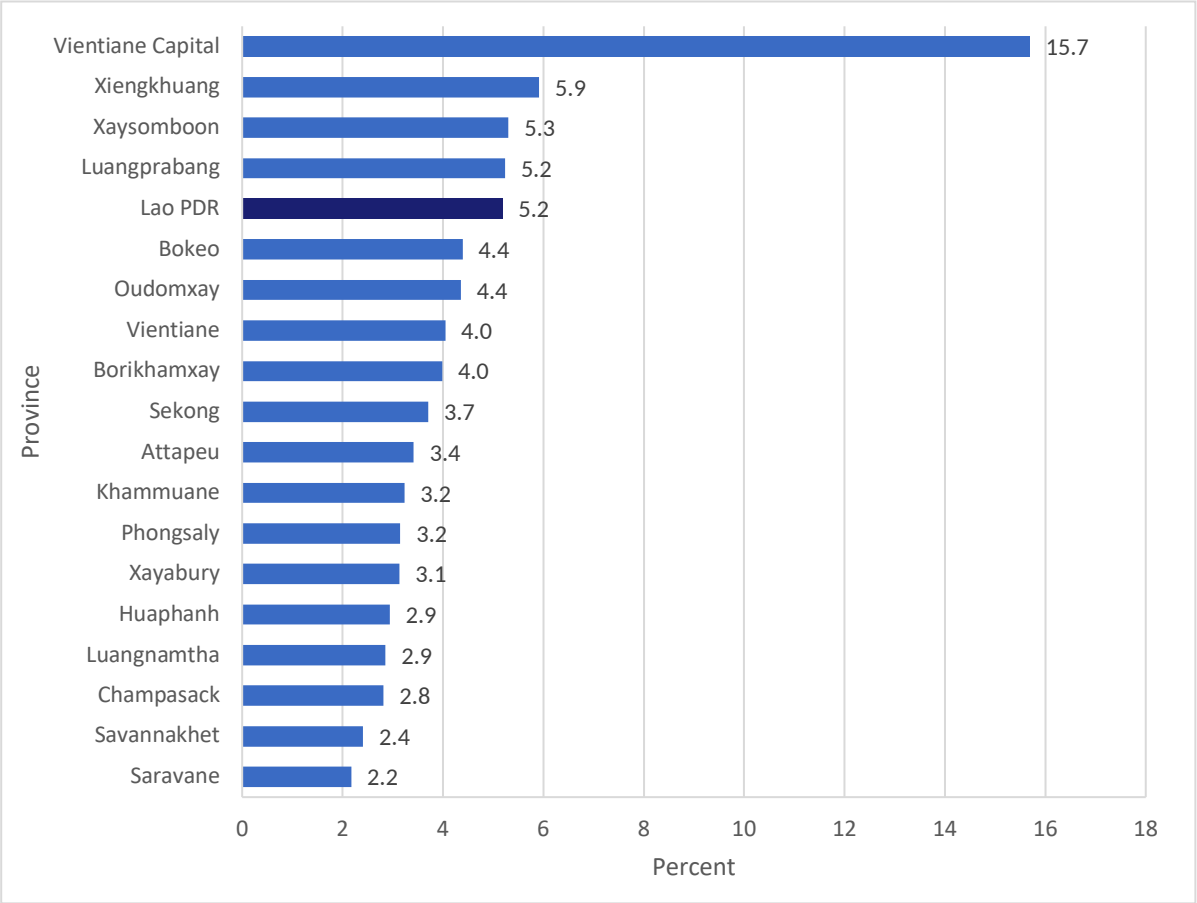
Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.14.

Figure 8.6 presents the percentage of the population 10 years and over in private households who were living in a different province ten years before the census, by province of current residence.

The provincial pattern repeats that of the lifetime and current measures in Figures 8.1 and 8.3, but at a lower level throughout, because it counts only moves made in the ten years preceding the census. Vientiane Capital again records the highest share of residents who were living in a different province ten years earlier, confirming its position as the principal destination of interprovincial movement. The provinces above the national average are again those of the central corridor and the special-zone, resettlement- and border-trade areas, while the lowest shares are found in the rural provinces of the south and the remote north, whose populations have largely stayed in place and whose out-migrants are counted in the receiving provinces.

Two qualifications matter for reading Figure 8.6. First, it is based on percentages, so it shows the shares of interprovincial migrants of the last decade in the resident population, not their numbers: a small province with a high share may have absorbed far fewer migrants than a large province with a low one. Second, the provincial criterion understates mobility, since persons who moved between districts within the same province are not visible here, although they are included in the 272.9 thousand intercensal internal migrants of Table 8.3. That the ranking is broadly stable across all three measures suggests that the direction of internal movement in the Lao PDR has been persistent over time, with the capital and the central corridor drawing population from the southern and northern rural provinces.

Figure 8.6: Intercensal in-migrants in private households as percentage of the population with residence in Lao PDR 10 years before the census, by province



Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.16.

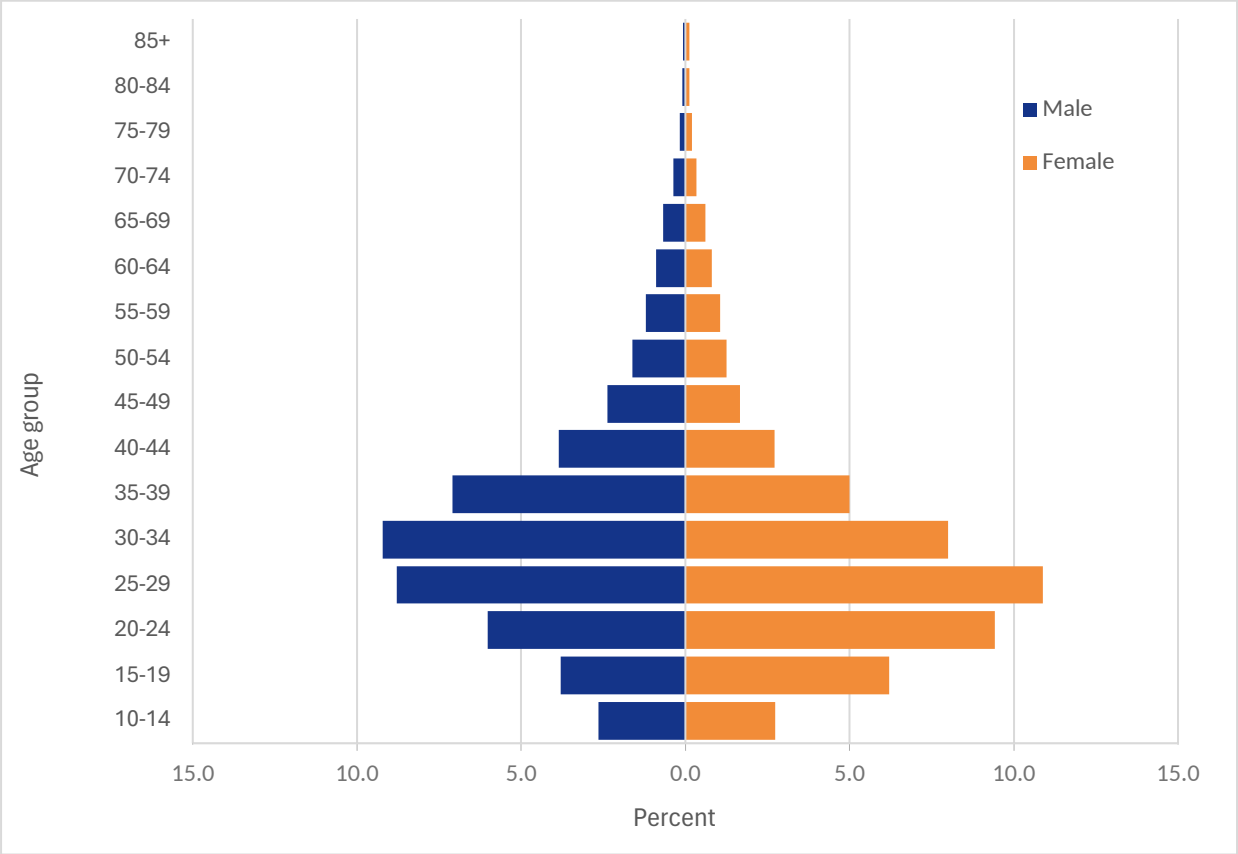
8.4.2 Demographic profile of intercensal migrants

Figure 8.7 shows the age-sex percentage distribution of the 272.9 thousand persons aged 10 years and over in private households whose place of residence 10 years before the census was a district other than the district in which they were enumerated. In contrast with the lifetime and current measures, females form a small majority of intercensal migrants, with 139.5 thousand females (51.1 percent) against 133.5 thousand males (48.9 percent) migrants. The pyramid is far more concentrated than those of lifetime and current migrants, because the measure is confined to moves made within a fixed ten-year window: the four age groups from 20-24 to 35-39 alone account for 64.4 percent of all intercensal migrants, and the single largest group, ages 25-29, contributes 19.7 percent on its own. Children aged 10-14 make up only 5.4 percent, while the pyramid narrows abruptly above the prime working ages, all groups aged 50 years and over together accounting for 9.6 percent and those aged 65 years and over for 2.8 percent.

The shares of males and females reach their maximum at different ages, in the same way as for the lifetime and current migrants, but the contrast is sharper and the shift from female to male excess comes at a younger age. The female distribution peaks at ages 25-29, at 10.9 percent of all intercensal migrants, which is also the widest bar of the entire pyramid, whereas the male maximum falls one group older, at ages 30-34 (9.2 percent). Up to age 30, the female side is distinctly the wider one, with the age range 15-29 alone contributing 26.5 percent of all migrants on the female side against 18.6 percent on the male side.

Since age is recorded at the census rather than at the time of the move, the concentration in the twenties and thirties implies that most intercensal moves were made in adolescence and early adulthood, and the sex difference points to the same pattern noted earlier: women leave their district of origin earlier, for marriage, since they marry at younger ages than men, while men move later and predominantly for employment.

Figure 8.7: Internal intercensal migrants, by five-year age group, and by sex (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.4, Table 4.14.

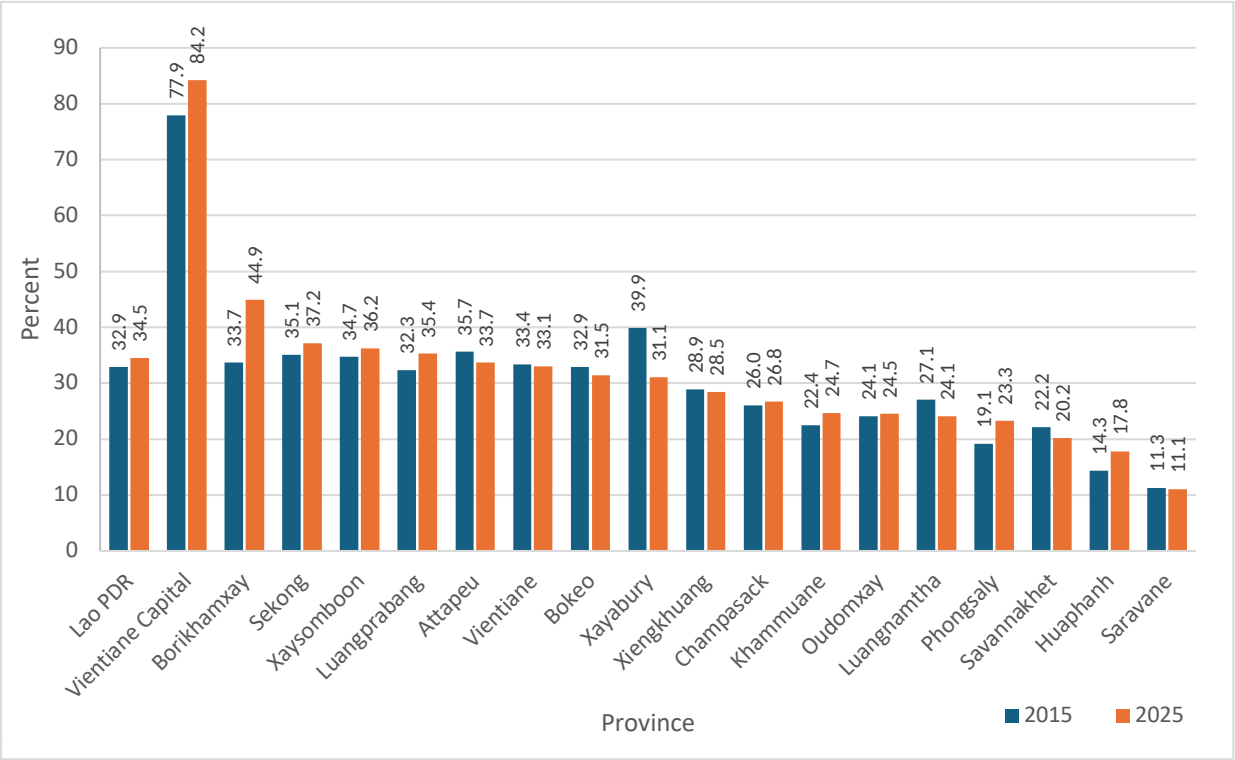
8.5 Urbanisation

Figure 8.8 presents the percentage of the population living in urban areas, by province and by census year, comparing 2015 with 2025. Nationally, the urban share rose only modestly over the decade, from 32.9 percent in 2015 to 34.5 percent in 2025, an increase of 1.6 percentage points. Provincial levels differ far more than that national average suggests, ranging in 2025 from 11.1 percent in Saravane to 84.2 percent in Vientiane Capital. Only five provinces lie above the national average: Vientiane Capital, Borikhamxay (44.9 percent), Sekong (37.2 percent), Xaysomboon (36.2 percent) and Luangprabang (35.4 percent). The other thirteen provinces fall below it, the lowest shares being those of Saravane, Huaphanh (17.8 percent) and Savannakhet (20.2 percent).

Change over the decade was uneven. Ten provinces recorded a higher urban share in 2025 than in 2015 and eight recorded a lower one. The largest increase was in Borikhamxay, up 11.2 percentage points from 33.7 to 44.9 percent, followed by Vientiane Capital, up 6.3 points from 77.9 to 84.2 percent, and by Phongsaly (19.1 to 23.3 percent) and Huaphanh (14.3 to 17.8 percent). The largest decrease was in Xayabury, down 8.8 points from 39.9 to 31.1 percent, with smaller declines in Luangnamtha (27.1 to 24.1 percent) and in Savannakhet and Attapeu, each of about two points.

Two features of the figure deserve comment. First, urbanisation remains highly concentrated: the capital accounts for a large part of the national increase, while most provinces changed little, so that the national figure understates the contrast between a rapidly urbanising centre and a largely rural remainder. Second, a falling urban share does not imply movement from towns to villages. The urban and rural classification is administrative, and changes in the definition or in the boundaries of urban villages between the two censuses can shift population between the two categories without anyone having moved. The declines recorded in Xayabury and Luangnamtha should therefore be read alongside the migration measures presented earlier in this chapter rather than on their own.

Figure 8.8: Percentage of urban population, by province, and by census year (2015-2025)



Source: Annex 2.1, Table 1.01; Population and Housing Census 2015.

09

FERTILITY

9.1 Introduction
9.2 Number of births
9.3 Children ever born
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9.5 Age at first birth
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CHAPTER 9. FERTILITY

9.1 Introduction

Fertility is a central driver of population change and a key determinant of the pace of the demographic transition. The ongoing decline in fertility rates across Lao PDR has slowed population growth while transforming the country's age structure, creating the potential for a demographic dividend. Understanding recent fertility trends and differentials is therefore essential for interpreting broader demographic changes and exploring the benefits of a demographic transition.

The 2015 census showed a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.2 children per woman (Lao Statistics Bureau, n.d.). According to the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS III), by 2023 the TFR had further decreased to 2.5 children per woman (Lao Statistics Bureau and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2025). Significant differences existed by women's type of residence. While the TFR for urban women was below replacement level (1.9), women in rural areas with road access still had a TFR of 2.7 children. Fertility was highest in rural areas without road access (3.2). However, too few women fell into this category to make a reliable estimate. The 2025 census offers an opportunity to examine the latest fertility patterns. It remains to be seen whether the census findings will align with the Indicator Survey and administrative records and confirm a continuation of the fertility decline. However, calculating age-specific fertility rates and the corresponding TFR falls outside the scope of this report. It will be estimated in the upcoming thematic report on fertility, using direct and indirect estimation techniques.

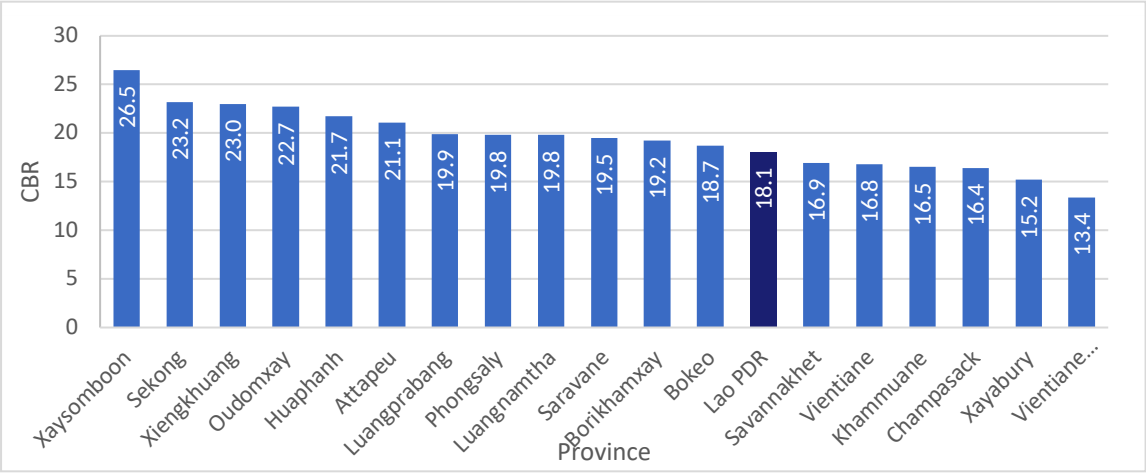
In the census, a series of questions on fertility was asked of women 15 years and over. These questions covered:

- Number of sons born alive
- Number of daughters born alive
- Year of birth of last birth
- Month of birth of last birth
- Sex of last birth
- Age of mother at first birth

9.2 Number of births

Based on the year and month of the last live birth, it is possible to calculate the number of reported live births during the last 12 months before the census. Children born in the period November 2024 – October 2025 were considered to have been born in the year before the census. In this way, the census found that 122.0 thousand children were born in the year before the census to women 15 to 49 years old.

Figure 9.1: Crude birth rate, by province



Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.04; Annex 2.1, Table 1.02.

In the 2025 census, 122.0 thousand births in a population of 6.74 million persons resulted in a crude birth rate of 18.1 births per 1,000 persons. The crude birth rate (CBR) is calculated as the number of births in a 12-month period divided by the mid-year population in that period. Because mid-year population data were unavailable, the CBR was approximated by dividing the number of births by the population enumerated at the census.

Figure 9.1 shows substantial provincial variation in the crude birth rates across Lao PDR, ranging from 13.4 in Vientiane Capital to 26.5 in Xaysomboon. The graph suggests a clear provincial divide, with higher crude birth rates in several peripheral provinces and lower rates in the capital and some more developed provinces. While further analysis is needed to fully explain these regional disparities, the particularly low rate in Vientiane Capital points to trends of delayed marriage and reduced fertility levels.

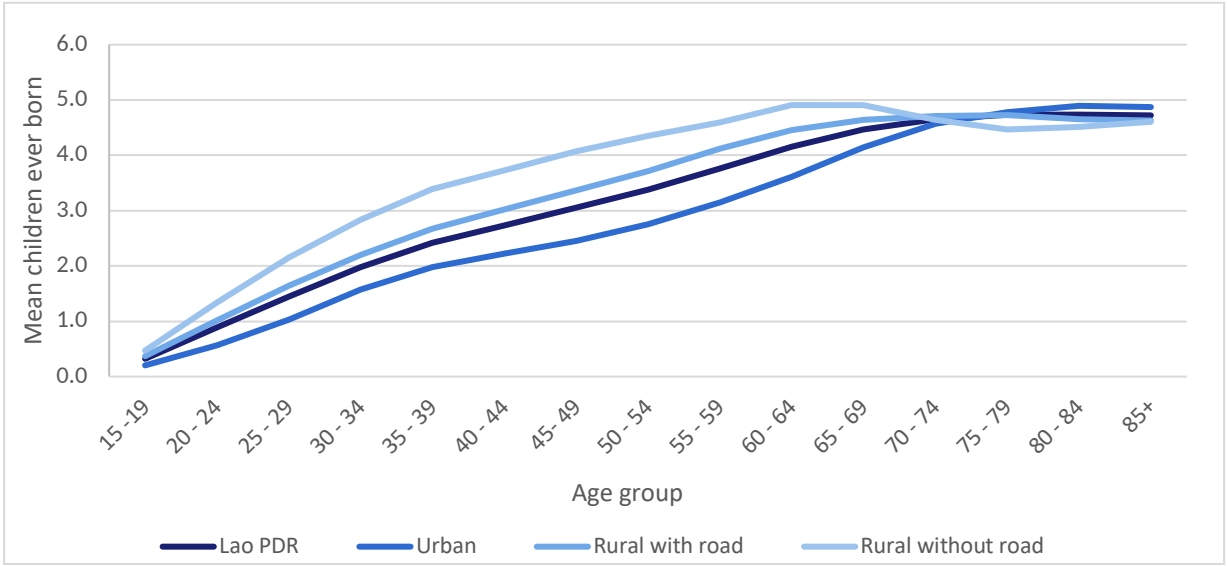
9.3 Children ever born

The total number of children is based on questions about children ever born and is calculated by adding the number of sons and daughters born alive. The total number of live-born children a woman has had up to the time of the census is a simple, powerful measure of lifetime cumulative fertility. It is especially useful for comparing completed family size across cohorts of older women, beyond the end of their reproductive ages. However, because it mixes age and cohort effects, it cannot be seen as a direct measure of fertility.

Figure 9.2 shows the mean number of children ever born among women 15 years and over, by five-year age group and place of residence. As a cumulative measure, children ever born rises from ages 15–19 to 60–69 because younger women have had less exposure to childbearing. For women 65 years and over in Lao PDR, the mean averages 4.5 to 5.0 children, reflecting historically high fertility. The fact that the number of children ever born is 3.8 among women aged 55-59 and 3.4 among women aged 50-54 indicates that fertility has been declining for many years.

Figure 9.2 shows clear residential differentials between women under 70, in urban and rural areas, with or without road access. After age 70, women in all three types of residence have more or less the same mean number of children. This shows that past fertility across the country was very high, regardless of women's place of residence. Younger women living in rural areas without road access have a much higher number of children ever born than women living in urban areas, with women in rural areas with road access in the middle. For instance, among women aged 40-44, women in rural areas without road access have given birth to an average of 3.7 children, compared with 3.0 in rural areas with road access and 2.2 in urban areas. Differences between women in urban areas and the other two groups are smaller at older ages than at younger ages. For instance, at ages 20-24, rural women without road access have given birth to 2.4 times more children than women in urban areas. Among the 45-49 age group, it is 1.7 times higher.

Figure 9.2: Mean number of children ever born by women 15 years and over, by five-year age group, and by type of residence



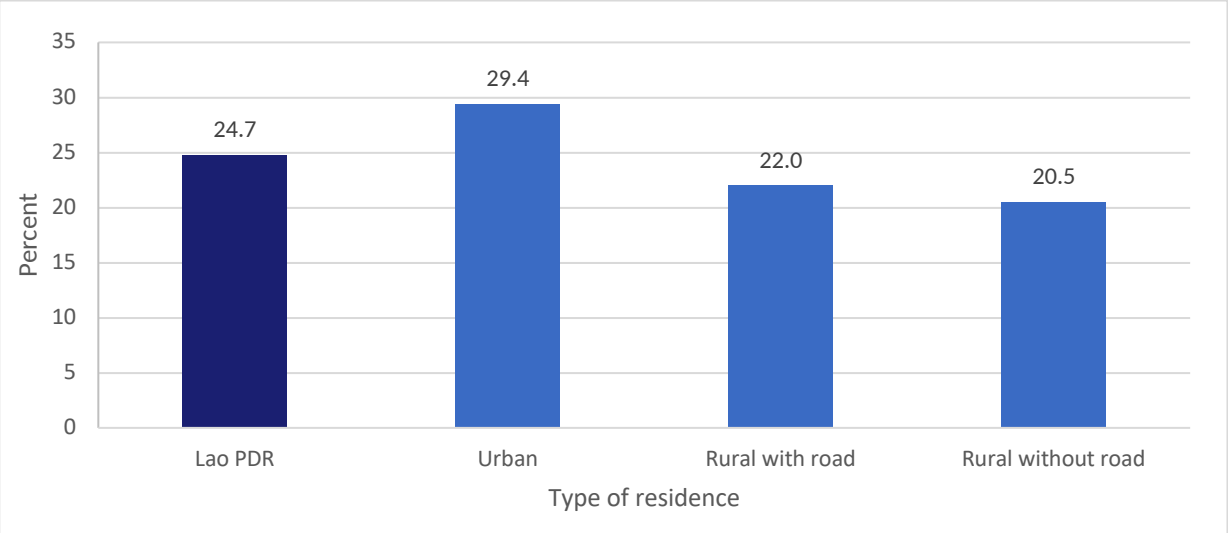
Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.01.

9.4 Childlessness

Childlessness at a specific age can result from delayed childbearing, infecundity, partnership patterns, migration, economic constraints, or changing family preferences. Data on children ever born can be used to estimate age-specific childlessness by calculating, for each age group, the proportion of women who report zero live births. In practice, this shows the share of women at each age who have not yet had a live birth, making it possible to trace how childlessness declines across the reproductive life course and to compare patterns across social or geographic groups.

Figure 9.3 depicts the percentage of women 15 years and over who are childless, by place of residence. According to the 2025 census, about a quarter of all women aged 15 years and over have never given birth to a child born alive. This percentage is significantly higher in urban areas (29.4 percent) than among women residing in rural areas with road access (22.0 percent) and women in rural areas without road access (20.5 percent).

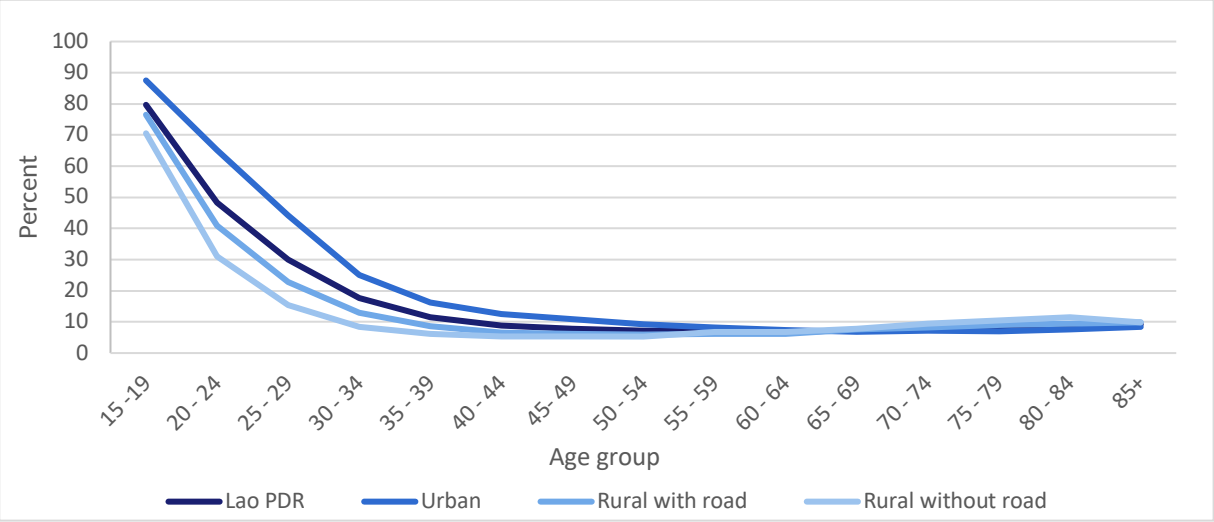
Figure 9.3: Percentage of women 15 years and over who are childless, by type of residence



Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.01.

Figure 9.4 breaks down the percentage of women who are childless by type of residence and five-year age group, and clearly shows that childlessness is higher in urban areas. As expected, the share of childless women is highest at young ages, then falls sharply between ages 20 and 30 as women enter motherhood, and reaches low levels after around age 40. The slight rise in childlessness at older ages should be interpreted cautiously. This uptick likely reflects small numbers, age misreporting, survivor selection, or data quality issues rather than a substantive demographic pattern.

Figure 9.4: Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who are childless, by five-year age group



Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.01.

The residential differentials are also revealing. Urban women have the highest childlessness at younger ages, indicating later entry into motherhood, while rural women – especially those without road access – show the lowest childlessness early in life, consistent with earlier childbearing. The gap narrows steadily with age, and by the later reproductive years the lines converge at low levels of childlessness.

9.5 Age at first birth

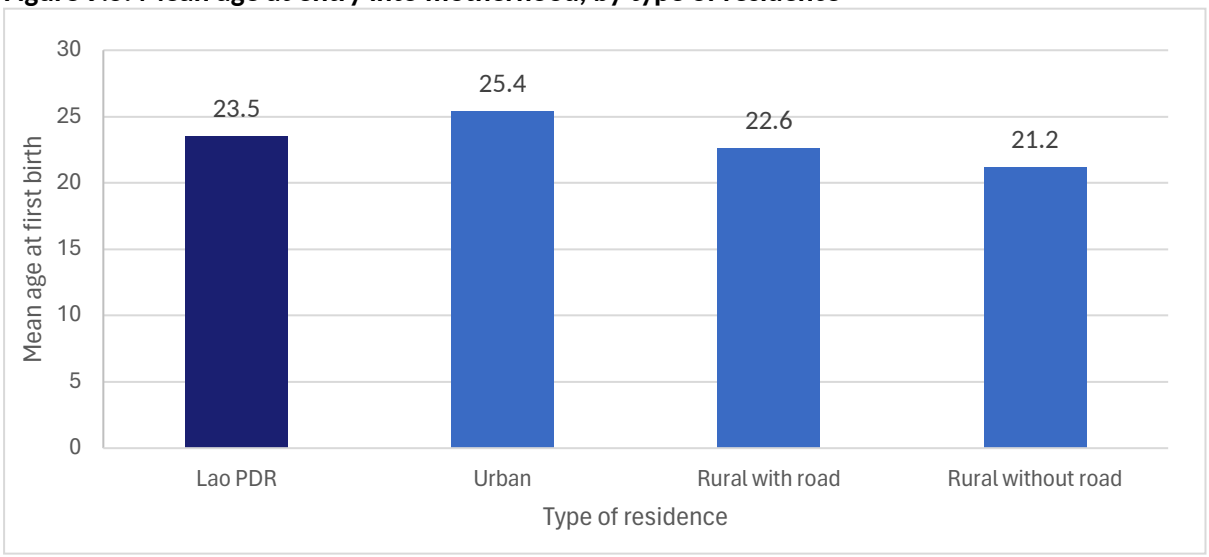
Age at first birth strongly shapes women's lifetime fertility and birth spacing, and affects population change. It also reflects broader social and economic processes such as access to education, employment opportunities, partnership formation, and social inequality.

In the 2025 census, the following question was asked: 'How old was <Name> when she gave birth to her first child?'

Considering all technical limitations in calculating the mean age at first birth, a technique similar to the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM[3]) was used. According to the 2025 census, the mean age at first birth in Lao PDR is currently 23.5 years (Figure 9.5).

This mean age at entry into motherhood is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. On average, women in urban areas have their first child at age 25.4, while women in rural areas with road access have their first child about three years earlier (22.6). Women in rural areas without road access start even younger, averaging age 21.2.

Figure 9.5: Mean age at entry into motherhood, by type of residence



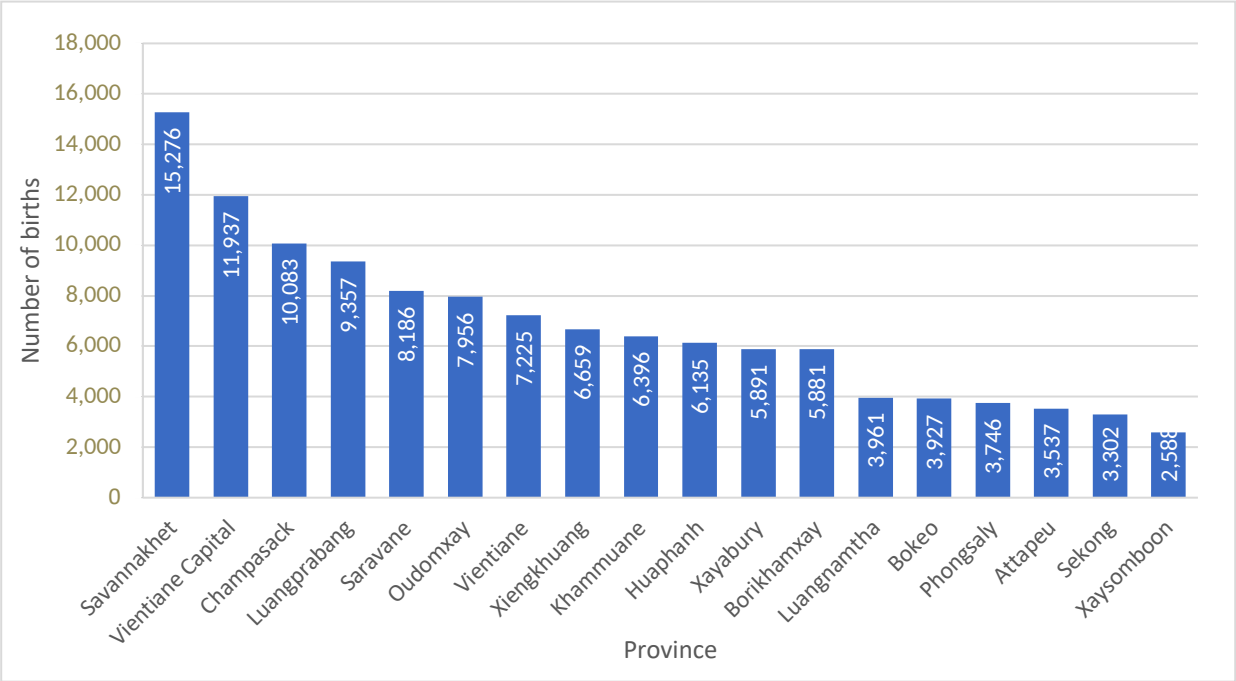
Source: Population and Housing Census 2025.

9.6 Births during the last 12 months before the census

For development planning and policymaking, or for services such as maternal healthcare, schools, and child welfare programmes, it is important to identify regions with higher and lower numbers of births. Figure 9.6 shows the number of births in the last 12 months as recorded in the 2025 census. The results show that Savannakhet had by far the highest number of births at 15.3 thousand, followed by Vientiane Capital with 11.9 thousand and Champasack with 10.1 thousand. A middle group of provinces, including Luangprabang, Saravane, and Oudomxay, recorded between about 8 and 10 thousand births. The lowest numbers were in Xaysomboon (2.6 thousand), Sekong (3.3 thousand), and Attapeu (3.5 thousand), showing clear regional differences in birth levels.

[3] *SMAM is a demographic method to calculate the average length of never married life for those who subsequently marry before age 50 and is calculated from the proportions never married in five-year age groups from a census or survey. The method was proposed by John Hajnal in 1953.*

Figure 9.6: Number of births during the last 12 months, by province

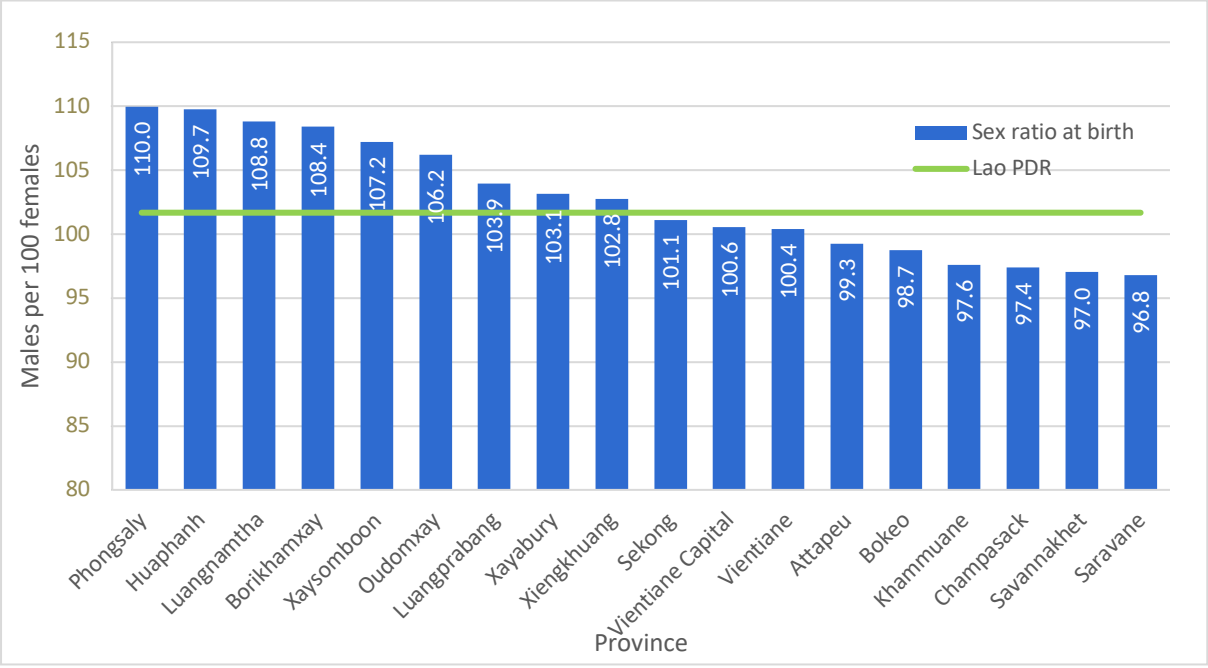


Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.04.

As noted above, the census found that about 122.0 thousand children were born during the twelve months before the census to women aged 15–49 years, with about 61.5 thousand boys and 60.5 thousand girls. This implies a sex ratio at birth of 101.7 boys per 100 girls.

The census showed large variation in sex ratios at birth by province (Figure 9.7), ranging from 96.8 in Saravane to 110.0 in Phongsaly. Although the variation looks quite large, it probably reflects data issues rather than real biological differences. Since the differences are not all in one direction – some provinces are below 100 while others are well above 105 – the pattern suggests caution in interpretation and may well reflect random variation, reporting issues, or small local population effects rather than a true provincial pattern. Overall, the graph should be read in conjunction with the birth totals, because extreme sex ratios are more surprising in high-birth provinces than in low-birth provinces. As in various instances in this chapter, more in-depth analysis is needed. The full fertility analysis will be presented in the thematic report on fertility and nuptiality.

Figure 9.7: Sex ratios at birth, by province



Source: Annex 2.7, Table 7.04.

10

MORTALITY

10.1 Introduction
10.2 Total deaths

CHAPTER 10. MORTALITY

10.1 Introduction

In the 2025 census, questions were asked about the household's experience with mortality. To measure the number of deaths in the country as accurately as possible, in a special section, questions were asked about the characteristics of household members who died in the 12 months before the census. In addition to their first and last names, questions were asked about the following topics:

- The sex of the deceased person
- The person's age at death
- If the person was below the age of one, the month of the child's death was asked
- If the person was a woman of reproductive age,
    - whether she was giving birth when she died
    - whether she was pregnant when she died
    - whether she died within a period of six weeks after childbirth.

In addition, in the fertility section, specific questions about mortality were asked. All women 15 years of age and older were asked how many sons and daughters they had ever given birth to who were born alive. It was then asked how many of these sons and daughters were still alive at the time of the census and how many had died. Then women were asked whether they had a live birth in the last 12 months before the census. If so, enumerators asked about the child's sex, year and month of birth, and whether the child was still alive at the time of the census.

In the absence of a comprehensive civil registration system, especially for vital events such as birth and death, the census and statistical surveys are the main sources of mortality data in Lao PDR. However, census data on deaths, especially in developing countries such as Lao PDR, are well known to have serious limitations. The main problems are the under-reporting of deaths, especially in early childhood, and the misreporting of age at death. Moreover, the census does not record deaths in collective living quarters, and households that no longer exist have no opportunity to report deaths. This is, for instance, the case if a sole member of a one-person household dies. Because a census is a large-scale enumeration conducted by a large and often briefly trained field force, it cannot match the precision of a fully functional, high-quality vital registration system. Inaccuracies in the reported ages of surviving children also bias estimates of their exposure time and associated mortality risks.

This chapter briefly presents the census data on deaths as observed in the census. These data will later be used as input for indirect estimation techniques in the forthcoming *Mortality Thematic Report* to produce national and sub-national life tables. The mortality data should not be used in any form to calculate direct mortality indicators. This would lead to completely wrong results.

10.2 Total deaths

According to the 2025 census, 23.8 thousand deaths were recorded in the 12 months before the census. Given a recorded population of 6.74 million, the unadjusted crude death rate would be 3.5 deaths per 1,000 population. This low figure reflects under-reporting of deaths characteristic of retrospective household surveys and censuses rather than actual national mortality levels. According to the World Bank estimate, the death rate is about 6.2 deaths per thousand. If the death rate were indeed 6.2 per thousand, the number of deaths in a year should be about 42 thousand. This shows that, as expected, the census under-reports deaths.

The previous census also had serious under-reporting of deaths. In the 2015 census, 27.1 thousand deaths in the 12 months before the census were counted. Notably, the census recorded almost twice as many

men as women: 9.6 thousand women and 17.5 thousand men. It is not unusual that more male deaths are counted because of the difference in life expectancy between men and women.

Table 10.1: Reported deaths, by census year (2015 and 2025), and by sex

Census year	Sex of the deceased			Sex ratio
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
2015	27,083	17,507	9,576	182.8
2025	23,806	13,737	10,069	136.4

Source: Annex 2.8, Table 8.01; Population and Housing Census 2015.

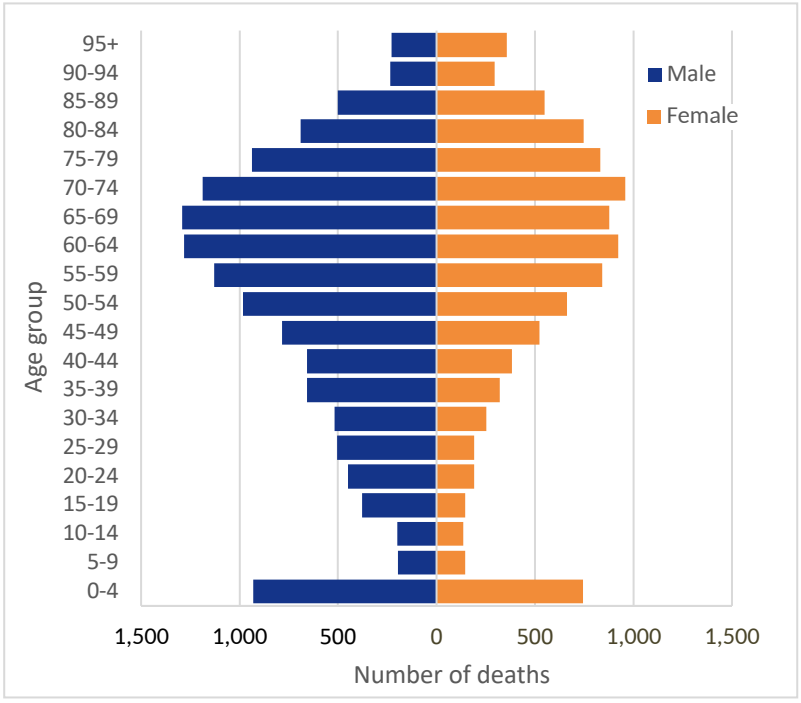
In the 2025 census, the balance between male and female deaths seems a bit more in line with what could be expected: 13.7 thousand men and 10.1 thousand women. But with 136 male deaths per 100 female deaths, the difference is still quite high, although not impossible.

Figure 10.1 shows the number of persons who died during the last 12 months before the census, by five-year age group, and sex in the form of a population pyramid. The graph shows some typical characteristics of the age-sex distribution of mortality in censuses. First, it is clear that mortality is high among children below the age of five. A total of 929 boys and 743 girls were reported to have died during the first five years of life. Out of these 1.7 thousand child deaths, 1.0 thousand died before age 1. Below age 1, the deaths of 558 baby boys and 455 baby girls were recorded in the census. Note that the recorded infant deaths for boys are considerably higher than for girls: 123 boys per 100 girls.

As expected, the number of deaths is very low in the age groups 5 to 19. However, the sex ratio among deceased men and women changes dramatically in the age group 15 to 19. While the sex ratio is 147 in the 10 to 14 age group, it jumps to 262 in the 15 to 19 age group. Also, during their twenties, there are many more male than female deaths, with sex ratios being 235 and 264, respectively, in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Globally, mortality is higher among men in their late teens and twenties primarily because they face substantially greater risks of death from road traffic injuries, interpersonal violence, occupational fatalities and suicide, reflecting both higher engagement in hazardous behaviours and greater occupational and social exposures to lethal risks.

The number of deaths increases gradually with age, with a maximum of 1.3 thousand deaths between 65 and 69 for males and 957 between 70 and 74 for females. After age 80, more female than male deaths were recorded. This can be considered a normal pattern. As women tend to live longer than men, there are more older women than men, which leads to a higher number of deaths.

Figure 10.1: Deaths during the 12 months before the census, by five-year age group, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.8, Table 8.01

11

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

11.1 Introduction
11.2 Household distribution
11.3 Population in private households and collective living quarters
11.4 Household size
11.5 Relationship to the head of household

CHAPTER 11. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

11.1 Introduction

The household is the cornerstone of society—a place where members pool income, share meals, and care for children, the sick, and older persons, while jointly deciding on schooling, healthcare, and spending. Because these daily choices shape communities at their core, household data are indispensable for designing infrastructure, social welfare programmes, and local development initiatives. This central role makes household size and composition a vital benchmark for measuring socio-economic progress.

In the census, the household is defined as a group of persons who live together and share a partially or fully joint economy. This includes the shared provision of food for principal meals, accommodation and other essentials for living. Most households are multi-person households, consisting of two or more persons living together who make common provisions for food, accommodation and other essentials for living. A household can also be a one-person household, consisting of a single person who provides their own food, accommodation, and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

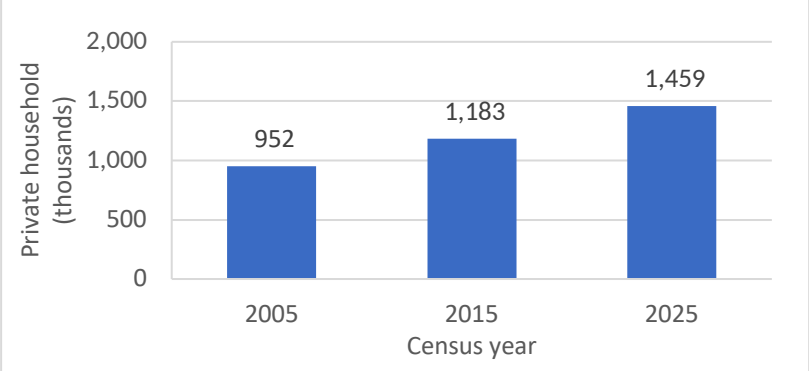
The census counted private households separately from institutional ones such as dormitories, monasteries, hospitals, police stations and army barracks. Note that a household is not the same as a family. A family consists of a mother and/or father with children, or a married couple without children. At the same time, a household is one or more people living together and sharing daily living costs, whether they are family or not.

11.2 Household distribution

Figure 11.1 shows the number of private households recorded during the last three censuses. The number of households rose from 952 thousand in 2005 to 1.18 million in 2015 and to 1.46 million in 2025, an increase of 507 thousand households, or 53.2 percent, over the last twenty years. Growth was steady across the two intercensal decades: 231 thousand households were added between 2005 and 2015, equivalent to 2.2 percent per year, and a further 275.8 thousand between 2015 and 2025, equivalent to 2.1 percent per year.

The contrast with the population trend described in section 2.2 is striking. Between 2015 and 2025, the number of private households grew by 2.1 percent per year while the population grew by only 0.4 percent per year. This means that the number of households grew more than five times faster than the population they accommodate. This trend reflects a substantial fall in household size over the years. The development of household size will be discussed in section 11.4.

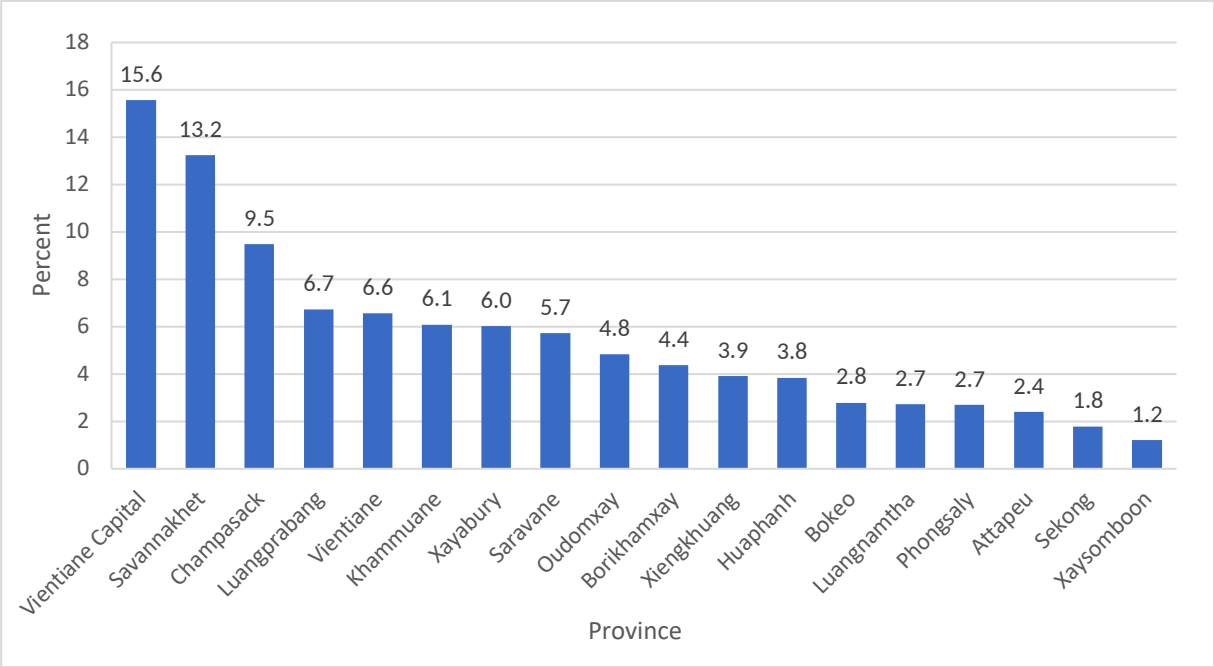
Figure 11.1: Private households, by census year (2005-2025) (in thousands)



Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.01; Population and Housing Censuses 2005 and 2015.

Figure 11.2 shows the percentage distribution of the 1.46 million private households across the country's provinces. The distribution is highly uneven. Vientiane Capital holds the largest share, 15.6 percent of all households (227 thousand), followed by Savannakhet with 13.3 percent (193 thousand), Champasack with 9.5 percent (138 thousand), Luangprabang with 6.7 percent (98 thousand) and Vientiane Province with 6.6 percent (96 thousand). Together, these five provinces account for just over half of all private households in the country, 51.6 percent. At the other end of the spectrum, Xaysomboon has the smallest share, 1.2 percent (18 thousand), followed by Sekong with 1.8 percent (26 thousand) and Attapeu with 2.4 percent (35 thousand); the three together hold only 5.4 percent of all households.

Figure 11.2: Private households, by province (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.01.

Because average household size varies across provinces, the household distribution does not match the population distribution. Vientiane Capital accounts for 13.2 percent of the population but 15.6 percent of all households because its households average only 3.9 persons, the smallest in the country. Savannakhet, by contrast, accounts for 13.4 percent of the population and a slightly smaller 13.3 percent of households. Provinces with larger households therefore carry a smaller share of households than of people, and the number of dwellings, water connections and power connections required in each province follows the household distribution shown in Figure 11.2 rather than the population distribution alone.

11.3 Population in private households and collective living quarters

Not everyone lives in a private household. The census divides the population into private households and collective living quarters. Collective households are mainly institutions, but can also include people living in boarding houses, hotels, or work camps. Institutional households include, for instance, people living in military installations, prisons, temples, and school and university dormitories. Table 11.1 divides the 6.74 million people enumerated in 2025 between private households and collective living quarters and shows each group by five broad age groups and sex. The vast majority of people live in private households: 6.57 million, or 97.4 percent of the total population, versus 177.1 thousand, or 2.6 percent, in collective living quarters. The private-household population is close to sex-balanced, with 3.29 million men and 3.27 million women, or 101 men for every 100 women. A large part of the population in private households is young: 1.96 million people are under 15 and 1.59 million are aged 15 to 29, so more than half the population is under 30, while only 379.9 thousand, 5.8 percent, are 65 or older.

The institutional population has a different demographic composition. It is mainly concentrated in early adulthood and predominantly male. Half of it, 89 thousand people, is aged 15 to 29, and a further 51.7 thousand are aged 30 to 44. These two groups account for 79 percent of all residents in collective living quarters, compared with 47 percent of the private household population. Children under 15 contribute 17 thousand, and people aged 65 or over only 2.6 thousand. Men outnumber women by 132 thousand to 45 thousand, a ratio of 292 men per 100 women, and the imbalance widens with age, from 225 men per 100 women at ages 15 to 29 to 401 at ages 30 to 44 and 586 at ages 45 to 64. This profile is consistent with people living in student dormitories, monastic residences, workers' accommodation, and military and police service rather than residential care for older people.

Table 11.1: Population by broad age group, and by type of household/living quarter, sex

Broad age group	Type of household/living quarter					
	Private household, sex			Collective living quarter, sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**6,567,594**	**3,293,928**	**3,273,666**	**177,107**	**131,961**	**45,146**
0-14	1,960,830	1,001,917	958,913	17,287	12,704	4,583
15-29	1,591,356	802,315	789,041	89,009	61,650	27,359
30-44	1,486,228	747,062	739,166	51,676	41,360	10,316
45-64	1,149,329	566,113	583,216	16,585	14,169	2,416
65 and over	379,851	176,521	203,330	2,550	2,078	472

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.03; Annex 2.9, Table 9.06.

Because the institutional population is small, its effect on national figures is confined to the ages and the sex where it is heavily concentrated. Collective living quarters hold only 0.9 percent of all children under 15 and 0.7 percent of everyone aged 65 or over, but 5.3 percent of the population aged 15 to 29 and 3.4 percent of those aged 30 to 44. Within private households, women outnumber men from age 45 onwards, by 583.2 thousand to 566.1 thousand at ages 45 to 64 and by 203.3 thousand to 176.5 thousand above 65. In contrast, the national totals show a male surplus that comes almost entirely from institutions. Any statement about the age or sex composition of the population should therefore make clear whether it refers to the total population or to private households alone, and indicators of housing, water and sanitation should be read against the private-household population only, since people in collective living quarters are served by the institution rather than by a separate dwelling.

11.4 Household size

The number of people living in private households rose from 5.50 million in 2005 to 6.28 million in 2015 and 6.57 million in 2025, an increase of about 19 percent in twenty years (Table 11.2). Growth has slowed considerably, from 14 percent between 2005 and 2015 to only 5 percent between 2015 and 2025. Growth was fastest in urban areas, where the number rose by 12 percent in the last ten years to 2.24 million. In rural areas with road access, it rose by 7 percent to 4.03 million, while in rural areas without road access it fell by 41 percent to 298.9 thousand. As a result, the share of people living in urban areas rose from 26 percent in 2005 to 34 percent in 2025. The drop in rural areas without road access was largely due to remote areas gaining access to roads.

The number of households grew much faster than the population, from 952.4 thousand in 2005 to 1.18 million in 2015 and 1.46 million in 2025. This is a rise of 53 percent over twenty years and 23 percent in the last ten years, while the population grew by only 5 percent during the last ten years. Between 2015 and 2025, the country gained 276 thousand households: 135 thousand in urban areas (up 33 percent) and 171 thousand in rural areas with road access (up 25 percent). In rural areas without road access, the

number fell by 30 thousand (down 34 percent). In 2025, 37 percent of all households were in urban areas, 59 percent were in rural areas with road access, and 4 percent were in rural areas without road access.

The average household size fell from 5.8 people in 2005 to 5.3 in 2015 and 4.5 in 2025. That is 1.3 fewer people per household than twenty years ago, with much of the drop happening in the last ten years. Households became smaller everywhere, but they are smallest in urban areas and largest in remote areas. Urban average household size fell from 5.4 to 4.9 to 4.1 people; rural households with road access fell from 5.8 to 5.5 to 4.7; and rural households without road access fell from 6.1 to 5.8 to 5.2. The gap between urban households and households in areas without road access grew from 0.7 to 1.1 people.

In short, the population is growing slowly but is living in many more and smaller households. The main reasons for smaller households are fewer births, higher migration levels, and the shift from large extended families to smaller nuclear families. Two points are also worth keeping in mind when looking at the results. First, the 2025 figure does not include about 313 thousand former household members who now live abroad. In 2005 and 2015, former household members were considered part of the household. As such, some of the decline in average size is due to this change in the household definition. LSB made this change to align the census with international principles and recommendations. Second, the rural groups change over time, because new roads move villages from one group to the other.

Table 11.2: Population in private households, number and average size of private households, by urban-rural residence

Population, household, household size, and type of residence	Census year			
	2005	2015	2025	Changed 2015 - 2025 (in percentages)
Population in private household				
Lao PDR	**5,499,247**	**6,277,592**	**6,567,594**	**4.6**
Urban	1,436,361	2,003,046	2,241,709	11.9
Rural with road	2,862,167	3,767,323	4,026,979	6.9
Rural without road	1,194,222	507,223	298,906	-41.1
Private household				
Lao PDR	**952,386**	**1,183,386**	**1,459,195**	**23.3**
Urban	265,206	408,610	543,732	33.1
Rural with road	490,272	687,492	858,014	24.8
Rural without road	195,413	87,284	57,449	-34.2
Household size				
Lao PDR	**5.8**	**5.3**	**4.5**	**-15.1**
Urban	5.4	4.9	4.1	-16.3
Rural with road	5.8	5.5	4.7	-14.5
Rural without road	6.1	5.8	5.2	-10.3

Source: Annex 2.2, Table 2.03; Annex 2.9, Table 9.01; Population and Housing Censuses 2005 and 2015.

Table 11.3 groups the 6.57 million people living in private households in 2025 by household size. Because it counts people rather than households, it shows the kind of household people live in. Most people live in medium-sized households: 1.27 million people are in households of four and 1.25 million in households of five persons, and households of four to six hold 3.53 million people in all. Large households remain quite common, and one-person households are quite rare: 1.21 million people live in households of eight or more — roughly 128 thousand households averaging about 9.4 people each — while only 95.5 thousand persons live alone and 320.7 thousand in households of two persons, leaving 1.14 million people in households of one to three.

Household size also differs by type of residence. Households of one to three together have 484.4 thousand people in urban areas, 619.0 thousand in rural areas with road access and only 32.2 thousand in areas without road access. Meanwhile, households of seven or more have 528.3 thousand, 1.26 million and 118.2 thousand persons respectively. In areas without road access, the 8+ group is the largest of any

size, with 78.1 thousand people, and of the 95.5 thousand people living alone nationally 51.8 thousand are urban and only 1.8 thousand are in areas without roads. Small households are therefore more concentrated in urban areas, while large multi-generation families remain more common in remote ones.

Table 11.3: Population in private households, by size of household, and by type of residence

Type of residence	Population in private households	Population in private households by household Size							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Lao PDR	**6,567,594**	**95,457**	**320,666**	**719,415**	**1,273,276**	**1,246,640**	**1,010,256**	**693,714**	**1,208,170**
Urban	2,241,709	51,808	143,810	288,780	491,592	428,115	309,270	200,998	327,336
Rural with road	4,026,979	41,875	168,344	408,738	738,680	764,830	649,122	452,634	802,756
Rural without road	298,906	1,774	8,512	21,897	43,004	53,695	51,864	40,082	78,078

Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.03.

11.5 Relationship to the head of household

The census defines the head of household as the person who generally makes the key decisions and is recognised by all household members as the head. The head's position is purely social, not legal, and the head may be female or male. Relationship to the head of household describes how each member is connected to the head of the household and is used, among other things, to determine the type of household. Together with sex and broad age group, it shows who lives with whom and which generations share a dwelling. The 2025 Population and Housing Census collects it in the household list, where the head is recorded first, and then every other member is classified by their relationship to that person.

11.5.1 Sex of the head of household

The sex of the head is one of the most widely used gender indicators a census produces, because female-headed households often differ from male-headed ones in size, composition, income, wealth status, land ownership and access to credit. Although not used as a standalone indicator, female-headed households often serve as background for disaggregating indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals. 'Female-headed household' is a useful but imperfect proxy to monitor gender equity. It can mask intra-household inequality (a woman may be the head on paper while having limited decision-making power), and definitions vary across countries. For this reason, SDG monitoring increasingly pairs headship data with direct measures of women's asset ownership, time use, and individual-level economic status.

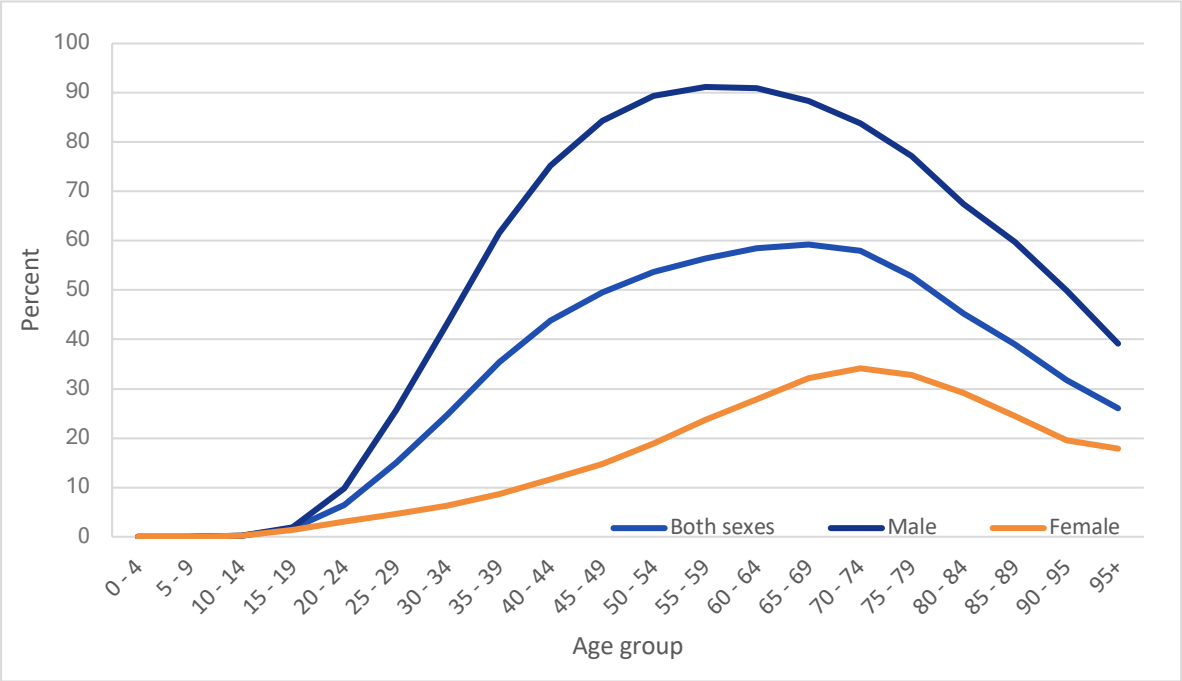
Figure 11.3 shows the percentage of people in each five-year age group recorded as head of household. Nationally 1.46 million people, 22.2 percent of the private-household population, are heads. Headship is negligible before age 20, at 1.6 percent among those aged 15 to 19, and then rises steeply through adult life: 15.1 percent at ages 25 to 29, 35.4 percent at 35 to 39 and 49.5 percent at 45 to 49. It peaks at 59.2 percent at ages 65 to 69 and falls thereafter to 45.3 percent at 80 to 84 and 26.1 percent at 95 and over, as the oldest people move into the households of their children.

Of all household heads, 1.19 million, or 81.4 percent, are men and 272 thousand, or 18.6 percent, are women. The male and female curves are correspondingly far apart. Male headship reaches 91.2 percent at ages 55 to 59, so almost every man of that age heads a household, and it stays above 80 percent from 45 through 74. Female headship rises much more slowly and peaks at only 34.1 percent at ages 70 to 74. The gap is widest in middle age, at 84.3 against 14.7 percent at ages 45 to 49, and narrows at the oldest ages, to 39.2 versus 17.9 percent at 95 and over. The pattern follows the convention of recording the husband as head in couple households, so women are usually recorded as heads only where no adult male partner is present.

Another way to look at the sex of household headship is to look at how many people live in households

headed by either a man or a woman.

Figure 11.3: Head of household as a percentage of all persons, by five-year age group and sex



Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.02.

Table 11.4 groups the 6.57 million people living in private households in 2025 by the sex of their household head. Nationally, 84.9 percent of the population lives in a male-headed household and 15.1 percent in a female-headed one, about 5.58 million people versus about 990.0 thousand. Female headship declines as settlements become more remote, from 19.4 percent of urban residents to 13.2 percent in rural areas with road access and 8.0 percent in areas without road access. It also declines with household size, from 46.2 percent of people living alone and 32.7 percent in two-person households to 21.1 percent at size three, about 13 percent at sizes four to six and 11.8 percent at eight or more.

Female household headship shows a strong inverse relationship with household size, peaking at 46.2 percent among single-person households and 32.7 percent among two-person households, compared to just 11.8 percent in households with eight or more members. Because female heads of small households are disproportionately older women and widows, these living arrangements carry heightened socio-economic risks, including restricted income-earning capacity and limited informal family caregiving. This highlights a critical entry point for national social safety nets, emphasising the need for targeted social pensions and living assistance toward female-headed micro-households.

Table 11.4: Population in private households, by type of residence, household size, and by sex of head of household

Type of residence	Population in private households	Sex of head of household (in percentages)		
		Both sexes	Male-headed households	Female-headed households
Lao PDR	**6,567,594**	**100.0**	**84.9**	**15.1**
Urban	2,241,709	100.0	80.6	19.4
Rural with road	4,026,979	100.0	86.8	13.2
Rural without	298,906	100.0	92.0	8.0
Household size				
1	95,457	100.0	53.8	46.2
2	320,666	100.0	67.3	32.7
3	719,415	100.0	78.9	21.1
4	1,273,276	100.0	86.7	13.3
5	1,246,640	100.0	86.7	13.3
6	1,010,256	100.0	87.2	12.8
7	693,714	100.0	87.9	12.1
8+	1,208,170	100.0	88.2	11.8

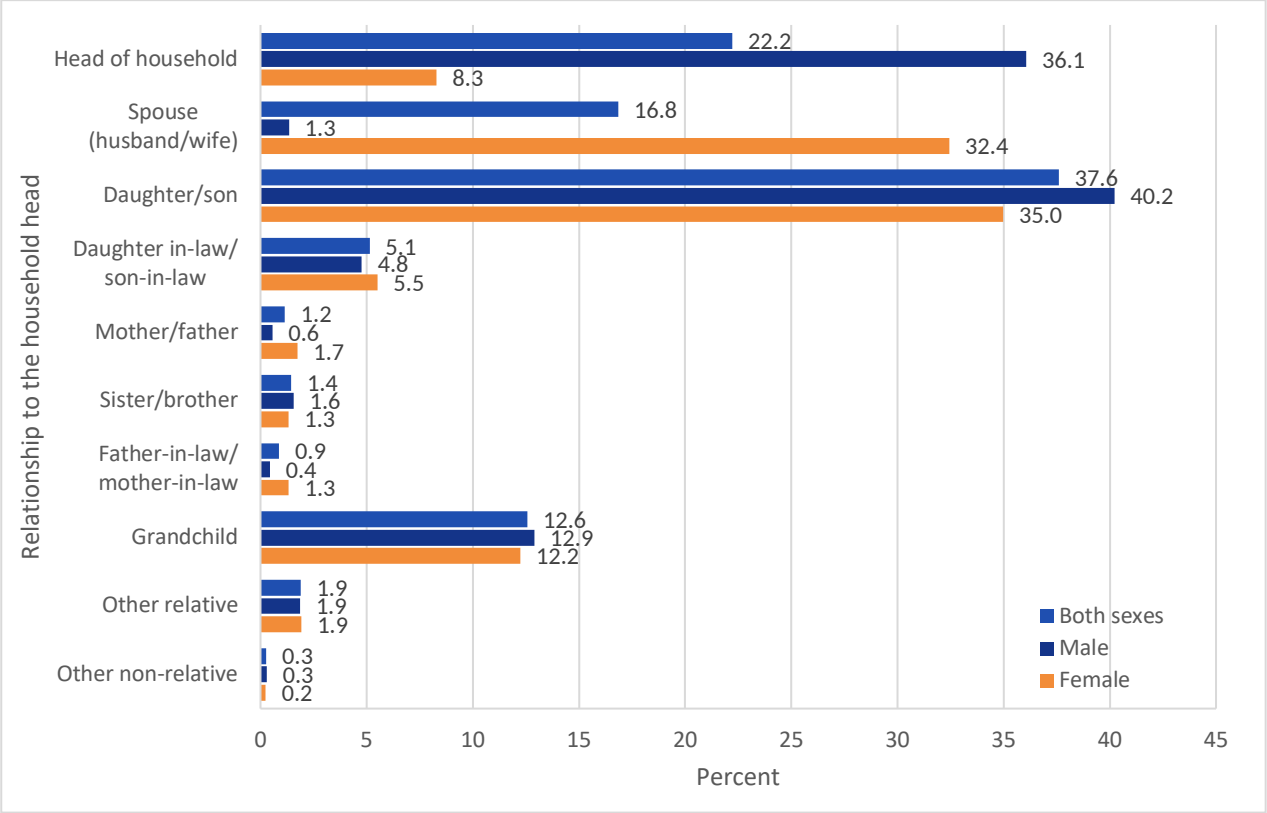
Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.03.

11.5.2 Relationship to head of household

Figure 11.4 shows how the 6.57 million people in private households are related to the head of their household, as a percentage of all members of each sex. Sons and daughters are the largest group at 37.6 percent, or 2.47 million people, followed by heads at 22.2 percent and spouses at 16.8 percent, so these three relationships together account for 76.6 percent of all members. The next generations make up most of the remainder, with grandchildren at 12.6 percent, or 824.9 thousand people, and sons- and daughters-in-law at 5.1 percent, or 337.5 thousand. Relatives of the head's own or older generation are few: parents 1.2 percent, brothers and sisters 1.4 percent and parents-in-law 0.9 percent. People who are not related to the head are negligible, at 0.3 percent or 17.9 thousand.

The composition differs sharply by sex in the two positions that define the household core. Among men, 36.1 percent are heads and only 1.3 percent are spouses. Among women, 8.3 percent are heads and 32.4 percent are spouses. Sons make up 40.2 percent of all men, while daughters make up 35.0 percent of all women. The higher percentage of men may be because men marry later, so they stay longer at home with their parents. Male grandchildren account for 12.9 percent compared with 12.2 percent for female grandchildren. Older dependents, by contrast, are predominantly women, who account for 1.7 percent of their sex as parents of the head and 1.3 percent as parents-in-law, versus 0.6 and 0.4 percent among men, a pattern consistent with women's longer survival into ages at which they live in a child's household.

Figure 11.4: Population in private households, by relationship to the head of household, and by sex



Source: Annex 2.9, Table 9.02.

12

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

12.1 Introduction
12.2 Type of living quarters
12.3 Housing tenure
12.4 Housing construction materials
12.5 Household facilities
12.6 Number of rooms
12.7 Household amenities

CHAPTER 12. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

12.1 Introduction

Censuses offer a detailed snapshot of how people live, revealing far more than just population counts. These data help identify housing shortages, track urbanisation trends, and reveal disparities in living standards across regions or demographic groups. Censuses also record access to amenities like piped water, electricity, and sanitation, as well as household possessions such as appliances, vehicles, and electronics, which serve as proxies for living standards and economic well-being. Together, this information may reveal infrastructure gaps, differences in technology adoption, and social conditions.

Living quarters are structurally separate, independent places of abode. They include housing units—such as conventional dwellings and other occupied shelters—and collective living quarters, such as institutions, dormitories, and barracks. Dwellings, a subset of living quarters, refer specifically to rooms or suites of rooms in a permanent building intended for habitation by a single household. In the census, dwellings were further classified by occupancy status at the time of enumeration as occupied, used only seasonally or as a second house, or vacant. The following sections describe the core characteristics of living quarters as recommended by the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

For institutional living quarters recorded by the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Special Economic Zones, special census questionnaires were used. No housing characteristics were collected in these large CLQs, and they are not included in this chapter.

12.2 Type of living quarters

Table 12.1 shows that about 1.8 million living quarters were enumerated nationwide: 1.78 million dwellings (98.9 percent), 15.1 thousand collective living quarters (0.8 percent) and for 4.7 thousand the type was not stated (0.3 percent). Rural areas with road access hold the largest share of the housing stock, 1.03 million living quarters or 57.4 percent, compared with 700.1 thousand (39.0 percent) in urban areas and 64.2 thousand (3.6 percent) in rural areas without road access. Collective living quarters are concentrated in towns and along the rural road corridors, which together account for 97.8 percent of them.

Occupancy status was reported for dwellings only, so the percentages below are computed within the 1.78 million housing units. Nationally, 1.45 million (81.7 percent) were occupied, 294.8 thousand (16.6 percent) vacant and 30.1 thousand (1.7 percent) used only seasonally or as a second house. Occupancy rises with remoteness, from 78.2 percent in urban areas to 83.5 percent in rural areas with road access and 89.6 percent in rural areas without road access. Seasonal and second houses are mainly urban, at 3.3 percent of urban dwellings versus 0.7 and 0.2 percent in the two rural categories.

Table 12.1: Living quarters, by type of residence, and by type of living quarter, and occupancy status of dwellings

Type of residence	Type of living quarter						
	Total living quarters	Housing units/occupancy status				CLQ	Not stated
		Total dwellings	Occupied	Seasonal use / second house	Vacant		
Total	**1,795,297**	**1,775,504**	**1,450,619**	**30,070**	**294,815**	**15,108**	**4,685**
Urban	700,141	690,431	540,242	22,675	127,514	7,107	2,603
Rural with road	1,030,940	1,021,306	853,218	7,241	160,847	7,673	1,961
Rural without road	64,216	63,767	57,159	154	6,454	328	121

Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.01.

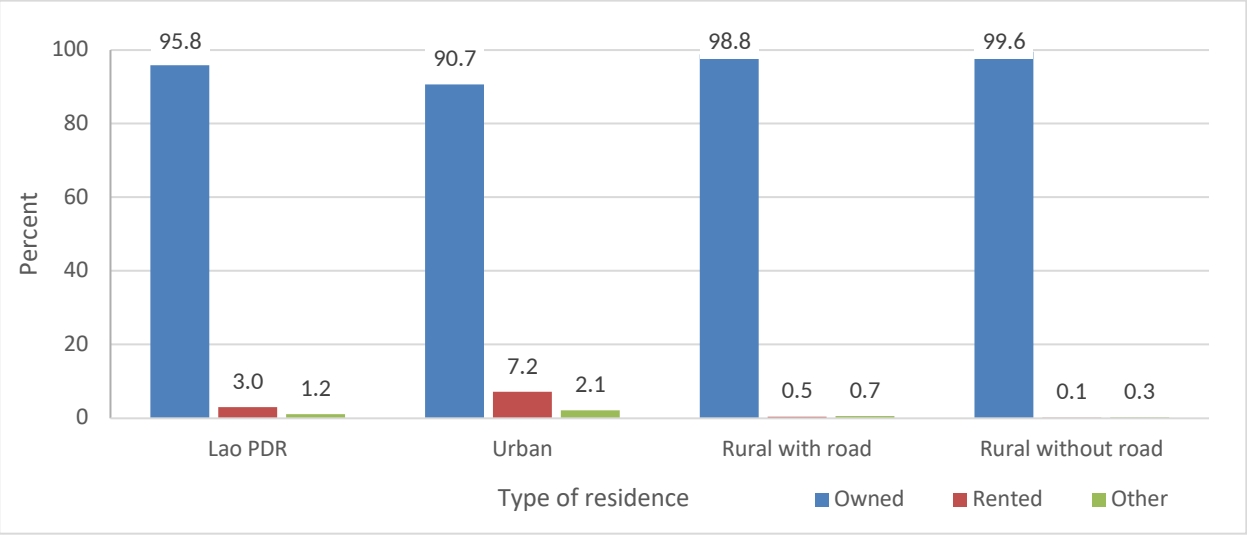
12.3 Housing tenure

Tenure status describes the arrangement under which a private household occupies the dwelling. The census distinguishes households that own their dwelling, those that rent all or part of it, those occupying a dwelling provided free of rent by an employer, the government or family or friends, and other arrangements. It is a core housing indicator because it reflects households' occupancy security and the extent to which a rental market has developed.

Figure 12.1 shows that ownership is the dominant tenure arrangement in Lao PDR: 1.40 million private households (95.8 percent) own the dwelling they occupy, while 43 thousand (3.0 percent) rent all or part of it and the remaining 1.2 percent occupy dwellings provided rent-free or under other arrangements. The pattern differs sharply by type of residence: ownership is 90.7 percent in urban areas, where renting is 7.2 percent, but reaches 98.8 percent in rural areas with road access and 99.6 percent in those without, where renting is only 0.5 and 0.1 percent respectively. House renting is thus essentially urban, with 39 of the 43 thousand rented private households nationwide (90.2 percent) located in urban areas.

The rent-free categories, though small, follow the same gradient, with urban areas holding almost the entire stock of employer-, government- and family-provided housing.

Figure 12.1: Private households, by type of residence, and by tenure status of occupied housing unit (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.04.

12.4 Housing construction materials

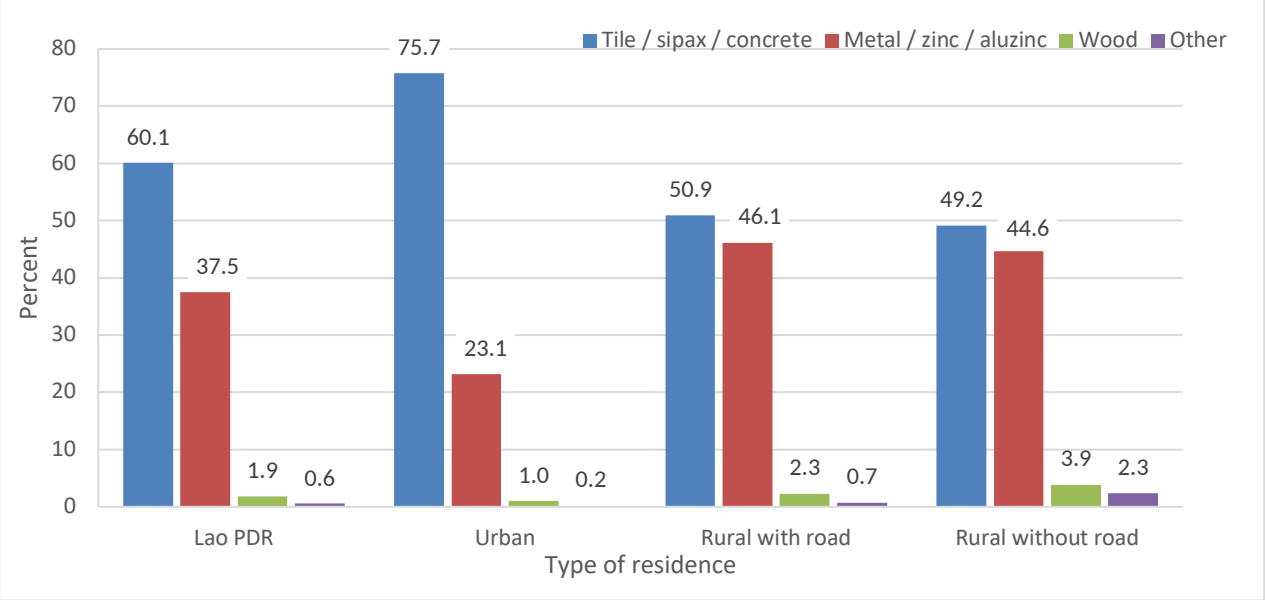
12.4.1 Type of roof

Roofing material is a standard census indicator of housing quality, because it determines protection from rain, heat and storms and signals the durability of the structure and the household's capacity to invest in permanent, sound construction. In the Population and Housing Census 2025, enumerators recorded each dwelling's main roof material by observation and confirmed it with the respondent. Because only the predominant material was recorded, the distribution is mutually exclusive and comparable across urban areas and both types of rural areas.

Figure 12.2 shows that durable roofing now predominates throughout Lao PDR: 60.1 percent of housing units are roofed with tile, sipax or concrete and a further 37.5 percent with metal, zinc or aluzinc, so that these two permanent materials together cover 97.6 percent of all dwellings. Traditional and less durable materials have become rare, accounting for only 1.9 percent (wood) and 0.6 percent (bamboo, grass and other materials combined). The urban–rural difference is clear. Tile, sipax or concrete roofs reach 75.7 percent of urban housing units but fall to 50.9 percent in rural areas with road access and 49.2 percent in rural areas without road access. Metal sheeting is used much more in both rural areas than in urban areas.

The transition to permanent, durable roofing is therefore almost complete, and the urban–rural gap is one of material choice rather than of adequacy: urban areas favour tile, sipax and concrete, while rural areas still to some extent rely on cheaper, lighter metal sheeting that is easier to transport to dispersed settlements. Compared to the 2015 census, an important change can be observed. At that time, 42.3 percent of all households were living in dwellings with a roof made of tiles, sipax or concrete. Metal sheets were then still the dominant roof cover (50.2 percent), while 7.6 percent of households had another type of roof material (Lao Statistics Bureau, n.d.).

Figure 12.2: Housing units, by type of residence, and by type of roof (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.05.

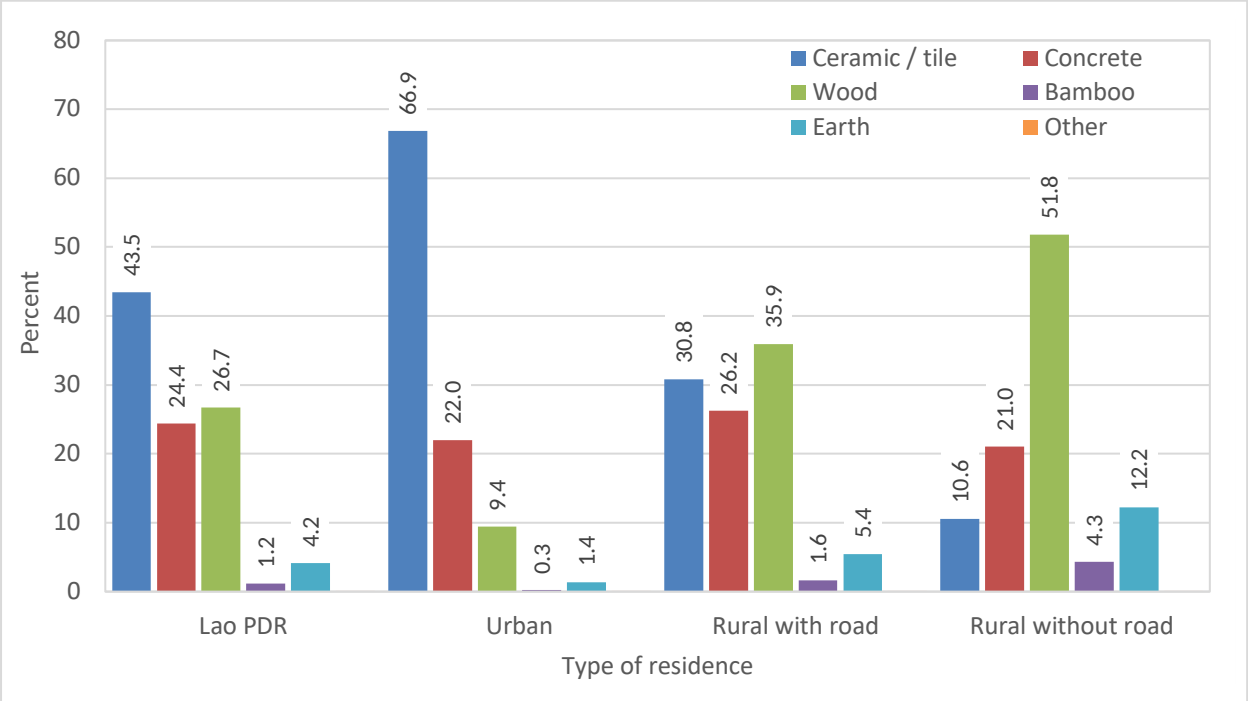
12.4.2 Type of floor

The floor is the surface in direct and constant contact with occupants, so its material affects cleanliness, dampness, insect and parasite exposure and the risk of respiratory and diarrhoeal disease, particularly for young children. It also signals the permanence of the dwelling and the household's capacity to invest in finishing work. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators recorded the main floor material of each dwelling by observation, confirmed with the respondent, under six categories: ceramic or tile, concrete, wood, bamboo, earth, and other materials. Only the predominant material was recorded.

Figure 12.3 shows that ceramic or tile is the leading flooring material, used in 43.5 percent of all dwellings, followed by wood at 26.7 percent, and concrete at 24.4 percent. In comparison, earth accounts for 4.2 percent, bamboo for 1.2 percent and other materials for 0.1 percent. Finished floors of ceramic, tile or concrete therefore cover 67.9 percent of dwellings nationwide. The differences by residence type are significant: ceramic or tile reaches 66.9 percent of dwellings in urban areas. In rural areas with road access, it is 30.8 percent and only 10.6 percent in rural areas without road access, where wooden floors are dominant. Earth floors are almost absent in urban areas (1.4 percent) but still make up 5.4 percent in dwellings in rural areas with road access and 12.2 percent in those without.

Flooring therefore reproduces the same accessibility gradient observed for roofing, but with a more profound health dimension. Natural floors of earth or bamboo cover 16.6 percent of housing units in rural areas without road access, roughly ten times the urban level of 1.6 percent, and these dwellings have the greatest exposure to damp, dust and parasites. Concrete, by contrast, is remarkably evenly distributed across the three residence types (22.0, 26.2 and 21.0 percent), suggesting the urban advantage lies in the finishing layer of tiles rather than in the basic slab. Upgrading the remaining earth and bamboo floors, concentrated in areas without road access, is the most direct floor-related contribution to housing and child-health outcomes. Since the last census in 2015, important progress has been made. At the time of the previous census (2015), 48.4 percent of all dwellings had ceramic, tile or concrete floors, which is almost 20 percentage points lower than in the 2025 PHC (Lao Statistics Bureau, n.d.).

Figure 12.3: Housing units, by type of residence, and by type of floor (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.07.

12.4.3 Type of external walls

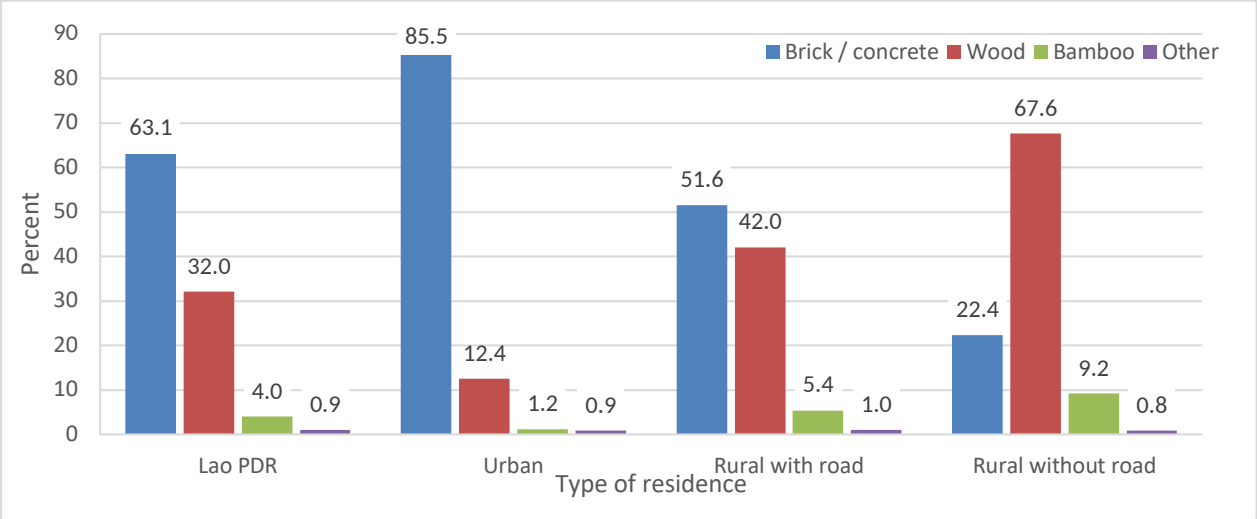
External walls are the principal indicator of structural integrity, since they carry the building load and determine its resistance to wind, flooding and fire. They are the costliest element to build and reflect household wealth and the expected lifespan of the dwelling more closely than roofing or flooring does. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators recorded the main material of the outer walls of each dwelling by observation and confirmed with the respondent. Seven categories of wall material were used: brick or concrete, wood, bamboo, metal, zinc or aluzinc, clay or soil, rock and other materials, the last four of which are grouped as other materials in Figure 12.4. As with roofing and floor, only the predominant material was recorded.

Figure 12.4 shows that brick or concrete is the leading wall material, used in 63.1 percent of dwellings, followed by wood (32.0 percent), bamboo (4.0 percent) and other materials (0.9 percent). The contrast by residence type is much sharper than for roofing. Brick or concrete is the leading material, used in 85.5 percent of housing units in urban areas and 51.6 percent in rural areas with road access, but only 22.4 percent in rural areas without road access, where wood predominates (67.6 percent), compared with 12.4 percent in urban areas and 42.0 percent in rural areas with road access. Bamboo, though marginal nationally, is nearly eight times more common in rural areas without road access (9.2 percent) than in urban areas (1.2 percent).

The 63 percentage-point gap in brick or concrete use between urban areas and rural areas without road access reflects the cost and weight of masonry, which is difficult to transport where road access is absent, and the direct local availability of timber as a practical substitute. With 76.8 percent of housing units in rural areas without road access built of wood or bamboo and therefore most exposed to fire, storm damage and rapid deterioration, the case for upgrading is strong, and road access is the condition that would make it affordable.

Since the previous census, the use of brick and concrete walls has increased substantially, from 41.2 to 63.1 percent among all dwellings in the country. The shift from wood to brick/concrete walls is happening quickly across all three residence types. In 2015, the percentage of dwellings with brick/concrete walls in each residence type was: 69.1 percent in urban areas (versus 85.5 percent in 2025), 28.7 percent in rural areas with road access (versus 51.6 percent in 2025) and 9.7 percent in rural areas without road access (versus 22.4 percent in 2025).

Figure 12.4: Housing units, by type of residence, and by type of walls (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.06.

12.5 Household facilities

12.5.1 Access to drinking water

Access to safe drinking water is a basic pillar of household health and a core Sustainable Development Goal indicator, since contaminated water is a principal cause of diarrhoeal disease, undernutrition and child mortality[4]. Water sources are classified as 'improved' when their construction protects the water from outside contamination, covering piped supply, protected wells and boreholes, rainwater, bottled or canned water and water bought from vendors, and unimproved otherwise, covering unprotected wells and boreholes, rivers, streams, dams and irrigation channels, mountain springs and other sources. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators asked each household to report the main source of drinking water used at the time of enumeration, recording a single pre-coded response from twelve categories.

Table 12.2 shows that 1.16 million private households, 79.2 percent of the 1.46 million private households, drew their drinking water from an improved source, while 303.4 thousand (20.8 percent) relied on an unimproved source. Bottled or canned water is the leading source of drinking water nationally, used by 844.4 thousand households (57.9 percent), ahead of protected wells and boreholes (9.9 percent), piped water (9.2 percent), water vendors (1.5 percent) and rainwater (0.7 percent). Among unimproved sources, the mountain spring dominates, serving 231.8 thousand households (15.9 percent), followed by unprotected wells and boreholes (3.8 percent), rivers, streams, dams and irrigation channels (0.9 percent) and other sources (0.3 percent).

Access to safe water varies sharply by residence type. Improved sources cover 96.3 percent of urban households, 71.4 percent in rural areas with road access and only 34.2 percent in those without, a gap of about 62 percentage points between the two extremes. Bottled or canned water accounts for most of that difference, falling from 76.9 percent of urban households to 48.7 percent in rural areas with road access to 14.2 percent in those without, while piped water is modest everywhere, at 13.3, 6.8 and 6.6 percent, and protected wells and boreholes are in fact more common in rural than urban communities, at 4.1 percent in urban areas against 13.4 and 12.3 percent in the two rural categories. Unimproved use rises in the opposite direction, from 3.6 percent in urban areas to 28.7 percent in rural areas with road access and 65.7 percent in those without, where the mountain spring alone serves 53.2 percent of households.

[4] The SDG indicator is 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.
This indicator tracks the share of the population using an improved drinking water source that meets three criteria: located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. It is the core indicator under SDG Target 6.1 ("By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all"), with WHO and UNICEF serving as the custodian agencies.

Drinking water is therefore the facility most strongly conditioned by remoteness. Two thirds of households in rural areas without road access still take their drinking water from an unimproved source, mainly mountain springs, against fewer than one in twenty-five urban households. The national improved water supply also rests heavily on packaged water rather than on infrastructure. Bottled or canned supply accounts for 57.9 percent of households, while piped water reaches only 9.2 percent. This means that improved access to drinking water remains dependent on purchase and is sensitive to price and supply shocks. Extending piped water supply and protecting local sources in areas without road access offer the largest gains in drinking-water safety.

Table 12.2: Private households, by type of residence, and by main source of drinking water (in percentages)

Main drinking water source	Private household	Type of residence (in percentages)			
		Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Improved water source	**1,155,815**	**79.2**	**96.3**	**71.4**	**34.2**
Piped water	134,553	9.2	13.3	6.8	6.6
Well / borehole protected	144,313	9.9	4.1	13.4	12.3
Bottle / can water	844,369	57.9	76.9	48.7	14.2
Water vendor	22,269	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.4
Rain water	10,311	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7
Unimproved water source	**303,380**	**20.8**	**3.6**	**28.7**	**65.7**
Well / borehole unprotected	54,723	3.8	1.1	5.2	6.5
River / stream / dam / irrigation channel	12,556	0.9	0.1	1.1	4.6
Mountain spring	231,773	15.9	2.3	22.0	53.2
Other drinking water source	4,328	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4

Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.08.

The time needed to reach a water source, collect water, and return is the second dimension of safe drinking-water access. Collecting water mainly falls on women and children. It hinders school attendance and paid work, and limits the amount of water a household can use for drinking, cooking and hygiene. Under the international service ladder[5], a household is counted as having at least a basic service only when an improved source can be reached in a round trip of no more than 30 minutes. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators recorded for each private household whether the drinking water source was on the premises and asked for the time (in minutes) to go to the water source and come back.

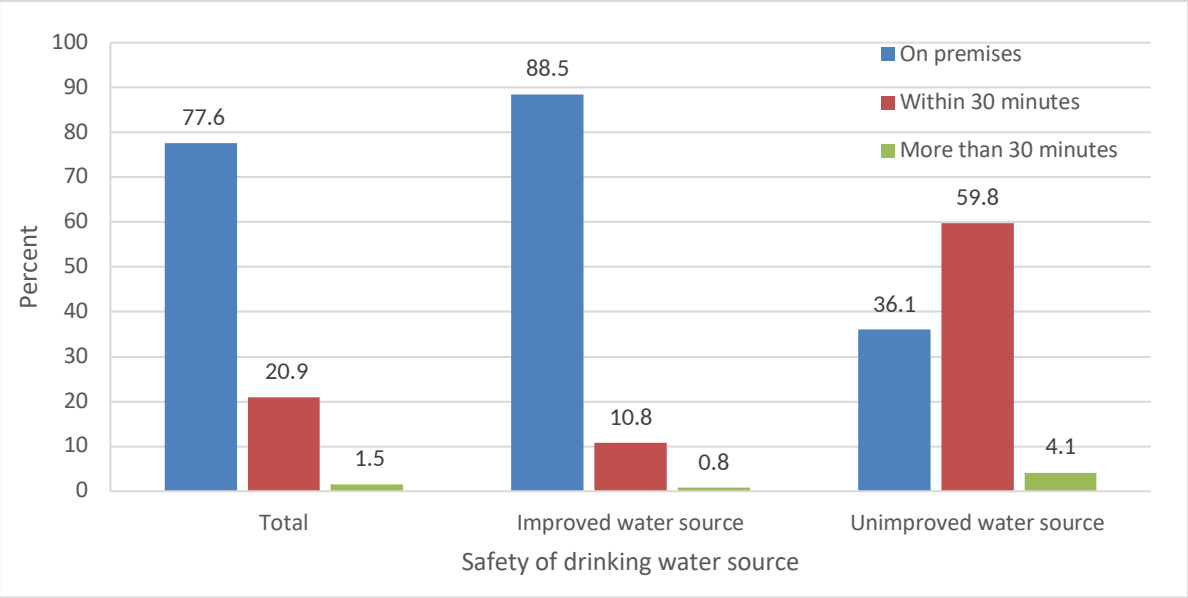
Figure 12.5 shows that most households in Lao PDR at the time of the census had drinking water on the premises: 77.6 percent of the 1.46 million private households, or 1.13 million, did not have to leave the dwelling or its plot to collect water. Some 20.9 percent, or 305.7 thousand households, make a round trip of less than 30 minutes, while 1.5 percent, i.e., 21.4 thousand households, spend more than 30 minutes collecting water. Collection time is closely related to the source's safety level. Among households using an improved source, 88.5 percent have it on the premises, 10.8 percent are within 30 minutes, and only 0.8 percent are farther away. Among those using an unimproved source, only 36.1 percent have water on the premises, 59.8 percent must travel up to 30 minutes and 4.1 percent more than 30 minutes.

The two dimensions of access reinforce each other. The households drawing on unimproved sources are also the households that must fetch their water, and they are more than five times more likely than improved-source households to spend more than half an hour on each trip. Combining the two criteria, 78.6 percent of private households nationally have at least a basic service, that is, an improved source within a 30-minute round trip, 0.6 percent use an improved source that is too far away to qualify, and the

[5] The international service ladder for drinking water is the classification framework used by WHO/UNICEF to categorise levels of water supply access. This ladder tracks progress toward SDG Indicator 6.1.1, which measures the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services—the highest tier.

remaining 20.8 percent use an unimproved source. The burden of collection thus falls on the same households that are already exposed to contamination, mainly those relying on mountain springs and unprotected wells in areas without road access.

Figure 12.5: Private households, safety of drinking water source, and time used to get to water source



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.09.

12.5.2 Access to sanitation

Sanitation is the second pillar of household hygiene and a core Sustainable Development Goal indicator[6]. Safe containment of excreta interrupts the transmission of diarrhoeal disease, intestinal parasites, and cholera; the absence of a facility exposes the whole community, not only the household concerned. A facility is classified as improved when it hygienically separates excreta from human contact, covering flush or pour-flush toilets, ventilated pit latrines, composting toilets and other facilities with a slab, and as unimproved otherwise, covering pit latrines without a slab, buckets, hanging latrines, other facilities without a slab and the absence of any facility, that is open defecation. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators recorded the main type of toilet facility used by each private household as a single pre-coded response.

Figure 12.6 shows that improved sanitation is very high in Lao PDR, covering 1.34 million private households or 91.8 percent of the 1.46 million households. Meanwhile, 120.1 thousand households (8.2 percent) still use unimproved facilities. Almost all improved access comes from a single facility type: the flush or pour-flush toilet serves 1.33 million households, 91.3 percent of the total, while ventilated pit latrines, composting toilets and other facilities with a slab together account for only 0.4 percent. On the unimproved side, open defecation with no facility is by far the largest component, reported by 109.3 thousand households (7.5 percent), followed by pit latrines without a slab at 0.6 percent, with buckets, hanging latrines and other facilities without a slab together covering 0.1 percent.

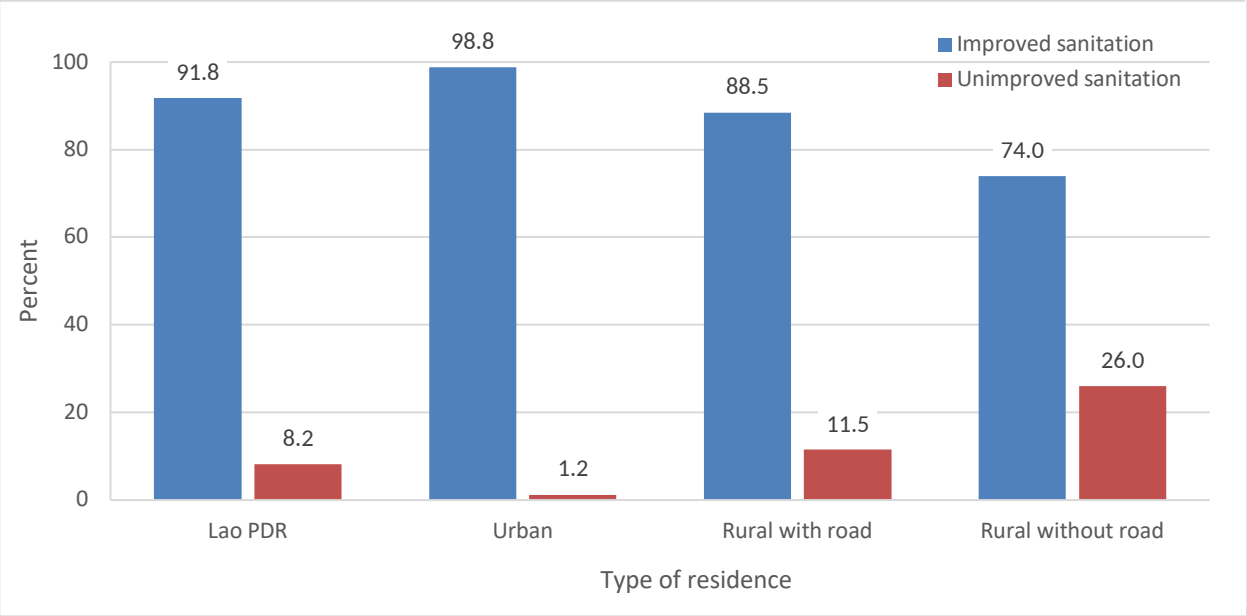
Improved sanitary facilities drop steadily as accessibility declines. Improved sanitation reaches 98.8 percent in urban areas and 88.5 percent in rural areas with road access, but only 74.0 percent in rural areas without road access. In areas without road access, a quarter of all private households (26.0 percent) still use an unimproved facility, compared with 11.5 percent in rural areas with road access and 1.2 percent in urban areas.

Sanitation therefore follows the same accessibility gradient as drinking water, but from a much higher base and with the remaining deficit far more concentrated in rural areas with road access. Because open

[6] The SDG indicator for household hygiene is 6.2.1b: Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home. This is part of the broader SDG Indicator 6.2.1 under Target 6.2 ("By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all"). The indicator has two components:
6.2.1a — Safely managed sanitation services
6.2.1b — Handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (the hygiene component)

defecation accounts for nine tenths of all unimproved sanitation nationally, the unimproved share effectively measures households with no facility at all rather than households using a poor-quality one. The 24.8 percentage-point gap in improved coverage between urban areas and rural areas without road access is also where health risks are greatest, since open defecation contaminates the same mountain springs and unprotected wells those households depend on for drinking water. Ending open defecation in areas without road access is thus the single sanitation measure with the largest expected effect on household health.

Figure 12.6: Private households, by type of residence, and by main type of toilet facility used (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.10.

12.5.3 Access to electricity

Access to electricity is another basic measure of housing quality and a core indicator of Sustainable Development Goal 7[7]. Electricity provides lighting, refrigeration, access to information and the use of labour-saving appliances. It also allows children more study time and supports productive activity in the home. The census recorded the sources of electricity available to each private household, distinguishing supply from the national grid from off-grid alternatives such as solar panels, wind, generators, batteries and pico hydro.

Table 12.3 shows that access to electricity is nearly universal in Lao PDR: 97.2 percent of private households have electricity from at least one source. Coverage stands at 99.5 percent in urban areas, 96.3 percent in rural areas with road access and 88.7 percent in rural areas without road access. The national grid is the principal source of electricity, available to 93.1 percent of private households, followed by solar panels at 5.9 percent, batteries at 1.2 percent, other sources at 1.0 percent, windmills at 0.8 percent and generators and pico hydro at 0.4 percent each.

Grid coverage is almost complete in urban areas at 96.8 percent and high in rural areas with road access at 92.0 percent but falls to 73.7 percent in rural areas without road access, 23.1 percentage points below the urban level. Off-grid sources act as substitutes where the grid does not reach: solar panels rise from 5.7 percent in urban areas and 5.5 percent in rural areas with road access to 12.3 percent in rural areas without road access, batteries from 0.9 and 1.2 percent to 3.2 percent and pico hydro from 0.3 and 0.4 percent to 2.7 percent, while windmills, generators and other sources remain close to 1 percent in every type of residence.

[7] The SDG indicator for access to electricity is 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity. This is the core indicator under SDG Target 7.1 ("By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services"). The indicator measures the share of the population with an electricity connection, typically including both grid and off-grid solutions (such as solar home systems or mini-grids).

Electrification in Lao PDR is essentially complete in urban and accessible rural communities, but not in hard-to-reach rural areas. Electricity thus follows the same accessibility gradient as drinking water and sanitation, but the remaining deficit is smaller and more concentrated: 11.3 percent of households in areas without road access and 0.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 12.3: Private households, by type of residence, and by availability of electricity (in percentages)

Type of residence	Access to electricity	Source of electricity						
		Electricity from the grid	Solar panels	Wind mill	Generator	Battery	Pico hydro	Other source of electricity
Lao PDR	**97.2**	**93.1**	**5.9**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**
Urban	99.5	96.8	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2
Rural with road	96.3	92.0	5.5	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.9
Rural without road	88.7	73.7	12.3	0.5	0.4	3.2	2.7	1.0

Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.11.

12.5.4 Energy for cooking

The energy source used for cooking is a core housing and health indicator, since burning solid fuels indoors produces smoke and fine particles that cause respiratory and eye disease, mostly affecting women and young children. Cooking fuels are grouped as clean when they burn with little indoor emission, covering electricity and gas, and as unclean otherwise, covering wood, charcoal, and other fuels such as coal and sawdust.

Table 12.4 shows that cooking in Lao PDR remains overwhelmingly dependent on unclean fuels: 82.9 percent of the 1.46 million private households cook mainly with wood, charcoal, or another unclean fuel, compared with 17.1 percent using clean energy. Wood alone is the main cooking fuel for 59.1 percent of households and charcoal for 23.0 percent, while other unclean fuels account for 0.7 percent. Among clean energy sources, electricity is more common at 12.7 percent, ahead of gas at 4.4 percent.

The contrast between the three residence types is the sharpest of all amenity indicators in this chapter. Clean energy serves 35.2 percent of urban households but only 6.7 percent in rural areas with road access and 2.2 percent in rural areas without road access, a range of 33 percentage points. Electricity for cooking follows the same order, at 25.6, 5.3 and 2.0 percent, as does gas, at 9.6, 1.4 and 0.2 percent. Wood moves in the opposite direction, rising from 37.8 percent for urban households to 71.0 percent in rural areas with road access and 84.3 percent in those without. Charcoal, by contrast, peaks in urban areas at 26.2 percent and falls to 21.7 and 13.2 percent in the two rural categories, since it is a purchased fuel that depends on markets rather than on collection.

Cooking energy is therefore the indicator on which the accessibility gradient bites hardest, and the one where access does not translate into use: 97.2 percent of households have electricity, yet only 12.7 percent cook with it, and in rural areas without road access, 88.7 percent have electricity against 2.0 percent cooking with it. Even in urban areas, where clean energy is readily available, close to two-thirds of households still cook with unclean fuels. Hence, exposure to indoor smoke is a national health issue rather than a residual rural one and a major factor in outdoor air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. Shifting cooking to the electricity supply that almost every household already has is the measure with the greatest potential to improve indoor air quality and reduce global warming.

Table 12.4: Private households, by type of residence, and by main type of energy source for cooking (in percentages)

Type of residence	Clean energy			Unclean energy			
	Total	Electricity	Gas	Total	Wood	Charcoal	Other
Lao PDR	**17.1**	**12.7**	**4.4**	**82.9**	**59.1**	**23.0**	**0.7**
Urban	35.2	25.6	9.6	64.8	37.8	26.2	0.8
Rural with road	6.7	5.3	1.4	93.3	71.0	21.7	0.6
Rural without road	2.2	2.0	0.2	97.8	84.3	13.2	0.3

Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.12.

Encouraging households to shift cooking habits toward the existing national power grid offers Lao PDR a high-impact pathway to eliminate indoor air pollution, mitigate maternal and child respiratory hazards, and advance national climate and forest conservation goals.

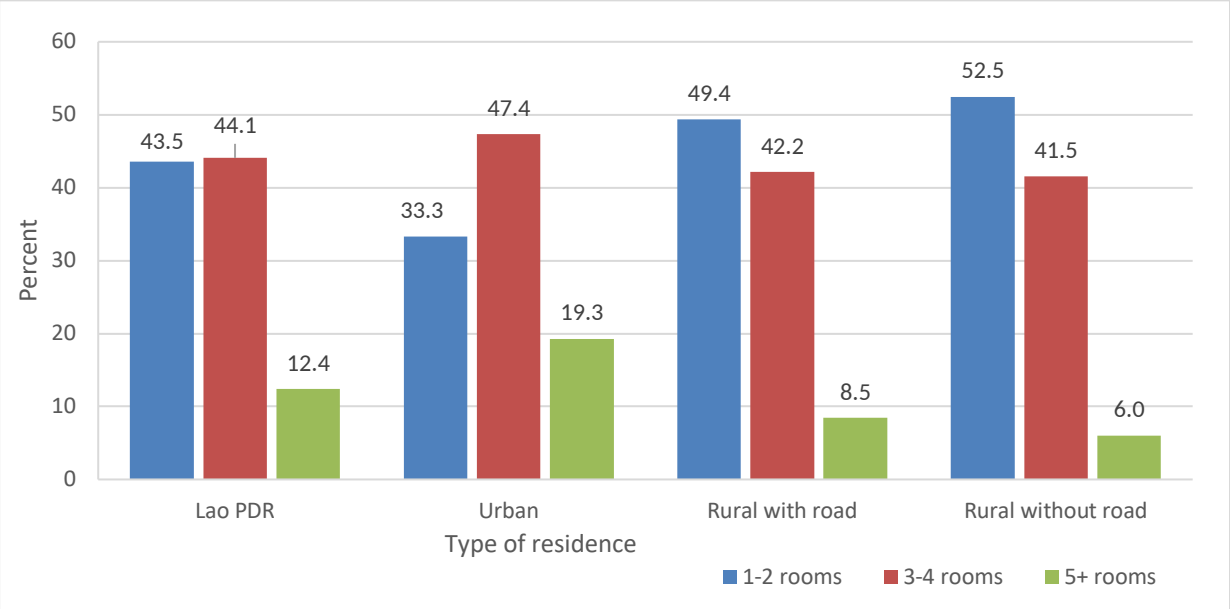
12.6 Number of rooms

The number of rooms in the dwelling is the standard census measure of housing space and, when compared with household size, the basis for assessing crowding. In the 2025 PHC, the number of rooms included living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, drawing rooms, study rooms, servants' rooms and other habitable rooms. Bathrooms, latrines, storerooms, balconies, corridors, and other areas that are generally not usable were not counted. Dwellings are grouped into one- to two-room, three- to four-room, and five-or-more-room groups, a classification that separates the smallest units, where sleeping and living space is effectively shared, from dwellings with enough rooms to allow separation by generation or sex.

Figure 12.7 shows that small dwellings dominate the housing stock. Of the 1.46 million private households enumerated, 43.5 percent occupy one or two rooms, 44.1 percent three or four rooms, and only 12.4 percent five rooms or more. Three rooms is the most common single size at 27.4 percent, while single-room dwellings account for 272.3 thousand households (18.7 percent). Dwelling size differs across the three residence types. The one-to-two room group rises from 33.3 percent in urban areas to 49.4 percent in rural areas with road access and 52.5 percent in rural areas without road access, while the five-or-more-room group falls from 19.3 percent to 8.5 and 6.0 percent.

Urban households are more than three times as likely to occupy five or more rooms as households in rural areas without road access (19.3 percent vs 6.0 percent), and less likely to occupy a single room (13.3 percent vs 22.2 percent). With average household size well above the space available in the smallest dwellings, crowding is concentrated in the 43.5 percent of households in one to two rooms, disproportionately in rural areas without road access.

Figure 12.7: Private households, by number of rooms in the dwelling, by type of residence (in percentages)



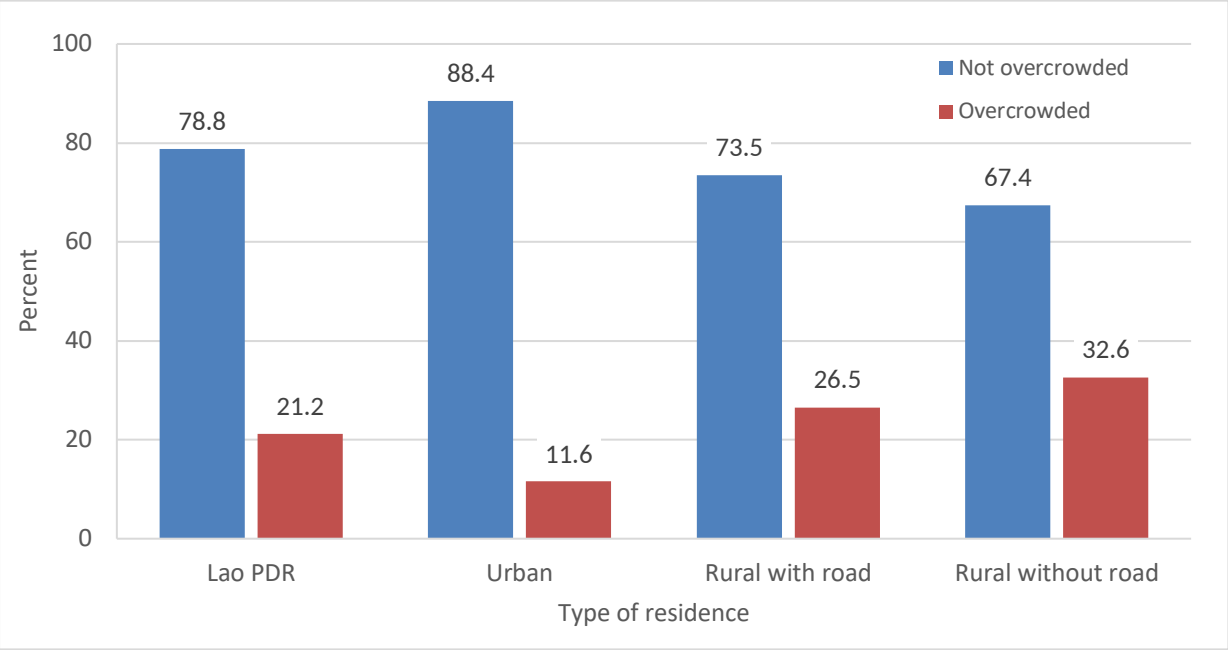
Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.15.

The number of rooms describes the dwelling, but the burden on the household depends on how many people share that space. Overcrowding is measured here as the number of usual residents per habitable room, with households of three or more persons per room classified as overcrowded and those below that level, covering under one, one to under two and two to under three persons per room, classified as not overcrowded. The measure directly links housing stock and living conditions, since sharing sleeping space increases the transmission of respiratory diseases and skin infections, does not allow a quiet place to study and limits privacy within the household.

Figure 12.8 shows that most private households in Lao PDR are not overcrowded (78.8 percent), while 308.8 thousand households (21.2 percent), or roughly one in five, live in an overcrowded environment. Overcrowding is more of a problem in rural areas than in urban areas. Overcrowding affects people in 62.9 thousand urban households (11.6 percent), rising to 227.2 thousand households, or 26.5 percent in rural areas with road access, and 18.7 thousand or 32.6 percent in rural areas without road access. Almost one household in three lacks adequate space where road access is absent. The gap between urban areas and rural areas without road access is 21.0 percentage points, and a household without road access is nearly three times as likely to be overcrowded as an urban household.

In rural areas, especially those without road access, households are larger, and dwellings have fewer rooms. These two results make overcrowding more severe in rural areas. A large share of the 43.5 percent of households living in one or two rooms, and of the 21.2 percent classified as overcrowded, is in rural areas, particularly those without road access. Their situation is aggravated because these areas have the weakest access to electricity, improved water, and improved sanitation.

Figure 12.8: Private households, by overcrowded persons per room and by type of residence (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.16.

12.7 Household amenities

12.7.1 Household items

Household items are durable goods that a private household owns and uses in the dwelling. These items cover communication equipment, domestic appliances and luxury items. Household items are a standard census measure of living standards because they are an indicator of the accumulated purchasing power of the household rather than its current income, and because each item carries its own welfare meaning: a cell phone gives access to information and money transfer, a refrigerator allows safe food storage, and a washing machine or fan saves labour and improves comfort.

Table 12.5 shows that the cell phone is the most widely owned item in Lao PDR, held by 1.31 million private households (89.7 percent), followed by the fan (77.3 percent), the refrigerator or freezer (75.6 percent) and the electric rice cooker (62.4 percent), while the television is owned by 49.2 percent and the washing machine by 42.9 percent. Other items remain far less common, with the air-conditioner at 21.0 percent, the fixed telephone at 20.3 percent, the water heating system at 19.3 percent, the computer or laptop at 10.6 percent and the radio at only 6.8 percent. The difference between types of residence widens as the price of the item rises: ownership of the cell phone falls only from 95.5 percent in urban areas to 86.8 percent in rural areas with road access and 78.6 percent in those without, but the washing machine

falls from 66.9 to 29.8 and 11.6 percent, the computer from 22.4 to 3.7 and 1.6 percent and the air-conditioner from 43.3 to 8.1 and 1.6 percent. The fixed telephone is the one item that moves in the opposite direction, rising from 12.5 percent in urban areas to 24.5 and 32.3 percent in the two rural categories.

Table 12.5: Private households, by possession of specified household items, and by type of residence

Household items	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Radio	6.8	5.6	7.6	4.9
Television	49.2	57.7	44.9	33.3
Fixed telephone	20.3	12.5	24.5	32.3
Cell phone	89.7	95.5	86.8	78.6
Computer/laptop	10.6	22.4	3.7	1.6
Washing machine	42.9	66.9	29.8	11.6
Air-conditioner	21.0	43.3	8.1	1.6
Fan	77.3	92.1	70.1	44.0
Refrigerator / freezer	75.6	90.2	68.7	40.7
Electric rice cooker	62.4	85.1	50.4	25.1
Water heating system for bathroom / bath	19.3	38.1	8.4	3.4

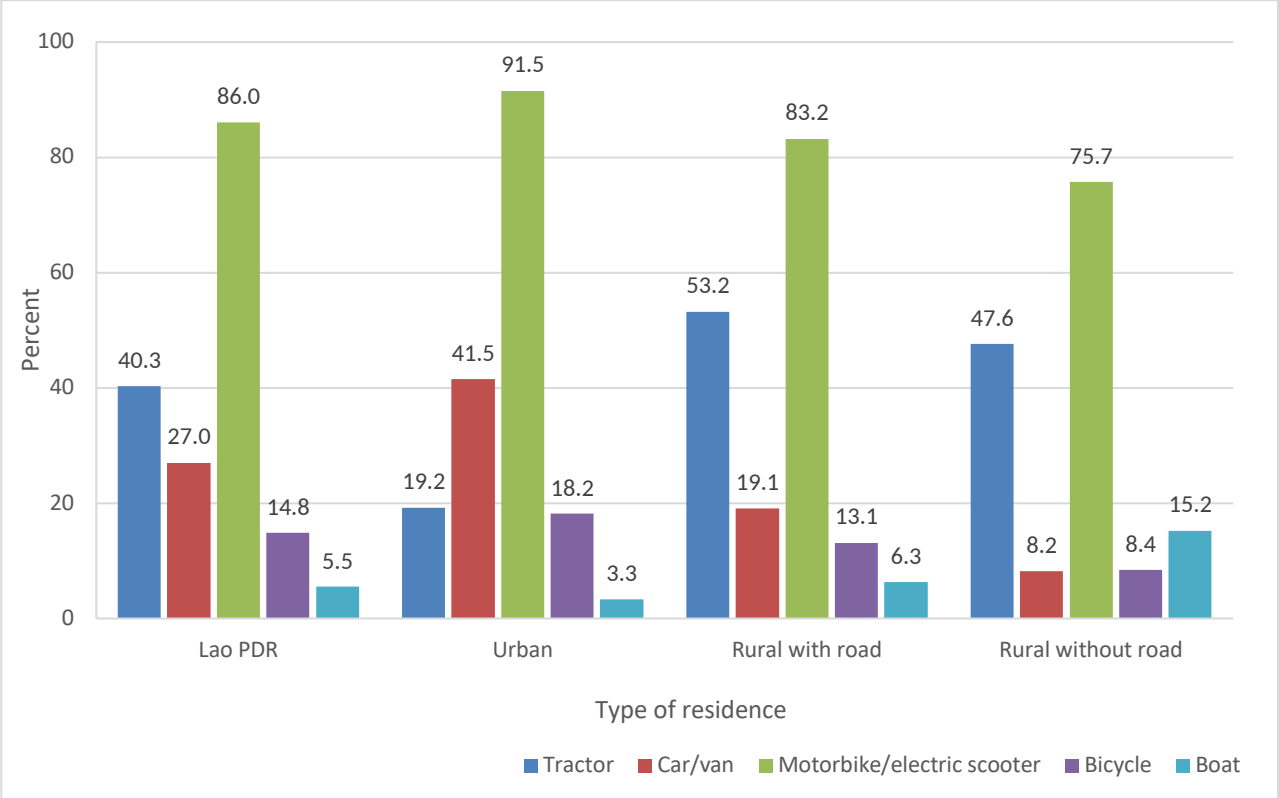
Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.14.

12.7.2 Vehicles

Vehicle ownership covers items such as tractors, cars or vans, motorbikes or electric scooters, bicycles, and boats. Vehicles indicate household wealth and determine access to markets, schools and health facilities, while the tractor and the boat are also working assets tied to livelihood and terrain. In the 2025 PHC, enumerators recorded a separate yes or no for each of the five vehicles, and because a household may own more than one type, the shares do not sum to 100 percent.

Figure 12.9 shows that the motorbike or electric scooter is by far the most widely owned vehicle in Lao PDR, held by 1.26 million private households (86.0 percent), followed by the tractor (40.3 percent), the car or van (27.0 percent), the bicycle (14.8 percent) and the boat (5.5 percent). The motorbike is widespread everywhere, falling only from 91.5 percent in urban areas to 83.2 percent in rural areas with road access and 75.7 percent in those without, while car or van ownership differs much more among the three residence types: from 41.5 to 19.1 and 8.2 percent. Tractor ownership peaks at 53.2 percent in rural areas with road access, compared with 19.2 percent in urban areas, and boat ownership rises to 15.2 percent where road access is absent, against 3.3 percent in urban areas.

Figure 12.9: Private households, by type of residence, and by possession of specified vehicles (in percentages)



Source: Annex 2.10, Table 10.13.

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A1

ANNEX 1 QUESTIONNAIRES

How to read these questionnaires

1.1 Private household questionnaire

1.2 Collective household questionnaire (CLQs)

Annex 1: Questionnaires

How to read these questionnaires	
General instruction	
Code	Circle the code of the answer given. For number answers, write one digit per box, right-aligned.
→ Skip / Go to	Follow the instruction in red after recording the answer. If no instruction, go to the next question.
► Yellow bar	Filter: check the condition before asking the questions that follow.
Grey row	Filled automatically by the CAPI tablet application – not asked to the respondent.
[CAPI]	Programming instruction for the tablet application.
<Name>, <Deceased>, <Visitor> …	Replace with the name of the person, deceased member, former member or visitor.
Colour legend	
Black	question title / response categories
Blue	question to be read to the respondent
Green	instructions for the enumerator
Magenta	text to be mentioned to the respondent
Red	conditions, skips, validation and system (CAPI) instructions

Confidential – information collected is used for statistical purposes only (Statistics Law).

Annex 1.1: Private household questionnaire

MODULE M – BUILDING INFORMATION

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
M.01	**Province**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
		01	Vientiane Capital	
		02	Phongsaly	
		03	Luangnamtha	
		04	Oudomxay	
		05	Bokeo	
		06	Luangprabang	
		07	Huaphanh	
		08	Xayabury	
		09	Xiengkhuang	
		10	Vientiane province	
		11	Borikhamxay	
		12	Khammuane	
		13	Savannakhet	
		14	Saravane	
		15	Sekong	
		16	Champasack	
		17	Attapeu	
		18	Xaysomboon	
M.02	**District**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)* *Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	.....	
M.03	**Enumeration area**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
M.04	**Building construction status** What is the construction status of this building? You as enumerator have to find the answers to this and next questions about the building.	**01**	Completed construction	
		02	Under construction / not completed	**→ Go to M.07**
		03	Ruined building	
		04	Not existing anymore / demolished	→ Set BDS to 4; Go to M.09
		05	Building added by mistake	
M.05	**Building purpose** Was this building - or part of this building - constructed for residential purposes?	**01**	Yes, this entire building was only constructed for residential purposes	
		02	Yes, part of this building was constructed for residential purposes	
		03	No, this entire building was only constructed for non-residential purposes	**→ Go to M.07**
M.06	**Household type** For what type of household(s) was (the residential part of) this building constructed?	**01**	For private household(s) only	→ Set BDS to 1
		02	For collective household(s) only	→ Set BDS to 2
		03	For both private and collective households	→ Set BDS to 3
► If M.05 = 1, go to M.09 **If M.05 = 2, go to M.08**				
M.07	**Building residential status** Are there any people living in this building?	**01**	Yes	→ Set BDS to 1
		02	No	→ Set BDS to 4
M.08	**Non-residential purpose** For what non-residential purpose is this building used?	**01**	Commercial purpose (e.g. shop, service, industry)	
		02	Governmental purpose (including education and health facilities)	
		03	As accessory (e.g. store, animal shed, kitchen, toilet, garage)	
		04	Other non-residential purpose	
M.09	**Interview time - Map**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		→ If BDS = 1 OR 3, continue → If BDS = 2 OR 4, end

MODULE ID – IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
ID.01	**Province**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*	**01** Vientiane Capital **02** Phongsaly **03** Luangnamtha **04** Oudomxay **05** Bokeo **06** Luangprabang **07** Huaphanh **08** Xayabury **09** Xiengkhuang **10** Vientiane province **11** Borikhamxay **12** Khammuane **13** Savannakhet **14** Saravane **15** Sekong **16** Champasack **17** Attapeu **18** Xaysomboon	
ID.02	**District**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)* *Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	…..	
ID.03	**Village**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)* *Villages nested in provinces*		
		01	…..	
		02	…..	
		03	…..	
		04	…..	
ID.04	**Enumeration area**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
ID.05	**Building number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
ID.06	**Floor number** Write the number of the floor of the entrance to the dwelling In multi-story buildings, the ground floor is floor number 1	_____		
ID.07	**Dwelling number** Write the number of the dwelling at this floor In multi-dwelling buildings, start numbering dwellings from the point of entry to the building or from the stairs, and count from left to right (clock-wise)	_____		
ID.08	**Household number**	*Automatically generated, suppressed*		
PR.01	**Type of Village**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
		01	Urban	
		02	Rural with road access	
		03	Rural without road access	
PR.02	**Enumerator name** *Enter the name of the enumerator*	_____		
PR.03	**Enumerator code**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.04	**Building latitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.05	**Building longitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.06	**Building altitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.07	**GPS accuracy**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.08	**Interview time**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.09	**Interview status**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		01	Started	
		02	Temporary no-contact	
		03	Final no-contact	
		04	Vacant	
		05	Seasonal use	
		06	Not object of census	
		07	Completed	
		08	Refusal	
PR.10	**Application version**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.11	**Date of interview timestamp**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.12	**Date of interview**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.13	**Number of visits**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.14	**Flag for second household**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE A – STARTING QUESTIONS

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
A.01	**Can contact be established** Is there someone to inquire about the enumeration of the household?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to A.03**
		02	No	
A.02	**Vacancy status** Are there people living in the dwelling or not?	**01**	Yes, there are people living in the dwelling, but no one present now	→ If PR13 < 3, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=3, PR09=3; go to A.09
		02	No, no one living in the dwelling	→ Set PR09=4; go to A.09
		09	Don't know	→ If PR13 < 3, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=3, PR09=3; go to A.09
A.03	**Introduction** Please mention that you are a census enumerator with the Lao Statistical Bureau [Show your census Identification card] and that you are working in this area for eight weeks to collect information about the population living in Laos. Inquire whether you can ask the census questions about the household and dwelling? Stress that all information that the respondent shares with you will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone not working on the Lao census.	**01**	Continue	
A.04	**Can interview start** Can the census interview be conducted?	**01**	Yes, interview can start	→ Set PR09=1
		02	No, need to come back another time	→ If PR13 < 5, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=5, PR09=3; go to A.09
		03	No, refuse to cooperate	→ Set PR09=8; go to A.08
A.05	**Occupancy status** Is this your place of usual residence or is it a dwelling that is used seasonally, or as a second dwelling?	**01**	Dwelling is place of usual residence	
		02	Dwelling is for seasonal use or used as a second home only	→ Set PR09=5; Go to B.01
A.06	**Number of households** How many households were living in this dwelling on census night, that is the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth> *Explain that a household is:* - a group of two or more persons living and eating together; or - a single person living alone without sharing these.	*Valid range: 1-3* ☐		
A.07	**Village** What is the name of this village?	*Villages nested in districts (M.02)*		
		01	.....	
		02	.....	**→ Go to A.11**
		03	.....	
		04	.....	
A.08	**Household size - refusal** Could you nevertheless tell me how many people live in this dwelling? *If person refuses to give this information, tap button at right*	*Valid range: 1-50* ☐☐		
		98	Refused	
A.09	**Abbreviated questionnaire** This is either the third attempt for enumeration of this dwelling or a case of refusal or a vacant dwelling. You need to collect a little more information from your own observation or, for instance, from neighbours, a building warden or the Village Administration Office.	**01**	Continue	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
► Ask if PR.09 = 3 (Final no-contact) or A.07=98 (refused information about HH size)				
A.10	**Household size - no-contact** *Try in any way - for instance by asking the neighbours - to find out how many people live in this dwelling* *If you cannot find any way to get information about the number of people in the dwelling, tap the menu button at the right of the entry box and select 'No information'*	*Valid range: 1-50* ☐☐		
		99	No information	
A.11	**Interview time A**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE B – DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
B.01	**Type of building** What is the type of building in which this dwelling is situated?	01	Detached house	
		02	House adjoining other house at one or more sides	
		03	Apartment building (flat)	
		04	Building not intended for human habitation	
		05	Shelter, tent, shack	
		06	Other structure	
B.02	**Wall material** What is the main construction material of the external walls of this dwelling? Observe the material used	01	Brick / concrete	
		02	Wood	
		03	Bamboo	
		04	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	
		05	Clay / soil	
		06	Rock	
		07	Other wall material	
B.03	**Roof material** What is the main construction material of the roof of this dwelling?	01	Tile / sipax / concrete	→ Go to H.04 if PR.09 = 3, 4, 6. Go to End if PR.09 = 8
		02	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	
		03	Wood	
		04	Bamboo	
		05	Grass	
		06	Other roof material	
B.04	**Floor material** What is the main construction material of the floor of this dwelling?	01	Ceramic / tile	
		02	Concrete	
		03	Wood	
		04	Bamboo	
		05	Earth	
		06	Other floor material	
B.05	**Electricity** Does this dwelling have electricity?	01	Yes	
		02	No	→ Go to B.07
B.06	**Type of electricity** Which of the following sources of electricity are present in the dwelling?			
B.06.A	**Electricity from the grid**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.B	**Solar panels**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.C	**Wind mill**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.D	**Generator**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.E	**Battery**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.F	**Pico hydro**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.06.G	**Other source of electricity**	01 Yes	02 No	
B.07	**Source of energy**	01	Electricity	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?	**02**	Paraffin/fuel	
		03	Wood	
		04	Coal	
		05	Charcoal	
		06	Sawdust	
		07	Gas	
		08	Other source of energy	
B.08	**Total number of rooms** How many rooms are used in this dwelling by this household? Include bedroom, living room, kitchen, dining room, study room, … *If kitchen is outside the dwelling, count it as well* Note: passageways, verandas, lobbies, laundry, bathrooms and toilet rooms should not be counted as rooms	*Valid range: 1-50* ☐☐		
B.09	**Tenureship of the dwelling** What type of tenure arrangement does this household have for this dwelling?	**01**	Household owns the dwelling	
		02	Household rents all or a part of the dwelling	
		03	Provided free of rent by employer	
		04	Provided free by the government	
		05	Provided free by family or friends	
		06	Other tenure arrangement	
B.10	**Drinking water** What is this household's main source of drinking water? Read-out the answer options	**01**	Piped water in the dwelling	**→ Go to B.12**
		02	Piped water in the yard / plot	
		03	Well / borehole - protected	
		04	Well / borehole - unprotected	
		05	River / stream / dam / irrigation channel	
		06	Mountain spring	
		07	Rain water collection	
		08	Bottle / can water - home delivered	**→ Go to B.12**
		09	Bottle / can water - collected from vendor	
		10	Water vendor / tank - home delivered	**→ Go to B.12**
		11	Water vendor / tank - collected from vendor	
		12	Other drinking water source	
B.11	**Time to water source** How many minutes does it take to go to this drinking water source, get water, and come back?	*Valid range: 1-180* ☐☐☐		
B.12	**Type of toilet** What is the type of toilet facility mainly used by this household?	**01**	Flush / pour flush	→ If PR09=5 go to G.01
		02	Pit latrine - ventilated	
		03	Pit latrine - other	
		04	Composting toilet	
		05	Bucket	
		06	Hanging toilet / latrine	
		07	No facility (bush, field, shore, river, pond, lake)	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		08	Other type - with slab	
		09	Other type - without slab	
B.13	**Possession vehicles** Does the household own the following vehicles?			
B.13.A	**Tractor**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.13.B	**Car / van**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.13.C	**Motor bike / electric scooter**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.13.D	**Bicycle**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.13.E	**Boat**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14	**Household amenities** Does the household own the following objects? *If object is not in working condition, select 'No'*			
B.14.A	**Radio**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.B	**Television**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.C	**Fixed telephone**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.D	**Cell phone**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.E	**Computer / laptop**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.F	**Washing machine**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.G	**Air-conditioner**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.H	**Fan**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.I	**Refrigerator / freezer**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.J	**Electric rice cooker**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.14.K	**Water heating system for bathroom / bath**	**01** Yes	**02** No	
B.15	**Farm land** Did your household use any agricultural land - owned or rented-in - for farming or growing food during the last 12 months?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ **Go to B.17**
B.16	**Size farm land** What was the surface of agricultural land in hectares used by your household in the last 12 months? 1 hectare is 10,000 square metres	**01**	Less than 0.20 ha.	
		02	0.20-0.49 ha.	
		03	0.50-1.99 ha.	
		04	2.00-3.99 ha.	
		05	4.00 ha. or more	
B.17	**Livestock** Did your household have any livestock at any time in the last 12 months? Livestock includes pigs, cattle, water buffalo, goats and sheep	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ **Go to B.19**
B.18	**Number of livestock** How many livestock did your household have on average in the last 12 months?	**01**	1	
		02	2-4	
		03	5-9	
		04	10-19	
		05	20 or more	
B.19	**Poultry** Did your household have any poultry at any time in the last 12 months? Poultry includes chicken, ducks, turkeys and geese	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ **Go to B.21**

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
B.20	**Number of poultry** How many poultry did your household have on average in the last 12 months?	**01**	1-9	
		02	10-19	
		03	20-29	
		04	30-49	
		05	50 or more	
B.21	**Aquaculture** Did your household practice any form of aquaculture at any time in the last 12 months? Aquaculture includes pond culture, rice-fish culture and cage culture	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
B.22	**Interview time B**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE C – HOUSEHOLD LIST

Repeat questions C.2A – C.09 for every usual member of the household.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
C.01	**Introduction household** *Mention the following:* All persons should be listed who were usually living in this dwelling at the census moment, that is midnight of the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth> *'Usually living here' means that at that moment, the person lived here for 6 months or more, or is expected to live here for 6 months or more.* *Persons who usually lived here, but who were temporarily absent at that moment should be included.* *Do not list persons who were not living in this dwelling on the census moment* Enumerator: Do not use the Family Book for listing the household. The census needs to know who lived in the household on census night. This can be very different from the persons mentioned in the Family Book. However, the Family Book can be helpful to get correct information about the name and date of birth of persons.	**01**	Continue	
C.2A	**Individual number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
C.02	**First name** What is the first name of the <n>'s member of the household? The first person listed should always be the head of the household, followed by the spouse, their children, other relatives and others	_____		
C.03	**Last name** What is <Name>'s last name? *If the persons has no last name, write 'Without last name'*	_____		
C.04	**Sex** What was <Name>'s sex at birth ?	**01**	Male	
		02	Female	
C.05	**Relationship to head of household** What is <Name>'s relationship to the head of household?	**01** Head of household **02** Spouse (husband/wife) **03** Daughter / son **04** Adopted child or stepchild **05** Daughter in-law / son-in-law **06** Mother / father **07** Sister / brother	**08** Father-in-law / mother-in-law **09** Sister-in-law / brother-in-Law **10** Grandchild **11** Grandparent **12** Other relative **13** Non-relative	
C.06	**Date of birth**			
C.6A	**Day of birth** What was <Name>'s day of birth? *If day of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	*Valid range: 1-31* ☐☐		
		99	Don't know	→ Assign random day
C.6B	**Month of birth** What was <Name>'s month of birth? *If month of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	**01** January **02** February **03** March **04** April **05** May **06** June **07** July	**08** August **09** September **10** October **11** November **12** December **99** Don't know → Assign random month	
C.6C	**Year of birth** What was <Name>'s year of birth? *If year of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	*Valid range: 1915-2025* ☐☐☐☐		
		9999	Don't know	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
► **Ask if C.6C has Don't know** **Otherwise set it to the calculated age and suppress it**				
C.07	**Age** How old is <Name>? *Record age at last birthday* *If under 1, write '0'*	*Valid range: 0-110* ☐☐☐		
► **Skip if C6C = 9999**				
C.08	**Age calculated is correct** Is it correct that <Name>'s age was <age> on the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth>?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ **Go to C.6A**
C.9A	**Individual interview time C**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
C.09	**Other members** Did the household have any other usual household member on the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth>?	**01**	Yes	→ **Go to C.2A**
		02	No	
C.10	**Interview time C**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE D – INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

Ask Module D for every household member listed in Module C.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
D.0B	**Individual number**	*Copied from C.2A*		
D.0C	**First name**	*Copied from C.02*		
D.OD	**Sex**	*Copied from C.04*		
D.0E	**Age**	*Copied from C.07*		
D.01	**Member providing information** Is the information about <Name> provided by the person <himself/herself> or by another person?	**01**	By person him/herself	
		02	By other person	
D.02	**Birth certificate** Was <Name>'s birth registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)? The question is whether the person's birth was ever registered by District office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is not important whether the certificate is still available to the person.	**01**	Yes, birth was registered	
		02	No, birth was not registered	→ Go to D.04
		09	Don't know	→ Go to D.04
D.03	**Birth certificate number** Could you please give me the number of <Name>'s birth certificate? *If the birth certificate number is not available, tap the menu button and select 'Birth certificate number not available'*	_____		
		9999	Birth certificate number not available	
► Ask If D.0E (age) >= 15				
D.04	**ID-card** Has <Name> received an ID card from the Ministry of Public Security (MoPS) at any time? The question is whether the person ever received the ID card. It is not important whether the card is still available to the person.	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ Go to D.06
		09	Don't know	→ Go to D.06
D.05	**ID number** Could you please give me <Name>'s ID-number? *If the ID card is not available, tap the menu button and select 'Card not available'*	_____		
		9999	Card not available	
► If D.0E (age) < 13, go to D.10				
D.06	**Marital status** What is <Name>'s marital status?	**01**	Never married	→ Go to D.09
		02	Married	
		03	Separated (but still formally married)	→ Go to D.09
		04	Widowed (and not remarried)	→ Go to D.09
		05	Divorced (and not remarried)	→ Go to D.08
D.07	**Marriage certificate** Was <Name>'s marriage registered with the authorities? No need for any proof of the document. Respondent does not have to show.	**01**	Yes, marriage was registered	
		02	No, marriage was not registered	→ Go to D.10
		09	Don't know	
D.08	**Divorce document** Was <Name>'s divorce registered with the authorities? No need for any proof of the document. Respondent does not have to show.	**01**	Yes, divorce was registered	
		02	No, divorce was not registered	
		09	Don't know	
► If household size = 1, go to D.10 **If D.06 = 2 (married), go to D.10**				
D.09	**Living with a partner** Is <Name> currently living with a partner on a permanent basis?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
D.10	**Citizenship** What is <Name>'s country of citizenship?	**418**	Lao People's Democratic Republic	→ Go to D.12
		704	Viet Nam	
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	→ Go to D.14

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		996	Stateless	
		997	Other country	
		999	Don't know	→ **Go to D.14**
D.11	**Other country citizenship** What is <Name>'s country of citizenship?	_____ *xxx* *List not including options of D.10*		→ **Go to D.14**
D.12	**Ethnic group** To which ethnic group does <Name> belong?	**01** Lao **02** Tai **03** Phouthay **04** Lue **05** Ngoaun **06** Yang **07** Xaek **08** Thaneua **09** Khmou **10** Pray **11** Xingmoun **12** Phong **13** Thaen → Go to D.14 **14** Oedou **15** Bid **16** Lamed **17** Samtao **18** Katang **19** Makong **20** Tri **21** Yrou **22** Triang **23** Ta-oy **24** Yae **25** Brao **26** Katu **27** Harak	**28** Oy **29** Griang **30** Cheng **31** Sadang **32** Xuay **33** Nhaheun **34** Lavy **35** Pacoh **36** Khmer **37** Toum **38** Guan **39** Moy **40** Kree **41** Hmong **42** Ewmien **43** Akha **44** Pounoy **45** Lahou **46** Syla **47** Hayi **48** Lolo **49** Hor **50** Bru **51** Mixed **52** Other ethnic group **99** Don't know → Go to D.14	
D.13	**Other ethnic group** To which ethnic group does <Name> belong? Make sure that the answer provided is not one of the pre-coded answers in the previous question.	_____		
D.14	**Religion** What is <Name>'s religion?	**01**	Buddhism	
		02	Christianity	
		03	Bahai	
		04	Islam	
		05	Hinduism	
		06	Animism	
		07	Other religion	
		08	No religion	
		09	Prefer not to answer	
D.15	**Same district as birth** Is <Name> currently living in the same district as <he/she> was born?	**01**	Yes	→ **Go to D.21**
		02	No	
D.16	**Whether born in Laos** Was <Name> born in Laos or abroad?	**01**	Born in Laos	→ **Go to D.19**
		02	Born abroad	
D.17	**Country of birth**	**704**	Viet Nam	→ **Go to D.22**

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	What was <Name>'s country of birth?	**156**	China	
		116	Cambodia	
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		997	Other country	
D.18	**Other country of birth** What was <Name>'s country of birth?	_____ *List not including options of D.17*		**→ Go to D.22**
D.19	**Province of birth** In which province in Laos was <Name> born?	**01** Vientiane Capital **02** Phongsaly **03** Luangnamtha **04** Oudomxay **05** Bokeo **06** Luangprabang **07** Huaphanh **08** Xayabury **09** Xiengkhuang	**10** Vientiane province **11** Borikhamxay **12** Khammuane **13** Savannakhet **14** Saravane **15** Sekong **16** Champasack **17** Attapeu **18** Xaysomboon	
D.20	**District of birth** In which district was <Name> born?	*Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	**→ Go to D.22**
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	.....	
D.21	**Lived elsewhere** Before living here, did <Name> live elsewhere outside this district for 6 months or more?	**01**	Yes, lived outside this district	
		02	No, lived entire life in this district	**→ Go to D.34**
D.22	**Years in this district** How many years has <Name> lived in this district where we are now since moving to this district? Write '0' if less than 1 year *If 'Don't know' or 97 or more years, use button at right*	**97**	97 or more years	
		999	Don't know	→ Add selection button
D.23	**Previous place of residence** Was this previous place of residence in Laos or abroad?	**01**	In Laos	**→ Go to D.26**
		02	Abroad	
D.24	**Country of previous residence** What was <Name>'s country of previous residence?	**704**	Viet Nam	**→ Go to D.28**
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		997	Other country	
D.25	**Other country of previous residence** What was <Name>'s country of previous residence?	_____ *List not including 1-5 of D.24*		**→ Go to D.28**
D.26	**Province of previous residence** What was the province of <Name>'s previous residence?	**01** Vientiane Capital **02** Phongsaly **03** Luangnamtha **04** Oudomxay **05** Bokeo **06** Luangprabang **07** Huaphanh **08** Xayabury **09** Xiengkhuang	**10** Vientiane province **11** Borikhamxay **12** Khammuane **13** Savannakhet **14** Saravane **15** Sekong **16** Champasack **17** Attapeu **18** Xaysomboon	
D.27	**District of previous residence** What was the district of <Name>'s previous residence?	*Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		04	.....	
D.28	**Reason for moving** What was <Name>'s main reason to move to this district from the previous place of residence?	**01**	Change of work place / business	
		02	In search of employment	
		03	Education	
		04	Marriage	
		05	Joined the family	
		06	Moved with the family	
		07	Buying/building new house; better housing	
		08	Village moved	
		09	Armed conflict	
		10	Natural disaster	
		11	Other reason	
		99	Don't know	
► If D.0E (age) < 10 or D.21 = 2 or D.22 >10, go to D.34				
D.29	**Lived in Laos 10 years ago** Did <Name> live in Laos ten years ago or abroad?	**01**	In Laos	**→ Go to D.32**
		02	Abroad	
D.30	**Country lived 10 years ago** In what country was <Name> living 10 years ago?	**704**	Viet Nam	**→ Go to D.34**
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		997	Other country	
D.31	**Other country living 10 years ago** In what country was <Name> living 10 years ago?	_____ *List not including options of D.30*		**→ Go to D.34**
D.32	**Province lived 10 years ago** In what province was <Name> living 10 years ago?	**01** Vientiane Capital **02** Phongsaly **03** Luangnamtha **04** Oudomxay **05** Bokeo **06** Luangprabang **07** Huaphanh **08** Xayabury **09** Xiengkhuang	**10** Vientiane province **11** Borikhamxay **12** Khammuane **13** Savannakhet **14** Saravane **15** Sekong **16** Champasack **17** Attapeu **18** Xaysomboon	
D.33	**District living 10 years ago** In what district was <Name> living 10 years ago?	*Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	.....	
► If D.0E(age) < 6, go to D.35				
D.34	**Literacy** Can <Name> read and write a short letter to a friend?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
► If D.0E(age) < 3, go to D.73				
D.35	**Attended school** Did <Name> ever attend education?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	**→ Go to D.41**
D.36	**Highest educational attainment**	**00** No grade attained **11** Lower secondary 4		

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	What is <Name>'s highest level of education attained?	**01** Kindergarten **02** Primary education, grade 1 **03** Primary education, grade 2 **04** Primary education, grade 3 **05** Primary education, grade 4 **06** Primary education, grade 5 **07** Primary education, grade 6 → Go to D.38 **08** Lower secondary 1 **09** Lower secondary 2 **10** Lower secondary 3 **11** Lower secondary 4 **12** Upper secondary 1 **13** Upper secondary 2 **14** Upper secondary 3 **15** Vocational education first level **16** Vocational education middle level **17** Vocational education high level **18** Higher education (advanced diploma, associate degree, bachelor's degree) **19** Higher education - master degree **20** Higher education - PhD **99** Don't know → Go to D.38	
D.37	**Main field of study** What was the main field of study <Name> studied in the highest completed education?	_____		
► If (age) > 50, go to D.41				
D.38	**Currently attending school** Is <Name> currently attending school?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	**→ Go to D.41**
D.39	**Grade or year attending** What grade or year is <Name> currently attending?	**01** Kindergarten **02** Primary education, grade 1 **03** Primary education, grade 2 **04** Primary education, grade 3 **05** Primary education, grade 4 **06** Primary education, grade 5 **07** Primary education, grade 6 → Go to D.41 **08** Lower secondary 1 **09** Lower secondary 2 **10** Lower secondary 3 **11** Lower secondary 4 **12** Upper secondary 1 **13** Upper secondary 2 **14** Upper secondary 3 **15** Vocational education first level **16** Vocational education middle level **17** Vocational education high level **18** Higher education (advanced diploma, associate degree, bachelor's degree) **19** Higher education - master degree **20** Higher education - PhD **99** Don't know → Go to D.41	
D.40	**Field of study attending** What is the field of study that <Name> is currently attending?	_____		
► If (age) < 15, go to D.42A				
D.41	**Internet use** During the last week, did <Name> use the internet, either through a computer, laptop, tablet or smartphone, at home or at any other place?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
► If (age) < 10, go to D.73				
D.42A	**Farming** During the last week, did <Name> do any farming or growing food in a plot or kitchen garden, even if only for one hour?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
D.42B	**Animal production** During the last week, did <Name> raise or tend any farm animals, chickens or poultry, even if only for one hour?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
D.42C	**Fishing** During the last week, did <Name> do any fishing, shellfish collection or aquaculture, even if only for one hour?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
► Only ask if D.42A = 1 or D.42B = 1 or D.42C = 1				
D.43	**Sale or self-consumption**	**01**	Only for sale	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	Were the farming, animal and/or fishing products that <Name> then produced intended - only for sale, - mainly for sale, - mainly for own household consumption, - only for own household consumption?	**02**	Mainly for sale	
		03	Mainly for own family consumption	
		04	Only for own family consumption	
D.44	**Employment** During the last week, did <Name> do any (other) work to provide an income, even if only for 1 hour? For instance, in a paid job, an own business or in odd jobs, by doing casual or part-time work, by making things to sell or offering services for pay?	**01**	Yes	→ **Go to D.47**
		02	No	
D.45	**Absence from job** Did <Name> have a paid job or business activity, but was temporarily absent, for instance because of illness, vacation, pregnancy, etc.?	**01**	Yes	→ **Go to D.47**
		02	No	
D.46	**Help family business** During the last week, did <Name> help without pay in a family business?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	→ If D.43 > 2 or D.43 = NA, go to D.50
D.47	**Occupation** What kind of work did <Name> do in the main job/activity for pay or profit during the last week? Describe in detail the type of work or occupation, e.g. growing rice/vegetables, plumber, street food seller, car mechanic, primary school teacher, bank teller, cleaner, etc. *If the person had more than one job, record information for the main job/activity, that is the one on which most income was generated.*	_____		
D.48	**Industry** What is the main activity of the business/enterprise/organisation where <Name> worked last week: what are the main goods or services produced? Give full details, for example growing vegetables, market sale of fruits, car repair, secondary school teaching, banking services, supermarket sales, policing, road construction, house cleaning, etc…	_____		
D.49	**Status in employment** In the main job, does <Name> work as a ...? Read out response categories Employee: person receiving income from an employer that is independent from the profit of the work. Self-employed: person for whom the income is derived from the profit of the work. Contributing family worker: person who is not paid for helping in the family business or farm. An apprentice, trainee or intern is a person who is in a learning process for the job and gets some pay for the work	**01**	Employee	
		02	Self-employed with employees	
		03	Self-employed without employees	→ **Go to D.55**
		04	Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay	
		05	Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	
D.50	**Looking for work** Has <Name> actively been looking for work in the past 30 days or try to start a new business?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
D.51	**Available for work** *If a job would be available or a business could be started, would <Name> be able to start working within two weeks?*	**01**	Yes	→ If D.50 = 1 and D.51 = 1, go to D.54
		02	No	
		09	Don't know	
D.52	**Reason of jobless** What was the main reason <Name> was not working for pay or profit last week?	**01**	Attended education	→ **Go to D.54**
		02	Took care of children or older household members	
		03	Engaged in domestic work (housekeeping, cooking, laundry, etc.)	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		04	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	
		05	Was a seasonal worker	
		06	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	
		07	Lived from own financial means	
		08	Was pensioner/retired/old age	
		09	Did not want to work	
		10	Thought no work was available	
		11	Other reason	
D.53	**Other reason of jobless** What was the main reason <Name> was not working for pay or profit last week? Specify other reason mentioned for not working	_____		
► If D.0E (age) < 5, go to D.73				
D.54	**Introduction functioning difficulty** *Mention to the respondent that you will ask 6 questions about difficulties that people may have, all with the same answer options. The respondent should answer each of these questions with one of the four answer options:* No - no difficulty Yes – some difficulty Yes – a lot of difficulty Cannot do at all It is important for persons living with disabilities that they are included in the census. People with a disability cannot be assisted by the government if good data about them are not available.			
D.55	**Difficulty seeing** Does <Name> have difficulty seeing, even when <he/she> uses glasses? Would you say … (read out response categories) *If the person uses glasses, record the level of difficulty when he/she uses them*	01	No - no difficulty	
		02	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
D.56	**Difficulty hearing** Does <Name> have difficulty hearing, even if <he/she> uses a hearing aid? Would you say … (read out response categories) *If the person a hearing aid, record the level of difficulty when he/she uses it*	01	No - no difficulty	
		02	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
D.57	**Difficulty walking** Does <Name> have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say … (read out response categories)	01	No - no difficulty	
		02	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
D.58	**Difficulty remembering** Does <Name> have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say … (read out response categories)	01	No - no difficulty	
		02	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
D.59	**Difficulty with self-care** Does <Name> have difficulty self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say … (read out response categories)	01	No - no difficulty	
		02	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
D.60	**Difficulty with communicating**	01	No - no difficulty	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, does <Name> have difficulty communicating, for example understanding others or others understanding <Name>? Would you say … (read out response categories)	**02**	Yes – some difficulty	
		03	Yes – a lot of difficulty	
		04	Cannot do at all	
► If D.55=1 and D.56=1 and D.57=1 and D.58=1 and D.59=1 and D.60=1, go to D.62				
D.61	**Reason disability** What was the main reason <Name> has difficulties doing these activities?	**01**	Congenital / at birth	
		02	War	
		03	Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	
		04	Violence	
		05	Road accident	
		06	Work accident	
		07	Old age	
		08	Disease, illness	
		09	Drugs/alcohol	
		10	Other reason	
		99	Don't know	
► If D.OD (sex) <> 2 or D.0E (age) < 15, go to D.73				
D.62	**Sons born alive** What is the total number of sons born alive by <Name> during her lifetime? Preferably ask this to the woman herself! *If 'Don't know', tap button at right*	*Valid range: 0-20*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
► If D.62 = 0, go to D.65				
D.63	**Sons still alive** How many of these sons are still alive?	*Valid range: 0-20*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
D.64	**Sons have died** How many of these sons have died?	*Valid range: 0-20*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
D.65	**Daughters born alive** What is the total number of daughters born alive by <Name> during her lifetime? *If 'Don't know', tap button at right*	*Valid range: 0-20* *99 - Don't know (menu button)*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
► If D.65 = 0, go to D.68				
D.66	**Daughters still alive** How many of these daughters are still alive?	*Valid range: 0-20*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
D.67	**Daughters have died** How many of these daughters have died?	*Valid range: 0-20*		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
► If D.62 = 0 and D.65 = 0, go to D.73				
D.68	**Year of birth of last child** What was the year of birth of <Name>'s last-born child? *If 'Don't know', tap button at right*	*Valid range: 1940-2025*		
		9999	Don't know (menu button)	**→ Go to D.67**
D.69	**Month of birth of last child** What was the month of birth of <Name>'s last-born	**01** January **02** February	**08** August **09** September	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	child? *If 'Don't know', tap button at right*	**03** March **04** April **05** May **06** June **07** July **10** October **11** November **12** December **99** Don't know		
D.70	**Sex of last birth** What was the sex of <Name>'s last-born child?	**01**	Male	
		02	Female	
		09	Don't know	
D.71	**Last child still alive** Is this last child still alive?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
		09	Don't know	
D.72	**Age at first birth** How old was <Name> when she gave birth to her first child? *If 'Don't know', tap button at right*	*Valid range: 12-49* ☐☐		
		99	Don't know (menu button)	
D.73	**Individual interview time D**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE E – MORTALITY

If E.01 = Yes, repeat questions E.2A – E.12 for every household member who died in the last 12 months.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
E.01	**Deaths in the household** Was there any person who was usually residing in this household, who died in the last 12 months before the census, that is <censusDay2+1 and censusMonth and censusYear-1> to <censusDay2 and censusMonth and censusYear>?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	**→ Go to E.13**
E.2A	**Individual deceased number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
E.02	**First name deceased** What was the first name of the <n>'s member of this household who died?	_____		
E.03	**Last name deceased** What was the last name of <n>? *If the persons has no last name, write 'Without last name'*	_____		
E.04	**Sex deceased** What was the sex of <Deceased>?	**01**	Male	
		02	Female	
E.05	**Death certificate** Was <Deceased>'s death registered with the District office of the Ministry of Home Affairs?	**01**	Yes, was registered	
		02	No, was not registered	
		03	Don't know	
E.06	**Age at death** What was <Deceased>'s age at the time of death? *If age at death was less than one year, write '0'*	*Valid range: 0-110* ☐☐☐		→ If E.06>0, go to E.08
E.07	**Month of child death** How many months was the child when <he/she> died? *If age at death is less than one month, write '0'.*	*Valid range: 0-11* ☐☐		
► If E.06>5, go to E.09				
E.08	**Mother of deceased infant** Who is the mother of the infant?	*List of female household members aged 12-50*		
		97	Mother lives elsewhere	
		98	Mother died	
► If E.04 (sex) <> 2 or E.06 < 15 or E.06 > 49, go to E.12				
E.09	**Delivering at time of death** Did <Deceased> die while giving birth or having an abortion or a miscarriage?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to E.12**
		02	No	
E.10	**Pregnant at time of death** Was <Deceased> pregnant at the time of her death?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to E.12**
		02	No	
E.11	**Post-natal death** Did <Deceased> die within 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy or childbirth?	**01**	Yes	
		02	No	
E.12A	**Individual interview time E**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
E.12	**Other deaths** Did any other member of this household die in the last 12 months?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to E.02**
		02	No	
E.13	**Interview time E**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE F – FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

If F.01 = Yes, repeat questions F.2A – F.11 for every former household member now living abroad.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
F.01	**Former household members living abroad** Are there any persons who were members of this household who now live abroad? This refers to a person who lived in this household before moving abroad and not to a relative who lives elsewhere in Laos.	01	Yes	
		02	No	→ Go to F.12
F.2A	**Individual former member number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
F.02	**First name former member** What is the first name of the <n>'s former household member who currently lives abroad?	_____		
F.03	**Last name former member** What is the last name of <Former member>? *If the persons has no last name, write 'Without last name'*	_____		
F.04	**Sex former member** What is <Former member>'s sex?	01	Male	
		02	Female	
F.05	**Age former member** What is <Former member>'s age?	*Valid range: 0-110* ☐☐☐		
F.06	**Current country of residence** In which country does <Former member> live?	704	Viet Nam	→ Go to F.08
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		997	Other country	
F.07	**Other country of residence** In which country does <Former member> live?	_____ *List not including 1-5 of F.06*		
F.08	**Year of emigration** In which year did <Name former member> move to live in that country?	*Valid range: 1995-2025* ☐☐☐☐		
F.09	**Reason for moving** What was <Former member>'s main reason to move abroad?	01	Change of work place / business	
		02	In search of employment	
		03	Education	
		04	Marriage	
		05	Joined the family	
		06	Moved with the family	
		07	Buying/building new house; better housing	
		08	Village moved	
		10	Natural disaster	
		11	Other reason	
		99	Don't know	
F.10	**Individual interview time F**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
F.11	**Other former household members living abroad** Is there any other former household members now living abroad?	01	Yes	→ Go to F.2A
		02	No	
F.12	**Interview time F**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE G – VISITORS

If G.01 = Yes, repeat questions G.2A – G.10 for every visitor who stayed in the household on census night.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
G.01	**Visitors** Was there any visitor who stayed with this household on census night, the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth>? This refers to persons who are not usually living in this household.	01	Yes	→ Go to G.11
		02	No	
G.2A	**Individual visitor number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
G.02	**First name visitor** What is the first name of the <n>'s visitor who stayed with this household?	_____		
G.03	**Last name visitor** What is the last name of <Visitor>? *If the persons has no last name, write 'Without last name'*	_____		
G.04	**Sex visitor** What is <Visitor>'s sex?	01	Male	
		02	Female	
G.05	**Age visitor** What is <Visitor>'s age?	*Valid range: 0-110* ☐☐☐		
G.06	**Current country of residence** In which country does <Visitor> currently live?	418	Lao People's Democratic Republic	→ Go to G.08
		704	Viet Nam	
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	→ Go to G.10A
		764	Thailand	
		104	Myanmar	
		997	Other country	
		999	Don't know	→ Go to G.10A
G.07	**Other country of residence** In which country does <Visitor> live?	_____ *List not including 1-6 of G.06*		→ Go to G.10A
G.08	**Province of residence of visitor** In which province in Laos is <Visitor> residing?	01 Vientiane Capital 02 Phongsaly 03 Luangnamtha 04 Oudomxay 05 Bokeo 06 Luangprabang 07 Huaphanh 08 Xayabury 09 Xiengkhuang 10 Vientiane province 11 Borikhamxay 12 Khammuane 13 Savannakhet 14 Saravane 15 Sekong 16 Champasack 17 Attapeu 18 Xaysomboon		
G.09	**District of residence of visitor** In which district in Laos is <Visitor> residing?	*Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	.....	
		99	Don't know	
G.10A	**Individual interview time G**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
G.10	**Other visitors** Was there any other visitor who stayed with this household on census night, the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth>?	01	Yes	→ Go to G.2A
		02	No	
G.11	**Interview time G**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		→ Go to H.01

MODULE H – END

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
H.01	**Family book** Do you have a family book in your household?	01	Yes, family book was registered in this village	
		02	Yes, family book was registered in other village	
		03	No	→ Go to H.03
H.02	**Number of family books** How many family books do you have in your household?	*Valid range: 1-9* ☐		
H.03	**Mobile number** Thank you for your co-operation. Please give me your mobile number, so we could contact you if necessary *If person does not have a mobile phone, ask for phone number of another household member. If no one has a phone, leave open.*	_____		
H.04	**Sticker** Was a census sticker with barcode pasted to the entrance of the dwelling?	01	Yes	
		02	No	→ Go to PR.08
H.05	**Sticker number** Please scan the barcode:	_____		
PR.08	**Interview time H**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

Annex 1.2: Collective household questionnaire (CLQs)

MODULE ID – IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
ID.01	**Province**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
		01	Vientiane Capital	
		02	Phongsaly	
		03	Luangnamtha	
		04	Oudomxay	
		05	Bokeo	
		06	Luangprabang	
		07	Huaphanh	
		08	Xayabury	
		09	Xiengkhuang	
		10	Vientiane province	
		11	Borikhamxay	
		12	Khammuane	
		13	Savannakhet	
		14	Saravane	
		15	Sekong	
		16	Champasack	
		17	Attapeu	
		18	Xaysomboon	
ID.02	**District**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)* *Districts nested in provinces*		
		01	Chanthabuly District	
		02	Sikhottabong District	
		03	Xaysetha District	
		04	.....	
ID.03	**Village**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)* *Villages nested in provinces*		
		01	.....	
		02	.....	
		03	.....	
		04	.....	
ID.04	**Enumeration area**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
ID.05	**Building number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.01	**Village type**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
		01	Urban	
		02	Rural with road access	
		03	Rural without road access	
PR.02	**Enumerator name** *Enter the name of the enumerator*	_____		
PR.03	**Enumerator code**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.04	**Building latitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.05	**Building longitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.06	**Building altitude**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.07	**GPS accuracy**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.08	**Interview time**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.09	**Interview status**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
		01	Started	
		02	Temporary no-contact	
		03	Final no-contact	
		04	Vacant	
		07	Completed	
		08	Refusal	
PR.10	**Application version**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.11	**Date of interview timestamp**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.12	**Date of interview**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.13	**Number of visits**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
PR.14	**Flag for second household**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE A – STARTING QUESTIONS

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
A.01A	**Type of collective living quarters** What is the type of collective living quarters?	**01**	Temple or other religious institution	
		02	Hotel, hostel, service apartment, other lodging	
		03	Boarding school / student dormitory	
		04	Factory dormitory	
		05	Home for older persons / persons with disability	
		06	Orphanage	
		07	Hospital	
		08	Workers' camp	
		11	Other	
A.01B	**Variable collective living quarters/special living quarters** **[CAPI]** *Assign A.1A value label to 'Type of CLQs' variable*			
A.01	**Can contact be established** Is there someone to inquire about the enumeration of the <Type of CLQs>?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to A.03**
		02	No	→ If PR13>=3, PR09=3; go to A.10
A.02	**Vacancy status** Are there people living in the dwelling or not?	**01**	Yes, there are people living in the dwelling, but no one present now	→ If PR13 < 3, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=3, PR09=3; END
		02	No, no one living in the dwelling	→ Set PR09=4; END
		09	Don't know	→ If PR13 < 3, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=3, PR09=3; END
A.03	**Introduction** *Mention that you are a census supervisor with the Lao Statistical Bureau [Show your census Identification card] and that you are working in this area for three weeks to collect information about the population living in Laos. Inquire whether you can ask the census questions about this <Type of CLQs>?*	**01**	Continue	
A.04	**Can interview start** Can the census interview be conducted?	**01**	Yes, interview can start	→ Set PR09=1, go to A.11
		02	No, need to come back another time	→ If PR13 < 5, set PR13=PR13+1, PR09=2; END → If PR13>=5, PR09=3; go to A.10
		03	No, refuse to cooperate	→ Set PR09=8; go to A.08
A.07	**Village** What is the name of this village?	*Villages nested in districts (M.02)*		
		01	.....	
		02	.....	**→ Go to A.11**
		03	.....	
		04	.....	
A.08	**Household size - refusal** Could you nevertheless tell me how many people live in this <Type of CLQs>? *If person refuses to give this information, tap button at right*	*Valid range: 1-5,000* ☐☐☐☐		**→ End enumeration**
		9998	Refused	→ 9998: Go to A.10
► Ask if PR.09 = 3 (Final no-contact) or A.08=9998 (refused information about HH size)				
A.10	**Household size - no-contact**	*Valid range: 1-5,000* ☐☐☐☐		**→ End enumeration**

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
	Try in any way - for instance by asking the neighbours - to find out how many people live in this <Type of CLQs> *If you cannot find any way to get information about the number of people in the <Type of CLQs>, tap the menu button at the right of the entry box and select 'No information'*	**9999**	No information	
A.11	**Interview time A**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE C – HOUSEHOLD LIST

Repeat questions C.2A – C.09 for every person usually living in this CLQ.

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
C.01	**Introduction household** *Mention the following:* Please list all persons who were usually living in this <Type of CLQs> at the census night, that is the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth> *'Usually living here' means that at that night, the person lived here for 6 months or more, or is expected to live here for 6 months or more.* *Persons who usually lived here, but who were temporarily absent at that night should be included.* *Do not list persons who were not living in this <Type of CLQs> on the census night*	**01**	Continue	
C.2A	**Individual number**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
C.02	**First name** What is the first name of the <n>'s person in this <Type of CLQs>?	_____		
C.03	**Last name** What is <Name>'s last name? *If the persons has no last name, write 'Without last name'*	_____		
C.04	**Sex** What was <Name>'s sex at birth ?	**01**	Male	
		02	Female	
C.06	**Date of birth**			
C.6A	**Day of birth** What was <Name>'s day of birth? *If day of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	*Valid range: 1-31* ☐☐		
		99	Don't know	→ Assign random day
C.6B	**Month of birth** What was <Name>'s month of birth? *If month of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	**01** January **02** February **03** March **04** April **05** May **06** June **07** July	**08** August **09** September **10** October **11** November **12** December **99** Don't know → Assign random month	
C.6C	**Year of birth** What was <Name>'s year of birth? *If year of birth is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	*Valid range: 1915-2025* ☐☐☐☐		
		9999	Don't know	
► **Ask if C.6C = 9999** **Otherwise, set C.07 to the calculated age, suppress C.07 and go to C.07A**				
C.07	**Age** How old is <Name>? *Record age at last birthday* *If under 1, write '0'*	*Valid range: 0-110* ☐☐☐		
C.07A	**Entry into CLQs** In what year and month did <Name> come to live in this <Type of CLQs>?			→ IF C.07A1 = (9999 OR <2025), set C.07D(n) = 1, go to C.9A
C.07A1	**Year of entry** *If year of entry is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	*Year (YYYY)* ☐☐☐☐		
		9999	Don't know	
C.07A2	**Month of entry** *If month of entry is unknown, tick button for 'Don't know'*	**01** January **02** February **03** March **04** April **05** May **06** June **07** July	**08** August **09** September **10** October **11** November **12** December **99** Don't know	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
C.07B	**Exit from CLQs - 6 month** Does <Name> expect to stay in this <Type of CLQs> for 6 months or more or for less than 6 months?	**01**	6 months or more	→ set C.07D(n) = 1; Go to C.9A
		02	Less than 6 months	
		99	Don't know	→ set C.07D(n) = 1; Go to C.9A
C.07C	**Exit from CLQs - months** How many months does <Name> expect to stay in this <Type of CLQs> from now on?	**01**	1 month or less	→ If no. of months before October [C.07A2] + no. of months expected to stay [C.07C] >= 6, set C.07D = 1; Go to C.9A. → ELSE, set C.07D = 2; Go to C.9A
		02	2 months	
		03	3 months	
		04	4 months	
		05	5 months	
C.07D	**Usual residence status person n** **[CAPI]** *Suppress variable*	**01**	Usual resident of CLQs	
		02	Not usual resident of CLQs	
C.9A	**Individual interview time C**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		
C.09	**Other members** Did any other person live in this <Type of CLQs> on the night of <censusDay1 to censusDay2 censusMonth>?	**01**	Yes	**→ Go to C.2A**
		02	No	
C.10	**Interview time C**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE D – INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

Ask Module D for every person listed in Module C who is a usual resident of this CLQ (C.07D = 1).

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
► If C.07D(n) = 2, go to person(n+1)				
D.0B	**Individual number**	*Copied from C.2A*		
D.0C	**First name**	*Copied from C.02*		
D.OD	**Sex**	*Copied from C.04*		
D.0E	**Age**	*Copied from C.07*		
D.01	**Member providing information** Is the information about <Name> provided by the person <himself/herself> or by another person?	**01**	By person him/herself	→ Go to D.06
		02	By other person	
► If D.0E (age) < 13, go to D.10				
D.06	**Marital status** What is <Name>'s marital status?	**01**	Never married	
		02	Married	
		03	Separated (but still formally married)	
		04	Widowed (and not remarried)	
		05	Divorced (and not remarried)	
		99	Don't know	
D.10	**Citizenship** What is <Name>'s country of citizenship?	**418**	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
		704	Viet Nam	
		156	China	
		116	Cambodia	
		764	Thailand	→ Go to D.36
		104	Myanmar	
		996	Stateless	
		997	Other country	
		999	Don't know	
D.12	**Ethnic group** To which ethnic group does <Name> belong?	**01** Lao **02** Tai **03** Phouthay **04** Lue **05** Ngoaun **06** Yang **07** Xaek **08** Thaneua **09** Khmou **10** Pray **11** Xingmoun **12** Phong **13** Thaen **14** Oedou **15** Bid **16** Lamed **17** Samtao **18** Katang **19** Makong **20** Tri **21** Yrou **22** Triang **23** Ta-oy **24** Yae **25** Brao **26** Katu **27** Harak	**28** Oy **29** Griang **30** Cheng **31** Sadang **32** Xuay **33** Nhaheun **34** Lavy **35** Pacoh **36** Khmer **37** Toum **38** Guan **39** Moy **40** Kree **41** Hmong **42** Ewmien **43** Akha **44** Pounoy **45** Lahou **46** Syla **47** Hayi **48** Lolo **49** Hor **50** Bru **51** Mixed **52** Other ethnic group **99** Don't know	
► If D.0E [age] < 3, go to D.73				
D.36	**Highest educational attainment** What is <Name>'s highest level of education attained?	**00** No grade attained **01** Kindergarten	**11** Lower secondary 4 **12** Upper secondary 1	

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
		02 Primary education, grade 1 **03** Primary education, grade 2 **04** Primary education, grade 3 **05** Primary education, grade 4 **06** Primary education, grade 5 **07** Primary education, grade 6 **08** Lower secondary 1 **09** Lower secondary 2 **10** Lower secondary 3	**13** Upper secondary 2 **14** Upper secondary 3 **15** Vocational education first level **16** Vocational education middle level **17** Vocational education high level **18** Higher education (advanced diploma, associate degree, bachelor's degree) **19** Higher education - master degree **20** Higher education - PhD **99** Don't know	
D.73	**Individual interview time D**	*Automatically generated (suppressed)*		

MODULE H – END

No.	Question / Instructions	Code	Response categories	Skip / Go to
H.03	**Mobile number** Thank you for your co-operation. Please give me your mobile number, so we could contact you if necessary *If person does not have a mobile phone, ask for phone number of another household member. If no one has a phone, leave open.*		_____	
H.08	**Interview time H**		*Automatically generated (suppressed)*	

A2

ANNEX 2
BASIC TABLES

2.1 Geographic distribution
2.2 Demographic and social characteristics
2.3 International migration
2.4 Internal migration
2.5 Education characteristics
2.6 Economic characteristics
2.7 Fertility
2.8 Mortality
2.9 Household and family characteristics
2.10 Housing and dwelling characteristics

Annex 2: Basic tables

Annex 2.1: Geographic distribution

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Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**3,425,889**	**3,318,812**	**2,329,893**	**1,165,743**	**1,164,150**	**4,113,307**	**2,104,954**	**2,008,353**	**301,501**	**155,192**	**146,309**
Vientiane Capital	**892,900**	**440,370**	**452,530**	**752,157**	**368,971**	**383,186**	**140,222**	**71,121**	**69,101**	**521**	**278**	**243**
Chanthabuly	62,825	29,866	32,959	62,825	29,866	32,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikhottabong	134,094	66,033	68,061	133,890	65,913	67,977	-	-	-	204	120	84
Xaysetha	131,342	63,992	67,350	131,342	63,992	67,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sisattanak	58,404	28,565	29,839	58,404	28,565	29,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naxaithong	96,665	48,449	48,216	76,699	38,124	38,575	19,966	10,325	9,641	-	-	-
Xaythany	232,310	115,290	117,020	169,696	83,528	86,168	62,614	31,762	30,852	-	-	-
Hadxaifong	101,822	50,069	51,753	89,577	43,922	45,655	12,245	6,147	6,098	-	-	-
Sangthong	29,933	15,358	14,575	16,902	8,659	8,243	12,809	6,591	6,218	222	108	114
Parkngum	45,505	22,748	22,757	12,822	6,402	6,420	32,588	16,296	16,292	95	50	45
Phongsaly	**188,864**	**97,418**	**91,446**	**43,941**	**22,302**	**21,639**	**144,923**	**75,116**	**69,807**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Phongsaly	19,570	10,007	9,563	6,235	3,135	3,100	13,335	6,872	6,463	-	-	-
May	26,739	13,697	13,042	3,096	1,552	1,544	23,643	12,145	11,498	-	-	-
Khua	28,277	14,466	13,811	5,333	2,648	2,685	22,944	11,818	11,126	-	-	-
Samphanh	23,502	12,175	11,327	1,697	871	826	21,805	11,304	10,501	-	-	-
Boon neua	30,394	15,585	14,809	14,119	7,146	6,973	16,275	8,439	7,836	-	-	-
Nhot ou	31,731	16,647	15,084	7,152	3,722	3,430	24,579	12,925	11,654	-	-	-
Boon tai	28,651	14,841	13,810	6,309	3,228	3,081	22,342	11,613	10,729	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**199,712**	**101,002**	**98,710**	**48,041**	**24,175**	**23,866**	**151,671**	**76,827**	**74,844**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Namtha	65,333	33,009	32,324	19,293	9,685	9,608	46,040	23,324	22,716	-	-	-
Sing	45,794	22,938	22,856	13,057	6,539	6,518	32,737	16,399	16,338	-	-	-
Long	37,996	19,583	18,413	6,956	3,538	3,418	31,040	16,045	14,995	-	-	-
Viengphoukha	27,456	13,840	13,616	4,778	2,392	2,386	22,678	11,448	11,230	-	-	-
Nalae	23,133	11,632	11,501	3,957	2,021	1,936	19,176	9,611	9,565	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**350,299**	**180,347**	**169,952**	**85,813**	**44,052**	**41,761**	**231,187**	**119,062**	**112,125**	**33,299**	**17,233**	**16,066**
Xay	92,504	47,479	45,025	41,442	21,086	20,356	43,032	22,275	20,757	8,030	4,118	3,912
La	17,155	8,802	8,353	3,361	1,701	1,660	9,781	5,005	4,776	4,013	2,096	1,917
Namor	48,175	24,827	23,348	6,648	3,406	3,242	31,489	16,213	15,276	10,038	5,208	4,830
Nga	34,142	17,811	16,331	3,504	1,827	1,677	23,745	12,283	11,462	6,893	3,701	3,192

Continue to the next page

Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Beng	41,057	21,111	19,946	4,652	2,370	2,282	36,405	18,741	17,664	-	-	-
Hoon	85,682	44,005	41,677	20,652	10,777	9,875	65,030	33,228	31,802	-	-	-
Pakbeng	31,584	16,312	15,272	5,554	2,885	2,669	21,705	11,317	10,388	4,325	2,110	2,215
Bokeo	**209,963**	**106,425**	**103,538**	**66,047**	**33,398**	**32,649**	**139,369**	**70,789**	**68,580**	**4,547**	**2,238**	**2,309**
Huoixai	82,462	41,625	40,837	23,241	11,662	11,579	56,251	28,485	27,766	2,970	1,478	1,492
Tonpheung	46,656	23,637	23,019	27,767	14,107	13,660	18,889	9,530	9,359	-	-	-
Meung	18,500	9,603	8,897	3,617	1,866	1,751	14,883	7,737	7,146	-	-	-
Pha oudom	41,614	20,954	20,660	8,100	4,046	4,054	31,937	16,148	15,789	1,577	760	817
Paktha	20,731	10,606	10,125	3,322	1,717	1,605	17,409	8,889	8,520	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**471,223**	**244,205**	**227,018**	**166,656**	**84,277**	**82,379**	**282,867**	**148,598**	**134,269**	**21,700**	**11,330**	**10,370**
Luangprabang	101,830	51,505	50,325	73,591	36,807	36,784	28,239	14,698	13,541	-	-	-
Xieng ngeun	33,790	17,165	16,625	7,847	3,899	3,948	25,943	13,266	12,677	-	-	-
Nan	28,686	14,789	13,897	16,701	8,634	8,067	11,673	5,989	5,684	312	166	146
Pak ou	32,910	17,064	15,846	5,798	3,006	2,792	27,112	14,058	13,054	-	-	-
Nambak	77,479	39,463	38,016	37,941	19,195	18,746	39,538	20,268	19,270	-	-	-
Ngoi	28,200	14,612	13,588	3,902	2,007	1,895	19,599	10,166	9,433	4,699	2,439	2,260
Pak xeng	22,177	11,401	10,776	1,182	604	578	14,329	7,332	6,997	6,666	3,465	3,201
Phonxay	32,345	16,778	15,567	3,374	1,723	1,651	19,381	10,031	9,350	9,590	5,024	4,566
Chomphet	41,950	24,270	17,680	7,342	3,792	3,550	34,175	20,242	13,933	433	236	197
Viengkham	26,458	13,701	12,757	1,960	988	972	24,498	12,713	11,785	-	-	-
Phoukhoune	26,239	13,617	12,622	1,887	969	918	24,352	12,648	11,704	-	-	-
Phonthong	19,159	9,840	9,319	5,131	2,653	2,478	14,028	7,187	6,841	-	-	-
Huaphanh	**282,736**	**146,588**	**136,148**	**50,193**	**25,682**	**24,511**	**143,279**	**74,120**	**69,159**	**89,264**	**46,786**	**42,478**
Xamneua	54,381	28,007	26,374	17,281	8,678	8,603	25,668	13,372	12,296	11,432	5,957	5,475
Xiengkhor	24,317	12,695	11,622	1,874	958	916	14,117	7,408	6,709	8,326	4,329	3,997
Hiem	13,062	6,920	6,142	479	243	236	10,445	5,387	5,058	2,138	1,290	848
Viengxay	30,566	15,819	14,747	5,713	2,964	2,749	20,009	10,334	9,675	4,844	2,521	2,323
Huameuang	35,010	18,244	16,766	2,426	1,285	1,141	17,201	8,885	8,316	15,383	8,074	7,309
Xamtay	34,569	18,043	16,526	6,213	3,190	3,023	11,365	5,916	5,449	16,991	8,937	8,054
Sopbao	23,642	12,237	11,405	2,571	1,340	1,231	11,695	6,053	5,642	9,376	4,844	4,532

Continue to the next page

Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Add	25,041	12,896	12,145	3,352	1,740	1,612	17,597	9,029	8,568	4,092	2,127	1,965
Kuan	24,921	12,893	12,028	4,539	2,336	2,203	3,700	1,850	1,850	16,682	8,707	7,975
Xon	17,227	8,834	8,393	5,745	2,948	2,797	11,482	5,886	5,596	-	-	-
Xayabury	**387,242**	**198,209**	**189,033**	**120,455**	**61,149**	**59,306**	**259,126**	**133,100**	**126,026**	**7,661**	**3,960**	**3,701**
Xayabury	73,768	38,039	35,729	34,137	17,177	16,960	39,175	20,618	18,557	456	244	212
Khop	20,852	10,540	10,312	5,009	2,491	2,518	15,843	8,049	7,794	-	-	-
Hongsa	32,783	17,164	15,619	20,585	10,731	9,854	12,198	6,433	5,765	-	-	-
Ngeun	19,109	9,739	9,370	8,996	4,572	4,424	10,113	5,167	4,946	-	-	-
Xienghone	33,131	16,844	16,287	11,655	5,879	5,776	21,476	10,965	10,511	-	-	-
Phiang	61,885	31,850	30,035	8,717	4,383	4,334	47,483	24,532	22,951	5,685	2,935	2,750
Paklai	67,434	34,587	32,847	13,745	7,060	6,685	52,169	26,746	25,423	1,520	781	739
Kenethao	37,387	18,965	18,422	10,280	5,128	5,152	27,107	13,837	13,270	-	-	-
Botene	15,757	7,850	7,907	3,949	1,983	1,966	11,808	5,867	5,941	-	-	-
Thongmyxay	8,897	4,550	4,347	2,274	1,175	1,099	6,623	3,375	3,248	-	-	-
Xaysathan	16,239	8,081	8,158	1,108	570	538	15,131	7,511	7,620	-	-	-
Xiengkhuang	**289,217**	**149,156**	**140,061**	**82,324**	**41,656**	**40,668**	**206,893**	**107,500**	**99,393**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Pek	100,478	51,048	49,430	46,214	23,252	22,962	54,264	27,796	26,468	-	-	-
Kham	48,728	25,151	23,577	15,628	7,890	7,738	33,100	17,261	15,839	-	-	-
Nonghed	39,724	20,672	19,052	3,503	1,773	1,730	36,221	18,899	17,322	-	-	-
Khoune	38,603	19,964	18,639	5,427	2,715	2,712	33,176	17,249	15,927	-	-	-
Mork	20,554	10,947	9,607	7,524	3,973	3,551	13,030	6,974	6,056	-	-	-
Phookood	28,758	15,002	13,756	1,399	713	686	27,359	14,289	13,070	-	-	-
Phaxay	12,372	6,372	6,000	2,629	1,340	1,289	9,743	5,032	4,711	-	-	-
Vientiane	**429,146**	**219,435**	**209,711**	**141,872**	**71,818**	**70,054**	**286,840**	**147,363**	**139,477**	**434**	**254**	**180**
Phonhong	61,839	31,149	30,690	28,035	14,254	13,781	33,804	16,895	16,909	-	-	-
Thoulakhom	50,588	25,411	25,177	16,240	8,253	7,987	34,348	17,158	17,190	-	-	-
Keo oudom	15,793	7,979	7,814	5,784	2,892	2,892	9,575	4,833	4,742	434	254	180
Kasy	39,943	20,495	19,448	9,484	4,789	4,695	30,459	15,706	14,753	-	-	-
Vangvieng	57,862	29,792	28,070	16,065	8,162	7,903	41,797	21,630	20,167	-	-	-
Feuang	44,122	22,573	21,549	17,500	8,819	8,681	26,622	13,754	12,868	-	-	-

Continue to the next page

Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Xanakharm	38,757	19,940	18,817	6,269	3,156	3,113	32,488	16,784	15,704	-	-	-
Mad	22,854	12,116	10,738	3,563	1,834	1,729	19,291	10,282	9,009	-	-	-
Viengkham	19,943	9,858	10,085	17,677	8,725	8,952	2,266	1,133	1,133	-	-	-
Hinherb	31,877	16,713	15,164	2,862	1,488	1,374	29,015	15,225	13,790	-	-	-
Meun	45,568	23,409	22,159	18,393	9,446	8,947	27,175	13,963	13,212	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**306,855**	**157,705**	**149,150**	**137,882**	**70,486**	**67,396**	**162,650**	**83,873**	**78,777**	**6,323**	**3,346**	**2,977**
Pakxane	45,422	22,700	22,722	26,980	13,489	13,491	18,442	9,211	9,231	-	-	-
Thaphabath	26,235	13,530	12,705	12,643	6,532	6,111	13,559	6,981	6,578	33	17	16
Pakkading	52,984	26,854	26,130	18,482	9,384	9,098	34,502	17,470	17,032	-	-	-
Bolikhanh	58,673	30,198	28,475	32,784	16,865	15,919	25,889	13,333	12,556	-	-	-
Khamkeuth	74,113	38,431	35,682	36,288	18,697	17,591	37,825	19,734	18,091	-	-	-
Viengthong	37,728	19,812	17,916	8,956	4,595	4,361	28,772	15,217	13,555	-	-	-
Xaychamphone	11,700	6,180	5,520	1,749	924	825	3,661	1,927	1,734	6,290	3,329	2,961
Khammuane	**388,761**	**198,422**	**190,339**	**96,100**	**47,608**	**48,492**	**282,454**	**145,619**	**136,835**	**10,207**	**5,195**	**5,012**
Thakhek	102,985	55,129	47,856	47,809	23,480	24,329	55,176	31,649	23,527	-	-	-
Mahaxay	36,453	18,106	18,347	6,993	3,508	3,485	28,915	14,322	14,593	545	276	269
Nongbok	34,680	17,461	17,219	6,144	3,109	3,035	28,319	14,239	14,080	217	113	104
Hinboon	48,631	24,594	24,037	5,052	2,487	2,565	43,579	22,107	21,472	-	-	-
Nhommalath	33,565	16,646	16,919	4,814	2,383	2,431	28,751	14,263	14,488	-	-	-
Bualapha	33,822	16,983	16,839	3,171	1,602	1,569	30,651	15,381	15,270	-	-	-
Nakay	26,709	13,516	13,193	10,626	5,304	5,322	7,723	3,943	3,780	8,360	4,269	4,091
Xebangfay	25,637	12,748	12,889	4,506	2,276	2,230	21,131	10,472	10,659	-	-	-
Xaybuathong	25,492	12,808	12,684	1,770	881	889	22,637	11,390	11,247	1,085	537	548
Khounkham	20,787	10,431	10,356	5,215	2,578	2,637	15,572	7,853	7,719	-	-	-
Savannakhet	**905,896**	**456,232**	**449,664**	**182,694**	**90,675**	**92,019**	**664,463**	**335,778**	**328,685**	**58,739**	**29,779**	**28,960**
KaysonePhomvihane	118,490	57,861	60,629	76,276	36,733	39,543	42,214	21,128	21,086	-	-	-
Outhoomphone	73,784	37,069	36,715	18,732	9,535	9,197	55,052	27,534	27,518	-	-	-
Atsaphangthong	39,702	19,964	19,738	5,758	2,884	2,874	33,944	17,080	16,864	-	-	-
Phine	72,769	36,659	36,110	15,759	7,914	7,845	43,433	21,925	21,508	13,577	6,820	6,757
Sepone	69,342	35,393	33,949	13,141	6,579	6,562	42,670	21,972	20,698	13,531	6,842	6,689

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Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Nong	36,197	18,481	17,716	2,702	1,310	1,392	28,003	14,330	13,673	5,492	2,841	2,651
Thapangthong	44,818	22,874	21,944	2,796	1,426	1,370	36,204	18,442	17,762	5,818	3,006	2,812
Songkhone	81,351	40,873	40,478	9,509	4,749	4,760	71,842	36,124	35,718	-	-	-
Champhone	84,664	42,718	41,946	12,850	6,495	6,355	71,814	36,223	35,591	-	-	-
Xonbuly	55,616	27,661	27,955	2,377	1,191	1,186	53,239	26,470	26,769	-	-	-
Xaybuly	49,060	24,700	24,360	1,457	733	724	47,603	23,967	23,636	-	-	-
Vilabuly	46,471	24,535	21,936	8,518	4,532	3,986	37,697	19,871	17,826	256	132	124
Atsaphone	55,408	27,942	27,466	1,866	936	930	38,957	19,605	19,352	14,585	7,401	7,184
Xayphoothong	38,496	19,461	19,035	4,342	2,293	2,049	34,154	17,168	16,986	-	-	-
Phalanxay	39,728	20,041	19,687	6,611	3,365	3,246	27,637	13,939	13,698	5,480	2,737	2,743
Saravane	**419,533**	**211,298**	**208,235**	**46,533**	**23,648**	**22,885**	**364,861**	**183,509**	**181,352**	**8,139**	**4,141**	**3,998**
Saravane	106,054	53,340	52,714	11,393	5,702	5,691	94,661	47,638	47,023	-	-	-
Ta oi	42,061	21,036	21,025	4,063	2,076	1,987	36,742	18,338	18,404	1,256	622	634
Toomlarn	38,039	19,025	19,014	2,209	1,100	1,109	35,830	17,925	17,905	-	-	-
Lakhonepheng	42,860	21,784	21,076	7,698	4,003	3,695	35,162	17,781	17,381	-	-	-
Vapy	38,286	19,067	19,219	4,024	2,019	2,005	32,725	16,284	16,441	1,537	764	773
Khongxedone	51,495	25,607	25,888	5,580	2,753	2,827	45,461	22,605	22,856	454	249	205
Laongarm	80,333	41,054	39,279	8,577	4,435	4,142	68,787	35,114	33,673	2,969	1,505	1,464
Samuoi	20,405	10,385	10,020	2,989	1,560	1,429	15,493	7,824	7,669	1,923	1,001	922
Sekong	**142,005**	**72,598**	**69,407**	**52,766**	**26,607**	**26,159**	**82,234**	**42,492**	**39,742**	**7,005**	**3,499**	**3,506**
Lamarm	44,388	22,651	21,737	29,551	14,974	14,577	14,837	7,677	7,160	-	-	-
Kaleum	20,997	10,958	10,039	5,690	2,842	2,848	14,007	7,472	6,535	1,300	644	656
Dakcheung	29,255	14,999	14,256	4,463	2,226	2,237	19,087	9,918	9,169	5,705	2,855	2,850
Thateng	47,365	23,990	23,375	13,062	6,565	6,497	34,303	17,425	16,878	-	-	-
Champasack	**615,153**	**309,880**	**305,273**	**164,577**	**82,312**	**82,265**	**409,345**	**207,032**	**202,313**	**41,231**	**20,536**	**20,695**
Pakse	69,679	34,543	35,136	65,721	32,566	33,155	3,958	1,977	1,981	-	-	-
Sanasomboon	53,235	26,127	27,108	14,476	7,039	7,437	38,411	18,924	19,487	348	164	184
Bachiangchaleunsook	64,685	33,809	30,876	17,432	9,430	8,002	47,002	24,257	22,745	251	122	129
Pakxong	91,680	46,949	44,731	8,798	4,390	4,408	81,952	42,073	39,879	930	486	444
Pathoomphone	59,080	30,100	28,980	13,468	6,734	6,734	39,315	20,164	19,151	6,297	3,202	3,095

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Table 1.01: Population, by province, district, and by type of residence, sex (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence, sex											
	Total			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Phonthong	77,102	38,373	38,729	18,919	9,361	9,558	56,673	28,241	28,432	1,510	771	739
Champasack	48,931	24,482	24,449	8,847	4,390	4,457	38,753	19,439	19,314	1,331	653	678
Sukhuma	46,643	23,478	23,165	6,567	3,280	3,287	37,771	19,005	18,766	2,305	1,193	1,112
Moonlapamok	34,133	17,262	16,871	3,637	1,814	1,823	29,101	14,751	14,350	1,395	697	698
Khong	69,985	34,757	35,228	6,712	3,308	3,404	36,409	18,201	18,208	26,864	13,248	13,616
Attapeu	**167,620**	**85,414**	**82,206**	**56,516**	**28,474**	**28,042**	**111,104**	**56,940**	**54,164**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Xaysetha	39,600	20,213	19,387	14,791	7,465	7,326	24,809	12,748	12,061	-	-	-
Samakkhixay	41,245	20,580	20,665	18,489	9,222	9,267	22,756	11,358	11,398	-	-	-
Sanamxay	40,750	20,834	19,916	6,502	3,391	3,111	34,248	17,443	16,805	-	-	-
Sanxay	27,733	14,368	13,365	8,674	4,338	4,336	19,059	10,030	9,029	-	-	-
Phouvong	18,292	9,419	8,873	8,060	4,058	4,002	10,232	5,361	4,871	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**97,576**	**51,185**	**46,391**	**35,326**	**18,453**	**16,873**	**49,819**	**26,115**	**23,704**	**12,431**	**6,617**	**5,814**
Anouvong	28,754	15,254	13,500	11,107	5,913	5,194	17,302	9,154	8,148	345	187	158
Thathom	19,907	10,251	9,656	3,521	1,805	1,716	13,896	7,157	6,739	2,490	1,289	1,201
Longchaeng	10,372	5,751	4,621	3,315	1,891	1,424	2,957	1,634	1,323	4,100	2,226	1,874
Hom	12,113	6,310	5,803	7,222	3,750	3,472	-	-	-	4,891	2,560	2,331
Longsan	26,430	13,619	12,811	10,161	5,094	5,067	15,664	8,170	7,494	605	355	250

Table 1.02: Population and land area and population density, by province

Province	Population	Land area (in km2)	Population density (per km2)
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**236,800**	**28**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	3,920	228
Phongsaly	188,864	16,270	12
Luangnamtha	199,712	9,325	21
Oudomxay	350,299	15,370	23
Bokeo	209,963	6,196	34
Luangprabang	471,223	16,875	28
Huaphanh	282,736	16,500	17
Xayabury	387,242	16,389	24
Xiengkhuang	289,217	15,880	18
Vientiane	429,146	18,526	23
Borikhamxay	306,855	14,863	21
Khammuane	388,761	16,315	24
Savannakhet	905,896	21,774	42
Saravane	419,533	10,691	39
Sekong	142,005	7,665	19
Champasack	615,153	15,415	40
Attapeu	167,620	10,320	16
Xaysomboon	97,576	4,506	22

Table 1.03: Population, by type of residence, province, and by sex, sex ratio

Type of residence, province	Sex			Sex ratio
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**3,425,889**	**3,318,812**	**103.2**
Vientiane Capital	892,900	440,370	452,530	97.3
Phongsaly	188,864	97,418	91,446	106.5
Luangnamtha	199,712	101,002	98,710	102.3
Oudomxay	350,299	180,347	169,952	106.1
Bokeo	209,963	106,425	103,538	102.8
Luangprabang	471,223	244,205	227,018	107.6
Huaphanh	282,736	146,588	136,148	107.7
Xayabury	387,242	198,209	189,033	104.9
Xiengkhuang	289,217	149,156	140,061	106.5
Vientiane	429,146	219,435	209,711	104.6
Borikhamxay	306,855	157,705	149,150	105.7
Khammuane	388,761	198,422	190,339	104.2
Savannakhet	905,896	456,232	449,664	101.5
Saravane	419,533	211,298	208,235	101.5
Sekong	142,005	72,598	69,407	104.6
Champasack	615,153	309,880	305,273	101.5
Attapeu	167,620	85,414	82,206	103.9
Xaysomboon	97,576	51,185	46,391	110.3
Urban	**2,329,893**	**1,165,743**	**1,164,150**	**100.1**
Vientiane Capital	752,157	368,971	383,186	96.3
Phongsaly	43,941	22,302	21,639	103.1
Luangnamtha	48,041	24,175	23,866	101.3
Oudomxay	85,813	44,052	41,761	105.5
Bokeo	66,047	33,398	32,649	102.3
Luangprabang	166,656	84,277	82,379	102.3
Huaphanh	50,193	25,682	24,511	104.8
Xayabury	120,455	61,149	59,306	103.1
Xiengkhuang	82,324	41,656	40,668	102.4
Vientiane	141,872	71,818	70,054	102.5
Borikhamxay	137,882	70,486	67,396	104.6
Khammuane	96,100	47,608	48,492	98.2
Savannakhet	182,694	90,675	92,019	98.5
Saravane	46,533	23,648	22,885	103.3
Sekong	52,766	26,607	26,159	101.7
Champasack	164,577	82,312	82,265	100.1
Attapeu	56,516	28,474	28,042	101.5
Xaysomboon	35,326	18,453	16,873	109.4
Rural with road	**4,113,307**	**2,104,954**	**2,008,353**	**104.8**
Vientiane Capital	140,222	71,121	69,101	102.9
Phongsaly	144,923	75,116	69,807	107.6
Luangnamtha	151,671	76,827	74,844	102.6
Oudomxay	231,187	119,062	112,125	106.2
Bokeo	139,369	70,789	68,580	103.2
Luangprabang	282,867	148,598	134,269	110.7
Huaphanh	143,279	74,120	69,159	107.2

Continue to the next page

Table 1.03: Population, by type of residence, province, and by sex, sex ratio (continued)

Type of residence, province	Sex			Sex ratio
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Xayabury	259,126	133,100	126,026	105.6
Xiengkhuang	206,893	107,500	99,393	108.2
Vientiane	286,840	147,363	139,477	105.7
Borikhamxay	162,650	83,873	78,777	106.5
Khammuane	282,454	145,619	136,835	106.4
Savannakhet	664,463	335,778	328,685	102.2
Saravane	364,861	183,509	181,352	101.2
Sekong	82,234	42,492	39,742	106.9
Champasack	409,345	207,032	202,313	102.3
Attapeu	111,104	56,940	54,164	105.1
Xaysomboon	49,819	26,115	23,704	110.2
Rural without road	**301,501**	**155,192**	**146,309**	**106.1**
Vientiane Capital	521	278	243	114.4
Phongsaly	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	33,299	17,233	16,066	107
Bokeo	4,547	2,238	2,309	97
Luangprabang	21,700	11,330	10,370	109
Huaphanh	89,264	46,786	42,478	110
Xayabury	7,661	3,960	3,701	107
Xiengkhuang	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	434	254	180	141
Borikhamxay	6,323	3,346	2,977	112
Khammuane	10,207	5,195	5,012	104
Savannakhet	58,739	29,779	28,960	103
Saravane	8,139	4,141	3,998	104
Sekong	7,005	3,499	3,506	100
Champasack	41,231	20,536	20,695	99
Attapeu	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	12,431	6,617	5,814	114

Annex 2.2: Demographic and social characteristics

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Table 2.01: Population, by single years of age, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages), sex ratio

Age	Sex						Sex ratio
	Number			Percent			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total	**6,744,701**	**3,425,889**	**3,318,812**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**103.2**
0 - 4	**643,282**	**328,604**	**314,678**	**9.5**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**104.4**
0	113,163	57,622	55,541	1.7	1.7	1.7	103.7
1	122,489	62,554	59,935	1.8	1.8	1.8	104.4
2	138,199	70,719	67,480	2.0	2.1	2.0	104.8
3	137,551	70,157	67,394	2.0	2.0	2.0	104.1
4	131,880	67,552	64,328	2.0	2.0	1.9	105.0
5 - 9	**666,941**	**341,497**	**325,444**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**104.9**
5	132,317	67,875	64,442	2.0	2.0	1.9	105.3
6	134,400	69,086	65,314	2.0	2.0	2.0	105.8
7	134,475	69,062	65,413	2.0	2.0	2.0	105.6
8	135,188	68,853	66,335	2.0	2.0	2.0	103.8
9	130,561	66,621	63,940	1.9	1.9	1.9	104.2
10 - 14	**667,894**	**344,520**	**323,374**	**9.9**	**10.1**	**9.7**	**106.5**
10	140,733	72,596	68,137	2.1	2.1	2.1	106.5
11	134,391	68,952	65,439	2.0	2.0	2.0	105.4
12	140,774	72,442	68,332	2.1	2.1	2.1	106.0
13	133,465	68,962	64,503	2.0	2.0	1.9	106.9
14	118,531	61,568	56,963	1.8	1.8	1.7	108.1
15 - 19	**570,057**	**296,206**	**273,851**	**8.5**	**8.6**	**8.3**	**108.2**
15	127,894	66,844	61,050	1.9	2.0	1.8	109.5
16	113,856	59,787	54,069	1.7	1.7	1.6	110.6
17	110,977	57,806	53,171	1.6	1.7	1.6	108.7
18	112,315	57,576	54,739	1.7	1.7	1.6	105.2
19	105,015	54,193	50,822	1.6	1.6	1.5	106.6
20 - 24	**528,089**	**270,391**	**257,698**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**7.8**	**104.9**
20	111,128	56,837	54,291	1.6	1.7	1.6	104.7
21	105,785	54,252	51,533	1.6	1.6	1.6	105.3
22	108,156	55,062	53,094	1.6	1.6	1.6	103.7
23	102,977	52,879	50,098	1.5	1.5	1.5	105.6
24	100,043	51,361	48,682	1.5	1.5	1.5	105.5
25 - 29	**582,219**	**297,368**	**284,851**	**8.6**	**8.7**	**8.6**	**104.4**
25	143,698	74,457	69,241	2.1	2.2	2.1	107.5
26	113,330	57,557	55,773	1.7	1.7	1.7	103.2
27	106,856	54,587	52,269	1.6	1.6	1.6	104.4
28	107,109	54,627	52,482	1.6	1.6	1.6	104.1
29	111,226	56,140	55,086	1.6	1.6	1.7	101.9
30 - 34	**547,746**	**279,503**	**268,243**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**104.2**
30	121,766	62,504	59,262	1.8	1.8	1.8	105.5
31	108,304	54,950	53,354	1.6	1.6	1.6	103.0
32	113,329	57,870	55,459	1.7	1.7	1.7	104.3
33	109,601	55,930	53,671	1.6	1.6	1.6	104.2
34	94,746	48,249	46,497	1.4	1.4	1.4	103.8
35 - 39	**546,116**	**280,985**	**265,131**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.0**	**106.0**

Continue to the next page

Table 2.01: Population, by single years of age, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages), sex ratio (continued)

Age	Sex						Sex ratio
	Number			Percent			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
35	131,701	68,800	62,901	2.0	2.0	1.9	109.4
36	104,155	53,032	51,123	1.5	1.5	1.5	103.7
37	109,321	56,118	53,203	1.6	1.6	1.6	105.5
38	99,484	51,181	48,303	1.5	1.5	1.5	106.0
39	101,455	51,854	49,601	1.5	1.5	1.5	104.5
40 - 44	**444,042**	**227,934**	**216,108**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**105.5**
40	108,562	56,293	52,269	1.6	1.6	1.6	107.7
41	91,184	46,651	44,533	1.4	1.4	1.3	104.8
42	88,235	45,560	42,675	1.3	1.3	1.3	106.8
43	87,665	44,675	42,990	1.3	1.3	1.3	103.9
44	68,396	34,755	33,641	1.0	1.0	1.0	103.3
45 - 49	**370,493**	**187,730**	**182,763**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**102.7**
45	102,001	53,511	48,490	1.5	1.6	1.5	110.4
46	69,708	35,223	34,485	1.0	1.0	1.0	102.1
47	68,742	33,976	34,766	1.0	1.0	1.0	97.7
48	66,800	33,851	32,949	1.0	1.0	1.0	102.7
49	63,242	31,169	32,073	0.9	0.9	1.0	97.2
50 - 54	**319,715**	**159,729**	**159,986**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**99.8**
50	88,587	45,340	43,247	1.3	1.3	1.3	104.8
51	56,707	27,615	29,092	0.8	0.8	0.9	94.9
52	64,157	31,990	32,167	1.0	0.9	1.0	99.4
53	62,815	31,538	31,277	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.8
54	47,449	23,246	24,203	0.7	0.7	0.7	96.0
55 - 59	**268,678**	**131,520**	**137,158**	**4.0**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**95.9**
55	69,877	35,097	34,780	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.9
56	52,471	25,606	26,865	0.8	0.7	0.8	95.3
57	53,157	25,771	27,386	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.1
58	43,960	20,737	23,223	0.7	0.6	0.7	89.3
59	49,213	24,309	24,904	0.7	0.7	0.8	97.6
60 - 64	**207,028**	**101,303**	**105,725**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**95.8**
60	49,606	23,568	26,038	0.7	0.7	0.8	90.5
61	44,594	22,086	22,508	0.7	0.6	0.7	98.1
62	40,978	20,192	20,786	0.6	0.6	0.6	97.1
63	42,036	21,200	20,836	0.6	0.6	0.6	101.7
64	29,814	14,257	15,557	0.4	0.4	0.5	91.6
65 - 69	**158,950**	**77,073**	**81,877**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**94.1**
65	50,661	24,784	25,877	0.8	0.7	0.8	95.8
66	29,246	14,237	15,009	0.4	0.4	0.5	94.9
67	29,278	14,239	15,039	0.4	0.4	0.5	94.7
68	26,599	13,000	13,599	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.6
69	23,166	10,813	12,353	0.3	0.3	0.4	87.5
70 - 74	**100,358**	**48,259**	**52,099**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**92.6**
70	27,679	12,862	14,817	0.4	0.4	0.4	86.8
71	22,526	11,400	11,126	0.3	0.3	0.3	102.5

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Table 2.01: Population, by single years of age, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages), sex ratio (continued)

Age	Sex						Sex ratio
	Number			Percent			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
72	19,524	9,512	10,012	0.3	0.3	0.3	95.0
73	17,491	8,413	9,078	0.3	0.2	0.3	92.7
74	13,138	6,072	7,066	0.2	0.2	0.2	85.9
75 - 79	**58,391**	**26,335**	**32,056**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**82.2**
75	20,665	9,536	11,129	0.3	0.3	0.3	85.7
76	10,755	4,898	5,857	0.2	0.1	0.2	83.6
77	9,708	4,289	5,419	0.1	0.1	0.2	79.1
78	9,219	4,112	5,107	0.1	0.1	0.2	80.5
79	8,044	3,500	4,544	0.1	0.1	0.1	77.0
80 - 84	**35,554**	**15,060**	**20,494**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**73.5**
80	12,606	5,285	7,321	0.2	0.2	0.2	72.2
81	6,280	2,721	3,559	0.1	0.1	0.1	76.5
82	6,236	2,678	3,558	0.1	0.1	0.1	75.3
83	6,024	2,543	3,481	0.1	0.1	0.1	73.1
84	4,408	1,833	2,575	0.1	0.1	0.1	71.2
85 - 89	**17,748**	**7,346**	**10,402**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**70.6**
85	7,209	2,901	4,308	0.1	0.1	0.1	67.3
86	3,023	1,269	1,754	0.0	0.0	0.1	72.3
87	2,897	1,193	1,704	0.0	0.0	0.1	70.0
88	2,411	1,033	1,378	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
89	2,208	950	1,258	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5
90 - 94	**7,247**	**2,916**	**4,331**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**67.3**
90	2,711	1,024	1,687	0.0	0.0	0.1	60.7
91	1,379	583	796	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2
92	1,258	548	710	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2
93	1,112	448	664	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5
94	787	313	474	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0
95 and over	**4,153**	**1,610**	**2,543**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**63.3**

Table 2.02: Population, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex					
	Numbers			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Both sexes
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**3,425,889**	**3,318,812**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	643,282	328,604	314,678	9.5	9.6	9.5
5 - 9	666,941	341,497	325,444	9.9	10.0	9.8
10 - 14	667,894	344,520	323,374	9.9	10.1	9.7
15 - 19	570,057	296,206	273,851	8.5	8.6	8.3
20 - 24	528,089	270,391	257,698	7.8	7.9	7.8
25 - 29	582,219	297,368	284,851	8.6	8.7	8.6
30 - 34	547,746	279,503	268,243	8.1	8.2	8.1
35 - 39	546,116	280,985	265,131	8.1	8.2	8.0
40 - 44	444,042	227,934	216,108	6.6	6.7	6.5
45 - 49	370,493	187,730	182,763	5.5	5.5	5.5
50 - 54	319,715	159,729	159,986	4.7	4.7	4.8
55 - 59	268,678	131,520	137,158	4.0	3.8	4.1
60 - 64	207,028	101,303	105,725	3.1	3.0	3.2
65 - 69	158,950	77,073	81,877	2.4	2.2	2.5
70 - 74	100,358	48,259	52,099	1.5	1.4	1.6
75 - 79	58,391	26,335	32,056	0.9	0.8	1.0
80 - 84	35,554	15,060	20,494	0.5	0.4	0.6
85 - 89	17,748	7,346	10,402	0.3	0.2	0.3
90 - 94	7,247	2,916	4,331	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	4,153	1,610	2,543	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	**2,329,893**	**1,165,743**	**1,164,150**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	185,223	94,713	90,510	7.9	8.1	7.8
5 - 9	202,324	103,566	98,758	8.7	8.9	8.5
10 - 14	209,504	108,966	100,538	9.0	9.3	8.6
15 - 19	183,400	93,768	89,632	7.9	8.0	7.7
20 - 24	171,498	84,438	87,060	7.4	7.2	7.5
25 - 29	201,396	98,537	102,859	8.6	8.5	8.8
30 - 34	210,455	103,562	106,893	9.0	8.9	9.2
35 - 39	215,142	108,461	106,681	9.2	9.3	9.2
40 - 44	173,723	87,826	85,897	7.5	7.5	7.4
45 - 49	139,323	70,225	69,098	6.0	6.0	5.9
50 - 54	118,168	58,171	59,997	5.1	5.0	5.2
55 - 59	101,936	49,614	52,322	4.4	4.3	4.5
60 - 64	77,406	37,598	39,808	3.3	3.2	3.4
65 - 69	59,738	29,516	30,222	2.6	2.5	2.6
70 - 74	35,972	17,485	18,487	1.5	1.5	1.6
75 - 79	21,043	9,607	11,436	0.9	0.8	1.0
80 - 84	12,646	5,221	7,425	0.5	0.4	0.6
85 - 89	6,852	2,837	4,015	0.3	0.2	0.3
90 - 94	2,646	1,064	1,582	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	1,498	568	930	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural with road	**4,113,307**	**2,104,954**	**2,008,353**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	421,822	215,343	206,479	10.3	10.2	10.3

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Table 2.02: Population, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages) (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex					
	Numbers			percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5 - 9	427,863	219,226	208,637	10.4	10.4	10.4
10 - 14	423,990	217,711	206,279	10.3	10.3	10.3
15 - 19	357,141	186,787	170,354	8.7	8.9	8.5
20 - 24	331,111	172,575	158,536	8.0	8.2	7.9
25 - 29	355,339	185,386	169,953	8.6	8.8	8.5
30 - 34	317,483	165,406	152,077	7.7	7.9	7.6
35 - 39	311,777	162,660	149,117	7.6	7.7	7.4
40 - 44	254,394	131,943	122,451	6.2	6.3	6.1
45 - 49	216,861	110,322	106,539	5.3	5.2	5.3
50 - 54	189,328	95,279	94,049	4.6	4.5	4.7
55 - 59	156,653	76,886	79,767	3.8	3.7	4.0
60 - 64	121,806	59,764	62,042	3.0	2.8	3.1
65 - 69	93,408	44,772	48,636	2.3	2.1	2.4
70 - 74	60,516	28,926	31,590	1.5	1.4	1.6
75 - 79	35,105	15,687	19,418	0.9	0.7	1.0
80 - 84	21,592	9,287	12,305	0.5	0.4	0.6
85 - 89	10,283	4,270	6,013	0.2	0.2	0.3
90 - 94	4,328	1,743	2,585	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	2,507	981	1,526	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural without road	**301,501**	**155,192**	**146,309**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	36,237	18,548	17,689	12.0	12.0	12.1
5 - 9	36,754	18,705	18,049	12.2	12.1	12.3
10 - 14	34,400	17,843	16,557	11.4	11.5	11.3
15 - 19	29,516	15,651	13,865	9.8	10.1	9.5
20 - 24	25,480	13,378	12,102	8.5	8.6	8.3
25 - 29	25,484	13,445	12,039	8.5	8.7	8.2
30 - 34	19,808	10,535	9,273	6.6	6.8	6.3
35 - 39	19,197	9,864	9,333	6.4	6.4	6.4
40 - 44	15,925	8,165	7,760	5.3	5.3	5.3
45 - 49	14,309	7,183	7,126	4.7	4.6	4.9
50 - 54	12,219	6,279	5,940	4.1	4.0	4.1
55 - 59	10,089	5,020	5,069	3.3	3.2	3.5
60 - 64	7,816	3,941	3,875	2.6	2.5	2.6
65 - 69	5,804	2,785	3,019	1.9	1.8	2.1
70 - 74	3,870	1,848	2,022	1.3	1.2	1.4
75 - 79	2,243	1,041	1,202	0.7	0.7	0.8
80 - 84	1,316	552	764	0.4	0.4	0.5
85 - 89	613	239	374	0.2	0.2	0.3
90 - 94	273	109	164	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	148	61	87	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 2.03: Population in private households, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**6,567,594**	**3,293,928**	**3,273,666**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	640,291	326,991	313,300	9.7	9.9	9.6
5 - 9	664,326	339,890	324,436	10.1	10.3	9.9
10 - 14	656,213	335,036	321,177	10.0	10.2	9.8
15 - 19	548,629	282,209	266,420	8.4	8.6	8.1
20 - 24	495,752	248,766	246,986	7.5	7.6	7.5
25 - 29	546,975	271,340	275,635	8.3	8.2	8.4
30 - 34	523,146	260,107	263,039	8.0	7.9	8.0
35 - 39	529,565	267,648	261,917	8.1	8.1	8.0
40 - 44	433,517	219,307	214,210	6.6	6.7	6.5
45 - 49	363,645	181,956	181,689	5.5	5.5	5.6
50 - 54	314,730	155,439	159,291	4.8	4.7	4.9
55 - 59	265,526	128,775	136,751	4.0	3.9	4.2
60 - 64	205,428	99,943	105,485	3.1	3.0	3.2
65 - 69	157,984	76,279	81,705	2.4	2.3	2.5
70 - 74	99,679	47,703	51,976	1.5	1.4	1.6
75 - 79	57,959	25,979	31,980	0.9	0.8	1.0
80 - 84	35,292	14,859	20,433	0.5	0.5	0.6
85 - 89	17,640	7,256	10,384	0.3	0.2	0.3
90 - 95	7,194	2,872	4,322	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	4,103	1,573	2,530	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	**2,241,709**	**1,105,530**	**1,136,179**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	183,940	94,014	89,926	8.2	8.5	7.9
5 - 9	201,079	102,801	98,278	9.0	9.3	8.6
10 - 14	202,093	103,014	99,079	9.0	9.3	8.7
15 - 19	169,913	85,372	84,541	7.6	7.7	7.4
20 - 24	154,381	74,335	80,046	6.9	6.7	7.0
25 - 29	183,341	86,155	97,186	8.2	7.8	8.6
30 - 34	198,598	94,876	103,722	8.9	8.6	9.1
35 - 39	208,114	103,262	104,852	9.3	9.3	9.2
40 - 44	169,722	84,873	84,849	7.6	7.7	7.5
45 - 49	136,908	68,403	68,505	6.1	6.2	6.0
50 - 54	116,573	56,960	59,613	5.2	5.2	5.2
55 - 59	100,875	48,785	52,090	4.5	4.4	4.6
60 - 64	76,785	37,122	39,663	3.4	3.4	3.5
65 - 69	59,361	29,227	30,134	2.6	2.6	2.7
70 - 74	35,683	17,273	18,410	1.6	1.6	1.6
75 - 79	20,894	9,505	11,389	0.9	0.9	1.0
80 - 84	12,546	5,153	7,393	0.6	0.5	0.7
85 - 89	6,811	2,807	4,004	0.3	0.3	0.4
90 - 95	2,630	1,051	1,579	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	1,462	542	920	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural with road	**4,026,979**	**2,035,541**	**1,991,438**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	420,138	214,448	205,690	10.4	10.5	10.3

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Table 2.03: Population in private households, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex (in absolute numbers and in percentages) (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5 - 9	426,507	218,397	208,110	10.6	10.7	10.5
10 - 14	419,862	214,319	205,543	10.4	10.5	10.3
15 - 19	349,391	181,353	168,038	8.7	8.9	8.4
20 - 24	316,190	161,306	154,884	7.9	7.9	7.8
25 - 29	338,532	172,073	166,459	8.4	8.5	8.4
30 - 34	305,040	154,959	150,081	7.6	7.6	7.5
35 - 39	302,583	154,809	147,774	7.5	7.6	7.4
40 - 44	248,092	126,467	121,625	6.2	6.2	6.1
45 - 49	212,645	106,576	106,069	5.3	5.2	5.3
50 - 54	186,173	92,425	93,748	4.6	4.5	4.7
55 - 59	154,702	75,105	79,597	3.8	3.7	4.0
60 - 64	120,881	58,932	61,949	3.0	2.9	3.1
65 - 69	92,835	44,282	48,553	2.3	2.2	2.4
70 - 74	60,138	28,594	31,544	1.5	1.4	1.6
75 - 79	34,834	15,445	19,389	0.9	0.8	1.0
80 - 84	21,435	9,158	12,277	0.5	0.4	0.6
85 - 89	10,217	4,211	6,006	0.3	0.2	0.3
90 - 95	4,291	1,712	2,579	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	2,493	970	1,523	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural without road	**298,906**	**152,857**	**146,049**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	36,213	18,529	17,684	12.1	12.1	12.1
5 - 9	36,740	18,692	18,048	12.3	12.2	12.4
10 - 14	34,258	17,703	16,555	11.5	11.6	11.3
15 - 19	29,325	15,484	13,841	9.8	10.1	9.5
20 - 24	25,181	13,125	12,056	8.4	8.6	8.3
25 - 29	25,102	13,112	11,990	8.4	8.6	8.2
30 - 34	19,508	10,272	9,236	6.5	6.7	6.3
35 - 39	18,868	9,577	9,291	6.3	6.3	6.4
40 - 44	15,703	7,967	7,736	5.3	5.2	5.3
45 - 49	14,092	6,977	7,115	4.7	4.6	4.9
50 - 54	11,984	6,054	5,930	4.0	4.0	4.1
55 - 59	9,949	4,885	5,064	3.3	3.2	3.5
60 - 64	7,762	3,889	3,873	2.6	2.5	2.7
65 - 69	5,788	2,770	3,018	1.9	1.8	2.1
70 - 74	3,858	1,836	2,022	1.3	1.2	1.4
75 - 79	2,231	1,029	1,202	0.7	0.7	0.8
80 - 84	1,311	548	763	0.4	0.4	0.5
85 - 89	612	238	374	0.2	0.2	0.3
90 - 95	273	109	164	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 and over	148	61	87	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 2.04: Population in collective living quarters, by five-year age group, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Five-year age group	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	**177,107**	**131,961**	**45,146**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	2,991	1,613	1,378	1.7	1.2	3.1
5 - 9	2,615	1,607	1,008	1.5	1.2	2.2
10 - 14	11,681	9,484	2,197	6.6	7.2	4.9
15 - 19	21,428	13,997	7,431	12.1	10.6	16.5
20 - 24	32,337	21,625	10,712	18.3	16.4	23.7
25 - 29	35,244	26,028	9,216	19.9	19.7	20.4
30 - 34	24,600	19,396	5,204	13.9	14.7	11.5
35 - 39	16,551	13,337	3,214	9.3	10.1	7.1
40 - 44	10,525	8,627	1,898	5.9	6.5	4.2
45 - 49	6,848	5,774	1,074	3.9	4.4	2.4
50 - 54	4,985	4,290	695	2.8	3.3	1.5
55 - 59	3,152	2,745	407	1.8	2.1	0.9
60 - 64	1,600	1,360	240	0.9	1.0	0.5
65 - 69	966	794	172	0.5	0.6	0.4
70 - 74	679	556	123	0.4	0.4	0.3
75 - 79	432	356	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
80 - 84	262	201	61	0.1	0.2	0.1
85 - 89	108	90	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
90 - 94	53	44	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
95 and over	50	37	13	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.05: Population with citizenship of the Lao PDR, by ethnicity, and by sex

Ethnicity	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**6,664,874**	**3,371,591**	**3,293,283**
Lao	3,651,570	1,837,057	1,814,513
Tai	137,717	70,705	67,012
Phouthay	175,594	87,122	88,472
Lue	124,503	62,585	61,918
Ngoaun	21,637	10,647	10,990
Yang	6,446	3,288	3,158
Xaek	2,893	1,423	1,470
Thaineua	8,866	4,456	4,410
Khmou	724,636	369,558	355,078
Pray	27,560	13,831	13,729
Xingmoun	10,239	5,379	4,860
Phong	31,990	16,404	15,586
Thaen	531	266	265
Oedou	80	41	39
Bid	1,950	1,024	926
Lamed	21,302	10,555	10,747
Samtao	3,052	1,497	1,555
Katang	108,894	54,766	54,128
Makong	113,456	56,903	56,553
Tri	46,445	23,410	23,035
Yrou	40,478	20,020	20,458
Trieng	43,939	21,939	22,000
Ta-oy	45,623	22,849	22,774
Yae	13,492	6,878	6,614
Brao	26,723	13,264	13,459
Katu	33,257	16,614	16,643
Harak	27,565	13,924	13,641
Oy	23,534	11,594	11,940
Kriang	12,665	6,402	6,263
Cheng	7,827	3,903	3,924
Sadang	582	290	292
Xuay	28,513	14,051	14,462
Nhaheun	10,007	5,160	4,847
Lavy	1,782	963	819
Pacoh	27,571	13,859	13,712
Khmer	5,732	2,877	2,855
Toum	3,496	1,783	1,713
Ngouan	748	388	360
Moy	492	269	223
Kree	1,316	680	636
Hmong	743,525	383,404	360,121
Ewmien	30,553	15,687	14,866
Akha	128,883	66,232	62,651
Pounoy	36,192	18,243	17,949
Lahou	21,680	10,947	10,733

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Table 2.05: Population with citizenship of the Lao PDR, by ethnicity, and by sex (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Syla	3,437	1,815	1,622
Hayi	495	271	224
Lolo	1,483	767	716
Hor	12,600	6,555	6,045
Bru	73,581	36,761	36,820
Mixed	266	213	53
Other ethnic group	20,660	10,423	10,237
Not stated	16,816	11,649	5,167

Table 2.06: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by religion

Sex, five-year age group	Religion									Not stated
	Total	Buddhism	Christian	Bahai	Islam	Hinduism	Animism	Other religion	No religion	
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**4,181,884**	**147,190**	**343**	**730**	**3,315**	**2,208,496**	**10,620**	**6,127**	**8,889**
0 - 4	640,291	344,315	18,328	22	49	393	274,854	1,045	488	797
5 - 9	664,326	381,629	18,340	21	56	393	262,170	795	259	663
10 - 14	656,213	392,242	16,688	15	35	383	245,303	791	202	554
15 - 19	548,629	311,544	14,154	17	55	313	221,200	714	252	380
20 - 24	495,752	279,011	12,407	15	54	304	202,277	780	337	567
25 - 29	546,975	334,540	12,615	38	61	266	197,011	951	521	972
30 - 34	523,146	350,173	10,708	41	68	225	159,149	1,007	717	1,058
35 - 39	529,565	366,811	9,935	58	82	223	149,515	1,155	884	902
40 - 44	433,517	307,471	7,888	30	72	218	115,446	909	749	734
45 - 49	363,645	261,597	6,379	29	51	153	93,557	720	580	579
50 - 54	314,730	228,201	5,449	22	41	119	79,164	643	497	594
55 - 59	265,526	196,621	4,402	16	39	84	63,032	464	311	557
60 - 64	205,428	149,057	3,502	10	29	88	52,019	275	172	276
65 - 69	157,984	116,077	2,717	4	14	59	38,754	179	71	109
70 - 74	99,679	73,155	1,672	-	15	45	24,614	80	50	46
75 - 79	57,959	42,762	967	-	-	22	14,100	57	15	33
80 - 84	35,292	25,588	580	-	6	18	9,029	35	7	27
85 - 89	17,640	13,062	271	-	-	-	4,264	11	6	23
90 - 94	7,194	5,246	105	-	-	6	1,816	6	6	9
95 and over	4,103	2,782	83	-	-	-	1,222	3	3	9
Male	**3,293,928**	**2,076,672**	**74,284**	**204**	**420**	**1,693**	**1,125,246**	**6,116**	**3,893**	**5,400**
0 - 4	326,991	175,846	9,331	11	21	212	140,371	527	245	427
5 - 9	339,890	195,220	9,449	13	30	218	134,095	419	126	320
10 - 14	335,036	199,483	8,500	10	20	195	126,002	422	104	300
15 - 19	282,209	158,538	7,141	10	22	159	115,608	377	155	199
20 - 24	248,766	137,610	6,294	8	32	152	103,744	378	199	349
25 - 29	271,340	162,688	6,492	14	38	134	100,516	511	319	628
30 - 34	260,107	170,603	5,483	26	41	118	82,113	591	455	677
35 - 39	267,648	183,369	5,158	40	47	110	76,989	734	600	601
40 - 44	219,307	153,924	4,019	21	43	107	59,626	601	509	457
45 - 49	181,956	130,897	3,185	20	32	77	46,533	442	408	362
50 - 54	155,439	111,456	2,641	12	30	56	40,139	431	329	345
55 - 59	128,775	95,402	2,114	8	24	41	30,277	307	213	389
60 - 64	99,943	72,418	1,634	7	20	42	25,319	169	129	205
65 - 69	76,279	56,169	1,248	3	7	26	18,597	104	52	73
70 - 74	47,703	34,728	760	-	8	24	12,079	45	34	25
75 - 79	25,979	19,198	427	-	-	12	6,285	31	7	18
80 - 84	14,859	10,698	247	-	4	7	3,873	17	4	8
85 - 89	7,256	5,347	101	-	-	-	1,789	5	3	11
90 - 94	2,872	2,047	32	-	-	3	781	4	-	3
95 and over	1,573	1,031	28	-	-	-	510	-	-	3
Female	**3,273,666**	**2,105,212**	**72,906**	**139**	**310**	**1,622**	**1,083,250**	**4,504**	**2,234**	**3,489**
0 - 4	313,300	168,469	8,997	11	28	181	134,483	518	243	370
5 - 9	324,436	186,409	8,891	8	26	175	128,075	376	133	343
10 - 14	321,177	192,759	8,188	5	15	188	119,301	369	98	254
15 - 19	266,420	153,006	7,013	7	33	154	105,592	337	97	181

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Table 2.06: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by religion (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Religion									Not stated
	Total	Buddhism	Christian	Bahai	Islam	Hinduism	Animism	Other religion	No religion	
20 - 24	246,986	141,401	6,113	7	22	152	98,533	402	138	218
25 - 29	275,635	171,852	6,123	24	23	132	96,495	440	202	344
30 - 34	263,039	179,570	5,225	15	27	107	77,036	416	262	381
35 - 39	261,917	183,442	4,777	18	35	113	72,526	421	284	301
40 - 44	214,210	153,547	3,869	9	29	111	55,820	308	240	277
45 - 49	181,689	130,700	3,194	9	19	76	47,024	278	172	217
50 - 54	159,291	116,745	2,808	10	11	63	39,025	212	168	249
55 - 59	136,751	101,219	2,288	8	15	43	32,755	157	98	168
60 - 64	105,485	76,639	1,868	3	9	46	26,700	106	43	71
65 - 69	81,705	59,908	1,469	-	7	33	20,157	75	19	36
70 - 74	51,976	38,427	912	-	7	21	12,535	35	16	21
75 - 79	31,980	23,564	540	-	-	10	7,815	26	8	15
80 - 84	20,433	14,890	333	-	-	11	5,156	18	3	19
85 - 89	10,384	7,715	170	-	-	-	2,475	6	3	12
90 - 94	4,322	3,199	73	-	-	3	1,035	-	4	6
95 and over	2,530	1,751	55	-	-	-	712	-	3	6

Table 2.07: Population aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, age, and by sex, marital status

Type of residence, age	Sex, marital status																						
	Both sexes								Male								Female						
	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Lao PDR	5,018,580	1,459,609	3,151,493	21,439	247,933	134,429	3,677	2,541,798	856,033	1,569,583	8,488	50,537	54,614	2,543	2,476,782	603,576	1,581,910	12,951	197,396	79,815	1,134	5,018,580	1,459,609
13	133,465	130,265	3,001	41	29	72	57	68,962	67,508	1,345	23	10	34	42	64,503	62,757	1,656	18	19	38	15	133,465	130,265
14	118,531	114,259	3,895	44	35	75	223	61,568	59,942	1,423	19	16	20	148	56,963	54,317	2,472	25	19	55	75	118,531	114,259
15	127,894	119,978	7,541	71	63	202	39	66,844	64,709	2,022	17	25	53	18	61,050	55,269	5,519	54	38	149	21	127,894	119,978
16	113,856	101,347	11,958	95	71	334	51	59,787	56,473	3,154	28	25	77	30	54,069	44,874	8,804	67	46	257	21	113,856	101,347
17	110,977	91,985	18,175	113	77	554	73	57,806	52,464	5,125	31	29	117	40	53,171	39,521	13,050	82	48	437	33	110,977	91,985
18	112,315	83,637	27,354	185	92	855	192	57,576	48,504	8,639	54	29	255	95	54,739	35,133	18,715	131	63	600	97	112,315	83,637
19	105,015	71,367	32,054	206	98	1,099	191	54,193	42,498	11,143	56	33	358	105	50,822	28,869	20,911	150	65	741	86	105,015	71,367
20	111,128	66,700	42,470	246	139	1,439	134	56,837	40,306	15,799	77	49	526	80	54,291	26,394	26,671	169	90	913	54	111,128	66,700
21	105,785	59,509	44,106	279	131	1,612	148	54,252	35,929	17,526	107	43	566	81	51,533	23,580	26,580	172	88	1,046	67	105,785	59,509
22	108,156	54,436	51,302	328	160	1,806	124	55,062	33,099	21,088	97	59	643	76	53,094	21,337	30,214	231	101	1,163	48	108,156	54,436
23	102,977	47,670	52,730	314	183	1,943	137	52,879	29,341	22,546	118	69	724	81	50,098	18,329	30,184	196	114	1,219	56	102,977	47,670
24	100,043	44,140	53,196	333	204	2,019	151	51,361	27,021	23,258	122	59	815	86	48,682	17,119	29,938	211	145	1,204	65	100,043	44,140
25	143,698	54,343	84,981	546	365	3,296	167	74,457	34,571	38,115	190	116	1,357	108	69,241	19,772	46,866	356	249	1,939	59	143,698	54,343
26	113,330	39,478	70,197	455	308	2,765	127	57,557	24,909	31,169	149	116	1,128	86	55,773	14,569	39,028	306	192	1,637	41	113,330	39,478
27	106,856	33,697	69,416	436	350	2,882	75	54,587	21,620	31,397	168	94	1,264	44	52,269	12,077	38,019	268	256	1,618	31	106,856	33,697
28	107,109	31,113	72,003	476	389	3,040	88	54,627	20,244	32,707	162	124	1,335	55	52,482	10,869	39,296	314	265	1,705	33	107,109	31,113
29	111,226	29,226	77,515	552	456	3,383	94	56,140	19,247	35,014	214	138	1,465	62	55,086	9,979	42,501	338	318	1,918	32	111,226	29,226
30 - 34	547,746	108,220	413,544	2,885	3,159	19,586	352	279,503	73,115	195,454	1,129	829	8,733	243	268,243	35,105	218,090	1,756	2,330	10,853	109	547,746	108,220
35 - 39	546,116	66,411	447,719	3,193	5,754	22,701	338	280,985	44,243	223,431	1,312	1,370	10,359	270	265,131	22,168	224,288	1,881	4,384	12,342	68	546,116	66,411
40 - 44	444,042	36,587	376,966	2,727	8,942	18,531	289	227,934	23,171	193,371	1,155	1,743	8,256	238	216,108	13,416	183,595	1,572	7,199	10,275	51	444,042	36,587
45 - 49	370,493	23,131	317,316	2,128	13,615	14,092	211	187,730	13,570	164,984	883	2,416	5,695	182	182,763	9,561	152,332	1,245	11,199	8,397	29	370,493	23,131
50 - 54	319,715	15,817	270,105	1,747	20,985	10,822	239	159,729	8,213	143,203	682	3,675	3,745	211	159,986	7,604	126,902	1,065	17,310	7,077	28	319,715	15,817
55 - 59	268,678	11,973	217,685	1,349	29,488	8,055	128	131,520	5,648	117,677	517	4,921	2,641	116	137,158	6,325	100,008	832	24,567	5,414	12	268,678	11,973
60 - 64	207,028	8,327	157,787	1,024	34,358	5,493	39	101,303	3,659	89,205	407	6,242	1,752	38	105,725	4,668	68,582	617	28,116	3,741	-	207,028	8,327
65 - 69	158,950	6,334	110,591	756	37,520	3,745	4	77,073	2,507	65,522	324	7,391	1,325	4	81,877	3,827	45,069	432	30,129	2,420	-	158,950	6,334
70 - 74	100,358	4,079	61,765	458	32,111	1,940	5	48,259	1,547	38,940	204	6,910	655	3	52,099	2,532	22,825	254	25,201	1,285	-	100,358	4,079

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Table 2.07: Population aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, age, and by sex, marital status (continued)

Type of residence, age	Sex, marital status																							
	Both sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated	
75 - 79	58,391	2,522	30,505	216	24,006	1,141	-	26,335	904	19,526	120	5,406	378	-	32,056	1,618	10,979	96	18,600	763	-	58,391	2,522	
80 - 84	35,554	1,651	15,439	146	17,756	562	-	15,060	582	10,031	70	4,168	209	-	20,494	1,069	5,408	76	13,588	353	-	35,554	1,651	
85 and over	29,148	1,407	10,177	90	17,089	385	-	11,872	489	6,769	53	4,432	129	-	17,276	918	3,408	37	12,657	256	-	29,148	1,407	
Urban	1,813,856	595,603	1,065,042	9,437	87,472	55,302	1,000	900,621	332,565	526,324	3,666	16,077	21,417	572	913,235	263,038	538,718	5,771	71,395	33,885	428	1,813,856	595,603	
13	42,483	41,784	640	13	4	19	23	22,039	21,705	293	10	-	10	19	20,444	20,079	347	3	-	9	4	42,483	41,784	
14	38,531	37,645	778	11	6	16	75	20,084	19,740	283	6	3	6	46	18,447	17,905	495	5	3	10	29	38,531	37,645	
15	40,306	38,802	1,411	23	15	38	17	20,884	20,473	381	7	7	10	6	19,422	18,329	1,030	16	8	28	11	40,306	38,802	
16	37,452	35,292	2,039	19	14	65	23	19,541	18,931	567	5	5	20	13	17,911	16,361	1,472	14	9	45	10	37,452	35,292	
17	36,440	33,082	3,174	21	12	105	46	18,728	17,777	889	4	6	25	27	17,712	15,305	2,285	17	6	80	19	36,440	33,082	
18	35,996	30,905	4,789	44	9	164	85	18,024	16,551	1,374	10	3	49	37	17,972	14,354	3,415	34	6	115	48	35,996	30,905	
19	33,206	27,157	5,693	41	17	238	60	16,591	14,691	1,790	10	5	72	23	16,615	12,466	3,903	31	12	166	37	33,206	27,157	
20	34,233	25,964	7,827	68	25	300	49	16,996	14,199	2,655	19	7	86	30	17,237	11,765	5,172	49	18	214	19	34,233	25,964	
21	33,893	24,480	8,925	70	23	344	51	16,728	13,318	3,252	24	5	108	21	17,165	11,162	5,673	46	18	236	30	33,893	24,480	
22	34,863	23,402	10,859	86	36	443	37	16,992	12,820	3,983	21	12	139	17	17,871	10,582	6,876	65	24	304	20	34,863	23,402	
23	33,827	21,400	11,729	102	42	514	40	16,680	11,877	4,576	26	11	168	22	17,147	9,523	7,153	76	31	346	18	33,827	21,400	
24	34,682	20,897	13,069	123	50	497	46	17,042	11,644	5,134	42	8	188	26	17,640	9,253	7,935	81	42	309	20	34,682	20,897	
25	46,104	24,924	19,975	178	108	872	47	22,956	14,513	8,011	58	24	325	25	23,148	10,411	11,964	120	84	547	22	46,104	24,924	
26	39,013	19,149	18,787	158	68	813	38	19,005	11,042	7,574	46	25	295	23	20,008	8,107	11,213	112	43	518	15	39,013	19,149	
27	37,526	16,746	19,577	146	93	941	23	18,408	9,908	8,045	52	29	365	9	19,118	6,838	11,532	94	64	576	14	37,526	16,746	
28	38,116	15,335	21,506	189	119	939	28	18,660	9,163	9,030	59	32	361	15	19,456	6,172	12,476	130	87	578	13	38,116	15,335	
29	40,637	14,463	24,629	228	135	1,160	22	19,508	8,812	10,112	84	37	453	10	21,129	5,651	14,517	144	98	707	12	40,637	14,463	
30 - 34	210,455	55,007	145,403	1,258	983	7,702	102	103,562	34,743	64,957	452	218	3,129	63	106,893	20,264	80,446	806	765	4,573	39	210,455	55,007	
35 - 39	215,142	34,496	166,932	1,587	1,826	10,246	55	108,461	21,677	81,321	651	394	4,378	40	106,681	12,819	85,611	936	1,432	5,868	15	215,142	34,496	
40 - 44	173,723	19,526	141,126	1,390	2,904	8,728	49	87,826	11,699	71,310	571	501	3,713	32	85,897	7,827	69,816	819	2,403	5,015	17	173,723	19,526	
45 - 49	139,323	11,950	115,080	1,058	4,416	6,783	36	70,225	6,652	59,780	419	687	2,655	32	69,098	5,298	55,300	639	3,729	4,128	4	139,323	11,950	
50 - 54	118,168	7,942	97,155	808	7,098	5,143	22	58,171	3,952	51,033	304	1,085	1,781	16	59,997	3,990	46,122	504	6,013	3,362	6	118,168	7,942	
55 - 59	101,936	5,865	81,109	650	10,518	3,785	9	49,614	2,691	43,843	263	1,553	1,258	6	52,322	3,174	37,266	387	8,965	2,527	3	101,936	5,865	

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Table 2.07: Population aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, age, and by sex, marital status (continued)

Type of residence, age	Sex, marital status																						
	Both sexes								Male								Female						
	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
60 - 64	77,406	3,689	58,483	466	12,347	2,409	12	37,598	1,609	33,121	187	1,926	744	11	39,808	2,080	25,362	279	10,421	1,665	-	77,406	3,689
65 - 69	59,738	2,450	41,715	344	13,635	1,592	-	29,516	1,073	25,222	161	2,482	576	-	30,222	1,377	16,493	183	11,153	1,016	-	59,738	2,450
70 - 74	35,972	1,397	22,361	188	11,308	716	-	17,485	590	14,388	89	2,152	266	-	18,487	807	7,973	99	9,156	450	-	35,972	1,397
75 - 79	21,043	853	11,053	83	8,645	408	-	9,607	352	7,261	45	1,808	140	-	11,436	501	3,792	38	6,837	268	-	21,043	853
80 - 84	12,646	550	5,411	46	6,446	193	-	5,221	193	3,550	17	1,397	64	-	7,425	357	1,861	29	5,049	129	-	12,646	550
85 and over	10,996	451	3,807	39	6,570	129	-	4,469	170	2,589	24	1,653	33	-	6,527	281	1,218	15	4,917	96	-	10,996	451
Rural with road	2,997,872	808,850	1,948,369	11,392	151,088	75,821	2,352	1,534,354	489,894	974,034	4,546	32,328	31,855	1,697	1,463,518	318,956	974,335	6,846	118,760	43,966	655	2,997,872	808,850
13	84,219	81,920	2,177	21	21	48	32	43,438	42,404	971	11	8	23	21	40,781	39,516	1,206	10	13	25	11	84,219	81,920
14	74,021	70,949	2,837	28	26	55	126	38,242	37,090	1,033	11	12	13	83	35,779	33,859	1,804	17	14	42	43	74,021	70,949
15	80,932	75,131	5,548	44	36	153	20	42,476	40,909	1,492	9	13	42	11	38,456	34,222	4,056	35	23	111	9	80,932	75,131
16	70,497	61,123	8,987	70	44	249	24	37,044	34,586	2,355	23	15	52	13	33,453	26,537	6,632	47	29	197	11	70,497	61,123
17	68,710	54,572	13,569	85	55	406	23	36,006	32,063	3,807	25	17	84	10	32,704	22,509	9,762	60	38	322	13	68,710	54,572
18	70,609	49,021	20,640	126	75	643	104	36,535	29,611	6,614	36	21	198	55	34,074	19,410	14,026	90	54	445	49	70,609	49,021
19	66,393	41,185	24,068	150	66	810	114	34,726	25,826	8,500	42	20	269	69	31,667	15,359	15,568	108	46	541	45	66,393	41,185
20	71,142	38,051	31,669	165	99	1,077	81	36,863	24,341	11,976	52	34	414	46	34,279	13,710	19,693	113	65	663	35	71,142	38,051
21	66,669	32,822	32,265	188	101	1,211	82	34,764	21,124	13,051	68	36	436	49	31,905	11,698	19,214	120	65	775	33	66,669	32,822
22	68,072	29,181	37,196	218	104	1,300	73	35,364	19,026	15,706	67	37	480	48	32,708	10,155	21,490	151	67	820	25	68,072	29,181
23	64,193	24,721	37,716	198	123	1,356	79	33,559	16,377	16,478	85	49	523	47	30,634	8,344	21,238	113	74	833	32	64,193	24,721
24	61,035	22,054	37,112	197	143	1,443	86	32,025	14,564	16,702	71	46	595	47	29,010	7,490	20,410	126	97	848	39	61,035	22,054
25	90,768	27,825	59,991	344	228	2,290	90	47,911	18,941	27,722	124	81	984	59	42,857	8,884	32,269	220	147	1,306	31	90,768	27,825
26	69,181	19,263	47,468	282	212	1,872	84	35,898	13,123	21,742	95	81	799	58	33,283	6,140	25,726	187	131	1,073	26	69,181	19,263
27	64,704	16,133	46,169	270	239	1,844	49	33,750	11,143	21,551	109	58	857	32	30,954	4,990	24,618	161	181	987	17	64,704	16,133
28	64,604	15,028	46,996	275	247	2,002	56	33,626	10,547	21,935	97	80	930	37	30,978	4,481	25,061	178	167	1,072	19	64,604	15,028
29	66,082	14,097	49,180	308	300	2,131	66	34,201	9,952	23,025	124	93	961	46	31,881	4,145	26,155	184	207	1,170	20	66,082	14,097
30 - 34	317,483	51,019	251,246	1,562	2,022	11,406	228	165,406	36,780	121,886	643	563	5,375	159	152,077	14,239	129,360	919	1,459	6,031	69	317,483	51,019
35 - 39	311,777	30,576	263,715	1,543	3,627	12,061	255	162,660	21,676	133,432	637	902	5,804	209	149,117	8,900	130,283	906	2,725	6,257	46	311,777	30,576
40 - 44	254,394	16,350	221,455	1,283	5,640	9,453	213	131,943	11,022	114,622	554	1,153	4,407	185	122,451	5,328	106,833	729	4,487	5,046	28	254,394	16,350

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Table 2.07: Population aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, age, and by sex, marital status (continued)

Type of residence, age	Sex, marital status																						
	Both sexes							Male								Female							
	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
45 - 49	216,861	10,595	189,447	1,018	8,616	7,029	156	110,322	6,585	98,615	443	1,630	2,918	131	106,539	4,010	90,832	575	6,986	4,111	25	216,861	10,595
50 - 54	189,328	7,479	162,271	911	13,040	5,445	182	95,279	4,052	86,391	369	2,421	1,885	161	94,049	3,427	75,880	542	10,619	3,560	21	189,328	7,479
55 - 59	156,653	5,775	128,155	665	17,880	4,075	103	76,886	2,805	69,264	240	3,156	1,326	95	79,767	2,970	58,891	425	14,724	2,749	8	156,653	5,775
60 - 64	121,806	4,356	93,172	522	20,785	2,949	22	59,764	1,930	52,595	197	4,062	958	22	62,042	2,426	40,577	325	16,723	1,991	-	121,806	4,356
65 - 69	93,408	3,648	64,751	396	22,558	2,054	-	44,772	1,343	37,948	158	4,616	706	-	48,636	2,305	26,803	238	17,942	1,348	-	93,408	3,648
70 - 74	60,516	2,503	36,925	255	19,660	1,170	3	28,926	898	23,067	110	4,480	368	3	31,590	1,605	13,858	145	15,180	802	-	60,516	2,503
75 - 79	35,105	1,562	18,205	124	14,514	700	-	15,687	518	11,498	68	3,380	223	-	19,418	1,044	6,707	56	11,134	477	-	35,105	1,562
80 - 84	21,592	1,012	9,429	94	10,706	351	-	9,287	356	6,108	50	2,633	140	-	12,305	656	3,321	44	8,073	211	-	21,592	1,012
85 and over	17,118	899	6,010	50	9,921	238	-	6,994	302	3,948	28	2,631	85	-	10,124	597	2,062	22	7,290	153	-	17,118	899
Rural without road	206,852	55,156	138,082	610	9,373	3,306	325	106,823	33,574	69,225	276	2,132	1,342	274	100,029	21,582	68,857	334	7,241	1,964	51	206,852	55,156
13	6,763	6,561	184	7	4	5	-	3,485	3,399	81	-	-	-	-	3,278	3,162	103	5	4	4	-	6,763	6,561
14	5,979	5,665	280	5	3	4	22	3,242	3,112	107	-	-	-	19	2,737	2,553	173	3	-	3	3	5,979	5,665
15	6,656	6,045	582	4	12	11	-	3,484	3,327	149	-	5	-	-	3,172	2,718	433	3	7	10	-	6,656	6,045
16	5,907	4,932	932	6	13	20	4	3,202	2,956	232	-	5	5	4	2,705	1,976	700	6	8	15	-	5,907	4,932
17	5,827	4,331	1,432	7	10	43	4	3,072	2,624	429	-	6	8	3	2,755	1,707	1,003	5	4	35	-	5,827	4,331
18	5,710	3,711	1,925	15	8	48	3	3,017	2,342	651	8	5	8	3	2,693	1,369	1,274	7	3	40	-	5,710	3,711
19	5,416	3,025	2,293	15	15	51	17	2,876	1,981	853	4	8	17	13	2,540	1,044	1,440	11	7	34	4	5,416	3,025
20	5,753	2,685	2,974	13	15	62	4	2,978	1,766	1,168	6	8	26	4	2,775	919	1,806	7	7	36	-	5,753	2,685
21	5,223	2,207	2,916	21	7	57	15	2,760	1,487	1,223	15	-	22	11	2,463	720	1,693	6	5	35	4	5,223	2,207
22	5,221	1,853	3,247	24	20	63	14	2,706	1,253	1,399	9	10	24	11	2,515	600	1,848	15	10	39	3	5,221	1,853
23	4,957	1,549	3,285	14	18	73	18	2,640	1,087	1,492	7	9	33	12	2,317	462	1,793	7	9	40	6	4,957	1,549
24	4,326	1,189	3,015	13	11	79	19	2,294	813	1,422	9	5	32	13	2,032	376	1,593	4	6	47	6	4,326	1,189
25	6,826	1,594	5,015	24	29	134	30	3,590	1,117	2,382	8	11	48	24	3,236	477	2,633	16	18	86	6	6,826	1,594
26	5,136	1,066	3,942	15	28	80	5	2,654	744	1,853	8	10	34	5	2,482	322	2,089	7	18	46	-	5,136	1,066
27	4,626	818	3,670	20	18	97	3	2,429	569	1,801	7	7	42	3	2,197	249	1,869	13	11	55	-	4,626	818
28	4,389	750	3,501	12	23	99	4	2,341	534	1,742	6	12	44	3	2,048	216	1,759	6	11	55	-	4,389	750
29	4,507	666	3,706	16	21	92	6	2,431	483	1,877	6	8	51	6	2,076	183	1,829	10	13	41	-	4,507	666

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Table 2.07: Population aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, age, and by sex, marital status (continued)

Type of residence, age	Sex, marital status																							
	Both sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated		Total	Never married	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated	
30 - 34	19,808	2,194	16,895	65	154	478	22	10,535	1,592	8,611	34	48	229	21	9,273	602	8,284	31	106	249	-	19,808	2,194	
35 - 39	19,197	1,339	17,072	63	301	394	28	9,864	890	8,678	24	74	177	21	9,333	449	8,394	39	227	217	7	19,197	1,339	
40 - 44	15,925	711	14,385	54	398	350	27	8,165	450	7,439	30	89	136	21	7,760	261	6,946	24	309	214	6	15,925	711	
45 - 49	14,309	586	12,789	52	583	280	19	7,183	333	6,589	21	99	122	19	7,126	253	6,200	31	484	158	-	14,309	586	
50 - 54	12,219	396	10,679	28	847	234	35	6,279	209	5,779	9	169	79	34	5,940	187	4,900	19	678	155	-	12,219	396	
55 - 59	10,089	333	8,421	34	1,090	195	16	5,020	152	4,570	14	212	57	15	5,069	181	3,851	20	878	138	-	10,089	333	
60 - 64	7,816	282	6,132	36	1,226	135	5	3,941	120	3,489	23	254	50	5	3,875	162	2,643	13	972	85	-	7,816	282	
65 - 69	5,804	236	4,125	16	1,327	99	-	2,785	91	2,352	5	293	43	-	3,019	145	1,773	11	1,034	56	-	5,804	236	
70 - 74	3,870	179	2,479	15	1,143	54	-	1,848	59	1,485	5	278	21	-	2,022	120	994	10	865	33	-	3,870	179	
75 - 79	2,243	107	1,247	9	847	33	-	1,041	34	767	7	218	15	-	1,202	73	480	-	629	18	-	2,243	107	
80 - 84	1,316	89	599	6	604	18	-	552	33	373	3	138	5	-	764	56	226	3	466	13	-	1,316	89	
85 and over	1,034	57	360	-	598	18	-	409	17	232	-	148	11	-	625	40	128	-	450	7	-	1,034	57	

Table 2.08: Not-married population in private households aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, cohabitation status

Type of residence, five-year age groups	Sex, cohabitation status													
	Both sexes					Male					Female			
	Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated		Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated		Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated
Lao PDR	1,753,760	256,244	1,417,273	80,243	886,492	134,334	710,841	41,317	867,268	121,910	706,432	38,926	1,753,760	256,244
13 - 14	239,525	35,859	202,628	1,038	123,221	18,557	104,050	614	116,304	17,302	98,578	424	239,525	35,859
15 - 19	453,107	65,763	383,888	3,456	252,846	36,968	214,083	1,795	200,261	28,795	169,805	1,661	453,107	65,763
20 - 24	256,604	38,982	210,855	6,767	151,244	22,747	124,984	3,513	105,360	16,235	85,871	3,254	256,604	38,982
25 - 29	182,454	28,686	144,977	8,791	108,943	16,705	87,306	4,932	73,511	11,981	57,671	3,859	182,454	28,686
30 - 34	118,826	18,180	93,211	7,435	71,128	10,662	55,790	4,676	47,698	7,518	37,421	2,759	118,826	18,180
35 - 39	90,807	14,095	68,908	7,804	51,207	7,805	38,105	5,297	39,600	6,290	30,803	2,507	90,807	14,095
40 - 44	63,018	9,559	46,913	6,546	31,198	4,855	22,132	4,211	31,820	4,704	24,781	2,335	63,018	9,559
45 - 49	50,662	7,802	36,520	6,340	20,601	3,498	13,419	3,684	30,061	4,304	23,101	2,656	50,662	7,802
50 - 54	47,887	7,017	34,738	6,132	15,081	2,840	9,310	2,931	32,806	4,177	25,428	3,201	47,887	7,017
55 - 59	49,922	6,845	36,955	6,122	12,922	2,393	7,910	2,619	37,000	4,452	29,045	3,503	49,922	6,845
60 - 64	48,606	6,241	36,813	5,552	11,567	2,041	7,308	2,218	37,039	4,200	29,505	3,334	48,606	6,241
65 - 69	47,848	5,765	37,057	5,026	11,129	1,829	7,507	1,793	36,719	3,936	29,550	3,233	47,848	5,765
70 - 74	38,160	4,385	29,967	3,808	8,974	1,350	6,366	1,258	29,186	3,035	23,601	2,550	38,160	4,385
75 - 79	27,586	2,978	22,125	2,483	6,562	868	4,900	794	21,024	2,110	17,225	1,689	27,586	2,978
80 - 84	19,940	2,162	16,128	1,650	4,898	647	3,706	545	15,042	1,515	12,422	1,105	19,940	2,162
85 - 89	10,938	1,124	9,027	787	2,828	331	2,228	269	8,110	793	6,799	518	10,938	1,124
90 - 94	4,861	517	4,038	306	1,298	140	1,060	98	3,563	377	2,978	208	4,861	517
95 and over	3,009	284	2,525	200	845	98	677	70	2,164	186	1,848	130	3,009	284
Urban	686,821	88,342	554,451	44,028	331,073	44,730	263,893	22,450	355,748	43,612	290,558	21,578	686,821	88,342
13 - 14	75,969	10,159	65,446	364	38,624	5,246	33,164	214	37,345	4,913	32,282	150	75,969	10,159
15 - 19	153,336	19,342	131,661	2,333	80,564	10,353	69,146	1,065	72,772	8,989	62,515	1,268	153,336	19,342
20 - 24	103,611	13,414	84,778	5,419	55,529	7,209	45,734	2,586	48,082	6,205	39,044	2,833	103,611	13,414
25 - 29	82,861	11,258	65,032	6,571	45,510	6,049	36,095	3,366	37,351	5,209	28,937	3,205	82,861	11,258

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Table 2.08: Not-married population in private households aged 13 year and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, cohabitation status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age groups	Sex, cohabitation status													
	Both sexes				Male				Female					
	Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated	Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated	Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated		
30 - 34	57,285	7,637	44,713	4,935	32,394	4,290	25,243	2,861	24,891	3,347	19,470	2,074	57,285	7,637
35 - 39	44,744	6,224	33,931	4,589	24,393	3,445	18,065	2,883	20,351	2,779	15,866	1,706	44,744	6,224
40 - 44	30,913	4,231	23,021	3,661	15,211	2,183	10,768	2,260	15,702	2,048	12,253	1,401	30,913	4,231
45 - 49	23,271	3,139	16,881	3,251	9,675	1,406	6,408	1,861	13,596	1,733	10,473	1,390	23,271	3,139
50 - 54	20,364	2,699	14,754	2,911	6,653	1,144	4,110	1,399	13,711	1,555	10,644	1,512	20,364	2,699
55 - 59	20,380	2,515	15,069	2,796	5,406	936	3,222	1,248	14,974	1,579	11,847	1,548	20,380	2,515
60 - 64	18,666	2,093	14,380	2,193	4,283	689	2,651	943	14,383	1,404	11,729	1,250	18,666	2,093
65 - 69	17,817	1,964	13,990	1,863	4,131	661	2,750	720	13,686	1,303	11,240	1,143	17,817	1,964
70 - 74	13,435	1,405	10,751	1,279	2,972	451	2,091	430	10,463	954	8,660	849	13,435	1,405
75 - 79	9,884	932	8,116	836	2,274	274	1,721	279	7,610	658	6,395	557	9,884	932
80 - 84	7,169	693	5,897	579	1,627	208	1,243	176	5,542	485	4,654	403	7,169	693
85 - 89	4,220	391	3,539	290	1,051	113	832	106	3,169	278	2,707	184	4,220	391
90 - 94	1,803	159	1,554	90	480	44	405	31	1,323	115	1,149	59	1,803	159
95 and over	1,093	87	938	68	296	29	245	22	797	58	693	46	1,093	87
Rural with road	999,588	155,886	809,025	34,677	519,096	83,090	417,940	18,066	480,492	72,796	391,085	16,611	999,588	155,886
13 - 14	151,354	23,640	127,124	590	78,132	12,240	65,557	335	73,222	11,400	61,567	255	151,354	23,640
15 - 19	277,598	42,575	233,955	1,068	159,102	24,398	134,016	688	118,496	18,177	99,939	380	277,598	42,575
20 - 24	143,209	23,659	118,241	1,309	89,268	14,347	74,020	901	53,941	9,312	44,221	408	143,209	23,659
25 - 29	94,224	16,338	75,745	2,141	59,896	9,998	48,390	1,508	34,328	6,340	27,355	633	94,224	16,338
30 - 34	58,824	9,945	46,456	2,423	36,989	6,016	29,215	1,758	21,835	3,929	17,241	665	58,824	9,945
35 - 39	44,085	7,439	33,543	3,103	25,751	4,134	19,288	2,329	18,334	3,305	14,255	774	44,085	7,439
40 - 44	30,647	5,038	22,830	2,779	15,333	2,538	10,917	1,878	15,314	2,500	11,913	901	30,647	5,038
45 - 49	25,937	4,373	18,609	2,955	10,394	1,963	6,690	1,741	15,543	2,410	11,919	1,214	25,937	4,373
50 - 54	26,043	4,068	18,883	3,092	7,985	1,595	4,910	1,480	18,058	2,473	13,973	1,612	26,043	4,068
55 - 59	27,900	4,064	20,660	3,176	7,091	1,358	4,421	1,312	20,809	2,706	16,239	1,864	27,900	4,064
60 - 64	28,274	3,892	21,191	3,191	6,850	1,259	4,381	1,210	21,424	2,633	16,810	1,981	28,274	3,892

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Table 2.08: Not-married population in private households aged 13 years and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, cohabitation status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age groups	Sex, cohabitation status													
	Both sexes					Male					Female			
	Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated		Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated		Total	Living with a partner	Not living with a partner	Not stated
65 - 69	28,364	3,563	21,773	3,028	6,577	1,091	4,458	1,028	21,787	2,472	17,315	2,000	28,364	3,563
70 - 74	23,341	2,796	18,126	2,419	5,646	839	4,011	796	17,695	1,957	14,115	1,623	23,341	2,796
75 - 79	16,712	1,922	13,228	1,562	4,020	550	2,986	484	12,692	1,372	10,242	1,078	16,712	1,922
80 - 84	12,057	1,377	9,650	1,030	3,094	411	2,329	354	8,963	966	7,321	676	12,057	1,377
85 - 89	6,338	691	5,172	475	1,687	204	1,329	154	4,651	487	3,843	321	6,338	691
90 - 94	2,877	328	2,341	208	769	88	617	64	2,108	240	1,724	144	2,877	328
95 and over	1,804	178	1,498	128	512	61	405	46	1,292	117	1,093	82	1,804	178
Rural without road	67,351	12,016	53,797	1,538	36,323	6,514	29,008	801	31,028	5,502	24,789	737	67,351	12,016
13 - 14	12,202	2,060	10,058	84	6,465	1,071	5,329	65	5,737	989	4,729	19	12,202	2,060
15 - 19	22,173	3,846	18,272	55	13,180	2,217	10,921	42	8,993	1,629	7,351	13	22,173	3,846
20 - 24	9,784	1,909	7,836	39	6,447	1,191	5,230	26	3,337	718	2,606	13	9,784	1,909
25 - 29	5,369	1,090	4,200	79	3,537	658	2,821	58	1,832	432	1,379	21	5,369	1,090
30 - 34	2,717	598	2,042	77	1,745	356	1,332	57	972	242	710	20	2,717	598
35 - 39	1,978	432	1,434	112	1,063	226	752	85	915	206	682	27	1,978	432
40 - 44	1,458	290	1,062	106	654	134	447	73	804	156	615	33	1,458	290
45 - 49	1,454	290	1,030	134	532	129	321	82	922	161	709	52	1,454	290
50 - 54	1,480	250	1,101	129	443	101	290	52	1,037	149	811	77	1,480	250
55 - 59	1,642	266	1,226	150	425	99	267	59	1,217	167	959	91	1,642	266
60 - 64	1,666	256	1,242	168	434	93	276	65	1,232	163	966	103	1,666	256
65 - 69	1,667	238	1,294	135	421	77	299	45	1,246	161	995	90	1,667	238
70 - 74	1,384	184	1,090	110	356	60	264	32	1,028	124	826	78	1,384	184
75 - 79	990	124	781	85	268	44	193	31	722	80	588	54	990	124
80 - 84	714	92	581	41	177	28	134	15	537	64	447	26	714	92
85 - 89	380	42	316	22	90	14	67	9	290	28	249	13	380	42
90 - 94	181	30	143	8	49	8	38	3	132	22	105	5	181	30
95 and over	112	19	89	4	37	8	27	-	75	11	62	-	112	19

Table 2.09: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, disability status

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, disability status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated
Lao PDR	**5,262,977**	**5,159,286**	**99,575**	**4,116**	**2,627,047**	**2,577,327**	**47,297**	**2,423**	**2,635,930**	**2,581,959**	**52,278**	**1,693**
10 - 14	656,213	651,761	3,528	924	335,036	332,508	1,996	532	321,177	319,253	1,532	392
15 - 19	548,629	545,021	3,406	202	282,209	280,196	1,915	98	266,420	264,825	1,491	104
20 - 24	495,752	492,210	3,190	352	248,766	246,627	1,919	220	246,986	245,583	1,271	132
25 - 29	546,975	542,239	4,172	564	271,340	268,570	2,380	390	275,635	273,669	1,792	174
30 - 34	523,146	518,012	4,551	583	260,107	257,014	2,718	375	263,039	260,998	1,833	208
35 - 39	529,565	524,276	5,028	261	267,648	264,521	2,965	162	261,917	259,755	2,063	99
40 - 44	433,517	428,563	4,751	203	219,307	216,548	2,671	88	214,210	212,015	2,080	115
45 - 49	363,645	358,843	4,631	171	181,956	179,397	2,494	65	181,689	179,446	2,137	106
50 - 54	314,730	308,888	5,568	274	155,439	152,601	2,728	110	159,291	156,287	2,840	164
55 - 59	265,526	258,342	6,873	311	128,775	125,365	3,197	213	136,751	132,977	3,676	98
60 - 64	205,428	197,114	8,177	137	99,943	96,095	3,740	108	105,485	101,019	4,437	29
65 - 69	157,984	147,883	10,059	42	76,279	71,946	4,307	26	81,705	75,937	5,752	16
70 - 74	99,679	89,469	10,187	23	47,703	43,308	4,386	9	51,976	46,161	5,801	14
75 - 79	57,959	49,300	8,637	22	25,979	22,430	3,539	10	31,980	26,870	5,098	12
80 - 84	35,292	27,679	7,597	16	14,859	11,933	2,921	5	20,433	15,746	4,676	11
85 +	28,937	19,686	9,220	31	11,701	8,268	3,421	12	17,236	11,418	5,799	19
Urban	**1,856,690**	**1,825,043**	**28,898**	**2,749**	**908,715**	**893,188**	**13,959**	**1,568**	**947,975**	**931,855**	**14,939**	**1,181**
10 - 14	202,093	200,757	957	379	103,014	102,238	570	206	99,079	98,519	387	173
15 - 19	169,913	168,900	865	148	85,372	84,779	520	73	84,541	84,121	345	75
20 - 24	154,381	153,342	768	271	74,335	73,727	440	168	80,046	79,615	328	103
25 - 29	183,341	181,880	1,042	419	86,155	85,277	595	283	97,186	96,603	447	136
30 - 34	198,598	196,995	1,208	395	94,876	93,913	718	245	103,722	103,082	490	150
35 - 39	208,114	206,519	1,429	166	103,262	102,305	862	95	104,852	104,214	567	71
40 - 44	169,722	168,164	1,420	138	84,873	83,971	846	56	84,849	84,193	574	82
45 - 49	136,908	135,498	1,286	124	68,403	67,614	750	39	68,505	67,884	536	85

Continue to the next page

Table 2.09: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, disability status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, disability status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated
50 - 54	116,573	114,767	1,573	233	56,960	56,065	808	87	59,613	58,702	765	146
55 - 59	100,875	98,667	1,941	267	48,785	47,654	951	180	52,090	51,013	990	87
60 - 64	76,785	74,335	2,336	114	37,122	35,934	1,096	92	39,663	38,401	1,240	22
65 - 69	59,361	56,389	2,946	26	29,227	27,845	1,364	18	30,134	28,544	1,582	8
70 - 74	35,683	32,712	2,956	15	17,273	15,977	1,291	5	18,410	16,735	1,665	10
75 - 79	20,894	18,267	2,611	16	9,505	8,386	1,112	7	11,389	9,881	1,499	9
80 - 84	12,546	10,156	2,374	16	5,153	4,303	845	5	7,393	5,853	1,529	11
85 +	10,903	7,695	3,186	22	4,400	3,200	1,191	9	6,503	4,495	1,995	13
Rural with road	**3,180,334**	**3,112,955**	**66,096**	**1,283**	**1,602,696**	**1,570,756**	**31,148**	**792**	**1,577,638**	**1,542,199**	**34,948**	**491**
10 - 14	419,862	416,979	2,409	474	214,319	212,731	1,320	268	205,543	204,248	1,089	206
15 - 19	349,391	346,938	2,402	51	181,353	180,013	1,316	24	168,038	166,925	1,086	27
20 - 24	316,190	313,844	2,267	79	161,306	159,869	1,386	51	154,884	153,975	881	28
25 - 29	338,532	335,474	2,916	142	172,073	170,304	1,663	106	166,459	165,170	1,253	36
30 - 34	305,040	301,714	3,138	188	154,959	152,952	1,877	130	150,081	148,762	1,261	58
35 - 39	302,583	299,109	3,379	95	154,809	152,766	1,976	67	147,774	146,343	1,403	28
40 - 44	248,092	244,926	3,101	65	126,467	124,725	1,710	32	121,625	120,201	1,391	33
45 - 49	212,645	209,491	3,107	47	106,576	104,915	1,635	26	106,069	104,576	1,472	21
50 - 54	186,173	182,428	3,704	41	92,425	90,645	1,757	23	93,748	91,783	1,947	18
55 - 59	154,702	150,106	4,554	42	75,105	72,990	2,083	32	79,597	77,116	2,471	10
60 - 64	120,881	115,408	5,450	23	58,932	56,449	2,467	16	61,949	58,959	2,983	7
65 - 69	92,835	86,190	6,630	15	44,282	41,552	2,723	7	48,553	44,638	3,907	8
70 - 74	60,138	53,353	6,777	8	28,594	25,680	2,910	4	31,544	27,673	3,867	4
75 - 79	34,834	29,191	5,637	6	15,445	13,185	2,257	3	19,389	16,006	3,380	3
80 - 84	21,435	16,520	4,915	-	9,158	7,198	1,960	-	12,277	9,322	2,955	-
85 +	17,001	11,284	5,710	7	6,893	4,782	2,108	3	10,108	6,502	3,602	4
Rural without road	**225,953**	**221,288**	**4,581**	**84**	**115,636**	**113,383**	**2,190**	**63**	**110,317**	**107,905**	**2,391**	**21**

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Table 2.09: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, disability status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, disability status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated	Total	No disability	Any disability	Not stated
10 - 14	34,258	34,025	162	71	17,703	17,539	106	58	16,555	16,486	56	13
15 - 19	29,325	29,183	139	3	15,484	15,404	79	-	13,841	13,779	60	-
20 - 24	25,181	25,024	155	-	13,125	13,031	93	-	12,056	11,993	62	-
25 - 29	25,102	24,885	214	3	13,112	12,989	122	-	11,990	11,896	92	-
30 - 34	19,508	19,303	205	-	10,272	10,149	123	-	9,236	9,154	82	-
35 - 39	18,868	18,648	220	-	9,577	9,450	127	-	9,291	9,198	93	-
40 - 44	15,703	15,473	230	-	7,967	7,852	115	-	7,736	7,621	115	-
45 - 49	14,092	13,854	238	-	6,977	6,868	109	-	7,115	6,986	129	-
50 - 54	11,984	11,693	291	-	6,054	5,891	163	-	5,930	5,802	128	-
55 - 59	9,949	9,569	378	-	4,885	4,721	163	-	5,064	4,848	215	-
60 - 64	7,762	7,371	391	-	3,889	3,712	177	-	3,873	3,659	214	-
65 - 69	5,788	5,304	483	-	2,770	2,549	220	-	3,018	2,755	263	-
70 - 74	3,858	3,404	454	-	1,836	1,651	185	-	2,022	1,753	269	-
75 - 79	2,231	1,842	389	-	1,029	859	170	-	1,202	983	219	-
80 - 84	1,311	1,003	308	-	548	432	116	-	763	571	192	-
85 +	1,033	707	324	-	408	286	122	-	625	421	202	-

Table 2.10: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by disability status, type of disability

Sex, five-year age group	Disability status, type of disability										
	Total	No disability	Any disability								Not stated
			Total	Of whom with disability						Of whom with multiple disabilities	
				Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Intellectual / mental condition	Self-care	Communicating		
Both sexes	**5,262,977**	**5,159,286**	**99,575**	**38,551**	**42,168**	**55,836**	**40,230**	**38,670**	**38,971**	**55,231**	**4,116**
10 - 14	656,213	651,761	3,528	1,173	1,285	1,831	1,917	1,766	2,069	2,280	924
15 - 19	548,629	545,021	3,406	997	1,174	1,623	1,689	1,489	1,935	2,048	202
20 - 24	495,752	492,210	3,190	954	1,098	1,553	1,658	1,386	1,782	1,962	352
25 - 29	546,975	542,239	4,172	1,200	1,468	1,932	2,129	1,708	2,374	2,544	564
30 - 34	523,146	518,012	4,551	1,236	1,726	1,886	2,301	1,643	2,541	2,601	583
35 - 39	529,565	524,276	5,028	1,403	1,991	2,213	2,298	1,792	2,602	2,790	261
40 - 44	433,517	428,563	4,751	1,299	1,646	2,169	1,829	1,580	2,079	2,405	203
45 - 49	363,645	358,843	4,631	1,413	1,597	2,266	1,631	1,515	1,807	2,241	171
50 - 54	314,730	308,888	5,568	1,813	1,903	2,857	1,669	1,677	1,741	2,465	274
55 - 59	265,526	258,342	6,873	2,424	2,394	3,693	1,954	2,099	1,941	3,021	311
60 - 64	205,428	197,114	8,177	3,110	3,086	4,564	2,368	2,621	2,244	3,786	137
65 - 69	157,984	147,883	10,059	4,091	4,060	5,813	3,059	3,438	2,712	4,927	42
70 - 74	99,679	89,469	10,187	4,566	4,647	6,073	3,561	3,761	3,065	5,469	23
75 - 79	57,959	49,300	8,637	4,065	4,346	5,454	3,486	3,489	2,914	5,081	22
80 - 84	35,292	27,679	7,597	3,771	4,099	5,138	3,501	3,539	2,858	4,861	16
85 and over	28,937	19,686	9,220	5,036	5,648	6,771	5,180	5,167	4,307	6,750	31
Male	**2,627,047**	**2,577,327**	**47,297**	**16,865**	**19,516**	**25,036**	**18,218**	**17,616**	**18,314**	**25,296**	**2,423**
10 - 14	335,036	332,508	1,996	662	715	1,022	1,069	1,000	1,158	1,276	532
15 - 19	282,209	280,196	1,915	532	644	909	926	845	1,040	1,133	98
20 - 24	248,766	246,627	1,919	589	651	937	977	816	1,046	1,148	220
25 - 29	271,340	268,570	2,380	665	774	1,115	1,235	995	1,331	1,444	390
30 - 34	260,107	257,014	2,718	709	951	1,129	1,363	973	1,497	1,547	375
35 - 39	267,648	264,521	2,965	822	1,104	1,332	1,363	1,077	1,525	1,650	162
40 - 44	219,307	216,548	2,671	744	881	1,249	1,036	911	1,159	1,339	88

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Table 2.10: Population in private households aged 10 years and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by disability status, type of disability (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Disability status, type of disability										
	Total	No disability	Any disability								Not stated
			Total	Of whom with disability						Of whom with multiple disabilities	
				Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Intellectual / mental condition	Self-care	Communicating		
45 - 49	181,956	179,397	2,494	742	836	1,194	894	828	991	1,209	65
50 - 54	155,439	152,601	2,728	867	948	1,388	808	827	854	1,202	110
55 - 59	128,775	125,365	3,197	1,031	1,131	1,674	839	965	870	1,364	213
60 - 64	99,943	96,095	3,740	1,339	1,460	1,977	975	1,170	985	1,676	108
65 - 69	76,279	71,946	4,307	1,641	1,792	2,371	1,142	1,393	1,101	2,002	26
70 - 74	47,703	43,308	4,386	1,793	2,016	2,444	1,347	1,489	1,186	2,187	9
75 - 79	25,979	22,430	3,539	1,604	1,827	2,114	1,272	1,335	1,091	1,981	10
80 - 84	14,859	11,933	2,921	1,386	1,637	1,845	1,212	1,246	1,020	1,779	5
85 and over	11,701	8,268	3,421	1,739	2,149	2,336	1,760	1,746	1,460	2,359	12
Female	2,635,930	2,581,959	52,278	21,686	22,652	30,800	22,012	21,054	20,657	29,935	1,693
10 - 14	321,177	319,253	1,532	511	570	809	848	766	911	1,004	392
15 - 19	266,420	264,825	1,491	465	530	714	763	644	895	915	104
20 - 24	246,986	245,583	1,271	365	447	616	681	570	736	814	132
25 - 29	275,635	273,669	1,792	535	694	817	894	713	1,043	1,100	174
30 - 34	263,039	260,998	1,833	527	775	757	938	670	1,044	1,054	208
35 - 39	261,917	259,755	2,063	581	887	881	935	715	1,077	1,140	99
40 - 44	214,210	212,015	2,080	555	765	920	793	669	920	1,066	115
45 - 49	181,689	179,446	2,137	671	761	1,072	737	687	816	1,032	106
50 - 54	159,291	156,287	2,840	946	955	1,469	861	850	887	1,263	164
55 - 59	136,751	132,977	3,676	1,393	1,263	2,019	1,115	1,134	1,071	1,657	98
60 - 64	105,485	101,019	4,437	1,771	1,626	2,587	1,393	1,451	1,259	2,110	29
65 - 69	81,705	75,937	5,752	2,450	2,268	3,442	1,917	2,045	1,611	2,925	16
70 - 74	51,976	46,161	5,801	2,773	2,631	3,629	2,214	2,272	1,879	3,282	14
75 - 79	31,980	26,870	5,098	2,461	2,519	3,340	2,214	2,154	1,823	3,100	12
80 - 84	20,433	15,746	4,676	2,385	2,462	3,293	2,289	2,293	1,838	3,082	11
85 and over	17,236	11,418	5,799	3,297	3,499	4,435	3,420	3,421	2,847	4,391	19

Table 2.11: Population in private households aged 10 years and over with a disability, sex, five-year age group, and by cause of the main disability

Sex, five-year age group	Cause of main disability										
	Total	Congenital / at birth	War	Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Violence	Transport accident	Work accident	Old age	Disease, illness	Drugs/alcohol	Other
Both sexes	**99,575**	**20,092**	**1,071**	**303**	**335**	**2,255**	**3,209**	**41,212**	**25,843**	**1,983**	**3,272**
10 - 14	3,528	2,324	13	3	21	55	48	-	663	4	397
15 - 19	3,406	2,200	25	9	16	121	81	-	671	62	221
20 - 24	3,190	1,845	26	12	19	119	108	-	722	133	206
25 - 29	4,172	2,133	26	10	28	211	165	-	953	341	305
30 - 34	4,551	2,187	18	21	26	224	220	-	1,105	413	337
35 - 39	5,028	2,276	30	18	43	245	289	-	1,329	373	425
40 - 44	4,751	1,853	26	19	32	243	306	242	1,512	249	269
45 - 49	4,631	1,373	21	33	27	194	284	515	1,700	208	276
50 - 54	5,568	1,172	42	29	30	184	326	1,233	2,294	73	185
55 - 59	6,873	931	68	27	26	155	334	2,307	2,820	53	152
60 - 64	8,177	647	108	25	18	150	322	3,761	3,003	28	115
65 - 69	10,059	512	126	21	18	158	282	5,662	3,122	23	135
70 - 74	10,187	315	188	35	12	97	196	6,851	2,394	16	83
75 - 79	8,637	186	129	21	15	50	119	6,378	1,671	3	65
80 - 84	7,597	81	118	8	-	31	75	6,240	989	-	51
85 - 89	4,766	36	65	10	-	11	34	4,048	536	-	23
90 - 94	2,623	10	21	-	-	5	14	2,304	249	-	19
95 and over	1,831	11	21	-	-	-	6	1,671	110	-	8
Male	**47,297**	**10,624**	**867**	**229**	**196**	**1,665**	**2,263**	**15,431**	**12,580**	**1,720**	**1,722**
10 - 14	1,996	1,302	9	-	9	43	31	-	359	3	239
15 - 19	1,915	1,213	12	6	7	96	58	-	370	52	101
20 - 24	1,919	1,053	13	10	14	93	88	-	431	114	103
25 - 29	2,380	1,080	12	5	18	152	124	-	549	290	150
30 - 34	2,718	1,159	12	16	17	175	176	-	623	360	180
35 - 39	2,965	1,202	19	11	28	179	228	-	741	322	235

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Table 2.11: Population in private households aged 10 years and over with a disability, sex, five-year age group, and by cause of the main disability (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Cause of main disability										
	Total	Congenital / at birth	War	Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Violence	Transport accident	Work accident	Old age	Disease, illness	Drugs/alcohol	Other
40 - 44	2,671	986	10	13	19	182	233	100	759	221	148
45 - 49	2,494	714	15	27	19	152	209	185	829	185	159
50 - 54	2,728	580	36	20	16	140	236	480	1,063	68	89
55 - 59	3,197	481	58	24	16	107	234	866	1,292	44	75
60 - 64	3,740	334	90	19	11	112	225	1,471	1,383	23	72
65 - 69	4,307	242	95	14	7	103	191	2,117	1,460	18	60
70 - 74	4,386	152	165	28	6	65	117	2,627	1,170	15	41
75 - 79	3,539	73	118	17	6	37	56	2,429	768	3	32
80 - 84	2,921	30	112	7	-	19	39	2,260	429	-	22
85 - 89	1,799	17	55	9	-	6	12	1,476	217	-	6
90 - 94	975	3	19	-	-	3	4	842	96	-	7
95 and over	647	3	17	-	-	-	-	578	41	-	3
Female	**52,278**	**9,468**	**204**	**74**	**139**	**590**	**946**	**25,781**	**13,263**	**263**	**1,550**
10 - 14	1,532	1,022	4	-	12	12	17	-	304	-	158
15 - 19	1,491	987	13	3	9	25	23	-	301	10	120
20 - 24	1,271	792	13	-	5	26	20	-	291	19	103
25 - 29	1,792	1,053	14	5	10	59	41	-	404	51	155
30 - 34	1,833	1,028	6	5	9	49	44	-	482	53	157
35 - 39	2,063	1,074	11	7	15	66	61	-	588	51	190
40 - 44	2,080	867	16	6	13	61	73	142	753	28	121
45 - 49	2,137	659	6	6	8	42	75	330	871	23	117
50 - 54	2,840	592	6	9	14	44	90	753	1,231	5	96
55 - 59	3,676	450	10	3	10	48	100	1,441	1,528	9	77
60 - 64	4,437	313	18	6	7	38	97	2,290	1,620	5	43
65 - 69	5,752	270	31	7	11	55	91	3,545	1,662	5	75
70 - 74	5,801	163	23	7	6	32	79	4,224	1,224	-	42

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Table 2.11: Population in private households aged 10 years and over with a disability, sex, five-year age group, and by cause of the main disability (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Cause of main disability										
	Total	Congenital / at birth	War	Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Violence	Transport accident	Work accident	Old age	Disease, illness	Drugs/alcohol	Other
75 - 79	5,098	113	11	4	9	13	63	3,949	903	-	33
80 - 84	4,676	51	6	-	-	12	36	3,980	560	-	29
85 - 89	2,967	19	10	-	-	5	22	2,572	319	-	17
90 - 94	1,648	7	-	-	-	-	10	1,462	153	-	12
95 and over	1,184	8	4	-	-	-	4	1,093	69	-	5

Table 2.12: Population in private households, by sex and five-year age group, and by birth registration status with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), availability of birth certificate number

Five-year age group	Birth registration status, availability of birth certificate number				
	Total	Birth registered			Birth not registered
		Total with registered birth	Number available	Number not available	
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**1,159,997**	**126,884**	**1,033,113**	**5,407,597**
0 - 4	640,291	185,892	18,101	167,791	454,399
5 - 9	664,326	194,757	18,552	176,205	469,569
10 - 14	656,213	166,972	16,772	150,200	489,241
15 - 19	548,629	104,225	11,179	93,046	444,404
20 - 24	495,752	74,117	7,828	66,289	421,635
25 - 29	546,975	76,050	8,165	67,885	470,925
30 - 34	523,146	73,649	8,295	65,354	449,497
35 - 39	529,565	72,303	8,708	63,595	457,262
40 - 44	433,517	54,289	7,149	47,140	379,228
45 - 49	363,645	41,710	5,624	36,086	321,935
50 - 54	314,730	33,686	4,556	29,130	281,044
55 - 59	265,526	28,111	4,004	24,107	237,415
60 - 64	205,428	20,726	2,947	17,779	184,702
65 - 69	157,984	15,031	2,159	12,872	142,953
70 - 74	99,679	8,627	1,345	7,282	91,052
75 - 79	57,959	5,016	756	4,260	52,943
80 - 84	35,292	2,681	374	2,307	32,611
85 and over	28,937	2,155	370	1,785	26,782
Male	**3,293,928**	**580,854**	**64,336**	**516,518**	**2,713,074**
0 - 4	326,991	95,330	9,446	85,884	231,661
5 - 9	339,890	99,631	9,554	90,077	240,259
10 - 14	335,036	84,786	8,395	76,391	250,250
15 - 19	282,209	53,177	5,904	47,273	229,032
20 - 24	248,766	36,274	3,923	32,351	212,492
25 - 29	271,340	35,674	4,010	31,664	235,666
30 - 34	260,107	34,804	3,925	30,879	225,303
35 - 39	267,648	35,901	4,310	31,591	231,747
40 - 44	219,307	27,175	3,638	23,537	192,132
45 - 49	181,956	21,052	2,879	18,173	160,904
50 - 54	155,439	16,618	2,335	14,283	138,821
55 - 59	128,775	13,823	2,020	11,803	114,952
60 - 64	99,943	10,309	1,465	8,844	89,634
65 - 69	76,279	7,589	1,150	6,439	68,690
70 - 74	47,703	4,335	691	3,644	43,368
75 - 79	25,979	2,353	360	1,993	23,626
80 - 84	14,859	1,141	167	974	13,718
85 and over	11,701	882	164	718	10,819
Female	**3,273,666**	**579,143**	**62,548**	**516,595**	**2,694,523**
0 - 4	313,300	90,562	8,655	81,907	222,738
5 - 9	324,436	95,126	8,998	86,128	229,310
10 - 14	321,177	82,186	8,377	73,809	238,991
15 - 19	266,420	51,048	5,275	45,773	215,372

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Table 2.12: Population in private households, by sex and five-year age group, and by birth registration status with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), availability of birth certificate number (continued)

Five-year age group	Birth registration status, availability of birth certificate number				
	Total	Birth registered			Birth not registered
		Total with registered birth	Number available	Number not available	
20 - 24	246,986	37,843	3,905	33,938	209,143
25 - 29	275,635	40,376	4,155	36,221	235,259
30 - 34	263,039	38,845	4,370	34,475	224,194
35 - 39	261,917	36,402	4,398	32,004	225,515
40 - 44	214,210	27,114	3,511	23,603	187,096
45 - 49	181,689	20,658	2,745	17,913	161,031
50 - 54	159,291	17,068	2,221	14,847	142,223
55 - 59	136,751	14,288	1,984	12,304	122,463
60 - 64	105,485	10,417	1,482	8,935	95,068
65 - 69	81,705	7,442	1,009	6,433	74,263
70 - 74	51,976	4,292	654	3,638	47,684
75 - 79	31,980	2,663	396	2,267	29,317
80 - 84	20,433	1,540	207	1,333	18,893
85 and over	17,236	1,273	206	1,067	15,963

Table 2.13: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by having received an ID -card from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), availability of ID number

Five-year age group	ID card reception, availability of ID number				
	Total	Received ID card			Did not receive ID card
		Total who received ID card	ID number available	ID number not available	
Both sexes	**4,606,764**	**1,065,494**	**159,012**	**906,482**	**3,541,270**
15 - 19	548,629	48,658	6,394	42,264	499,971
20 - 24	495,752	97,026	14,259	82,767	398,726
25 - 29	546,975	134,237	18,467	115,770	412,738
30 - 34	523,146	152,228	20,978	131,250	370,918
35 - 39	529,565	159,437	23,469	135,968	370,128
40 - 44	433,517	125,151	19,432	105,719	308,366
45 - 49	363,645	96,598	15,235	81,363	267,047
50 - 54	314,730	77,952	12,323	65,629	236,778
55 - 59	265,526	65,803	10,733	55,070	199,723
60 - 64	205,428	45,784	7,718	38,066	159,644
65 - 69	157,984	32,342	5,462	26,880	125,642
70 - 74	99,679	16,141	2,550	13,591	83,538
75 - 79	57,959	7,891	1,176	6,715	50,068
80 - 84	35,292	3,726	496	3,230	31,566
85 and over	28,937	2,520	320	2,200	26,417
Male	**2,292,011**	**542,671**	**76,996**	**465,675**	**1,749,340**
15 - 19	282,209	22,854	2,902	19,952	259,355
20 - 24	248,766	45,553	6,380	39,173	203,213
25 - 29	271,340	63,486	8,270	55,216	207,854
30 - 34	260,107	73,998	9,417	64,581	186,109
35 - 39	267,648	81,832	11,126	70,706	185,816
40 - 44	219,307	65,842	9,552	56,290	153,465
45 - 49	181,956	51,653	7,707	43,946	130,303
50 - 54	155,439	41,276	6,163	35,113	114,163
55 - 59	128,775	35,204	5,473	29,731	93,571
60 - 64	99,943	25,135	4,209	20,926	74,808
65 - 69	76,279	18,537	3,148	15,389	57,742
70 - 74	47,703	9,484	1,537	7,947	38,219
75 - 79	25,979	4,484	689	3,795	21,495
80 - 84	14,859	2,000	254	1,746	12,859
85 and over	11,701	1,333	169	1,164	10,368
Female	**2,314,753**	**522,823**	**82,016**	**440,807**	**1,791,930**
15 - 19	266,420	25,804	3,492	22,312	240,616
20 - 24	246,986	51,473	7,879	43,594	195,513
25 - 29	275,635	70,751	10,197	60,554	204,884
30 - 34	263,039	78,230	11,561	66,669	184,809
35 - 39	261,917	77,605	12,343	65,262	184,312
40 - 44	214,210	59,309	9,880	49,429	154,901
45 - 49	181,689	44,945	7,528	37,417	136,744
50 - 54	159,291	36,676	6,160	30,516	122,615
55 - 59	136,751	30,599	5,260	25,339	106,152
60 - 64	105,485	20,649	3,509	17,140	84,836

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Table 2.13: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by having received an ID -card from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), availability of ID number (continued)

Five-year age group	ID card reception, availability of ID number				
	Total	Received ID card			Did not receive ID card
		Total who received ID card	ID number available	ID number not available	
65 - 69	81,705	13,805	2,314	11,491	67,900
70 - 74	51,976	6,657	1,013	5,644	45,319
75 - 79	31,980	3,407	487	2,920	28,573
80 - 84	20,433	1,726	242	1,484	18,707
85 and over	17,236	1,187	151	1,036	16,049

Table 2.14: Currently married population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by whether the marriage was registered with the authorities

Five-year age group	Marriage registration		
	Total	Marriage was registered	Marriage was not registered
Both sexes	**3,099,374**	**1,168,792**	**1,930,582**
13 - 14	6,845	1,305	5,540
15 - 19	95,522	23,391	72,131
20 - 24	239,148	71,559	167,589
25 - 29	364,521	131,235	233,286
30 - 34	404,320	172,686	231,634
35 - 39	438,758	193,077	245,681
40 - 44	370,499	155,381	215,118
45 - 49	312,983	121,165	191,818
50 - 54	266,843	98,091	168,752
55 - 59	215,604	78,011	137,593
60 - 64	156,822	53,192	103,630
65 - 69	110,136	36,018	74,118
70 - 74	61,519	18,297	43,222
75 - 79	30,373	8,750	21,623
80 - 84	15,352	4,087	11,265
85 and over	10,129	2,547	7,582
Male	**1,531,481**	**576,747**	**954,734**
13 - 14	2,741	475	2,266
15 - 19	29,363	6,474	22,889
20 - 24	97,522	26,928	70,594
25 - 29	162,397	54,309	108,088
30 - 34	188,979	77,418	111,561
35 - 39	216,441	96,018	120,423
40 - 44	188,109	80,283	107,826
45 - 49	161,355	63,954	97,401
50 - 54	140,358	52,244	88,114
55 - 59	115,853	43,298	72,555
60 - 64	88,376	30,775	57,601
65 - 69	65,150	22,222	42,928
70 - 74	38,729	12,036	26,693
75 - 79	19,417	5,813	13,604
80 - 84	9,961	2,768	7,193
85 and over	6,730	1,732	4,998
Female	**1,567,893**	**592,045**	**975,848**
13 - 14	4,104	830	3,274
15 - 19	66,159	16,917	49,242
20 - 24	141,626	44,631	96,995
25 - 29	202,124	76,926	125,198
30 - 34	215,341	95,268	120,073
35 - 39	222,317	97,059	125,258
40 - 44	182,390	75,098	107,292
45 - 49	151,628	57,211	94,417
50 - 54	126,485	45,847	80,638
55 - 59	99,751	34,713	65,038

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Table 2.14: Currently married population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by whether the marriage was registered with the authorities (continued)

Five-year age group	Marriage registration		
	Total	Marriage was registered	Marriage was not registered
60 - 64	68,446	22,417	46,029
65 - 69	44,986	13,796	31,190
70 - 74	22,790	6,261	16,529
75 - 79	10,956	2,937	8,019
80 - 84	5,391	1,319	4,072
85 and over	3,399	815	2,584

Table 2.15: Currently divorced population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by whether the divorced was registered with the authorities

Five-year age group	Divorced registration		
	Total	Divorced was registered	Divorced was not registered
Both sexes	**131,584**	**49,355**	**82,229**
13 - 14	146	42	104
15 - 19	3,003	768	2,235
20 - 24	8,711	2,520	6,191
25 - 29	15,155	5,181	9,974
30 - 34	19,166	7,478	11,688
35 - 39	22,095	9,130	12,965
40 - 44	18,013	7,403	10,610
45 - 49	13,795	5,626	8,169
50 - 54	10,627	4,153	6,474
55 - 59	7,916	2,988	4,928
60 - 64	5,399	1,888	3,511
65 - 69	3,658	1,177	2,481
70 - 74	1,890	515	1,375
75 - 79	1,102	294	808
80 - 84	538	120	418
85 and over	370	72	298
Male	**52,612**	**19,063**	**33,549**
13 - 14	53	19	34
15 - 19	846	214	632
20 - 24	3,217	890	2,327
25 - 29	6,441	2,045	4,396
30 - 34	8,472	3,098	5,374
35 - 39	9,940	3,838	6,102
40 - 44	7,872	3,136	4,736
45 - 49	5,461	2,123	3,338
50 - 54	3,600	1,374	2,226
55 - 59	2,520	915	1,605
60 - 64	1,671	609	1,062
65 - 69	1,252	423	829
70 - 74	615	188	427
75 - 79	343	107	236
80 - 84	193	54	139
85 and over	116	30	86
Female	**78,972**	**30,292**	**48,680**
13 - 14	93	23	70
15 - 19	2,157	554	1,603
20 - 24	5,494	1,630	3,864
25 - 29	8,714	3,136	5,578
30 - 34	10,694	4,380	6,314
35 - 39	12,155	5,292	6,863
40 - 44	10,141	4,267	5,874
45 - 49	8,334	3,503	4,831
50 - 54	7,027	2,779	4,248
55 - 59	5,396	2,073	3,323

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Table 2.15: Currently divorced population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by whether the divorced was registered with the authorities (continued)

Five-year age group	Divorced registration		
	Total	Divorced was registered	Divorced was not registered
60 - 64	3,728	1,279	2,449
65 - 69	2,406	754	1,652
70 - 74	1,275	327	948
75 - 79	759	187	572
80 - 84	345	66	279
85 and over	254	42	212

Annex 2.3: International migration

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Table 3.01: Population, by sex, broad age group, and by Lao or foreign citizenship

Sex, country of citizenship	Citizenship (Population)				Citizenship (Percentage)			
	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Not stated*	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Not stated*
Both sexes	**6,744,701**	**6,664,874**	**77,180**	**2,647**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0-4	643,282	640,618	2,434	230	9.5	9.6	3.2	8.7
5-9	666,941	665,354	1,417	170	9.9	10.0	1.8	6.4
10-14	667,894	666,432	1,202	260	9.9	10.0	1.6	9.8
15-19	570,057	567,078	2,563	416	8.5	8.5	3.3	15.7
20-24	528,089	520,466	7,220	403	7.8	7.8	9.4	15.2
25-29	582,219	572,973	8,920	326	8.6	8.6	11.6	12.3
30-34	547,746	537,942	9,598	206	8.1	8.1	12.4	7.8
35-39	546,116	534,443	11,496	177	8.1	8.0	14.9	6.7
40-44	444,042	434,569	9,336	137	6.6	6.5	12.1	5.2
45-49	370,493	362,962	7,416	115	5.5	5.4	9.6	4.3
50-54	319,715	313,052	6,568	95	4.7	4.7	8.5	3.6
55-59	268,678	264,279	4,353	46	4.0	4.0	5.6	1.7
60-64	207,028	204,708	2,287	33	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.2
65-69	158,950	157,848	1,095	7	2.4	2.4	1.4	0.3
70-74	100,358	99,684	659	15	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6
75-79	58,391	58,062	325	4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2
80-84	35,554	35,391	160	3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
85 and over	29,148	29,013	131	4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Both sexes	**3,425,889**	**3,371,591**	**52,525**	**1,773**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0-4	328,604	327,215	1,252	137	9.6	9.7	2.4	7.7
5-9	341,497	340,684	721	92	10.0	10.1	1.4	5.2
10-14	344,520	343,697	638	185	10.1	10.2	1.2	10.4
15-19	296,206	294,452	1,524	230	8.6	8.7	2.9	13.0
20-24	270,391	266,183	3,957	251	7.9	7.9	7.5	14.2
25-29	297,368	291,901	5,240	227	8.7	8.7	10.0	12.8
30-34	279,503	272,987	6,365	151	8.2	8.1	12.1	8.5
35-39	280,985	272,340	8,509	136	8.2	8.1	16.2	7.7
40-44	227,934	220,747	7,085	102	6.7	6.5	13.5	5.8
45-49	187,730	181,920	5,716	94	5.5	5.4	10.9	5.3
50-54	159,729	154,571	5,072	86	4.7	4.6	9.7	4.9
55-59	131,520	128,196	3,286	38	3.8	3.8	6.3	2.1
60-64	101,303	99,605	1,670	28	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.6
65-69	77,073	76,327	743	3	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.2
70-74	48,259	47,831	419	9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.5
75-79	26,335	26,148	184	3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2
80-84	15,060	14,974	85	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
85 and over	11,872	11,813	59	-	0.3	0.4	0.1	-
Both sexes	**3,318,812**	**3,293,283**	**24,655**	**874**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0-4	314,678	313,403	1,182	93	9.5	9.5	4.8	10.6
5-9	325,444	324,670	696	78	9.8	9.9	2.8	8.9
10-14	323,374	322,735	564	75	9.7	9.8	2.3	8.6
15-19	273,851	272,626	1,039	186	8.3	8.3	4.2	21.3

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Table 3.01: Population, by sex, broad age group, and by Lao or foreign citizenship (continued)

Sex, country of citizenship	Citizenship (Population)				Citizenship (Percentage)			
	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Not stated*	Total	Lao PDR	Foreign country	Not stated*
20-24	257,698	254,283	3,263	152	7.8	7.7	13.2	17.4
25-29	284,851	281,072	3,680	99	8.6	8.5	14.9	11.3
30-34	268,243	264,955	3,233	55	8.1	8.0	13.1	6.3
35-39	265,131	262,103	2,987	41	8.0	8.0	12.1	4.7
40-44	216,108	213,822	2,251	35	6.5	6.5	9.1	4.0
45-49	182,763	181,042	1,700	21	5.5	5.5	6.9	2.4
50-54	159,986	158,481	1,496	9	4.8	4.8	6.1	1.0
55-59	137,158	136,083	1,067	8	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.9
60-64	105,725	105,103	617	5	3.2	3.2	2.5	0.6
65-69	81,877	81,521	352	4	2.5	2.5	1.4	0.5
70-74	52,099	51,853	240	6	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.7
75-79	32,056	31,914	141	-	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1
80-84	20,494	20,417	75	-	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
85 and over	17,276	17,200	72	4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5

Table 3.02: Non-Lao citizenship population, by selected country of citizenship, and by sex

Country of citizenship	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**79,827**	**54,298**	**25,529**
Viet Nam	28,269	17,444	10,825
China	25,492	20,980	4,512
Cambodia	444	288	156
Thailand	6,111	4,719	1,392
Myanmar	12,979	6,123	6,856
Stateless	118	74	44
Other country	3,885	2,971	914
Don't know	2,529	1,699	830

Table 3.03: Former household members living abroad, by five-year age group, and by sex

Five-year age group	Sex of former household member		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**
0 - 4	4,710	2,282	2,428
5 - 9	6,494	3,265	3,229
10 - 14	8,194	3,989	4,205
15 - 19	34,277	15,044	19,233
20 - 24	64,282	28,808	35,474
25 - 29	67,287	29,633	37,654
30 - 34	50,855	20,765	30,090
35 - 39	37,780	15,021	22,759
40 - 44	20,585	7,518	13,067
45 - 49	10,761	3,958	6,803
50 - 54	4,948	1,907	3,041
55 - 59	1,965	764	1,201
60 - 64	779	337	442
65 - 69	436	180	256
70 - 74	194	93	101
75 - 79	101	41	60
80 - 84	50	23	27
85 - 89	23	11	12
90 - 94	20	12	8
95+	25	12	13

Table 3.04: Former household members living abroad, by type of residence, province of origin household, and by sex

Type of residence, province	Sex of former household member		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**
Vientiane Capital	14,449	5,326	9,123
Phongsaly	1,434	378	1,056
Luangnamtha	1,412	407	1,005
Oudomxay	4,197	1,754	2,443
Bokeo	1,605	536	1,069
Luangprabang	7,962	3,276	4,686
Huaphanh	1,593	595	998
Xayabury	15,852	7,308	8,544
Xiengkhuang	2,302	1,085	1,217
Vientiane	9,081	3,365	5,716
Borikhamxay	6,206	1,926	4,280
Khammuane	23,519	10,373	13,146
Savannakhet	127,694	55,613	72,081
Saravane	35,561	15,378	20,183
Sekong	1,089	425	664
Champasack	58,697	25,423	33,274
Attapeu	604	243	361
Xaysomboon	509	252	257
Urban	**60,250**	**23,770**	**36,480**
Vientiane Capital	9,622	3,414	6,208
Phongsaly	393	151	242
Luangnamtha	397	148	249
Oudomxay	1,358	565	793
Bokeo	508	148	360
Luangprabang	2,087	822	1,265
Huaphanh	494	241	253
Xayabury	4,358	1,971	2,387
Xiengkhuang	1,056	472	584
Vientiane	2,861	1,006	1,855
Borikhamxay	2,265	699	1,566
Khammuane	3,786	1,487	2,299
Savannakhet	15,071	6,022	9,049
Saravane	4,109	1,779	2,330
Sekong	732	301	431
Champasack	10,624	4,289	6,335
Attapeu	299	134	165
Xaysomboon	230	121	109
Rural with road	**243,574**	**105,453**	**138,121**
Vientiane Capital	4,814	1,903	2,911
Phongsaly	1,041	227	814
Luangnamtha	1,015	259	756
Oudomxay	2,622	1,083	1,539
Bokeo	1,036	360	676
Luangprabang	5,421	2,242	3,179

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Table 3.04: Former household members living abroad, by type of residence, province of origin household, and by sex (continued)

Type of residence, province	Sex of former household member		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Huaphanh	891	273	618
Xayabury	11,095	5,145	5,950
Xiengkhuang	1,246	613	633
Vientiane	6,220	2,359	3,861
Borikhamxay	3,921	1,221	2,700
Khammuane	19,649	8,846	10,803
Savannakhet	110,560	48,638	61,922
Saravane	31,178	13,481	17,697
Sekong	345	120	225
Champasack	41,976	18,468	23,508
Attapeu	305	109	196
Xaysomboon	239	106	133
Rural without road	**9,942**	**4,440**	**5,502**
Vientiane Capital	13	9	4
Phongsaly	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	-	-	-
Oudomxay	217	106	111
Bokeo	61	28	33
Luangprabang	454	212	242
Huaphanh	208	81	127
Xayabury	399	192	207
Xiengkhuang	-	-	-
Vientiane	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	20	6	14
Khammuane	84	40	44
Savannakhet	2,063	953	1,110
Saravane	274	118	156
Sekong	12	4	8
Champasack	6,097	2,666	3,431
Attapeu	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	40	25	15

Table 3.05: Former household members living abroad, by country of current residence, and by sex

Country of current residence	Sex of former household member		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**
Myanmar	219	87	132
Cambodia	710	356	354
China	9,258	2,467	6,791
Viet Nam	4,509	2,350	2,159
Thailand	285,244	121,953	163,291
Other country	13,826	6,450	7,376

Table 3.06: Former household members living abroad, by main reason for emigration, and by type of residence of origin household, sex

Main reason for emigration	Type of residence, sex											
	Lao PDR			Urban			Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**	**60,250**	**23,770**	**36,480**	**243,574**	**105,453**	**138,121**	**9,942**	**4,440**	**5,502**
Change of work place / business	11,125	4,874	6,251	2,226	886	1,340	8,259	3,718	4,541	640	270	370
In search of employment	255,719	111,030	144,689	41,949	16,799	25,150	205,227	90,370	114,857	8,543	3,861	4,682
Education	11,335	5,986	5,349	7,858	4,067	3,791	3,335	1,837	1,498	142	82	60
Marriage	8,343	517	7,826	2,941	150	2,791	5,317	359	4,958	85	8	77
Joined the family	17,469	6,778	10,691	3,758	1,203	2,555	13,366	5,439	7,927	345	136	209
Moved with the family	5,032	2,425	2,607	910	415	495	4,055	1,977	2,078	67	33	34
Buying/building new house; better housing	29	10	19	8	3	5	21	7	14	-	-	-
Village moved	26	8	18	17	5	12	9	3	6	-	-	-
Natural disaster	10	3	7	-	-	-	9	3	6	-	-	-
Other reason	2,724	1,203	1,521	427	184	243	2,213	983	1,230	84	36	48
Don't know	1,954	829	1,125	155	58	97	1,763	757	1,006	36	14	22

Table 3.07: Former household members living abroad, by year of emigration, and by sex

Year of emigration	Sex of former household member		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	**313,766**	**133,663**	**180,103**
2025	49,419	24,409	25,010
2024	63,712	29,572	34,140
2023	51,961	23,179	28,782
2022	34,961	15,368	19,593
2021	15,108	6,404	8,704
2020	26,384	10,539	15,845
2019	8,724	3,352	5,372
2018	8,176	3,077	5,099
2017	4,670	1,661	3,009
2016	3,161	1,115	2,046
2015	14,530	4,831	9,699
Before 2015	32,960	10,156	22,804

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Table 4.01: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group and by native/foreign place of birth

Sex, five-year age group	Place of birth					
	Total	Native-born			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Total	**6,567,594**	**6,527,293**	**5,847,100**	**680,193**	**35,964**	**4,337**
0-4	640,291	639,083	631,084	7,999	928	280
5-9	664,326	663,545	650,103	13,442	532	249
10-14	656,213	655,327	637,058	18,269	575	311
15-19	548,629	547,257	513,101	34,156	1,138	234
20-24	495,752	493,462	441,985	51,477	1,908	382
25-29	546,975	543,273	471,054	72,219	3,110	592
30-34	523,146	518,167	435,649	82,518	4,363	616
35-39	529,565	523,673	436,034	87,639	5,605	287
40-44	433,517	428,571	357,168	71,403	4,732	214
45-49	363,645	359,580	302,469	57,111	3,870	195
50-54	314,730	310,926	262,270	48,656	3,509	295
55-59	265,526	262,800	220,408	42,392	2,396	330
60-64	205,428	203,858	170,550	33,308	1,406	164
65-69	157,984	157,129	130,652	26,477	803	52
70-74	99,679	99,169	83,927	15,242	477	33
75-79	57,959	57,635	49,027	8,608	291	33
80-84	35,292	35,097	30,008	5,089	165	30
85 and over	28,937	28,741	24,553	4,188	156	40
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,268,567**	**2,923,360**	**345,207**	**22,915**	**2,446**
0-4	326,991	326,344	322,203	4,141	494	153
5-9	339,890	339,507	332,682	6,825	266	117
10-14	335,036	334,575	325,493	9,082	303	158
15-19	282,209	281,465	267,442	14,023	633	111
20-24	248,766	247,479	225,995	21,484	1,053	234
25-29	271,340	269,180	236,929	32,251	1,759	401
30-34	260,107	257,053	216,221	40,832	2,667	387
35-39	267,648	263,741	216,975	46,766	3,736	171
40-44	219,307	216,041	177,129	38,912	3,173	93
45-49	181,956	179,225	147,633	31,592	2,653	78
50-54	155,439	152,896	126,340	26,556	2,425	118
55-59	128,775	126,896	103,961	22,935	1,655	224
60-64	99,943	98,833	80,963	17,870	990	120
65-69	76,279	75,724	60,992	14,732	526	29
70-74	47,703	47,403	39,011	8,392	289	11
75-79	25,979	25,812	21,354	4,458	151	16
80-84	14,859	14,769	12,333	2,436	81	9
85 and over	11,701	11,624	9,704	1,920	61	16
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,258,726**	**2,923,740**	**334,986**	**13,049**	**1,891**
0-4	313,300	312,739	308,881	3,858	434	127
5-9	324,436	324,038	317,421	6,617	266	132
10-14	321,177	320,752	311,565	9,187	272	153
15-19	266,420	265,792	245,659	20,133	505	123

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Table 4.01: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group and by native/foreign place of birth (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Place of birth					
	Total	Native-born			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
20-24	246,986	245,983	215,990	29,993	855	148
25-29	275,635	274,093	234,125	39,968	1,351	191
30-34	263,039	261,114	219,428	41,686	1,696	229
35-39	261,917	259,932	219,059	40,873	1,869	116
40-44	214,210	212,530	180,039	32,491	1,559	121
45-49	181,689	180,355	154,836	25,519	1,217	117
50-54	159,291	158,030	135,930	22,100	1,084	177
55-59	136,751	135,904	116,447	19,457	741	106
60-64	105,485	105,025	89,587	15,438	416	44
65-69	81,705	81,405	69,660	11,745	277	23
70-74	51,976	51,766	44,916	6,850	188	22
75-79	31,980	31,823	27,673	4,150	140	17
80-84	20,433	20,328	17,675	2,653	84	21
85 and over	17,236	17,117	14,849	2,268	95	24

Table 4.02: Population in private households, by sex, province, and by native/foreign place of birth

Sex, five-year age group	Place of birth					
	Total	Native-born			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**6,527,293**	**5,847,100**	**680,193**	**35,964**	**4,337**
Vientiane Capital	856,406	842,896	597,027	245,869	11,353	2,157
Phongsaly	186,697	185,914	176,285	9,629	776	7
Luangnamtha	196,263	195,657	179,087	16,570	562	44
Oudomxay	343,390	341,952	316,153	25,799	998	440
Bokeo	195,565	194,581	173,600	20,981	948	36
Luangprabang	454,290	452,298	407,617	44,681	1,901	91
Huaphanh	279,423	278,325	263,887	14,438	1,062	36
Xayabury	378,831	377,645	348,534	29,111	881	305
Xiengkhuang	284,129	282,835	254,133	28,702	1,225	69
Vientiane	416,149	414,412	364,421	49,991	1,466	271
Borikhamxay	301,973	299,814	269,198	30,616	2,015	144
Khammuane	371,239	369,481	343,651	25,830	1,617	141
Savannakhet	888,948	883,948	840,133	43,815	4,825	175
Saravane	415,794	414,251	395,550	18,701	1,455	88
Sekong	138,244	137,373	121,273	16,100	821	50
Champasack	604,139	601,177	564,529	36,648	2,755	207
Attapeu	161,308	160,165	149,308	10,857	1,108	35
Xaysomboon	94,806	94,569	82,714	11,855	196	41
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,268,567**	**2,923,360**	**345,207**	**22,915**	**2,446**
Vientiane Capital	417,136	408,458	291,923	116,535	7,583	1,095
Phongsaly	95,784	95,292	90,746	4,546	490	-
Luangnamtha	98,798	98,390	90,315	8,075	383	25
Oudomxay	174,670	173,545	160,872	12,673	724	401
Bokeo	97,919	97,254	86,772	10,482	650	15
Luangprabang	231,090	229,734	207,611	22,123	1,314	42
Huaphanh	143,741	143,160	137,379	5,781	561	20
Xayabury	191,261	190,418	173,486	16,932	590	253
Xiengkhuang	145,034	144,238	130,981	13,257	761	35
Vientiane	209,516	208,384	182,564	25,820	1,004	128
Borikhamxay	153,542	152,266	136,438	15,828	1,219	57
Khammuane	184,302	183,212	168,297	14,915	1,021	69
Savannakhet	442,754	439,993	415,861	24,132	2,679	82
Saravane	208,386	207,458	196,040	11,418	882	46
Sekong	69,685	69,124	60,613	8,511	532	29
Champasack	300,815	299,004	276,926	22,078	1,704	107
Attapeu	80,753	80,038	73,623	6,415	697	18
Xaysomboon	48,742	48,599	42,913	5,686	121	22
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,258,726**	**2,923,740**	**334,986**	**13,049**	**1,891**
Vientiane Capital	439,270	434,438	305,104	129,334	3,770	1,062
Phongsaly	90,913	90,622	85,539	5,083	286	5
Luangnamtha	97,465	97,267	88,772	8,495	179	19
Oudomxay	168,720	168,407	155,281	13,126	274	39
Bokeo	97,646	97,327	86,828	10,499	298	21

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Table 4.02: Population in private households, by sex, province, and by native/foreign place of birth (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Place of birth					
	Total	Native-born			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Luangprabang	223,200	222,564	200,006	22,558	587	49
Huaphanh	135,682	135,165	126,508	8,657	501	16
Xayabury	187,570	187,227	175,048	12,179	291	52
Xiengkhuang	139,095	138,597	123,152	15,445	464	34
Vientiane	206,633	206,028	181,857	24,171	462	143
Borikhamxay	148,431	147,548	132,760	14,788	796	87
Khammuane	186,937	186,269	175,354	10,915	596	72
Savannakhet	446,194	443,955	424,272	19,683	2,146	93
Saravane	207,408	206,793	199,510	7,283	573	42
Sekong	68,559	68,249	60,660	7,589	289	21
Champasack	303,324	302,173	287,603	14,570	1,051	100
Attapeu	80,555	80,127	75,685	4,442	411	17
Xaysomboon	46,064	45,970	39,801	6,169	75	19

Table 4.03: Native-born population in private households, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of birth

Sex, province	Native-born	Same district	Province of birth (different district)																
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Both sexes	**6,527,293**	**5,847,100**	**78,301**	**33,554**	**13,488**	**27,222**	**10,881**	**80,119**	**70,956**	**36,037**	**61,459**	**55,346**	**26,889**	**27,217**	**54,729**	**19,870**	**10,600**	**54,121**	**8,338**	**11,066**
Vientiane Capital	842,896	597,027	57,897	6,650	1,895	5,934	1,720	20,734	38,371	8,871	22,444	29,677	9,753	6,738	12,667	2,835	557	13,758	1,599	3,769
Phongsaly	185,914	176,285	264	7,368	202	615	65	476	128	121	113	120	35	20	36	9	5	36	5	11
Luangnamtha	195,657	179,087	354	4,378	5,253	1,500	937	1,917	765	302	591	236	68	28	52	19	4	79	23	64
Oudomxay	341,952	316,153	621	7,158	1,071	9,576	868	3,138	674	1,214	423	464	154	63	133	46	9	126	22	39
Bokeo	194,581	173,600	541	1,538	3,532	2,646	5,508	2,463	771	2,780	227	479	174	68	96	26	3	83	16	30
Luangprabang	452,298	407,617	1,263	2,924	439	3,258	488	27,449	1,476	2,803	1,737	1,474	246	184	328	116	12	259	63	162
Huaphanh	278,325	263,887	434	101	56	166	45	555	11,489	134	778	238	137	48	63	32	13	62	13	74
Xayabury	377,645	348,534	1,118	624	233	1,700	721	6,780	799	13,803	628	1,415	235	186	323	93	18	331	43	61
Xiengkhuang	282,835	254,133	833	123	109	222	83	1,027	2,300	291	20,451	908	819	106	178	49	11	147	21	1,024
Vientiane	414,412	364,421	4,663	812	328	737	131	9,813	5,757	3,401	5,256	12,780	1,035	584	1,019	364	59	900	183	2,169
Borikhamxay	299,814	269,198	2,528	405	105	253	112	2,113	3,201	517	3,440	2,159	9,370	2,003	1,594	232	29	785	94	1,676
Khammuane	369,481	343,651	1,806	207	33	100	56	506	581	308	506	1,012	2,685	12,332	4,305	340	37	839	102	75
Savannakhet	883,948	840,133	2,090	153	59	145	46	760	593	522	597	1,111	703	3,493	29,089	1,743	88	2,378	174	71
Saravane	414,251	395,550	685	41	23	56	23	189	187	229	151	459	195	345	1,828	8,341	652	5,059	222	16
Sekong	137,373	121,273	453	24	17	48	19	135	178	85	164	254	126	188	522	2,059	7,130	4,153	528	17
Champasack	601,177	564,529	1,616	927	73	128	33	507	946	338	386	767	412	566	1,963	3,109	1,374	22,317	1,138	48
Attapeu	160,165	149,308	592	59	43	50	10	198	203	208	303	477	231	206	445	410	592	2,723	4,078	29
Xaysomboon	94,569	82,714	543	62	17	88	16	1,359	2,537	110	3,264	1,316	511	59	88	47	7	86	14	1,731
Male	**3,268,567**	**2,923,360**	**41,568**	**16,162**	**6,265**	**12,733**	**5,318**	**38,502**	**31,692**	**19,786**	**29,034**	**27,387**	**13,256**	**14,758**	**29,749**	**11,869**	**5,181**	**32,166**	**4,856**	**4,925**
Vientiane Capital	408,458	291,923	29,108	2,958	843	2,826	891	9,394	16,721	4,374	10,324	13,597	4,491	3,075	6,096	1,551	241	7,454	834	1,757
Phongsaly	95,292	90,746	155	3,434	94	235	25	225	70	70	65	78	22	11	17	4	3	30	3	5
Luangnamtha	98,390	90,315	244	2,172	2,434	629	419	990	372	164	304	136	41	12	34	14	-	61	13	34
Oudomxay	173,545	160,872	377	3,538	470	4,430	435	1,556	349	643	219	280	93	33	87	35	6	87	12	23
Bokeo	97,254	86,772	308	790	1,658	1,334	2,647	1,249	410	1,412	112	279	85	41	62	13	-	59	11	12
Luangprabang	229,734	207,611	815	1,422	211	1,487	246	13,313	693	1,483	859	774	138	101	206	67	7	176	47	78
Huaphanh	143,160	137,379	228	43	20	52	11	189	4,577	57	285	123	52	24	33	14	6	34	8	25
Xayabury	190,418	173,486	705	378	133	893	383	3,642	496	8,179	371	945	146	104	210	60	7	230	24	26
Xiengkhuang	144,238	130,981	471	67	47	76	34	410	1,009	146	9,499	462	327	65	111	26	5	101	17	384
Vientiane	208,384	182,564	2,830	384	164	338	59	4,791	2,837	1,845	2,493	6,596	537	328	624	245	29	597	124	999
Borikhamxay	152,266	136,438	1,542	186	50	114	46	1,031	1,589	279	1,747	1,164	4,646	1,052	893	134	13	464	55	823
Khammuane	183,212	168,297	1,163	107	16	55	34	261	275	191	278	590	1,464	7,041	2,577	211	25	526	59	42
Savannakhet	439,993	415,861	1,312	66	27	68	28	305	294	326	324	628	414	1,966	15,636	1,056	39	1,518	92	33
Saravane	207,458	196,040	407	22	13	27	12	89	86	156	73	251	118	244	1,241	5,070	339	3,125	132	13
Sekong	69,124	60,613	255	18	13	27	7	56	88	54	94	147	81	124	316	1,148	3,442	2,337	296	8
Champasack	299,004	276,926	960	504	34	65	27	232	440	212	210	426	234	365	1,277	1,943	722	13,659	740	28
Attapeu	80,038	73,623	372	39	30	39	9	94	92	140	173	284	139	134	271	246	290	1,662	2,382	19
Xaysomboon	48,599	42,913	316	34	8	38	5	675	1,294	55	1,604	627	228	38	58	32	5	46	7	616
Female	**3,258,726**	**2,923,740**	**36,733**	**17,392**	**7,223**	**14,489**	**5,563**	**41,617**	**39,264**	**16,251**	**32,425**	**27,959**	**13,633**	**12,459**	**24,980**	**8,001**	**5,419**	**21,955**	**3,482**	**6,141**
Vientiane Capital	434,438	305,104	28,789	3,692	1,052	3,108	829	11,340	21,650	4,497	12,120	16,080	5,262	3,663	6,571	1,284	316	6,304	765	2,012
Phongsaly	90,622	85,539	109	3,934	108	380	40	251	58	51	48	42	13	9	19	5	-	6	-	6
Luangnamtha	97,267	88,772	110	2,206	2,819	871	518	927	393	138	287	100	27	16	18	5	-	18	10	30
Oudomxay	168,407	155,281	244	3,620	601	5,146	433	1,582	325	571	204	184	61	30	46	11	3	39	10	16
Bokeo	97,327	86,828	233	748	1,874	1,312	2,861	1,214	361	1,368	115	200	89	27	34	13	3	24	5	18

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Table 4.03: Native-born population in private households, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of birth (continued)

Sex, province	Native-born	Same district	Province of birth (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Luangprabang	222,564	200,006	448	1,502	228	1,771	242	14,136	783	1,320	878	700	108	83	122	49	5	83	16	84
Huaphanh	135,165	126,508	206	58	36	114	34	366	6,912	77	493	115	85	24	30	18	7	28	5	49
Xayabury	187,227	175,048	413	246	100	807	338	3,138	303	5,624	257	470	89	82	113	33	11	101	19	35
Xiengkhuang	138,597	123,152	362	56	62	146	49	617	1,291	145	10,952	446	492	41	67	23	6	46	4	640
Vientiane	206,028	181,857	1,833	428	164	399	72	5,022	2,920	1,556	2,763	6,184	498	256	395	119	30	303	59	1,170
Borikhamxay	147,548	132,760	986	219	55	139	66	1,082	1,612	238	1,693	995	4,724	951	701	98	16	321	39	853
Khammuane	186,269	175,354	643	100	17	45	22	245	306	117	228	422	1,221	5,291	1,728	129	12	313	43	33
Savannakhet	443,955	424,272	778	87	32	77	18	455	299	196	273	483	289	1,527	13,453	687	49	860	82	38
Saravane	206,793	199,510	278	19	10	29	11	100	101	73	78	208	77	101	587	3,271	313	1,934	90	3
Sekong	68,249	60,660	198	6	4	21	12	79	90	31	70	107	45	64	206	911	3,688	1,816	232	9
Champasack	302,173	287,603	656	423	39	63	6	275	506	126	176	341	178	201	686	1,166	652	8,658	398	20
Attapeu	80,127	75,685	220	20	13	11	-	104	111	68	130	193	92	72	174	164	302	1,061	1,696	10
Xaysomboon	45,970	39,801	227	28	9	50	11	684	1,243	55	1,660	689	283	21	30	15	-	40	7	1,115

Table 4.04: Native-born population in private households, by type of residence, age group, province, and by province of birth

Type of residence, Province code	Native-born	Same district	Province of birth (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Total	**6,527,293**	**5,847,100**	**78,301**	**33,554**	**13,488**	**27,222**	**10,881**	**80,119**	**70,956**	**36,037**	**61,459**	**55,346**	**26,889**	**27,217**	**54,729**	**19,870**	**10,600**	**54,121**	**8,338**	**11,066**
Vientiane Capital	842,896	597,027	57,897	6,650	1,895	5,934	1,720	20,734	38,371	8,871	22,444	29,677	9,753	6,738	12,667	2,835	557	13,758	1,599	3,769
Phongsaly	185,914	176,285	264	7,368	202	615	65	476	128	121	113	120	35	20	36	9	5	36	5	11
Luangnamtha	195,657	179,087	354	4,378	5,253	1,500	937	1,917	765	302	591	236	68	28	52	19	4	79	23	64
Oudomxay	341,952	316,153	621	7,158	1,071	9,576	868	3,138	674	1,214	423	464	154	63	133	46	9	126	22	39
Bokeo	194,581	173,600	541	1,538	3,532	2,646	5,508	2,463	771	2,780	227	479	174	68	96	26	3	83	16	30
Luangprabang	452,298	407,617	1,263	2,924	439	3,258	488	27,449	1,476	2,803	1,737	1,474	246	184	328	116	12	259	63	162
Huaphanh	278,325	263,887	434	101	56	166	45	555	11,489	134	778	238	137	48	63	32	13	62	13	74
Xayabury	377,645	348,534	1,118	624	233	1,700	721	6,780	799	13,803	628	1,415	235	186	323	93	18	331	43	61
Xiengkhuang	282,835	254,133	833	123	109	222	83	1,027	2,300	291	20,451	908	819	106	178	49	11	147	21	1,024
Vientiane	414,412	364,421	4,663	812	328	737	131	9,813	5,757	3,401	5,256	12,780	1,035	584	1,019	364	59	900	183	2,169
Borikhamxay	299,814	269,198	2,528	405	105	253	112	2,113	3,201	517	3,440	2,159	9,370	2,003	1,594	232	29	785	94	1,676
Khammuane	369,481	343,651	1,806	207	33	100	56	506	581	308	506	1,012	2,685	12,332	4,305	340	37	839	102	75
Savannakhet	883,948	840,133	2,090	153	59	145	46	760	593	522	597	1,111	703	3,493	29,089	1,743	88	2,378	174	71
Saravane	414,251	395,550	685	41	23	56	23	189	187	229	151	459	195	345	1,828	8,341	652	5,059	222	16
Sekong	137,373	121,273	453	24	17	48	19	135	178	85	164	254	126	188	522	2,059	7,130	4,153	528	17
Champasack	601,177	564,529	1,616	927	73	128	33	507	946	338	386	767	412	566	1,963	3,109	1,374	22,317	1,138	48
Attapeu	160,165	149,308	592	59	43	50	10	198	203	208	303	477	231	206	445	410	592	2,723	4,078	29
Xaysomboon	94,569	82,714	543	62	17	88	16	1,359	2,537	110	3,264	1,316	511	59	88	47	7	86	14	1,731
Urban	**2,213,989**	**1,786,571**	**64,717**	**22,895**	**6,911**	**15,354**	**5,485**	**43,844**	**49,251**	**20,579**	**38,350**	**39,584**	**18,595**	**15,447**	**30,235**	**9,435**	**4,387**	**31,890**	**4,309**	**6,150**
Vientiane Capital	707,328	484,038	53,200	6,022	1,772	5,584	1,628	18,765	34,302	8,128	19,797	26,729	8,799	6,124	11,824	2,650	517	13,016	1,506	2,927
Phongsaly	42,388	36,057	152	5,039	134	268	36	269	82	91	74	86	25	12	22	7	3	22	-	7
Luangnamtha	45,367	37,878	225	2,596	2,025	434	372	913	276	155	179	135	40	20	35	14	-	50	11	9
Oudomxay	81,128	66,129	477	5,073	580	4,366	491	1,667	514	781	310	320	108	50	108	24	5	92	10	23
Bokeo	53,350	44,384	437	681	1,569	1,338	2,072	938	224	990	108	278	89	59	75	20	3	60	10	15
Luangprabang	160,301	135,302	885	2,289	283	1,788	298	14,275	865	1,810	1,000	722	145	113	189	60	6	175	40	56
Huaphanh	48,378	41,223	233	47	23	62	18	178	5,930	60	315	107	57	21	30	8	-	34	5	27
Xayabury	116,161	103,393	697	215	130	689	281	2,159	351	6,648	315	667	117	90	134	38	7	194	16	20
Xiengkhuang	79,465	66,479	446	55	50	93	43	367	863	154	9,448	410	336	56	96	26	4	90	8	441
Vientiane	135,696	117,048	2,070	287	124	326	56	1,827	1,815	732	2,032	6,433	514	276	445	183	20	431	72	1,005
Borikhamxay	134,111	116,347	1,551	263	90	137	86	1,155	1,776	344	2,020	1,246	5,750	996	842	136	19	512	57	784
Khammuane	93,626	81,990	941	56	17	37	28	244	251	125	303	483	1,461	5,659	1,407	111	16	414	53	30
Savannakhet	174,295	154,673	1,155	87	33	74	24	414	359	155	358	562	348	1,289	12,960	478	38	1,185	81	22
Saravane	44,876	37,898	323	12	10	18	9	71	89	79	71	191	77	115	567	3,070	92	2,099	77	8
Sekong	50,814	40,807	372	14	16	33	17	96	147	47	128	183	100	152	413	1,355	3,323	3,210	391	10
Champasack	158,664	144,463	830	103	23	42	13	191	619	125	209	320	183	267	772	1,043	277	8,788	377	19
Attapeu	54,442	49,432	387	23	27	25	4	103	125	86	172	214	151	115	272	189	56	1,461	1,590	10
Xaysomboon	33,599	29,030	336	33	5	40	9	212	663	69	1,511	498	295	33	44	23	-	57	3	737
Rural with road	**4,014,863**	**3,771,842**	**13,316**	**10,002**	**6,218**	**11,441**	**5,337**	**33,700**	**20,247**	**15,166**	**22,546**	**15,339**	**8,003**	**11,582**	**23,778**	**10,191**	**6,102**	**21,510**	**3,993**	**4,550**
Vientiane Capital	135,048	112,583	4,661	624	123	348	92	1,935	4,045	740	2,645	2,946	952	613	842	185	40	739	93	842
Phongsaly	143,526	140,228	112	2,329	68	347	29	207	46	30	39	34	10	8	14	-	-	14	3	4
Luangnamtha	150,290	141,209	129	1,782	3,228	1,066	565	1,004	489	147	412	101	28	8	17	5	4	29	12	55
Oudomxay	228,167	218,766	118	1,491	414	4,895	356	1,201	147	393	99	131	38	11	25	22	4	31	12	13

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Table 4.04: Native-born population in private households, by type of residence, age group, province, and by province of birth (continued)

Type of residence, Province code	Native-born	Same district	Province of birth (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Bokeo	136,699	125,001	103	851	1,700	1,299	3,411	1,521	547	1,784	118	200	84	9	21	6	-	23	6	15
Luangprabang	270,314	251,314	372	623	152	1,446	186	12,626	596	975	726	723	101	71	131	56	6	83	23	104
Huaphanh	141,987	136,072	157	45	23	80	22	332	4,521	54	371	106	57	23	31	19	6	22	7	39
Xayabury	253,903	238,633	408	404	101	986	440	3,854	437	6,980	307	693	115	93	186	53	11	135	27	40
Xiengkhuang	203,370	187,654	387	68	59	129	40	660	1,437	137	11,003	498	483	50	82	23	7	57	13	583
Vientiane	278,296	246,988	2,592	524	204	411	75	7,974	3,942	2,668	3,222	6,342	520	305	573	181	39	468	111	1,157
Borikhamxay	159,416	146,738	961	141	15	115	25	954	1,424	172	1,414	911	3,496	1,002	746	94	10	273	37	888
Khammuane	265,703	251,732	855	151	16	62	28	258	329	182	199	522	1,182	6,576	2,851	228	21	417	49	45
Savannakhet	651,142	627,725	914	65	26	68	21	342	224	357	233	536	346	2,155	15,584	1,209	48	1,155	88	46
Saravane	361,254	349,692	362	29	13	38	14	118	98	149	80	267	118	228	1,230	5,168	560	2,938	144	8
Sekong	79,569	73,497	81	8	-	15	-	39	31	38	36	70	25	35	109	701	3,797	941	136	7
Champasack	401,692	380,236	759	820	49	80	20	306	315	204	175	428	217	283	1,129	2,001	1,008	12,897	736	29
Attapeu	105,723	99,876	205	36	16	25	6	95	78	122	131	263	80	91	173	221	536	1,262	2,488	19
Xaysomboon	48,764	43,898	140	11	10	31	5	274	1,541	34	1,336	568	151	21	34	17	3	26	8	656
Rural without road	**298,441**	**288,687**	**268**	**657**	**359**	**427**	**59**	**2,575**	**1,458**	**292**	**563**	**423**	**291**	**188**	**716**	**244**	**111**	**721**	**36**	**366**
Vientiane Capital	520	406	36	4	-	-	-	34	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Oudomxay	32,657	31,258	26	594	77	315	21	270	13	40	14	13	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bokeo	4,532	4,215	-	6	263	9	25	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	21,683	21,001	6	12	4	24	4	548	15	18	11	29	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Huaphanh	87,960	86,592	44	9	10	24	5	45	1,038	20	92	25	23	4	-	5	7	6	-	8
Xayabury	7,581	6,508	13	5	-	25	-	767	11	175	6	55	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	420	385	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Borikhamxay	6,287	6,113	16	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	124	5	6	-	-	-	-	4
Khammuane	10,152	9,929	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	42	97	47	-	-	8	-	-
Savannakhet	58,511	57,735	21	-	-	3	-	4	10	10	6	13	9	49	545	56	-	38	5	3
Saravane	8,121	7,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	103	-	22	-	-
Sekong	6,990	6,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-
Champasack	40,821	39,830	27	4	-	6	-	10	12	9	-	19	12	16	62	65	89	632	25	-
Xaysomboon	12,206	9,786	67	18	-	17	-	873	333	7	417	250	65	5	10	7	3	3	3	338

Table 4.05: Foreign-born population in private households, by country of citizenship, and by sex

Citizenship	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**35,964**	**22,915**	**13,049**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Myanmar	447	205	242	1.2	0.9	1.9
Cambodia	168	107	61	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	9,524	7,153	2,371	26.5	31.2	18.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7,109	3,641	3,468	19.8	15.9	26.6
Viet Nam	14,499	8,722	5,777	40.3	38.1	44.3
Thailand	1,963	1,492	471	5.5	6.5	3.6
Stateless	18	13	5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other country	2,236	1,582	654	6.2	6.9	5.0

Table 4.06: Foreign-born population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by country of birth

Sex, five-year age group	Country of birth						
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country
Total	**35,964**	**539**	**259**	**9,964**	**16,864**	**5,704**	**2,634**
0-4	928	3	-	133	527	193	70
5-9	532	8	4	52	173	194	101
10-14	575	7	6	56	209	193	104
15-19	1,138	17	-	209	479	375	56
20-24	1,908	88	13	434	769	548	56
25-29	3,110	100	26	744	1,474	604	162
30-34	4,363	82	24	1,083	2,406	571	197
35-39	5,605	74	35	1,839	2,826	547	284
40-44	4,732	38	26	1,451	2,379	537	301
45-49	3,870	25	25	1,253	1,845	466	256
50-54	3,509	19	21	1,268	1,551	380	270
55-59	2,396	25	12	860	991	287	221
60-64	1,406	14	24	366	572	220	210
65-69	803	18	15	107	308	181	174
70-74	477	12	16	56	152	146	95
75-79	291	3	4	32	84	128	40
80-84	165	4	-	11	58	67	23
85 and over	156	-	-	10	61	67	14
Male	**22,915**	**260**	**158**	**7,423**	**9,946**	**3,260**	**1,868**
0-4	494	-	-	78	271	107	35
5-9	266	-	-	22	86	101	53
10-14	303	3	4	36	109	98	53
15-19	633	13	-	137	285	168	29
20-24	1,053	23	4	292	425	268	41
25-29	1,759	40	13	528	775	298	105
30-34	2,667	41	16	818	1,371	294	127
35-39	3,736	41	24	1,402	1,769	316	184
40-44	3,173	23	16	1,119	1,471	337	207
45-49	2,653	13	16	968	1,142	322	192
50-54	2,425	12	11	934	985	278	205
55-59	1,655	13	9	652	589	216	176
60-64	990	10	16	284	346	162	172
65-69	526	12	11	82	167	105	149
70-74	289	8	10	39	77	76	79
75-79	151	3	-	21	31	59	35
80-84	81	-	-	7	24	32	17
85 and over	61	-	-	4	23	23	9
Female	**13,049**	**279**	**101**	**2,541**	**6,918**	**2,444**	**766**
0-4	434	-	-	55	256	86	35
5-9	266	6	-	30	87	93	48
10-14	272	4	-	20	100	95	51
15-19	505	4	-	72	194	207	27
20-24	855	65	9	142	344	280	15

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Table 4.06: Foreign-born population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by country of birth (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Country of birth						
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country
25-29	1,351	60	13	216	699	306	57
30-34	1,696	41	8	265	1,035	277	70
35-39	1,869	33	11	437	1,057	231	100
40-44	1,559	15	10	332	908	200	94
45-49	1,217	12	9	285	703	144	64
50-54	1,084	7	10	334	566	102	65
55-59	741	12	3	208	402	71	45
60-64	416	4	8	82	226	58	38
65-69	277	6	4	25	141	76	25
70-74	188	4	6	17	75	70	16
75-79	140	-	-	11	53	69	5
80-84	84	4	-	4	34	35	6
85 and over	95	-	-	6	38	44	5

Table 4.07: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group and by previous place of residence

Sex, five-year age group	Place previous residence					
	Total	Previous place in Lao			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Total	**6,567,594**	**6,524,345**	**5,797,073**	**727,272**	**38,915**	**4,334**
0-4	640,291	639,064	628,798	10,266	947	280
5-9	664,326	663,522	647,447	16,075	555	249
10-14	656,213	655,291	634,186	21,105	612	310
15-19	548,629	547,076	509,641	37,435	1,319	234
20-24	495,752	493,076	437,481	55,595	2,294	382
25-29	546,975	542,679	465,160	77,519	3,704	592
30-34	523,146	517,681	429,731	87,950	4,849	616
35-39	529,565	523,257	430,337	92,920	6,022	286
40-44	433,517	428,281	352,933	75,348	5,022	214
45-49	363,645	359,416	299,238	60,178	4,035	194
50-54	314,730	310,801	259,533	51,268	3,634	295
55-59	265,526	262,727	218,333	44,394	2,469	330
60-64	205,428	203,800	168,915	34,885	1,464	164
65-69	157,984	157,088	129,419	27,669	844	52
70-74	99,679	99,146	83,180	15,966	500	33
75-79	57,959	57,620	48,590	9,030	306	33
80-84	35,292	35,088	29,774	5,314	174	30
85 and over	28,937	28,732	24,377	4,355	165	40
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,267,097**	**2,897,157**	**369,940**	**24,387**	**2,444**
0-4	326,991	326,331	321,035	5,296	507	153
5-9	339,890	339,498	331,305	8,193	275	117
10-14	335,036	334,562	324,038	10,524	317	157
15-19	282,209	281,380	265,812	15,568	718	111
20-24	248,766	247,305	223,819	23,486	1,227	234
25-29	271,340	268,913	234,082	34,831	2,026	401
30-34	260,107	256,827	213,134	43,693	2,893	387
35-39	267,648	263,526	213,794	49,732	3,952	170
40-44	219,307	215,888	174,776	41,112	3,326	93
45-49	181,956	179,125	145,795	33,330	2,753	78
50-54	155,439	152,818	124,826	27,992	2,503	118
55-59	128,775	126,855	102,821	24,034	1,696	224
60-64	99,943	98,800	80,043	18,757	1,023	120
65-69	76,279	75,697	60,315	15,382	553	29
70-74	47,703	47,388	38,598	8,790	304	11
75-79	25,979	25,805	21,133	4,672	158	16
80-84	14,859	14,762	12,203	2,559	88	9
85 and over	11,701	11,617	9,628	1,989	68	16
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,257,248**	**2,899,916**	**357,332**	**14,528**	**1,890**
0-4	313,300	312,733	307,763	4,970	440	127
5-9	324,436	324,024	316,142	7,882	280	132
10-14	321,177	320,729	310,148	10,581	295	153
15-19	266,420	265,696	243,829	21,867	601	123

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Table 4.07: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group and by previous place of residence (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Total	Place previous residence				
		Previous place in Lao			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
20-24	246,986	245,771	213,662	32,109	1,067	148
25-29	275,635	273,766	231,078	42,688	1,678	191
30-34	263,039	260,854	216,597	44,257	1,956	229
35-39	261,917	259,731	216,543	43,188	2,070	116
40-44	214,210	212,393	178,157	34,236	1,696	121
45-49	181,689	180,291	153,443	26,848	1,282	116
50-54	159,291	157,983	134,707	23,276	1,131	177
55-59	136,751	135,872	115,512	20,360	773	106
60-64	105,485	105,000	88,872	16,128	441	44
65-69	81,705	81,391	69,104	12,287	291	23
70-74	51,976	51,758	44,582	7,176	196	22
75-79	31,980	31,815	27,457	4,358	148	17
80-84	20,433	20,326	17,571	2,755	86	21
85 and over	17,236	17,115	14,749	2,366	97	24

Table 4.08: Population in private households, by sex, province and by previous place of residence

Sex, province	Place previous residence					
	Total	Previous place in Lao			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**6,524,345**	**5,797,073**	**727,272**	**38,915**	**4,334**
Vientiane Capital	856,406	842,672	586,149	256,523	11,577	2,157
Phongsaly	186,697	185,886	175,742	10,144	804	7
Luangnamtha	196,263	195,629	177,550	18,079	590	44
Oudomxay	343,390	341,848	313,779	28,069	1,102	440
Bokeo	195,565	194,551	173,012	21,539	978	36
Luangprabang	454,290	452,168	404,686	47,482	2,031	91
Huaphanh	279,423	278,247	261,318	16,929	1,140	36
Xayabury	378,831	377,479	346,875	30,604	1,047	305
Xiengkhuang	284,129	282,789	251,970	30,819	1,271	69
Vientiane	416,149	414,261	362,225	52,036	1,617	271
Borikhamxay	301,973	299,756	266,742	33,014	2,073	144
Khammuane	371,239	369,259	340,367	28,892	1,840	140
Savannakhet	888,948	883,014	832,643	50,371	5,759	175
Saravane	415,794	413,930	392,134	21,796	1,776	88
Sekong	138,244	137,361	120,830	16,531	835	48
Champasack	604,139	600,785	560,083	40,702	3,147	207
Attapeu	161,308	160,145	148,621	11,524	1,128	35
Xaysomboon	94,806	94,565	82,347	12,218	200	41
Male	**3,293,928**	**3,267,097**	**2,897,157**	**369,940**	**24,387**	**2,444**
Vientiane Capital	417,136	408,317	286,532	121,785	7,724	1,095
Phongsaly	95,784	95,273	90,488	4,785	509	-
Luangnamtha	98,798	98,377	89,518	8,859	396	25
Oudomxay	174,670	173,478	159,562	13,916	791	401
Bokeo	97,919	97,238	86,438	10,800	666	15
Luangprabang	231,090	229,665	206,121	23,544	1,383	42
Huaphanh	143,741	143,125	136,038	7,087	596	20
Xayabury	191,261	190,330	172,534	17,796	678	253
Xiengkhuang	145,034	144,210	129,868	14,342	789	35
Vientiane	209,516	208,310	181,408	26,902	1,078	128
Borikhamxay	153,542	152,230	135,154	17,076	1,255	57
Khammuane	184,302	183,101	166,475	16,626	1,133	68
Savannakhet	442,754	439,569	412,007	27,562	3,103	82
Saravane	208,386	207,315	194,212	13,103	1,025	46
Sekong	69,685	69,116	60,369	8,747	541	28
Champasack	300,815	298,821	274,478	24,343	1,887	107
Attapeu	80,753	80,025	73,206	6,819	710	18
Xaysomboon	48,742	48,597	42,749	5,848	123	22
Female	**3,273,666**	**3,257,248**	**2,899,916**	**357,332**	**14,528**	**1,890**
Vientiane Capital	439,270	434,355	299,617	134,738	3,853	1,062
Phongsaly	90,913	90,613	85,254	5,359	295	5
Luangnamtha	97,465	97,252	88,032	9,220	194	19
Oudomxay	168,720	168,370	154,217	14,153	311	39
Bokeo	97,646	97,313	86,574	10,739	312	21

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Table 4.08: Population in private households, by sex, province and by previous place of residence (continued)

Sex, province	Place previous residence					
	Total	Previous place in Lao			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Luangprabang	223,200	222,503	198,565	23,938	648	49
Huaphanh	135,682	135,122	125,280	9,842	544	16
Xayabury	187,570	187,149	174,341	12,808	369	52
Xiengkhuang	139,095	138,579	122,102	16,477	482	34
Vientiane	206,633	205,951	180,817	25,134	539	143
Borikhamxay	148,431	147,526	131,588	15,938	818	87
Khammuane	186,937	186,158	173,892	12,266	707	72
Savannakhet	446,194	443,445	420,636	22,809	2,656	93
Saravane	207,408	206,615	197,922	8,693	751	42
Sekong	68,559	68,245	60,461	7,784	294	20
Champasack	303,324	301,964	285,605	16,359	1,260	100
Attapeu	80,555	80,120	75,415	4,705	418	17
Xaysomboon	46,064	45,968	39,598	6,370	77	19

Table 4.09: Population in private households who had previous residence in Lao PDR, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of previous residence

Sex, Province code	Total	Same district	Province of previous residence (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Both sexes	**6,524,345**	**5,797,073**	**115,949**	**31,447**	**15,644**	**29,316**	**12,733**	**79,379**	**65,909**	**35,838**	**59,139**	**55,806**	**28,322**	**28,954**	**59,141**	**23,202**	**11,497**	**54,541**	**8,978**	**11,477**
Vientiane Capital	842,672	586,149	92,679	5,800	1,677	5,289	1,525	18,385	33,141	7,691	19,200	26,716	8,607	5,808	10,614	2,453	470	11,497	1,356	3,615
Phongsaly	185,886	175,742	232	8,014	189	633	73	414	105	126	97	116	33	22	37	7	4	30	-	10
Luangnamtha	195,629	177,550	384	3,616	7,577	1,502	972	1,878	679	295	613	244	62	28	45	20	6	71	21	66
Oudomxay	341,848	313,779	911	6,234	1,083	12,564	918	3,038	534	1,147	356	681	152	69	116	42	13	149	26	36
Bokeo	194,551	173,012	573	1,434	3,377	2,512	7,347	1,962	683	2,552	202	435	161	68	89	23	3	74	17	27
Luangprabang	452,168	404,686	1,419	2,822	462	3,188	555	30,481	1,422	2,802	1,483	1,506	245	177	327	114	14	247	59	159
Huaphanh	278,247	261,318	946	93	225	173	53	600	12,942	152	890	316	167	57	67	34	16	70	27	101
Xayabury	377,479	346,875	1,364	611	238	1,705	745	6,660	780	15,201	604	1,423	239	176	326	90	17	323	41	61
Xiengkhuang	282,789	251,970	1,129	120	116	208	88	997	2,190	296	22,357	916	837	113	174	49	14	143	24	1,048
Vientiane	414,261	362,225	5,173	777	324	705	139	9,276	5,406	3,326	4,829	15,977	1,015	549	961	335	56	820	177	2,191
Borikhamxay	299,756	266,742	2,688	385	122	242	103	2,144	3,058	541	3,306	2,165	11,896	1,974	1,534	217	29	767	90	1,753
Khammuane	369,259	340,367	1,993	201	39	98	63	468	530	284	483	1,023	2,748	15,220	4,338	354	36	827	103	84
Savannakhet	883,014	832,643	2,295	156	57	139	43	746	538	502	552	1,071	684	3,389	35,921	1,656	94	2,290	167	71
Saravane	413,930	392,134	668	39	18	55	21	174	169	207	133	429	188	324	1,669	12,326	642	4,503	212	19
Sekong	137,361	120,830	489	23	14	39	25	125	164	79	142	232	121	168	500	2,001	7,935	3,938	520	16
Champasack	600,785	560,083	1,746	1,018	71	126	38	495	917	325	361	759	404	551	1,913	3,042	1,614	26,158	1,112	52
Attapeu	160,145	148,621	630	51	40	52	8	185	198	198	323	461	246	204	418	392	527	2,552	5,010	29
Xaysomboon	94,565	82,347	630	53	15	86	17	1,351	2,453	114	3,208	1,336	517	57	92	47	7	82	14	2,139
Male	**3,267,097**	**2,897,157**	**59,850**	**15,162**	**7,404**	**13,863**	**6,306**	**38,221**	**29,528**	**19,842**	**27,912**	**27,823**	**14,131**	**15,806**	**32,027**	**13,623**	**5,660**	**32,328**	**5,249**	**5,205**
Vientiane Capital	408,317	286,532	45,860	2,576	765	2,518	792	8,309	14,438	3,775	8,793	12,246	3,957	2,638	5,058	1,321	201	6,131	713	1,694
Phongsaly	95,273	90,488	137	3,750	83	248	29	194	53	70	56	79	21	11	19	-	-	26	-	4
Luangnamtha	98,377	89,518	268	1,806	3,609	625	430	977	331	157	316	146	38	12	28	13	3	55	11	34
Oudomxay	173,478	159,562	543	3,091	490	5,989	463	1,514	278	609	187	389	84	37	74	32	8	91	13	24
Bokeo	97,238	86,438	337	732	1,582	1,264	3,619	988	361	1,306	102	247	82	39	58	10	-	50	11	12
Luangprabang	229,665	206,121	906	1,358	225	1,444	280	14,870	667	1,471	730	789	137	98	206	66	8	165	44	80
Huaphanh	143,125	136,038	506	38	112	55	17	213	5,321	64	345	163	70	28	36	16	8	38	15	42
Xayabury	190,330	172,534	841	369	139	899	400	3,533	480	9,040	357	942	150	97	212	55	7	225	23	27
Xiengkhuang	144,210	129,868	639	65	50	74	38	396	974	151	10,418	471	334	61	107	26	7	101	19	411
Vientiane	208,310	181,408	3,068	370	162	324	63	4,529	2,658	1,821	2,274	8,289	523	305	578	222	27	548	115	1,026
Borikhamxay	152,230	135,154	1,617	172	55	109	49	1,039	1,513	291	1,674	1,157	6,025	1,027	854	117	14	452	51	860
Khammuane	183,101	166,475	1,256	104	18	52	38	238	261	173	262	596	1,504	8,652	2,603	218	25	521	59	46
Savannakhet	439,569	412,007	1,417	67	25	71	24	298	270	326	296	607	404	1,930	19,193	1,010	41	1,461	91	31
Saravane	207,315	194,212	404	21	10	27	12	82	80	144	65	241	113	230	1,142	7,237	336	2,813	130	16
Sekong	69,116	60,369	281	19	11	24	8	54	83	51	78	136	77	116	302	1,110	3,872	2,227	290	8
Champasack	298,821	274,478	1,028	559	34	65	31	234	425	205	196	420	229	360	1,250	1,896	835	15,814	731	31
Attapeu	80,025	73,206	392	33	27	40	8	87	92	134	185	273	153	130	250	240	262	1,569	2,925	19
Xaysomboon	48,597	42,749	350	32	7	35	5	666	1,243	54	1,578	632	230	35	57	32	4	41	7	840
Female	**3,257,248**	**2,899,916**	**56,099**	**16,285**	**8,240**	**15,453**	**6,427**	**41,158**	**36,381**	**15,996**	**31,227**	**27,983**	**14,191**	**13,148**	**27,114**	**9,579**	**5,837**	**22,213**	**3,729**	**6,272**
Vientiane Capital	434,355	299,617	46,819	3,224	912	2,771	733	10,076	18,703	3,916	10,407	14,470	4,650	3,170	5,556	1,132	269	5,366	643	1,921
Phongsaly	90,613	85,254	95	4,264	106	385	44	220	52	56	41	37	12	11	18	5	-	4	-	6
Luangnamtha	97,252	88,032	116	1,810	3,968	877	542	901	348	138	297	98	24	16	17	7	3	16	10	32
Oudomxay	168,370	154,217	368	3,143	593	6,575	455	1,524	256	538	169	292	68	32	42	10	5	58	13	12
Bokeo	97,313	86,574	236	702	1,795	1,248	3,728	974	322	1,246	100	188	79	29	31	13	3	24	6	15

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Table 4.09: Population in private households who had previous residence in Lao PDR, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of previous residence (continued)

Sex, Province code	Total	Same district	Province of previous residence (different district)																
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Luangprabang	222,503	198,565	513	1,464	237	1,744	275	15,611	755	1,331	753	717	108	79	121	48	6	82	15	79
Huaphanh	135,122	125,280	440	55	113	118	36	387	7,621	88	545	153	97	29	31	18	8	32	12	59
Xayabury	187,149	174,341	523	242	99	806	345	3,127	300	6,161	247	481	89	79	114	35	10	98	18	34
Xiengkhuang	138,579	122,102	490	55	66	134	50	601	1,216	145	11,939	445	503	52	67	23	7	42	5	637
Vientiane	205,951	180,817	2,105	407	162	381	76	4,747	2,748	1,505	2,555	7,688	492	244	383	113	29	272	62	1,165
Borikhamxay	147,526	131,588	1,071	213	67	133	54	1,105	1,545	250	1,632	1,008	5,871	947	680	100	15	315	39	893
Khammuane	186,158	173,892	737	97	21	46	25	230	269	111	221	427	1,244	6,568	1,735	136	11	306	44	38
Savannakhet	443,445	420,636	878	89	32	68	19	448	268	176	256	464	280	1,459	16,728	646	53	829	76	40
Saravane	206,615	197,922	264	18	8	28	9	92	89	63	68	188	75	94	527	5,089	306	1,690	82	3
Sekong	68,245	60,461	208	4	3	15	17	71	81	28	64	96	44	52	198	891	4,063	1,711	230	8
Champasack	301,964	285,605	718	459	37	61	7	261	492	120	165	339	175	191	663	1,146	779	10,344	381	21
Attapeu	80,120	75,415	238	18	13	12	-	98	106	64	138	188	93	74	168	152	265	983	2,085	10
Xaysomboon	45,968	39,598	280	21	8	51	12	685	1,210	60	1,630	704	287	22	35	15	3	41	7	1,299

Table 4.10: Population in private households who had previous residence in Lao PDR, by type of residence, province, and by province of previous residence

Type of residence, province	Total	Same district	Province of previous residence (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Total	**6,524,345**	**5,797,073**	**115,949**	**31,447**	**15,644**	**29,316**	**12,733**	**79,379**	**65,909**	**35,838**	**59,139**	**55,806**	**28,322**	**28,954**	**59,141**	**23,202**	**11,497**	**54,541**	**8,978**	**11,477**
Vientiane Capital	842,672	586,149	92,679	5,800	1,677	5,289	1,525	18,385	33,141	7,691	19,200	26,716	8,607	5,808	10,614	2,453	470	11,497	1,356	3,615
Phongsaly	185,886	175,742	232	8,014	189	633	73	414	105	126	97	116	33	22	37	7	4	30	-	10
Luangnamtha	195,629	177,550	384	3,616	7,577	1,502	972	1,878	679	295	613	244	62	28	45	20	6	71	21	66
Oudomxay	341,848	313,779	911	6,234	1,083	12,564	918	3,038	534	1,147	356	681	152	69	116	42	13	149	26	36
Bokeo	194,551	173,012	573	1,434	3,377	2,512	7,347	1,962	683	2,552	202	435	161	68	89	23	3	74	17	27
Luangprabang	452,168	404,686	1,419	2,822	462	3,188	555	30,481	1,422	2,802	1,483	1,506	245	177	327	114	14	247	59	159
Huaphanh	278,247	261,318	946	93	225	173	53	600	12,942	152	890	316	167	57	67	34	16	70	27	101
Xayabury	377,479	346,875	1,364	611	238	1,705	745	6,660	780	15,201	604	1,423	239	176	326	90	17	323	41	61
Xiengkhuang	282,789	251,970	1,129	120	116	208	88	997	2,190	296	22,357	916	837	113	174	49	14	143	24	1,048
Vientiane	414,261	362,225	5,173	777	324	705	139	9,276	5,406	3,326	4,829	15,977	1,015	549	961	335	56	820	177	2,191
Borikhamxay	299,756	266,742	2,688	385	122	242	103	2,144	3,058	541	3,306	2,165	11,896	1,974	1,534	217	29	767	90	1,753
Khammuane	369,259	340,367	1,993	201	39	98	63	468	530	284	483	1,023	2,748	15,220	4,338	354	36	827	103	84
Savannakhet	883,014	832,643	2,295	156	57	139	43	746	538	502	552	1,071	684	3,389	35,921	1,656	94	2,290	167	71
Saravane	413,930	392,134	668	39	18	55	21	174	169	207	133	429	188	324	1,669	12,326	642	4,503	212	19
Sekong	137,361	120,830	489	23	14	39	25	125	164	79	142	232	121	168	500	2,001	7,935	3,938	520	16
Champasack	600,785	560,083	1,746	1,018	71	126	38	495	917	325	361	759	404	551	1,913	3,042	1,614	26,158	1,112	52
Attapeu	160,145	148,621	630	51	40	52	8	185	198	198	323	461	246	204	418	392	527	2,552	5,010	29
Xaysomboon	94,565	82,347	630	53	15	86	17	1,351	2,453	114	3,208	1,336	517	57	92	47	7	82	14	2,139
Urban	**2,213,178**	**1,762,640**	**98,490**	**20,575**	**7,808**	**16,555**	**5,881**	**42,686**	**43,782**	**19,591**	**35,729**	**38,202**	**19,071**	**15,442**	**31,280**	**10,361**	**4,896**	**29,673**	**4,259**	**6,257**
Vientiane Capital	707,133	474,039	85,851	5,195	1,577	4,971	1,440	16,465	29,458	7,001	16,788	23,881	7,713	5,261	9,880	2,290	430	10,866	1,280	2,747
Phongsaly	42,381	35,850	155	5,399	111	257	34	206	63	85	65	79	18	8	20	6	-	17	-	5
Luangnamtha	45,356	37,539	242	1,842	3,235	422	369	876	200	156	167	138	34	20	31	15	-	50	11	9
Oudomxay	81,062	65,402	578	4,218	546	6,359	472	1,529	382	689	242	294	98	44	92	22	5	64	7	19
Bokeo	53,344	44,242	457	617	1,480	1,257	2,621	893	188	929	91	264	83	53	70	18	3	52	12	14
Luangprabang	160,228	134,063	967	2,194	296	1,740	325	15,831	822	1,777	760	704	139	109	188	57	6	165	36	49
Huaphanh	48,359	40,829	304	43	28	63	18	188	6,172	61	336	120	60	22	32	10	-	35	5	33
Xayabury	116,099	102,552	863	210	136	706	314	2,247	336	7,131	306	673	120	91	138	39	7	191	17	22
Xiengkhuang	79,445	65,203	580	53	58	91	45	349	785	147	10,672	406	353	51	93	24	6	82	9	438
Vientiane	135,629	116,082	2,255	261	112	296	59	1,671	1,646	623	1,803	8,026	497	256	408	166	20	385	70	993
Borikhamxay	134,076	114,930	1,612	241	106	135	79	1,179	1,667	360	1,902	1,250	7,362	958	791	116	18	497	54	819
Khammuane	93,567	80,814	1,052	55	19	36	29	221	217	116	290	491	1,480	6,743	1,384	114	16	399	55	36
Savannakhet	174,206	151,643	1,219	89	31	73	21	397	324	137	328	524	327	1,201	16,217	441	37	1,103	75	19
Saravane	44,841	37,005	301	8	4	15	8	63	76	65	59	165	72	98	492	4,539	83	1,715	65	8
Sekong	50,806	40,550	404	11	13	26	22	85	133	43	110	167	96	132	393	1,297	3,920	3,018	378	8
Champasack	158,612	143,788	864	96	23	40	12	180	602	114	195	305	165	250	747	1,001	282	9,568	358	22
Attapeu	54,435	49,233	403	18	28	27	4	101	117	84	175	213	160	114	260	184	60	1,422	1,822	10
Xaysomboon	33,599	28,876	383	25	5	41	9	205	594	73	1,440	502	294	31	44	22	-	44	4	1,006
Rural with road	**4,012,818**	**3,748,324**	**17,026**	**10,211**	**7,391**	**12,253**	**6,773**	**34,013**	**20,093**	**15,928**	**22,815**	**17,150**	**8,929**	**13,312**	**26,572**	**12,571**	**6,491**	**23,466**	**4,675**	**4,825**
Vientiane Capital	135,019	111,799	6,761	601	100	315	84	1,845	3,658	676	2,407	2,830	893	545	733	163	40	627	75	867
Phongsaly	143,505	139,892	77	2,615	78	376	39	208	42	41	32	37	15	14	17	-	-	13	-	5
Luangnamtha	150,273	140,011	142	1,774	4,342	1,080	603	1,002	479	139	446	106	28	8	14	5	6	21	10	57
Oudomxay	228,147	217,352	252	1,421	450	5,815	409	1,216	139	407	95	364	43	22	22	20	8	81	19	12
Bokeo	136,675	124,558	115	811	1,634	1,246	4,699	1,064	495	1,617	110	170	77	15	19	5	-	22	5	13

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Table 4.10: Population in private households who had previous residence in Lao PDR, by type of residence, province, and by province of previous residence (continued)

Type of residence, province	Total	Same district	Province of previous residence (different district)																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Luangprabang	270,260	249,648	449	614	163	1,423	227	14,077	584	1,007	714	772	106	68	131	57	8	81	23	108
Huaphanh	141,938	134,659	540	40	110	84	30	363	5,178	69	450	158	72	29	32	19	9	28	15	53
Xayabury	253,799	237,824	488	396	100	974	431	3,640	433	7,893	292	695	116	81	185	49	10	130	24	38
Xiengkhuang	203,344	186,767	549	67	58	117	43	648	1,405	149	11,685	510	484	62	81	25	8	61	15	610
Vientiane	278,212	245,758	2,917	515	212	409	80	7,593	3,760	2,702	3,024	7,946	517	290	552	169	36	434	107	1,191
Borikhamxay	159,393	145,719	1,060	143	16	106	23	961	1,390	179	1,398	912	4,396	1,008	739	97	11	270	36	929
Khammuane	265,540	249,638	930	146	20	61	33	243	312	168	189	525	1,224	8,373	2,903	239	20	420	48	48
Savannakhet	650,329	623,848	1,047	66	26	63	21	345	205	355	219	535	349	2,142	18,603	1,160	54	1,155	87	49
Saravane	360,968	347,214	366	31	14	40	13	110	93	141	74	263	116	224	1,132	7,655	559	2,766	146	11
Sekong	79,565	73,312	85	10	-	13	3	40	31	36	32	64	24	35	107	703	4,003	918	140	8
Champasack	401,381	377,194	835	918	47	79	25	305	305	201	163	434	226	285	1,106	1,978	1,247	15,274	729	30
Attapeu	105,710	99,388	227	33	12	25	4	84	81	114	148	248	86	90	158	208	467	1,130	3,188	19
Xaysomboon	48,760	43,743	186	10	8	27	6	269	1,503	34	1,337	581	157	21	38	18	3	35	7	777
Rural without road	**298,349**	**286,109**	**433**	**661**	**445**	**508**	**79**	**2,680**	**2,034**	**319**	**595**	**454**	**322**	**200**	**1,289**	**270**	**110**	**1,402**	**44**	**395**
Vientiane Capital	520	311	67	4	-	3	-	75	25	14	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Oudomxay	32,639	31,025	81	595	87	390	37	293	13	51	19	23	11	3	-	-	-	4	-	5
Bokeo	4,532	4,212	-	6	263	9	27	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	21,680	20,975	3	14	3	25	3	573	16	18	9	30	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Huaphanh	87,950	85,830	102	10	87	26	5	49	1,592	22	104	38	35	6	3	5	7	7	7	15
Xayabury	7,581	6,499	13	5	-	25	-	773	11	177	6	55	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	420	385	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Borikhamxay	6,287	6,093	16	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	3	138	8	4	4	-	-	-	5
Khammuane	10,152	9,915	11	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	44	104	51	-	-	8	-	-
Savannakhet	58,479	57,152	29	-	-	3	-	4	9	10	5	12	8	46	1,101	55	3	32	5	3
Saravane	8,121	7,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	132	-	22	-	-
Sekong	6,990	6,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Champasack	40,792	39,101	47	4	-	7	-	10	10	10	3	20	13	16	60	63	85	1,316	25	-
Xaysomboon	12,206	9,728	61	18	-	18	-	877	356	7	431	253	66	5	10	7	3	3	3	356

Table 4.11: Population in private households move from abroad, by sex and five-year age group, and by country of previous residence

Sex, five-year age group	Country of previous residence							
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country	Not stated
Total	**38,915**	**511**	**212**	**9,088**	**14,963**	**6,341**	**2,372**	**5,428**
0-4	947	3	-	118	480	179	60	106
5-9	555	6	-	48	145	162	93	101
10-14	612	7	-	52	188	160	82	121
15-19	1,319	11	-	179	440	371	45	272
20-24	2,294	88	9	399	735	628	55	380
25-29	3,704	100	30	704	1,367	854	147	502
30-34	4,849	78	22	994	2,153	787	186	629
35-39	6,022	72	31	1,691	2,539	676	272	741
40-44	5,022	35	20	1,320	2,118	641	266	622
45-49	4,035	24	22	1,138	1,642	495	227	487
50-54	3,634	18	18	1,159	1,318	385	241	495
55-59	2,469	25	8	770	838	293	179	356
60-64	1,464	12	20	329	475	209	192	227
65-69	844	16	11	95	250	166	170	136
70-74	500	10	11	45	121	123	81	109
75-79	306	-	4	29	65	107	42	59
80-84	174	4	-	10	44	52	19	44
85 and over	165	-	-	8	45	53	15	41
Male	**24,387**	**244**	**133**	**6,763**	**8,798**	**3,505**	**1,646**	**3,298**
0-4	507	-	-	68	248	104	32	52
5-9	275	-	-	22	73	82	52	45
10-14	317	4	-	33	101	82	44	51
15-19	718	8	-	118	258	171	25	137
20-24	1,227	24	-	273	402	283	36	207
25-29	2,026	40	16	497	698	416	91	268
30-34	2,893	38	14	745	1,221	385	114	376
35-39	3,952	41	23	1,287	1,602	372	172	455
40-44	3,326	22	13	1,019	1,301	373	183	415
45-49	2,753	14	13	876	1,023	337	159	331
50-54	2,503	11	12	854	838	276	182	330
55-59	1,696	13	6	582	497	214	139	245
60-64	1,023	9	14	254	278	154	150	164
65-69	553	10	8	74	136	100	142	83
70-74	304	6	5	31	64	69	66	63
75-79	158	-	-	20	25	45	33	33
80-84	88	-	-	6	17	24	16	24
85 and over	68	-	-	4	16	18	10	19
Female	**14,528**	**267**	**79**	**2,325**	**6,165**	**2,836**	**726**	**2,130**
0-4	440	-	-	50	232	75	28	54
5-9	280	5	-	26	72	80	41	56
10-14	295	3	-	19	87	78	38	70
15-19	601	3	-	61	182	200	20	135
20-24	1,067	64	7	126	333	345	19	173

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Table 4.11: Population in private households move from abroad, by sex and five-year age group, and by country of previous residence (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Country of previous residence							
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country	Not stated
25-29	1,678	60	14	207	669	438	56	234
30-34	1,956	40	8	249	932	402	72	253
35-39	2,070	31	8	404	937	304	100	286
40-44	1,696	13	7	301	817	268	83	207
45-49	1,282	10	9	262	619	158	68	156
50-54	1,131	7	6	305	480	109	59	165
55-59	773	12	-	188	341	79	40	111
60-64	441	3	6	75	197	55	42	63
65-69	291	6	3	21	114	66	28	53
70-74	196	4	6	14	57	54	15	46
75-79	148	-	-	9	40	62	9	26
80-84	86	4	-	4	27	28	3	20
85 and over	97	-	-	4	29	35	5	22

Table 4.12: Current migrants, by province of usual residence, type of residence, and by duration of living in usual residence

Province, type of residence	Duration in this district							
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11 and longer
Total	**752,864**	**30,285**	**103,340**	**68,857**	**60,440**	**40,597**	**46,194**	**403,151**
Urban	470,240	19,421	67,609	42,469	37,632	25,259	29,071	248,779
Rural with road	270,613	10,185	34,288	25,343	22,037	14,762	16,402	147,596
Rural without road	12,011	679	1,443	1,045	771	576	721	6,776
Vientiane Capital	**265,618**	**12,256**	**45,519**	**28,193**	**24,815**	**15,401**	**16,335**	**123,099**
Urban	242,085	11,654	42,862	25,583	22,692	14,071	15,016	110,207
Rural with road	23,361	597	2,653	2,605	2,117	1,330	1,313	12,746
Rural without road	172	5	4	5	6	-	6	146
Phongsaly	**10,865**	**678**	**1,993**	**1,075**	**950**	**575**	**679**	**4,915**
Urban	6,975	374	1,366	700	659	376	453	3,047
Rural with road	3,890	304	627	375	291	199	226	1,868
Luangnamtha	**18,032**	**569**	**1,548**	**1,074**	**1,017**	**741**	**869**	**12,214**
Urban	7,899	154	572	415	463	310	406	5,579
Rural with road	10,133	415	976	659	554	431	463	6,635
Oudomxay	**28,946**	**1,449**	**4,267**	**2,534**	**2,952**	**1,408**	**1,585**	**14,751**
Urban	16,379	774	1,948	1,253	1,035	805	893	9,671
Rural with road	10,971	538	2,104	1,095	1,782	532	609	4,311
Rural without road	1,596	137	215	186	135	71	83	769
Bokeo	**22,045**	**1,251**	**2,819**	**1,643**	**1,325**	**1,007**	**1,079**	**12,921**
Urban	9,495	438	1,320	796	603	398	404	5,536
Rural with road	12,230	805	1,478	833	716	602	664	7,132
Rural without road	320	8	21	14	6	7	11	253
Luangprabang	**48,974**	**2,375**	**7,309**	**4,274**	**3,669**	**2,805**	**3,125**	**25,417**
Urban	27,465	1,370	3,925	2,266	1,845	1,593	1,736	14,730
Rural with road	20,803	948	3,183	1,924	1,767	1,178	1,347	10,456
Rural without road	706	57	201	84	57	34	42	231
Huaphanh	**17,973**	**1,098**	**1,983**	**1,582**	**1,311**	**1,054**	**1,252**	**9,693**
Urban	8,148	288	734	546	522	446	631	4,981
Rural with road	7,519	541	936	817	644	460	486	3,635
Rural without road	2,306	269	313	219	145	148	135	1,077
Xayabury	**31,270**	**1,007**	**3,164**	**2,418**	**2,129**	**1,567**	**1,913**	**19,072**
Urban	13,988	410	1,305	959	874	759	969	8,712
Rural with road	16,209	593	1,827	1,423	1,215	785	916	9,450
Rural without road	1,073	4	32	36	40	23	28	910
Xiengkhuang	**31,722**	**1,563**	**4,585**	**3,449**	**2,943**	**1,755**	**1,941**	**15,486**
Urban	14,726	721	1,904	1,343	1,146	772	860	7,980
Rural with road	16,996	842	2,681	2,106	1,797	983	1,081	7,506
Vientiane	**52,342**	**1,464**	**4,719**	**3,596**	**3,031**	**2,371**	**2,447**	**34,714**
Urban	20,031	654	1,958	1,365	1,160	861	969	13,064
Rural with road	32,276	808	2,760	2,231	1,869	1,510	1,477	21,621
Rural without road	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Borikhamxay	**34,152**	**841**	**3,084**	**2,655**	**2,308**	**1,945**	**1,851**	**21,468**
Urban	19,461	473	1,617	1,421	1,216	891	992	12,851

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Table 4.12: Current Migrants, by province of usual residence, type of residence, and by duration of living in usual residence (continued)

Province, type of residence	Duration in this district							
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11 and longer
Rural with road	14,494	348	1,425	1,209	1,066	1,038	841	8,567
Rural without road	197	20	42	25	26	16	18	50
Khammuane	**29,695**	**887**	**3,733**	**2,784**	**2,141**	**1,456**	**1,982**	**16,712**
Urban	13,432	302	1,255	852	795	542	866	8,820
Rural with road	16,024	573	2,444	1,901	1,331	898	1,096	7,781
Rural without road	239	12	34	31	15	16	20	111
Savannakhet	**53,854**	**2,011**	**6,884**	**4,741**	**4,032**	**2,691**	**3,622**	**29,873**
Urban	24,374	687	2,545	1,868	1,657	1,105	1,604	14,908
Rural with road	28,426	1,262	4,149	2,746	2,303	1,529	1,959	14,478
Rural without road	1,054	62	190	127	72	57	59	487
Saravane	**22,882**	**600**	**2,709**	**2,095**	**1,690**	**1,226**	**1,506**	**13,056**
Urban	8,195	177	709	470	466	348	489	5,536
Rural with road	14,496	422	1,965	1,588	1,199	866	1,008	7,448
Rural without road	191	-	35	37	25	12	9	72
Sekong	**17,115**	**454**	**1,414**	**1,033**	**849**	**817**	**914**	**11,634**
Urban	10,811	270	874	652	528	520	610	7,357
Rural with road	6,273	175	529	377	317	296	303	4,276
Rural without road	31	9	11	4	4	-	-	-
Champasack	**42,622**	**1,180**	**5,182**	**3,661**	**3,269**	**2,271**	**2,985**	**24,074**
Urban	16,084	446	1,702	1,110	1,139	728	1,060	9,899
Rural with road	24,919	673	3,313	2,438	2,034	1,484	1,825	13,152
Rural without road	1,619	61	167	113	96	59	100	1,023
Attapeu	**12,446**	**375**	**1,442**	**1,171**	**1,085**	**737**	**1,034**	**6,602**
Urban	5,864	131	590	475	424	337	546	3,361
Rural with road	6,582	244	852	696	661	400	488	3,241
Xaysomboon	**12,311**	**227**	**986**	**879**	**924**	**770**	**1,075**	**7,450**
Urban	4,828	98	423	395	408	397	567	2,540
Rural with road	5,011	97	386	320	374	241	300	3,293
Rural without road	2,472	32	177	164	142	132	208	1,617

Table 4.13: Current migrants in private households, by type of residence, reason for migration, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages)

Type of residence, reason for moving	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**764,505**	**393,554**	**370,951**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Change of work place / business	94,173	61,659	32,514	12	16	9
In search of employment	100,110	56,682	43,428	13	14	12
Education	35,564	18,451	17,113	5	5	5
Marriage	152,146	75,324	76,822	20	19	21
Joined the family	130,334	59,529	70,805	17	15	19
Moved with the family	201,072	93,732	107,340	26	24	29
Buying/building new house; better housing	27,149	15,478	11,671	4	4	3
Village moved	13,025	6,878	6,147	2	2	2
Armed conflict	1,645	868	777	-	-	-
Natural disaster	872	484	388	-	-	-
Other reason	8,415	4,469	3,946	1	1	1
Urban	**475,400**	**239,001**	**236,399**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Change of work place / business	72,450	46,317	26,133	15	19	11
In search of employment	76,298	41,842	34,456	16	18	15
Education	31,235	16,053	15,182	7	7	6
Marriage	64,793	30,434	34,359	14	13	15
Joined the family	73,322	30,855	42,467	15	13	18
Moved with the family	122,456	54,423	68,033	26	23	29
Buying/building new house; better housing	23,728	13,465	10,263	5	6	4
Village moved	6,165	3,124	3,041	1	1	1
Armed conflict	689	359	330	-	-	-
Natural disaster	248	127	121	-	-	-
Other reason	4,016	2,002	2,014	1	1	1
Rural with road	**276,641**	**148,394**	**128,247**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Change of work place / business	21,177	14,946	6,231	8	10	5
In search of employment	23,121	14,423	8,698	8	10	7
Education	4,180	2,301	1,879	2	2	1
Marriage	83,935	43,663	40,272	30	29	31
Joined the family	54,720	27,477	27,243	20	19	21
Moved with the family	74,066	36,958	37,108	27	25	29
Buying/building new house; better housing	3,389	1,992	1,397	1	1	1
Village moved	6,599	3,588	3,011	2	2	2
Armed conflict	946	503	443	-	-	-
Natural disaster	623	356	267	-	-	-
Other reason	3,885	2,187	1,698	1	1	1
Rural without road	**12,464**	**6,159**	**6,305**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Change of work place / business	546	396	150	4	6	2
In search of employment	691	417	274	6	7	4
Education	149	97	52	1	2	1
Marriage	3,418	1,227	2,191	27	20	35
Joined the family	2,292	1,197	1,095	18	19	17

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Table 4.13: Current migrants in private households, by type of residence, reason for migration, and by sex (in numbers and in percentages) (continued)

Type of residence, reason for moving	Sex					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Moved with the family	4,550	2,351	2,199	37	38	35
Buying/building new house; better housing	32	21	11	-	-	-
Village moved	261	166	95	2	3	2
Armed conflict	10	6	4	-	-	-
Natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other reason	514	280	234	4	5	4

Table 4.14: Population aged 10 years and over in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by place of living in 10 years before census

Sex, five-year age group	Place of living in 10 years before census					
	Total	Lived in Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Total	**5,262,977**	**5,228,396**	**4,982,298**	**246,098**	**17,091**	**17,490**
10-14	656,213	654,569	641,384	13,185	280	1,364
15-19	548,629	546,694	522,101	24,593	600	1,335
20-24	495,752	492,993	454,744	38,249	1,184	1,575
25-29	546,975	542,927	494,006	48,921	2,101	1,947
30-34	523,146	518,789	476,182	42,607	2,658	1,699
35-39	529,565	525,063	495,452	29,611	3,024	1,478
40-44	433,517	430,032	414,196	15,836	2,280	1,205
45-49	363,645	360,857	351,066	9,791	1,738	1,050
50-54	314,730	311,994	305,120	6,874	1,441	1,295
55-59	265,526	263,398	257,937	5,461	850	1,278
60-64	205,428	203,998	199,891	4,107	472	958
65-69	157,984	156,923	153,786	3,137	254	807
70-74	99,679	98,999	97,239	1,760	136	544
75-79	57,959	57,487	56,564	923	45	427
80-84	35,292	35,011	34,454	557	17	264
85 and over	28,937	28,662	28,176	486	11	264
Male	**2,627,047**	**2,607,366**	**2,487,717**	**119,649**	**11,650**	**8,031**
10-14	335,036	334,171	327,665	6,506	157	708
15-19	282,209	281,261	272,059	9,202	342	606
20-24	248,766	247,354	232,671	14,683	675	737
25-29	271,340	269,159	247,489	21,670	1,220	961
30-34	260,107	257,499	234,692	22,807	1,759	849
35-39	267,648	264,757	247,350	17,407	2,191	700
40-44	219,307	217,147	207,805	9,342	1,622	538
45-49	181,956	180,250	174,500	5,750	1,285	421
50-54	155,439	153,827	149,938	3,889	1,077	535
55-59	128,775	127,533	124,685	2,848	633	609
60-64	99,943	99,146	97,006	2,140	351	446
65-69	76,279	75,763	74,131	1,632	195	321
70-74	47,703	47,375	46,460	915	96	232
75-79	25,979	25,780	25,350	430	29	170
80-84	14,859	14,750	14,510	240	11	98
85 and over	11,701	11,594	11,406	188	7	100
Female	**2,635,930**	**2,621,030**	**2,494,581**	**126,449**	**5,441**	**9,459**
10-14	321,177	320,398	313,719	6,679	123	656
15-19	266,420	265,433	250,042	15,391	258	729
20-24	246,986	245,639	222,073	23,566	509	838
25-29	275,635	273,768	246,517	27,251	881	986
30-34	263,039	261,290	241,490	19,800	899	850
35-39	261,917	260,306	248,102	12,204	833	778
40-44	214,210	212,885	206,391	6,494	658	667
45-49	181,689	180,607	176,566	4,041	453	629

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Table 4.14: Population aged 10 years and over in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by place of living in 10 years before census (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Place of living in 10 years before census					
	Total	Lived in Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
50-54	159,291	158,167	155,182	2,985	364	760
55-59	136,751	135,865	133,252	2,613	217	669
60-64	105,485	104,852	102,885	1,967	121	512
65-69	81,705	81,160	79,655	1,505	59	486
70-74	51,976	51,624	50,779	845	40	312
75-79	31,980	31,707	31,214	493	16	257
80-84	20,433	20,261	19,944	317	6	166
85 and over	17,236	17,068	16,770	298	4	164

Table 4.15: Population aged 10 years and over in private households, by sex, province, and by place of living 10 years before the census

Sex, province	Place of living in 10 years before census					
	Total	Lived in Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Both sexes	**5,262,977**	**5,228,396**	**4,982,298**	**246,098**	**17,091**	**17,490**
Vientiane Capital	732,439	721,206	616,211	104,995	6,765	4,468
Phongsaly	145,600	145,177	141,012	4,165	336	87
Luangnamtha	156,973	156,057	151,885	4,172	220	696
Oudomxay	266,166	264,966	255,272	9,694	539	661
Bokeo	156,376	155,412	149,792	5,620	448	516
Luangprabang	354,910	353,317	336,726	16,591	947	646
Huaphanh	212,043	211,457	205,964	5,493	456	130
Xayabury	313,794	312,734	303,710	9,024	381	679
Xiengkhuang	216,024	215,139	203,335	11,804	462	423
Vientiane	339,603	337,344	324,479	12,865	696	1,563
Borikhamxay	238,294	236,633	227,641	8,992	541	1,120
Khammuane	301,535	299,623	290,806	8,817	729	1,183
Savannakhet	708,460	704,080	689,810	14,270	2,003	2,377
Saravane	325,944	324,416	318,149	6,267	729	799
Sekong	106,612	105,952	102,407	3,545	366	294
Champasack	489,473	486,956	474,747	12,209	1,069	1,448
Attapeu	128,219	127,607	123,559	4,048	357	255
Xaysomboon	70,512	70,320	66,793	3,527	47	145
Male	**2,627,047**	**2,607,366**	**2,487,717**	**119,649**	**11,650**	**8,031**
Vientiane Capital	353,836	347,035	298,074	48,961	4,814	1,987
Phongsaly	74,518	74,249	72,429	1,820	239	30
Luangnamtha	78,530	78,157	76,458	1,699	151	222
Oudomxay	135,246	134,326	129,888	4,438	419	501
Bokeo	77,995	77,487	74,838	2,649	315	193
Luangprabang	180,537	179,591	172,157	7,434	689	257
Huaphanh	109,214	108,897	107,155	1,742	270	47
Xayabury	157,893	157,198	152,186	5,012	272	423
Xiengkhuang	110,095	109,595	104,740	4,855	313	187
Vientiane	170,377	169,207	162,968	6,239	522	648
Borikhamxay	120,756	119,912	115,664	4,248	357	487
Khammuane	148,806	147,784	142,585	5,199	465	557
Savannakhet	350,741	348,463	340,703	7,760	1,162	1,116
Saravane	162,850	162,029	157,914	4,115	438	383
Sekong	53,449	53,088	51,064	2,024	243	118
Champasack	242,231	240,855	233,281	7,574	701	675
Attapeu	63,776	63,395	60,892	2,503	246	135
Xaysomboon	36,197	36,098	34,721	1,377	34	65
Female	**2,635,930**	**2,621,030**	**2,494,581**	**126,449**	**5,441**	**9,459**
Vientiane Capital	378,603	374,171	318,137	56,034	1,951	2,481
Phongsaly	71,082	70,928	68,583	2,345	97	57
Luangnamtha	78,443	77,900	75,427	2,473	69	474
Oudomxay	130,920	130,640	125,384	5,256	120	160

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Table 4.15: Population aged 10 years and over in private households, by sex, province, and by place of living 10 years before the census (continued)

Sex, province	Place of living in 10 years before census					
	Total	Lived in Lao PDR			Foreign country	Not stated
		Total	Same district	Different district		
Bokeo	78,381	77,925	74,954	2,971	133	323
Luangprabang	174,373	173,726	164,569	9,157	258	389
Huaphanh	102,829	102,560	98,809	3,751	186	83
Xayabury	155,901	155,536	151,524	4,012	109	256
Xiengkhuang	105,929	105,544	98,595	6,949	149	236
Vientiane	169,226	168,137	161,511	6,626	174	915
Borikhamxay	117,538	116,721	111,977	4,744	184	633
Khammuane	152,729	151,839	148,221	3,618	264	626
Savannakhet	357,719	355,617	349,107	6,510	841	1,261
Saravane	163,094	162,387	160,235	2,152	291	416
Sekong	53,163	52,864	51,343	1,521	123	176
Champasack	247,242	246,101	241,466	4,635	368	773
Attapeu	64,443	64,212	62,667	1,545	111	120
Xaysomboon	34,315	34,222	32,072	2,150	13	80

Table 4.16: Population in private households who lived in Lao PDR in 10 years before census, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of living in 10 years before census

Sex, Province code	Total	Same district	Province of living in 10 years before census																	
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Both sexes	**5,228,396**	**4,982,298**	**36,069**	**10,836**	**4,321**	**12,023**	**4,167**	**26,326**	**24,999**	**12,912**	**19,360**	**21,749**	**11,105**	**10,348**	**18,155**	**6,681**	**2,474**	**16,967**	**3,003**	**4,603**
Vientiane Capital	721,206	616,211	27,766	2,650	956	3,156	920	7,960	15,222	4,373	7,748	13,096	4,994	3,019	4,723	1,168	341	4,309	577	2,017
Phongsaly	145,177	141,012	114	3,076	77	352	34	227	55	55	48	48	19	15	20	3	-	14	-	5
Luangnamtha	156,057	151,885	135	776	1,406	584	312	373	186	108	83	88	26	13	13	12	-	25	6	25
Oudomxay	264,966	255,272	306	1,905	439	4,255	358	1,191	208	427	133	196	85	30	49	24	3	52	11	22
Bokeo	155,412	149,792	246	433	704	732	1,619	527	241	614	83	231	65	32	24	16	3	26	6	18
Luangprabang	353,317	336,726	574	496	205	1,366	288	10,044	558	1,252	429	745	120	93	135	62	10	100	31	83
Huaphanh	211,457	205,964	347	41	60	91	35	272	3,813	73	322	144	92	37	36	20	10	38	9	53
Xayabury	312,734	303,710	481	118	103	695	342	1,673	223	4,061	196	578	124	93	131	40	7	101	17	41
Xiengkhuang	215,139	203,335	492	50	67	123	52	536	944	135	7,672	433	553	58	69	20	10	52	11	527
Vientiane	337,344	324,479	1,849	210	170	305	77	1,886	1,352	843	689	3,617	446	209	325	132	24	240	61	430
Borikhamxay	236,633	227,641	890	130	45	93	31	436	805	154	714	575	2,747	712	518	90	17	322	31	682
Khammuane	299,623	290,806	652	93	15	60	30	211	153	136	122	324	847	4,021	1,634	146	17	274	47	35
Savannakhet	704,080	689,810	764	51	21	59	20	284	178	273	139	428	313	1,404	8,822	590	61	759	66	38
Saravane	324,416	318,149	254	15	9	26	7	82	71	112	43	166	84	171	666	2,586	323	1,558	84	10
Sekong	105,952	102,407	169	10	5	20	11	65	79	39	42	75	53	74	157	528	1,036	969	204	9
Champasack	486,956	474,747	573	728	24	55	15	153	174	106	114	302	183	244	620	1,033	420	7,090	352	23
Attapeu	127,607	123,559	210	31	5	24	5	65	77	99	86	191	108	103	172	188	187	999	1,485	13
Xaysomboon	70,320	66,793	247	23	10	27	11	341	660	52	697	512	246	20	41	23	-	39	4	572
Male	**2,607,366**	**2,487,717**	**18,828**	**5,021**	**1,848**	**5,092**	**1,970**	**11,568**	**10,544**	**6,921**	**8,492**	**10,351**	**5,210**	**5,481**	**9,472**	**3,891**	**1,166**	**10,104**	**1,798**	**1,892**
Vientiane Capital	347,035	298,074	13,934	1,176	449	1,472	493	3,548	6,698	2,109	3,529	5,978	2,250	1,270	2,054	542	118	2,161	280	900
Phongsaly	74,249	72,429	73	1,356	28	111	16	87	28	27	22	34	9	7	8	-	-	12	-	-
Luangnamtha	78,157	76,458	93	383	518	181	110	163	72	50	22	38	18	4	9	9	-	15	-	11
Oudomxay	134,326	129,888	172	927	170	1,782	173	564	103	228	64	103	42	13	28	17	-	32	5	14
Bokeo	77,487	74,838	135	210	331	343	746	247	115	285	30	112	28	17	14	9	-	15	5	7
Luangprabang	179,591	172,157	359	224	92	536	133	4,371	254	611	179	343	59	45	78	32	5	58	19	36
Huaphanh	108,897	107,155	170	10	26	24	7	72	1,118	29	116	60	31	14	17	8	3	18	3	16
Xayabury	157,198	152,186	278	62	63	312	161	839	126	2,430	108	355	61	48	67	18	3	59	7	15
Xiengkhuang	109,595	104,740	275	21	26	37	22	180	326	58	3,219	192	204	27	35	7	3	34	9	180
Vientiane	169,207	162,968	1,050	80	82	119	36	792	625	475	298	1,779	215	111	165	67	7	142	31	165
Borikhamxay	119,912	115,664	508	53	17	35	12	178	369	78	315	271	1,242	344	259	37	6	167	18	339
Khammuane	147,784	142,585	410	50	10	35	18	107	81	87	71	182	511	2,408	927	77	9	173	22	21
Savannakhet	348,463	340,703	489	18	11	30	12	103	103	177	84	252	184	741	4,693	301	25	488	35	14
Saravane	162,029	157,914	162	10	5	16	4	47	35	84	19	99	55	133	467	1,678	179	1,060	53	9
Sekong	53,088	51,064	109	8	4	12	7	26	47	22	30	51	35	54	110	297	517	568	121	6
Champasack	240,855	233,281	357	401	11	25	13	67	95	81	68	177	98	169	417	672	204	4,478	230	11
Attapeu	63,395	60,892	135	22	-	18	5	35	37	68	52	113	73	69	103	109	85	610	957	10
Xaysomboon	36,098	34,721	119	10	3	4	-	142	312	22	266	212	95	7	21	11	-	14	-	136
Female	**2,621,030**	**2,494,581**	**17,241**	**5,815**	**2,473**	**6,931**	**2,197**	**14,758**	**14,455**	**5,991**	**10,868**	**11,398**	**5,895**	**4,867**	**8,683**	**2,790**	**1,308**	**6,863**	**1,205**	**2,711**
Vientiane Capital	374,171	318,137	13,832	1,474	507	1,684	427	4,412	8,524	2,264	4,219	7,118	2,744	1,749	2,669	626	223	2,148	297	1,117
Phongsaly	70,928	68,583	41	1,720	49	241	18	140	27	28	26	14	10	8	12	3	-	-	-	3
Luangnamtha	77,900	75,427	42	393	888	403	202	210	114	58	61	50	8	9	4	3	-	10	4	14
Oudomxay	130,640	125,384	134	978	269	2,473	185	627	105	199	69	93	43	17	21	7	-	20	6	8
Bokeo	77,925	74,954	111	223	373	389	873	280	126	329	53	119	37	15	10	7	3	11	-	11

Continue to the next page

Table 4.16: Population in private households who lived in Lao PDR in 10 years before census, by sex, province of usual residence, and by province of living in 10 years before census (continued)

Sex, Province code	Total	Same district	Province of living in 10 years before census																
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Luangprabang	173,726	164,569	215	272	113	830	155	5,673	304	641	250	402	61	48	57	30	5	42	12	47
Huaphanh	102,560	98,809	177	31	34	67	28	200	2,695	44	206	84	61	23	19	12	7	20	6	37
Xayabury	155,536	151,524	203	56	40	383	181	834	97	1,631	88	223	63	45	64	22	4	42	10	26
Xiengkhuang	105,544	98,595	217	29	41	86	30	356	618	77	4,453	241	349	31	34	13	7	18	-	347
Vientiane	168,137	161,511	799	130	88	186	41	1,094	727	368	391	1,838	231	98	160	65	17	98	30	265
Borikhamxay	116,721	111,977	382	77	28	58	19	258	436	76	399	304	1,505	368	259	53	11	155	13	343
Khammuane	151,839	148,221	242	43	5	25	12	104	72	49	51	142	336	1,613	707	69	8	101	25	14
Savannakhet	355,617	349,107	275	33	10	29	8	181	75	96	55	176	129	663	4,129	289	36	271	31	24
Saravane	162,387	160,235	92	5	4	10	3	35	36	28	24	67	29	38	199	908	144	498	31	-
Sekong	52,864	51,343	60	-	-	8	4	39	32	17	12	24	18	20	47	231	519	401	83	3
Champasack	246,101	241,466	216	327	13	30	-	86	79	25	46	125	85	75	203	361	216	2,612	122	12
Attapeu	64,212	62,667	75	9	3	6	-	30	40	31	34	78	35	34	69	79	102	389	528	3
Xaysomboon	34,222	32,072	128	13	7	23	9	199	348	30	431	300	151	13	20	12	-	25	3	436

Table 4.17: Population in private households move from abroad, by sex and five-year age group, and by country of living in 10 years before census

Sex, five-year age group	Country of living in 10 years before census						
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country
Total	**17,091**	**365**	**76**	**5,938**	**6,915**	**2,210**	**1,587**
10-14	280	4	3	33	106	67	67
15-19	600	9	-	133	304	123	31
20-24	1,184	78	8	333	534	198	33
25-29	2,101	89	19	600	942	327	124
30-34	2,658	72	15	761	1,310	348	152
35-39	3,024	60	8	1,152	1,277	321	206
40-44	2,280	27	6	870	911	259	207
45-49	1,738	14	7	732	612	216	157
50-54	1,441	7	3	646	479	156	150
55-59	850	-	-	416	231	90	111
60-64	472	-	3	180	120	50	117
65-69	254	-	-	51	50	36	115
70-74	136	-	3	20	25	15	73
75-79	45	-	-	9	6	3	27
80-84	17	-	-	-	5	-	10
85 and over	11	-	-	-	3	-	7
Male	**11,650**	**177**	**49**	**4,670**	**4,270**	**1,343**	**1,141**
10-14	157	-	3	19	63	38	32
15-19	342	8	-	91	172	53	18
20-24	675	22	-	236	292	99	24
25-29	1,220	38	10	431	495	164	82
30-34	1,759	38	11	609	802	199	100
35-39	2,191	38	7	933	874	204	135
40-44	1,622	18	-	717	585	156	144
45-49	1,285	6	6	598	399	158	118
50-54	1,077	5	-	509	327	114	120
55-59	633	-	-	326	145	75	86
60-64	351	-	3	145	68	41	93
65-69	195	-	-	37	31	31	95
70-74	96	-	-	12	14	10	58
75-79	29	-	-	6	-	-	21
80-84	11	-	-	-	-	-	9
85 and over	7	-	-	-	-	-	6
Female	**5,441**	**188**	**27**	**1,268**	**2,645**	**867**	**446**
10-14	123	-	-	14	43	29	35
15-19	258	-	-	42	132	70	13
20-24	509	56	6	97	242	99	9
25-29	881	51	9	169	447	163	42
30-34	899	34	4	152	508	149	52
35-39	833	22	-	219	403	117	71
40-44	658	9	4	153	326	103	63
45-49	453	8	-	134	213	58	39
50-54	364	-	-	137	152	42	30

Continue to the next page

Table 4.17: Population in private households move from abroad, by sex and five-year age group, and by country of living in 10 years before census (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Country of living in 10 years before census						
	Total	Myanmar	Cambodia	China	Viet Nam	Thailand	Other country
55-59	217	-	-	90	86	15	25
60-64	121	-	-	35	52	9	24
65-69	59	-	-	14	19	5	20
70-74	40	-	-	8	11	5	15
75-79	16	-	-	3	5	-	6
80-84	6	-	-	-	4	-	-
85 and over	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 5.01: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Lao PDR	**4,606,764**	**3,844,461**	**762,303**	**2,292,011**	**2,019,208**	**272,803**	**2,314,753**	**1,825,253**	**489,500**
Urban	1,654,597	1,530,370	124,227	805,701	763,476	42,225	848,896	766,894	82,002
Rural with road	2,760,472	2,177,248	583,224	1,388,377	1,178,278	210,099	1,372,095	998,970	373,125
Rural without road	191,695	136,843	54,852	97,933	77,454	20,479	93,762	59,389	34,373
Vientiane Capital	**663,852**	**637,831**	**26,021**	**318,876**	**309,327**	**9,549**	**344,976**	**328,504**	**16,472**
Urban	563,261	544,533	18,728	269,219	261,991	7,228	294,042	282,542	11,500
Rural with road	100,189	92,918	7,271	49,443	47,130	2,313	50,746	45,788	4,958
Rural without road	402	380	22	214	206	8	188	174	14
Phongsaly	**125,806**	**87,899**	**37,907**	**64,412**	**49,631**	**14,781**	**61,394**	**38,268**	**23,126**
Urban	30,587	26,100	4,487	15,295	13,624	1,671	15,292	12,476	2,816
Rural with road	95,219	61,799	33,420	49,117	36,007	13,110	46,102	25,792	20,310
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**137,821**	**103,421**	**34,400**	**68,838**	**56,922**	**11,916**	**68,983**	**46,499**	**22,484**
Urban	34,010	30,052	3,958	16,797	15,490	1,307	17,213	14,562	2,651
Rural with road	103,811	73,369	30,442	52,041	41,432	10,609	51,770	31,937	19,833
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**231,941**	**179,555**	**52,386**	**117,676**	**100,763**	**16,913**	**114,265**	**78,792**	**35,473**
Urban	58,666	51,561	7,105	29,124	26,955	2,169	29,542	24,606	4,936
Rural with road	151,575	112,330	39,245	77,367	64,811	12,556	74,208	47,519	26,689
Rural without road	21,700	15,664	6,036	11,185	8,997	2,188	10,515	6,667	3,848
Bokeo	**137,408**	**106,522**	**30,886**	**68,489**	**57,940**	**10,549**	**68,919**	**48,582**	**20,337**
Urban	39,972	34,474	5,498	19,602	17,815	1,787	20,370	16,659	3,711
Rural with road	94,493	69,992	24,501	47,438	38,940	8,498	47,055	31,052	16,003
Rural without road	2,943	2,056	887	1,449	1,185	264	1,494	871	623
Luangprabang	**309,685**	**263,612**	**46,073**	**157,482**	**142,965**	**14,517**	**152,203**	**120,647**	**31,556**
Urban	115,157	104,960	10,197	56,966	53,907	3,059	58,191	51,053	7,138
Rural with road	180,629	147,789	32,840	93,249	82,832	10,417	87,380	64,957	22,423

Continue to the next page

Table 5.01: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Rural without road	13,899	10,863	3,036	7,267	6,226	1,041	6,632	4,637	1,995
Huaphanh	**181,826**	**153,305**	**28,521**	**93,561**	**84,967**	**8,594**	**88,265**	**68,338**	**19,927**
Urban	32,818	30,539	2,279	16,386	15,767	619	16,432	14,772	1,660
Rural with road	93,863	79,334	14,529	48,445	44,025	4,420	45,418	35,309	10,109
Rural without road	55,145	43,432	11,713	28,730	25,175	3,555	26,415	18,257	8,158
Xayabury	**280,015**	**250,233**	**29,782**	**140,967**	**131,092**	**9,875**	**139,048**	**119,141**	**19,907**
Urban	87,857	82,402	5,455	43,414	41,819	1,595	44,443	40,583	3,860
Rural with road	186,964	163,655	23,309	94,890	86,988	7,902	92,074	76,667	15,407
Rural without road	5,194	4,176	1,018	2,663	2,285	378	2,531	1,891	640
Xiengkhuang	**186,737**	**165,153**	**21,584**	**95,008**	**88,128**	**6,880**	**91,729**	**77,025**	**14,704**
Urban	54,080	50,011	4,069	26,702	25,564	1,138	27,378	24,447	2,931
Rural with road	132,657	115,142	17,515	68,306	62,564	5,742	64,351	52,578	11,773
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**298,700**	**268,072**	**30,628**	**149,510**	**139,460**	**10,050**	**149,190**	**128,612**	**20,578**
Urban	98,936	89,607	9,329	48,509	45,496	3,013	50,427	44,111	6,316
Rural with road	199,466	178,187	21,279	100,836	93,803	7,033	98,630	84,384	14,246
Rural without road	298	278	20	165	161	4	133	117	16
Borikhamxay	**207,459**	**182,648**	**24,811**	**104,783**	**96,311**	**8,472**	**102,676**	**86,337**	**16,339**
Urban	93,409	83,716	9,693	46,726	43,485	3,241	46,683	40,231	6,452
Rural with road	109,993	95,830	14,163	55,875	51,028	4,847	54,118	44,802	9,316
Rural without road	4,057	3,102	955	2,182	1,798	384	1,875	1,304	571
Khammuane	**262,920**	**215,045**	**47,875**	**129,084**	**112,457**	**16,627**	**133,836**	**102,588**	**31,248**
Urban	69,599	63,652	5,947	33,728	31,689	2,039	35,871	31,963	3,908
Rural with road	186,630	147,464	39,166	91,969	78,492	13,477	94,661	68,972	25,689
Rural without road	6,691	3,929	2,762	3,387	2,276	1,111	3,304	1,653	1,651
Savannakhet	**613,837**	**445,632**	**168,205**	**302,515**	**236,954**	**65,561**	**311,322**	**208,678**	**102,644**
Urban	130,481	117,877	12,604	62,782	58,272	4,510	67,699	59,605	8,094

Continue to the next page

Table 5.01: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Rural with road	447,118	311,761	135,357	221,388	168,742	52,646	225,730	143,019	82,711
Rural without road	36,238	15,994	20,244	18,345	9,940	8,405	17,893	6,054	11,839
Saravane	**280,053**	**200,214**	**79,839**	**139,508**	**108,663**	**30,845**	**140,545**	**91,551**	**48,994**
Urban	31,977	28,937	3,040	15,817	14,801	1,016	16,160	14,136	2,024
Rural with road	242,900	168,794	74,106	121,047	92,418	28,629	121,853	76,376	45,477
Rural without road	5,176	2,483	2,693	2,644	1,444	1,200	2,532	1,039	1,493
Sekong	**90,948**	**74,842**	**16,106**	**45,459**	**40,105**	**5,354**	**45,489**	**34,737**	**10,752**
Urban	35,373	31,535	3,838	17,534	16,288	1,246	17,839	15,247	2,592
Rural with road	51,325	40,101	11,224	25,824	22,114	3,710	25,501	17,987	7,514
Rural without road	4,250	3,206	1,044	2,101	1,703	398	2,149	1,503	646
Champasack	**426,636**	**371,664**	**54,972**	**210,089**	**189,262**	**20,827**	**216,547**	**182,402**	**34,145**
Urban	118,447	108,122	10,325	57,505	53,512	3,993	60,942	54,610	6,332
Rural with road	280,028	238,534	41,494	138,927	123,256	15,671	141,101	115,278	25,823
Rural without road	28,161	25,008	3,153	13,657	12,494	1,163	14,504	12,514	1,990
Attapeu	**111,577**	**89,331**	**22,246**	**55,265**	**47,162**	**8,103**	**56,312**	**42,169**	**14,143**
Urban	39,165	33,896	5,269	19,203	17,293	1,910	19,962	16,603	3,359
Rural with road	72,412	55,435	16,977	36,062	29,869	6,193	36,350	25,566	10,784
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**59,543**	**49,482**	**10,061**	**30,489**	**27,099**	**3,390**	**29,054**	**22,383**	**6,671**
Urban	20,802	18,396	2,406	10,392	9,708	684	10,410	8,688	1,722
Rural with road	31,200	24,814	6,386	16,153	13,827	2,326	15,047	10,987	4,060
Rural without road	7,541	6,272	1,269	3,944	3,564	380	3,597	2,708	889

Table 5.02: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, literacy status

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Lao PDR	**5,795,518**	**4,845,670**	**949,848**	**2,899,333**	**2,526,426**	**372,907**	**2,896,185**	**2,319,244**	**576,941**
6 - 9	532,541	403,587	128,954	272,286	204,031	68,255	260,255	199,556	60,699
10 - 14	656,213	597,622	58,591	335,036	303,187	31,849	321,177	294,435	26,742
15 - 19	548,629	500,476	48,153	282,209	258,128	24,081	266,420	242,348	24,072
20 - 24	495,752	451,418	44,334	248,766	228,809	19,957	246,986	222,609	24,377
25 - 29	546,975	490,230	56,745	271,340	247,549	23,791	275,635	242,681	32,954
30 - 34	523,146	464,888	58,258	260,107	237,345	22,762	263,039	227,543	35,496
35 - 39	529,565	456,940	72,625	267,648	241,069	26,579	261,917	215,871	46,046
40 - 44	433,517	363,279	70,238	219,307	194,866	24,441	214,210	168,413	45,797
45 - 49	363,645	288,414	75,231	181,956	156,270	25,686	181,689	132,144	49,545
50 - 54	314,730	242,877	71,853	155,439	130,078	25,361	159,291	112,799	46,492
55 - 59	265,526	202,588	62,938	128,775	107,683	21,092	136,751	94,905	41,846
60 - 64	205,428	150,921	54,507	99,943	82,409	17,534	105,485	68,512	36,973
65 - 69	157,984	109,645	48,339	76,279	62,442	13,837	81,705	47,203	34,502
70 - 74	99,679	62,053	37,626	47,703	37,012	10,691	51,976	25,041	26,935
75 - 79	57,959	32,023	25,936	25,979	18,933	7,046	31,980	13,090	18,890
80 - 84	35,292	16,808	18,484	14,859	9,738	5,121	20,433	7,070	13,363
85+	28,937	11,901	17,036	11,701	6,877	4,824	17,236	5,024	12,212
Urban	**2,018,273**	**1,865,083**	**153,190**	**991,344**	**933,159**	**58,185**	**1,026,929**	**931,924**	**95,005**
6 - 9	161,583	139,163	22,420	82,629	70,481	12,148	78,954	68,682	10,272
10 - 14	202,093	195,550	6,543	103,014	99,202	3,812	99,079	96,348	2,731
15 - 19	169,913	164,806	5,107	85,372	82,684	2,688	84,541	82,122	2,419
20 - 24	154,381	149,164	5,217	74,335	71,824	2,511	80,046	77,340	2,706
25 - 29	183,341	176,330	7,011	86,155	82,989	3,166	97,186	93,341	3,845
30 - 34	198,598	190,250	8,348	94,876	91,270	3,606	103,722	98,980	4,742
35 - 39	208,114	197,719	10,395	103,262	99,063	4,199	104,852	98,656	6,196
40 - 44	169,722	159,130	10,592	84,873	80,959	3,914	84,849	78,171	6,678

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Table 5.02: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
45 - 49	136,908	125,178	11,730	68,403	64,464	3,939	68,505	60,714	7,791
50 - 54	116,573	104,441	12,132	56,960	52,890	4,070	59,613	51,551	8,062
55 - 59	100,875	90,120	10,755	48,785	45,400	3,385	52,090	44,720	7,370
60 - 64	76,785	66,742	10,043	37,122	34,162	2,960	39,663	32,580	7,083
65 - 69	59,361	49,962	9,399	29,227	26,872	2,355	30,134	23,090	7,044
70 - 74	35,683	27,873	7,810	17,273	15,469	1,804	18,410	12,404	6,006
75 - 79	20,894	14,821	6,073	9,505	8,143	1,362	11,389	6,678	4,711
80 - 84	12,546	7,876	4,670	5,153	4,108	1,045	7,393	3,768	3,625
85+	10,903	5,958	4,945	4,400	3,179	1,221	6,503	2,779	3,724
Rural with road	**3,521,899**	**2,795,744**	**726,155**	**1,777,381**	**1,491,217**	**286,164**	**1,744,518**	**1,304,527**	**439,991**
6 - 9	341,565	245,316	96,249	174,685	123,876	50,809	166,880	121,440	45,440
10 - 14	419,862	373,180	46,682	214,319	189,063	25,256	205,543	184,117	21,426
15 - 19	349,391	310,986	38,405	181,353	162,158	19,195	168,038	148,828	19,210
20 - 24	316,190	281,134	35,056	161,306	145,566	15,740	154,884	135,568	19,316
25 - 29	338,532	293,677	44,855	172,073	153,371	18,702	166,459	140,306	26,153
30 - 34	305,040	259,761	45,279	154,959	137,543	17,416	150,081	122,218	27,863
35 - 39	302,583	246,179	56,404	154,809	134,447	20,362	147,774	111,732	36,042
40 - 44	248,092	193,687	54,405	126,467	107,724	18,743	121,625	85,963	35,662
45 - 49	212,645	154,661	57,984	106,576	86,798	19,778	106,069	67,863	38,206
50 - 54	186,173	131,205	54,968	92,425	72,943	19,482	93,748	58,262	35,486
55 - 59	154,702	106,679	48,023	75,105	58,900	16,205	79,597	47,779	31,818
60 - 64	120,881	79,829	41,052	58,932	45,600	13,332	61,949	34,229	27,720
65 - 69	92,835	56,691	36,144	44,282	33,757	10,525	48,553	22,934	25,619
70 - 74	60,138	32,351	27,787	28,594	20,388	8,206	31,544	11,963	19,581
75 - 79	34,834	16,293	18,541	15,445	10,217	5,228	19,389	6,076	13,313
80 - 84	21,435	8,473	12,962	9,158	5,349	3,809	12,277	3,124	9,153
85+	17,001	5,642	11,359	6,893	3,517	3,376	10,108	2,125	7,983

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Table 5.02: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Rural without road	**255,346**	**184,843**	**70,503**	**130,608**	**102,050**	**28,558**	**124,738**	**82,793**	**41,945**
6 - 9	29,393	19,108	10,285	14,972	9,674	5,298	14,421	9,434	4,987
10 - 14	34,258	28,892	5,366	17,703	14,922	2,781	16,555	13,970	2,585
15 - 19	29,325	24,684	4,641	15,484	13,286	2,198	13,841	11,398	2,443
20 - 24	25,181	21,120	4,061	13,125	11,419	1,706	12,056	9,701	2,355
25 - 29	25,102	20,223	4,879	13,112	11,189	1,923	11,990	9,034	2,956
30 - 34	19,508	14,877	4,631	10,272	8,532	1,740	9,236	6,345	2,891
35 - 39	18,868	13,042	5,826	9,577	7,559	2,018	9,291	5,483	3,808
40 - 44	15,703	10,462	5,241	7,967	6,183	1,784	7,736	4,279	3,457
45 - 49	14,092	8,575	5,517	6,977	5,008	1,969	7,115	3,567	3,548
50 - 54	11,984	7,231	4,753	6,054	4,245	1,809	5,930	2,986	2,944
55 - 59	9,949	5,789	4,160	4,885	3,383	1,502	5,064	2,406	2,658
60 - 64	7,762	4,350	3,412	3,889	2,647	1,242	3,873	1,703	2,170
65 - 69	5,788	2,992	2,796	2,770	1,813	957	3,018	1,179	1,839
70 - 74	3,858	1,829	2,029	1,836	1,155	681	2,022	674	1,348
75 - 79	2,231	909	1,322	1,029	573	456	1,202	336	866
80 - 84	1,311	459	852	548	281	267	763	178	585
85+	1,033	301	732	408	181	227	625	120	505

Table 5.03: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Lao PDR	**5,795,518**	**4,845,670**	**949,848**	**2,899,333**	**2,526,426**	**372,907**	**2,896,185**	**2,319,244**	**576,941**
Urban	2,018,273	1,865,083	153,190	991,344	933,159	58,185	1,026,929	931,924	95,005
Rural with road	3,521,899	2,795,744	726,155	1,777,381	1,491,217	286,164	1,744,518	1,304,527	439,991
Rural without road	255,346	184,843	70,503	130,608	102,050	28,558	124,738	82,793	41,945
Vientiane Capital	**786,070**	**752,694**	**33,376**	**381,252**	**367,669**	**13,583**	**404,818**	**385,025**	**19,793**
Urban	662,918	639,053	23,865	319,887	309,852	10,035	343,031	329,201	13,830
Rural with road	122,668	113,188	9,480	61,108	57,574	3,534	61,560	55,614	5,946
Rural without road	484	453	31	257	243	14	227	210	17
Phongsaly	**161,932**	**118,798**	**43,134**	**82,973**	**65,460**	**17,513**	**78,959**	**53,338**	**25,621**
Urban	37,917	33,146	4,771	18,922	17,080	1,842	18,995	16,066	2,929
Rural with road	124,015	85,652	38,363	64,051	48,380	15,671	59,964	37,272	22,692
Luangnamtha	**172,133**	**134,147**	**37,986**	**86,301**	**72,549**	**13,752**	**85,832**	**61,598**	**24,234**
Urban	41,105	36,800	4,305	20,340	18,843	1,497	20,765	17,957	2,808
Rural with road	131,028	97,347	33,681	65,961	53,706	12,255	65,067	43,641	21,426
Oudomxay	**295,575**	**233,489**	**62,086**	**150,329**	**128,351**	**21,978**	**145,246**	**105,138**	**40,108**
Urban	72,548	64,591	7,957	36,351	33,697	2,654	36,197	30,894	5,303
Rural with road	195,134	148,429	46,705	99,692	83,259	16,433	95,442	65,170	30,272
Rural without road	27,893	20,469	7,424	14,286	11,395	2,891	13,607	9,074	4,533
Bokeo	**172,588**	**135,530**	**37,058**	**86,222**	**72,398**	**13,824**	**86,366**	**63,132**	**23,234**
Urban	48,432	42,145	6,287	23,862	21,634	2,228	24,570	20,511	4,059
Rural with road	120,196	90,442	29,754	60,406	49,139	11,267	59,790	41,303	18,487
Rural without road	3,960	2,943	1,017	1,954	1,625	329	2,006	1,318	688
Luangprabang	**394,169**	**340,231**	**53,938**	**200,513**	**181,783**	**18,730**	**193,656**	**158,448**	**35,208**
Urban	143,223	131,122	12,101	71,171	67,106	4,065	72,052	64,016	8,036
Rural with road	232,532	194,203	38,329	119,698	106,360	13,338	112,834	87,843	24,991
Rural without road	18,414	14,906	3,508	9,644	8,317	1,327	8,770	6,589	2,181
Huaphanh	**238,780**	**204,223**	**34,557**	**122,935**	**111,219**	**11,716**	**115,845**	**93,004**	**22,841**

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Table 5.03: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Urban	42,457	39,658	2,799	21,369	20,479	890	21,088	19,179	1,909
Rural with road	121,956	104,649	17,307	62,972	57,099	5,873	58,984	47,550	11,434
Rural without road	74,367	59,916	14,451	38,594	33,641	4,953	35,773	26,275	9,498
Xayabury	**340,669**	**306,091**	**34,578**	**171,717**	**159,353**	**12,364**	**168,952**	**146,738**	**22,214**
Urban	106,237	99,885	6,352	52,754	50,699	2,055	53,483	49,186	4,297
Rural with road	227,939	200,963	26,976	115,626	105,832	9,794	112,313	95,131	17,182
Rural without road	6,493	5,243	1,250	3,337	2,822	515	3,156	2,421	735
Xiengkhuang	**241,808**	**215,116**	**26,692**	**123,297**	**113,717**	**9,580**	**118,511**	**101,399**	**17,112**
Urban	69,543	64,751	4,792	34,668	33,133	1,535	34,875	31,618	3,257
Rural with road	172,265	150,365	21,900	88,629	80,584	8,045	83,636	69,781	13,855
Vientiane	**371,515**	**333,687**	**37,828**	**186,639**	**172,705**	**13,934**	**184,876**	**160,982**	**23,894**
Urban	122,348	110,512	11,836	60,405	56,042	4,363	61,943	54,470	7,473
Rural with road	248,780	222,809	25,971	126,013	116,446	9,567	122,767	106,363	16,404
Rural without road	387	366	21	221	217	4	166	149	17
Borikhamxay	**263,741**	**233,011**	**30,730**	**133,873**	**122,194**	**11,679**	**129,868**	**110,817**	**19,051**
Urban	118,381	106,060	12,321	59,561	54,912	4,649	58,820	51,148	7,672
Rural with road	140,049	122,775	17,274	71,473	64,914	6,559	68,576	57,861	10,715
Rural without road	5,311	4,176	1,135	2,839	2,368	471	2,472	1,808	664
Khammuane	**330,981**	**272,648**	**58,333**	**163,849**	**141,556**	**22,293**	**167,132**	**131,092**	**36,040**
Urban	85,375	78,083	7,292	41,817	39,022	2,795	43,558	39,061	4,497
Rural with road	236,852	189,198	47,654	117,563	99,519	18,044	119,289	89,679	29,610
Rural without road	8,754	5,367	3,387	4,469	3,015	1,454	4,285	2,352	1,933
Savannakhet	**785,083**	**566,714**	**218,369**	**389,709**	**297,402**	**92,307**	**395,374**	**269,312**	**126,062**
Urban	159,887	143,469	16,418	77,811	71,162	6,649	82,076	72,307	9,769
Rural with road	575,096	400,334	174,762	286,507	212,708	73,799	288,589	187,626	100,963
Rural without road	50,100	22,911	27,189	25,391	13,532	11,859	24,709	9,379	15,330
Saravane	**362,188**	**256,285**	**105,903**	**181,341**	**136,837**	**44,504**	**180,847**	**119,448**	**61,399**

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Table 5.03: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Urban	40,352	36,129	4,223	20,230	18,537	1,693	20,122	17,592	2,530
Rural with road	314,918	216,775	98,143	157,566	116,395	41,171	157,352	100,380	56,972
Rural without road	6,918	3,381	3,537	3,545	1,905	1,640	3,373	1,476	1,897
Sekong	**119,343**	**97,894**	**21,449**	**59,924**	**51,627**	**8,297**	**59,419**	**46,267**	**13,152**
Urban	45,123	40,163	4,960	22,501	20,625	1,876	22,622	19,538	3,084
Rural with road	68,366	53,198	15,168	34,532	28,655	5,877	33,834	24,543	9,291
Rural without road	5,854	4,533	1,321	2,891	2,347	544	2,963	2,186	777
Champasack	**537,985**	**465,821**	**72,164**	**267,002**	**236,664**	**30,338**	**270,983**	**229,157**	**41,826**
Urban	145,352	132,255	13,097	71,210	65,631	5,579	74,142	66,624	7,518
Rural with road	356,492	301,995	54,497	178,008	155,217	22,791	178,484	146,778	31,706
Rural without road	36,141	31,571	4,570	17,784	15,816	1,968	18,357	15,755	2,602
Attapeu	**141,248**	**112,709**	**28,539**	**70,507**	**58,985**	**11,522**	**70,741**	**53,724**	**17,017**
Urban	48,947	42,533	6,414	24,275	21,718	2,557	24,672	20,815	3,857
Rural with road	92,301	70,176	22,125	46,232	37,267	8,965	46,069	32,909	13,160
Xaysomboon	**79,710**	**66,582**	**13,128**	**40,950**	**35,957**	**4,993**	**38,760**	**30,625**	**8,135**
Urban	28,128	24,728	3,400	14,210	12,987	1,223	13,918	11,741	2,177
Rural with road	41,312	33,246	8,066	21,344	18,163	3,181	19,968	15,083	4,885
Rural without road	10,270	8,608	1,662	5,396	4,807	589	4,874	3,801	1,073

Table 5.04: Lao citizenship population in private households aged 15 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, literacy status

Ethnicity	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Lao PDR	**4,570,501**	**3,819,167**	**751,334**	**2,268,558**	**2,002,708**	**265,850**	**2,301,943**	**1,816,459**	**485,484**
Lao	2,617,118	2,373,296	243,822	1,286,196	1,197,446	88,750	1,330,922	1,175,850	155,072
Tai	97,992	88,218	9,774	49,757	47,053	2,704	48,235	41,165	7,070
Phouthay	121,624	95,733	25,891	58,961	50,235	8,726	62,663	45,498	17,165
Lue	94,439	83,117	11,322	46,686	43,090	3,596	47,753	40,027	7,726
Ngoaun	16,410	14,970	1,440	7,963	7,515	448	8,447	7,455	992
Yang	4,629	3,892	737	2,383	2,120	263	2,246	1,772	474
Xaek	1,915	1,483	432	922	761	161	993	722	271
Thaneua	6,579	5,889	690	3,234	3,033	201	3,345	2,856	489
Khmou	496,999	402,298	94,701	251,084	222,943	28,141	245,915	179,355	66,560
Pray	20,833	15,121	5,712	10,398	8,261	2,137	10,435	6,860	3,575
Xingmoun	6,789	5,388	1,401	3,552	3,005	547	3,237	2,383	854
Phong	21,915	18,239	3,676	11,244	10,035	1,209	10,671	8,204	2,467
Thaen	379	339	40	187	174	13	192	165	27
Oedou	55	41	14	23	17	6	32	24	8
Bid	1,396	995	401	740	589	151	656	406	250
Lamed	15,120	11,872	3,248	7,389	6,530	859	7,731	5,342	2,389
Samtao	2,274	1,924	350	1,095	991	104	1,179	933	246
Katang	68,553	30,715	37,838	34,190	19,539	14,651	34,363	11,176	23,187
Makong	71,473	35,170	36,303	35,570	21,232	14,338	35,903	13,938	21,965
Tri	27,673	10,019	17,654	13,921	6,646	7,275	13,752	3,373	10,379
Yrou	28,098	23,295	4,803	13,690	11,949	1,741	14,408	11,346	3,062
Triang	28,238	22,055	6,183	13,734	11,616	2,118	14,504	10,439	4,065
Ta-oy	29,651	17,408	12,243	14,713	10,175	4,538	14,938	7,233	7,705
Yae	8,923	6,908	2,015	4,530	3,778	752	4,393	3,130	1,263
Brao	18,306	12,245	6,061	8,954	6,633	2,321	9,352	5,612	3,740
Katu	20,815	16,586	4,229	10,238	8,953	1,285	10,577	7,633	2,944

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Table 5.04: Lao citizenship population in private households aged 15 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, literacy status (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex, literacy status								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Harak	18,003	13,403	4,600	8,882	7,336	1,546	9,121	6,067	3,054
Oy	16,350	13,694	2,656	7,839	7,136	703	8,511	6,558	1,953
Griang	8,007	6,160	1,847	3,934	3,342	592	4,073	2,818	1,255
Cheng	5,601	3,776	1,825	2,738	2,064	674	2,863	1,712	1,151
Sadang	370	190	180	188	123	65	182	67	115
Xuay	19,705	13,799	5,906	9,612	7,340	2,272	10,093	6,459	3,634
Nhaheun	6,072	5,217	855	3,054	2,737	317	3,018	2,480	538
Lavy	1,206	1,062	144	637	580	57	569	482	87
Pacoh	17,120	9,178	7,942	8,625	5,631	2,994	8,495	3,547	4,948
Khmer	3,414	1,911	1,503	1,691	1,076	615	1,723	835	888
Toum	2,346	1,838	508	1,230	1,050	180	1,116	788	328
Guan	483	325	158	253	189	64	230	136	94
Moy	356	338	18	195	188	7	161	150	11
Kree	820	431	389	435	256	179	385	175	210
Hmong	423,675	321,868	101,807	217,790	184,721	33,069	205,885	137,147	68,738
Ewmien	21,021	15,194	5,827	10,681	8,331	2,350	10,340	6,863	3,477
Akha	81,239	42,616	38,623	41,372	26,509	14,863	39,867	16,107	23,760
Pounoy	26,404	22,086	4,318	13,082	11,532	1,550	13,322	10,554	2,768
Lahou	14,218	5,831	8,387	7,127	3,365	3,762	7,091	2,466	4,625
Syla	2,257	1,413	844	1,187	838	349	1,070	575	495
Hayi	341	163	178	196	105	91	145	58	87
Lolo	1,027	501	526	532	291	241	495	210	285
Hor	8,701	5,559	3,142	4,466	3,095	1,371	4,235	2,464	1,771
Bru	46,708	22,903	23,805	22,998	13,713	9,285	23,710	9,190	14,520
Mixed	35	27	8	15	11	4	20	16	4
Other ethnic group	14,479	11,230	3,249	7,242	6,149	1,093	7,237	5,081	2,156
Don't know	2,347	1,238	1,109	1,203	681	522	1,144	557	587

Table 5.05: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, ever/never school attendance

Province, type of residence	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
Lao PDR	**5,795,518**	**4,772,575**	**1,022,943**	**2,899,333**	**2,498,384**	**400,949**	**2,896,185**	**2,274,191**	**621,994**
Urban	2,018,273	1,837,729	180,544	991,344	922,689	68,655	1,026,929	915,040	111,889
Rural with road	3,521,899	2,752,126	769,773	1,777,381	1,474,434	302,947	1,744,518	1,277,692	466,826
Rural without road	255,346	182,720	72,626	130,608	101,261	29,347	124,738	81,459	43,279
Vientiane Capital	**786,070**	**742,152**	**43,918**	**381,252**	**363,338**	**17,914**	**404,818**	**378,814**	**26,004**
Urban	662,918	629,941	32,977	319,887	306,013	13,874	343,031	323,928	19,103
Rural with road	122,668	111,762	10,906	61,108	57,083	4,025	61,560	54,679	6,881
Rural without road	484	449	35	257	242	15	227	207	20
Phongsaly	**161,932**	**115,139**	**46,793**	**82,973**	**63,776**	**19,197**	**78,959**	**51,363**	**27,596**
Urban	37,917	32,493	5,424	18,922	16,801	2,121	18,995	15,692	3,303
Rural with road	124,015	82,646	41,369	64,051	46,975	17,076	59,964	35,671	24,293
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**172,133**	**132,143**	**39,990**	**86,301**	**71,898**	**14,403**	**85,832**	**60,245**	**25,587**
Urban	41,105	36,277	4,828	20,340	18,679	1,661	20,765	17,598	3,167
Rural with road	131,028	95,866	35,162	65,961	53,219	12,742	65,067	42,647	22,420
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**295,575**	**230,365**	**65,210**	**150,329**	**127,496**	**22,833**	**145,246**	**102,869**	**42,377**
Urban	72,548	62,693	9,855	36,351	32,900	3,451	36,197	29,793	6,404
Rural with road	195,134	147,454	47,680	99,692	83,296	16,396	95,442	64,158	31,284
Rural without road	27,893	20,218	7,675	14,286	11,300	2,986	13,607	8,918	4,689
Bokeo	**172,588**	**133,745**	**38,843**	**86,222**	**71,752**	**14,470**	**86,366**	**61,993**	**24,373**
Urban	48,432	41,191	7,241	23,862	21,218	2,644	24,570	19,973	4,597
Rural with road	120,196	89,591	30,605	60,406	48,900	11,506	59,790	40,691	19,099
Rural without road	3,960	2,963	997	1,954	1,634	320	2,006	1,329	677
Luangprabang	**394,169**	**336,640**	**57,529**	**200,513**	**180,751**	**19,762**	**193,656**	**155,889**	**37,767**
Urban	143,223	130,270	12,953	71,171	66,964	4,207	72,052	63,306	8,746

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Table 5.05: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, ever/never school attendance (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
Rural with road	232,532	191,595	40,937	119,698	105,468	14,230	112,834	86,127	26,707
Rural without road	18,414	14,775	3,639	9,644	8,319	1,325	8,770	6,456	2,314
Huaphanh	**238,780**	**203,949**	**34,831**	**122,935**	**111,579**	**11,356**	**115,845**	**92,370**	**23,475**
Urban	42,457	39,667	2,790	21,369	20,564	805	21,088	19,103	1,985
Rural with road	121,956	104,152	17,804	62,972	57,131	5,841	58,984	47,021	11,963
Rural without road	74,367	60,130	14,237	38,594	33,884	4,710	35,773	26,246	9,527
Xayabury	**340,669**	**304,902**	**35,767**	**171,717**	**159,043**	**12,674**	**168,952**	**145,859**	**23,093**
Urban	106,237	99,166	7,071	52,754	50,456	2,298	53,483	48,710	4,773
Rural with road	227,939	200,506	27,433	115,626	105,764	9,862	112,313	94,742	17,571
Rural without road	6,493	5,230	1,263	3,337	2,823	514	3,156	2,407	749
Xiengkhuang	**241,808**	**211,851**	**29,957**	**123,297**	**112,629**	**10,668**	**118,511**	**99,222**	**19,289**
Urban	69,543	63,877	5,666	34,668	32,870	1,798	34,875	31,007	3,868
Rural with road	172,265	147,974	24,291	88,629	79,759	8,870	83,636	68,215	15,421
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**371,515**	**329,697**	**41,818**	**186,639**	**171,459**	**15,180**	**184,876**	**158,238**	**26,638**
Urban	122,348	109,190	13,158	60,405	55,593	4,812	61,943	53,597	8,346
Rural with road	248,780	220,149	28,631	126,013	115,653	10,360	122,767	104,496	18,271
Rural without road	387	358	29	221	213	8	166	145	21
Borikhamxay	**263,741**	**228,734**	**35,007**	**133,873**	**120,573**	**13,300**	**129,868**	**108,161**	**21,707**
Urban	118,381	104,583	13,798	59,561	54,443	5,118	58,820	50,140	8,680
Rural with road	140,049	119,965	20,084	71,473	63,759	7,714	68,576	56,206	12,370
Rural without road	5,311	4,186	1,125	2,839	2,371	468	2,472	1,815	657
Khammuane	**330,981**	**266,701**	**64,280**	**163,849**	**139,114**	**24,735**	**167,132**	**127,587**	**39,545**
Urban	85,375	76,469	8,906	41,817	38,411	3,406	43,558	38,058	5,500
Rural with road	236,852	184,809	52,043	117,563	97,664	19,899	119,289	87,145	32,144
Rural without road	8,754	5,423	3,331	4,469	3,039	1,430	4,285	2,384	1,901

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Table 5.05: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, type of residence, and by sex, ever/never school attendance (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
Savannakhet	**785,083**	**560,408**	**224,675**	**389,709**	**295,037**	**94,672**	**395,374**	**265,371**	**130,003**
Urban	159,887	141,696	18,191	77,811	70,510	7,301	82,076	71,186	10,890
Rural with road	575,096	396,935	178,161	286,507	211,636	74,871	288,589	185,299	103,290
Rural without road	50,100	21,777	28,323	25,391	12,891	12,500	24,709	8,886	15,823
Saravane	**362,188**	**249,887**	**112,301**	**181,341**	**133,930**	**47,411**	**180,847**	**115,957**	**64,890**
Urban	40,352	35,409	4,943	20,230	18,253	1,977	20,122	17,156	2,966
Rural with road	314,918	211,144	103,774	157,566	113,786	43,780	157,352	97,358	59,994
Rural without road	6,918	3,334	3,584	3,545	1,891	1,654	3,373	1,443	1,930
Sekong	**119,343**	**97,679**	**21,664**	**59,924**	**51,791**	**8,133**	**59,419**	**45,888**	**13,531**
Urban	45,123	39,945	5,178	22,501	20,638	1,863	22,622	19,307	3,315
Rural with road	68,366	53,247	15,119	34,532	28,808	5,724	33,834	24,439	9,395
Rural without road	5,854	4,487	1,367	2,891	2,345	546	2,963	2,142	821
Champasack	**537,985**	**454,288**	**83,697**	**267,002**	**231,582**	**35,420**	**270,983**	**222,706**	**48,277**
Urban	145,352	128,989	16,363	71,210	64,212	6,998	74,142	64,777	9,365
Rural with road	356,492	294,549	61,943	178,008	151,895	26,113	178,484	142,654	35,830
Rural without road	36,141	30,750	5,391	17,784	15,475	2,309	18,357	15,275	3,082
Attapeu	**141,248**	**109,938**	**31,310**	**70,507**	**57,735**	**12,772**	**70,741**	**52,203**	**18,538**
Urban	48,947	41,615	7,332	24,275	21,352	2,923	24,672	20,263	4,409
Rural with road	92,301	68,323	23,978	46,232	36,383	9,849	46,069	31,940	14,129
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**79,710**	**64,357**	**15,353**	**40,950**	**34,901**	**6,049**	**38,760**	**29,456**	**9,304**
Urban	28,128	24,258	3,870	14,210	12,812	1,398	13,918	11,446	2,472
Rural with road	41,312	31,459	9,853	21,344	17,255	4,089	19,968	14,204	5,764
Rural without road	10,270	8,640	1,630	5,396	4,834	562	4,874	3,806	1,068

Table 5.06: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, ever/never school attendance

Ethnicity	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
Lao PDR	**5,756,744**	**4,746,842**	**1,009,902**	**2,874,585**	**2,481,878**	**392,707**	**2,882,159**	**2,264,964**	**617,195**
Lao	3,213,338	2,854,876	358,462	1,590,833	1,445,596	145,237	1,622,505	1,409,280	213,225
Tai	120,238	107,899	12,339	61,196	57,379	3,817	59,042	50,520	8,522
Phouthay	153,347	119,682	33,665	75,036	62,289	12,747	78,311	57,393	20,918
Lue	111,523	97,312	14,211	55,265	50,292	4,973	56,258	47,020	9,238
Ngoaun	19,513	17,693	1,820	9,520	8,917	603	9,993	8,776	1,217
Yang	5,707	4,642	1,065	2,926	2,500	426	2,781	2,142	639
Xaek	2,456	1,814	642	1,200	937	263	1,256	877	379
Thaneua	7,773	6,815	958	3,821	3,500	321	3,952	3,315	637
Khmou	621,157	506,462	114,695	314,040	276,810	37,230	307,117	229,652	77,465
Pray	24,687	18,886	5,801	12,282	10,066	2,216	12,405	8,820	3,585
Xingmoun	8,841	7,070	1,771	4,623	3,901	722	4,218	3,169	1,049
Phong	27,537	22,556	4,981	14,039	12,178	1,861	13,498	10,378	3,120
Thaen	460	404	56	227	209	18	233	195	38
Oedou	64	46	18	27	18	9	37	28	9
Bid	1,708	1,247	461	898	721	177	810	526	284
Lamed	18,857	14,987	3,870	9,249	8,101	1,148	9,608	6,886	2,722
Samtao	2,715	2,226	489	1,309	1,140	169	1,406	1,086	320
Katang	92,611	41,802	50,809	46,502	25,262	21,240	46,109	16,540	29,569
Makong	97,180	50,131	47,049	48,573	28,813	19,760	48,607	21,318	27,289
Tri	38,606	15,016	23,590	19,462	9,164	10,298	19,144	5,852	13,292
Yrou	35,701	28,403	7,298	17,541	14,585	2,956	18,160	13,818	4,342
Triang	37,116	28,619	8,497	18,296	14,986	3,310	18,820	13,633	5,187
Ta-oy	39,040	22,979	16,061	19,491	13,047	6,444	19,549	9,932	9,617
Yae	11,551	8,381	3,170	5,843	4,496	1,347	5,708	3,885	1,823
Brao	23,261	14,728	8,533	11,499	7,940	3,559	11,762	6,788	4,974

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Table 5.06: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, ever/never school attendance (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
Katu	28,142	22,280	5,862	13,899	11,839	2,060	14,243	10,441	3,802
Harak	23,529	17,265	6,264	11,796	9,292	2,504	11,733	7,973	3,760
Oy	20,155	16,992	3,163	9,779	8,847	932	10,376	8,145	2,231
Griang	10,746	8,239	2,507	5,333	4,405	928	5,413	3,834	1,579
Cheng	6,917	4,688	2,229	3,420	2,530	890	3,497	2,158	1,339
Sadang	487	274	213	246	164	82	241	110	131
Xuay	24,940	17,134	7,806	12,226	9,007	3,219	12,714	8,127	4,587
Nhaheun	8,426	6,791	1,635	4,318	3,590	728	4,108	3,201	907
Lavy	1,549	1,337	212	823	728	95	726	609	117
Pacoh	23,286	12,869	10,417	11,716	7,476	4,240	11,570	5,393	6,177
Khmer	4,779	2,801	1,978	2,406	1,505	901	2,373	1,296	1,077
Toum	2,998	2,375	623	1,539	1,299	240	1,459	1,076	383
Guan	645	432	213	328	241	87	317	191	126
Moy	419	386	33	231	216	15	188	170	18
Kree	1,085	592	493	557	329	228	528	263	265
Hmong	597,832	461,934	135,898	307,674	258,582	49,092	290,158	203,352	86,806
Ewmien	26,745	19,756	6,989	13,705	10,778	2,927	13,040	8,978	4,062
Akha	108,526	63,433	45,093	55,565	37,529	18,036	52,961	25,904	27,057
Pounoy	31,556	26,153	5,403	15,586	13,479	2,107	15,970	12,674	3,296
Lahou	18,628	8,841	9,787	9,367	4,896	4,471	9,261	3,945	5,316
Syla	2,960	1,920	1,040	1,553	1,116	437	1,407	804	603
Hayi	437	241	196	243	139	104	194	102	92
Lolo	1,344	757	587	693	424	269	651	333	318
Hor	11,098	7,434	3,664	5,725	4,086	1,639	5,373	3,348	2,025
Bru	63,092	31,721	31,371	31,319	18,118	13,201	31,773	13,603	18,170
Mixed	42	33	9	18	14	4	24	19	5
Other ethnic group	18,061	14,035	4,026	9,084	7,611	1,473	8,977	6,424	2,553
Don't know	3,333	1,453	1,880	1,738	791	947	1,595	662	933

Table 5.07: Population in private households aged 6 years and over, by five-year age group and by sex, ever/never school attendance

Age	Sex, ever/never school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended	Total	Ever attended	Never attended
All ages	**5,795,518**	**4,772,575**	**1,022,943**	**2,899,333**	**2,498,384**	**400,949**	**2,896,185**	**2,274,191**	**621,994**
6 -9	532,541	452,971	79,570	272,286	229,783	42,503	260,255	223,188	37,067
10 -14	656,213	595,529	60,684	335,036	302,471	32,565	321,177	293,058	28,119
15 -19	548,629	491,804	56,825	282,209	253,836	28,373	266,420	237,968	28,452
20 - 24	495,752	441,752	54,000	248,766	224,110	24,656	246,986	217,642	29,344
25 - 29	546,975	479,083	67,892	271,340	242,182	29,158	275,635	236,901	38,734
30 - 34	523,146	453,835	69,311	260,107	232,348	27,759	263,039	221,487	41,552
35 - 39	529,565	444,523	85,042	267,648	235,694	31,954	261,917	208,829	53,088
40 - 44	433,517	351,643	81,874	219,307	189,910	29,397	214,210	161,733	52,477
45- 49	363,645	277,201	86,444	181,956	151,460	30,496	181,689	125,741	55,948
50 - 54	314,730	232,548	82,182	155,439	125,535	29,904	159,291	107,013	52,278
55 - 59	265,526	193,906	71,620	128,775	103,789	24,986	136,751	90,117	46,634
60 - 64	205,428	143,663	61,765	99,943	79,317	20,626	105,485	64,346	41,139
65 - 69	157,984	103,080	54,904	76,279	59,897	16,382	81,705	43,183	38,522
70 - 74	99,679	57,158	42,521	47,703	35,063	12,640	51,976	22,095	29,881
75 - 79	57,959	28,884	29,075	25,979	17,729	8,250	31,980	11,155	20,825
80 - 84	35,292	14,801	20,491	14,859	9,005	5,854	20,433	5,796	14,637
85+	28,937	10,194	18,743	11,701	6,255	5,446	17,236	3,939	13,297

Table 5.08: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, sex, and by highest educational attainment

Province, sex	Total	Highest educational attainment																		
		No grade attained	Kindergarten	Primary education						Lower secondary				Upper secondary			Vocational education			Graduate - degree holder	Post graduate - masters degree	Higher than post graduate
				Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	first level	middle level	high level			
Lao PDR	**5,795,518**	**1,055,074**	**107,390**	**160,251**	**258,421**	**328,116**	**287,147**	**878,001**	**60,200**	**260,518**	**263,417**	**436,605**	**307,704**	**132,971**	**284,321**	**399,200**	**37,315**	**97,631**	**191,884**	**219,877**	**27,305**	**2,170**
Male	2,899,333	417,500	56,017	79,711	127,550	159,130	140,970	440,712	32,423	137,289	136,838	231,776	158,869	70,283	164,677	220,753	22,865	55,536	102,413	123,682	18,634	1,705
Female	2,896,185	637,574	51,373	80,540	130,871	168,986	146,177	437,289	27,777	123,229	126,579	204,829	148,835	62,688	119,644	178,447	14,450	42,095	89,471	96,195	8,671	465
Vientiane Capital	**786,070**	**50,072**	**11,375**	**15,002**	**21,331**	**29,173**	**28,140**	**77,528**	**13,093**	**29,355**	**33,766**	**72,997**	**34,861**	**23,581**	**71,193**	**93,085**	**7,531**	**22,292**	**43,899**	**88,762**	**17,420**	**1,614**
Male	381,252	20,977	5,784	7,349	9,901	12,671	12,642	33,039	6,465	14,735	16,324	34,116	16,646	11,520	36,997	46,697	3,844	11,171	22,348	45,744	11,046	1,236
Female	404,818	29,095	5,591	7,653	11,430	16,502	15,498	44,489	6,628	14,620	17,442	38,881	18,215	12,061	34,196	46,388	3,687	11,121	21,551	43,018	6,374	378
Phongsaly	**161,932**	**47,434**	**3,073**	**5,041**	**8,821**	**9,660**	**8,383**	**23,267**	**1,120**	**7,342**	**6,905**	**7,533**	**8,005**	**2,857**	**3,427**	**7,419**	**978**	**2,138**	**4,773**	**3,518**	**234**	**4**
Male	82,973	19,535	1,577	2,609	4,607	5,369	4,521	13,300	615	4,281	3,836	4,205	4,447	1,575	1,949	4,237	605	1,117	2,247	2,135	203	3
Female	78,959	27,899	1,496	2,432	4,214	4,291	3,862	9,967	505	3,061	3,069	3,328	3,558	1,282	1,478	3,182	373	1,021	2,526	1,383	31	-
Luangnamtha	**172,133**	**40,715**	**3,004**	**4,462**	**7,326**	**8,545**	**7,025**	**23,253**	**978**	**6,805**	**7,374**	**10,521**	**11,363**	**4,361**	**6,979**	**14,144**	**908**	**2,717**	**6,205**	**5,002**	**413**	**33**
Male	86,301	14,808	1,620	2,224	3,661	4,380	3,604	12,467	511	3,830	4,035	5,895	6,138	2,297	4,129	7,786	616	1,580	3,249	3,120	324	27
Female	85,832	25,907	1,384	2,238	3,665	4,165	3,421	10,786	467	2,975	3,339	4,626	5,225	2,064	2,850	6,358	292	1,137	2,956	1,882	89	6
Oudomxay	**295,575**	**66,602**	**7,693**	**9,002**	**15,045**	**16,389**	**14,332**	**44,046**	**1,498**	**13,257**	**13,135**	**18,599**	**20,119**	**6,206**	**8,794**	**20,382**	**1,846**	**3,981**	**7,669**	**6,465**	**508**	**7**
Male	150,329	23,532	4,177	4,586	7,836	8,575	7,479	24,180	770	7,375	7,084	10,638	10,601	3,446	5,241	11,840	1,283	2,524	4,563	4,194	401	4
Female	145,246	43,070	3,516	4,416	7,209	7,814	6,853	19,866	728	5,882	6,051	7,961	9,518	2,760	3,553	8,542	563	1,457	3,106	2,271	107	3
Bokeo	**172,588**	**40,055**	**2,900**	**4,546**	**7,803**	**9,331**	**7,521**	**25,379**	**1,392**	**6,969**	**7,464**	**11,811**	**10,796**	**4,213**	**6,847**	**12,044**	**788**	**2,326**	**5,795**	**4,364**	**235**	**9**
Male	86,222	15,163	1,478	2,270	3,896	4,705	3,728	13,074	750	3,709	3,932	6,560	5,482	2,305	4,110	6,928	517	1,406	3,235	2,777	189	8
Female	86,366	24,892	1,422	2,276	3,907	4,626	3,793	12,305	642	3,260	3,532	5,251	5,314	1,908	2,737	5,116	271	920	2,560	1,587	46	-
Luangprabang	**394,169**	**59,320**	**7,685**	**12,009**	**22,492**	**23,588**	**18,183**	**63,401**	**4,180**	**18,963**	**19,142**	**27,918**	**27,464**	**8,999**	**17,023**	**25,402**	**2,396**	**7,901**	**14,527**	**12,317**	**1,163**	**96**
Male	200,513	20,744	3,987	5,873	10,851	11,509	9,030	32,641	2,233	10,191	10,080	15,366	14,787	4,980	10,153	15,440	1,525	4,545	8,041	7,590	873	74
Female	193,656	38,576	3,698	6,136	11,641	12,079	9,153	30,760	1,947	8,772	9,062	12,552	12,677	4,019	6,870	9,962	871	3,356	6,486	4,727	290	22
Huaphanh	**238,780**	**35,654**	**5,600**	**8,069**	**12,905**	**14,634**	**13,739**	**35,897**	**1,744**	**13,375**	**13,940**	**16,566**	**20,136**	**6,552**	**7,310**	**14,409**	**1,761**	**3,181**	**7,320**	**5,605**	**369**	**14**
Male	122,935	11,713	2,936	3,979	6,131	7,132	6,958	18,848	915	7,120	7,487	9,405	11,441	3,844	4,593	9,335	1,292	2,086	3,849	3,565	293	13
Female	115,845	23,941	2,664	4,090	6,774	7,502	6,781	17,049	829	6,255	6,453	7,161	8,695	2,708	2,717	5,074	469	1,095	3,471	2,040	76	-
Xayabury	**340,669**	**36,989**	**5,593**	**7,287**	**11,112**	**17,904**	**11,619**	**86,933**	**3,566**	**11,210**	**13,734**	**35,787**	**23,255**	**7,206**	**16,840**	**22,896**	**2,777**	**6,324**	**10,291**	**8,849**	**476**	**21**
Male	171,717	13,271	2,852	3,711	5,505	8,587	5,637	41,408	2,127	5,899	7,390	19,522	11,581	3,773	10,485	12,770	1,879	3,850	5,713	5,364	377	16
Female	168,952	23,718	2,741	3,576	5,607	9,317	5,982	45,525	1,439	5,311	6,344	16,265	11,674	3,433	6,355	10,126	898	2,474	4,578	3,485	99	5
Xiengkhuang	**241,808**	**31,193**	**5,071**	**7,086**	**10,014**	**11,746**	**10,981**	**29,211**	**2,933**	**12,215**	**13,593**	**23,258**	**18,125**	**8,668**	**13,086**	**20,981**	**1,998**	**3,782**	**9,111**	**8,026**	**698**	**32**
Male	123,297	11,301	2,713	3,464	5,052	5,713	5,402	14,179	1,608	6,257	6,793	11,896	9,366	4,712	8,010	12,767	1,306	2,281	4,806	5,075	568	28
Female	118,511	19,892	2,358	3,622	4,962	6,033	5,579	15,032	1,325	5,958	6,800	11,362	8,759	3,956	5,076	8,214	692	1,501	4,305	2,951	130	4
Vientiane	**371,515**	**43,795**	**5,857**	**8,967**	**13,551**	**19,563**	**16,972**	**51,397**	**5,356**	**18,840**	**21,521**	**39,689**	**20,670**	**11,620**	**26,863**	**28,464**	**2,837**	**7,962**	**15,190**	**11,466**	**889**	**46**

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Table 5.08: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by province, sex, and by highest educational attainment (continued)

Province, sex	Total	Highest educational attainment																				
		No grade attained	Kindergarten	Primary education						Lower secondary				Upper secondary			Vocational education			Graduate - degree holder	Post graduate - masters degree	Higher than post graduate
				Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	first level	middle level	high level			
Male	186,639	16,184	3,077	4,336	6,524	8,915	8,024	23,908	3,029	9,959	11,117	20,438	10,408	6,056	15,859	16,136	1,714	4,669	8,477	7,056	712	41
Female	184,876	27,611	2,780	4,631	7,027	10,648	8,948	27,489	2,327	8,881	10,404	19,251	10,262	5,564	11,004	12,328	1,123	3,293	6,713	4,410	177	5
Borikhamxay	**263,741**	**35,921**	**5,066**	**7,338**	**12,048**	**15,304**	**12,893**	**45,754**	**2,641**	**13,050**	**14,007**	**22,653**	**15,476**	**6,850**	**13,360**	**19,616**	**1,632**	**3,847**	**7,898**	**7,718**	**632**	**37**
Male	133,873	13,801	2,622	3,762	5,911	7,311	6,256	22,304	1,474	6,995	7,347	12,141	7,933	3,817	8,184	11,164	1,083	2,399	4,269	4,584	483	33
Female	129,868	22,120	2,444	3,576	6,137	7,993	6,637	23,450	1,167	6,055	6,660	10,512	7,543	3,033	5,176	8,452	549	1,448	3,629	3,134	149	4
Khammuane	**330,981**	**66,489**	**5,642**	**9,684**	**15,925**	**20,999**	**17,971**	**56,115**	**3,747**	**15,242**	**15,168**	**23,446**	**16,657**	**6,265**	**13,898**	**18,446**	**2,083**	**4,446**	**9,538**	**8,577**	**610**	**33**
Male	163,849	25,881	2,884	4,719	7,653	9,855	8,748	28,897	2,070	8,087	8,058	13,241	8,474	3,270	8,279	9,878	1,301	2,430	4,884	4,765	444	31
Female	167,132	40,608	2,758	4,965	8,272	11,144	9,223	27,218	1,677	7,155	7,110	10,205	8,183	2,995	5,619	8,568	782	2,016	4,654	3,812	166	-
Savannakhet	**785,083**	**229,431**	**14,860**	**22,600**	**36,990**	**47,201**	**44,598**	**106,411**	**7,177**	**34,426**	**31,522**	**47,762**	**30,330**	**12,681**	**32,538**	**38,699**	**3,439**	**9,229**	**15,738**	**18,055**	**1,302**	**94**
Male	389,709	97,195	7,747	11,458	19,059	24,155	22,902	56,913	3,788	18,016	16,384	25,446	15,548	6,608	18,626	20,307	2,044	5,243	8,177	9,129	886	78
Female	395,374	132,236	7,113	11,142	17,931	23,046	21,696	49,498	3,389	16,410	15,138	22,316	14,782	6,073	13,912	18,392	1,395	3,986	7,561	8,926	416	16
Saravane	**362,188**	**114,570**	**7,076**	**11,400**	**19,179**	**25,235**	**22,359**	**58,215**	**2,308**	**16,445**	**13,130**	**16,647**	**12,116**	**4,609**	**7,990**	**12,760**	**1,384**	**3,375**	**7,310**	**5,660**	**404**	**16**
Male	181,341	48,639	3,691	5,732	9,618	12,492	11,118	31,135	1,318	8,895	7,082	9,591	6,586	2,548	5,030	7,335	897	2,047	3,862	3,387	324	14
Female	180,847	65,931	3,385	5,668	9,561	12,743	11,241	27,080	990	7,550	6,048	7,056	5,530	2,061	2,960	5,425	487	1,328	3,448	2,273	80	-
Sekong	**119,343**	**22,222**	**2,978**	**4,845**	**7,270**	**7,820**	**6,491**	**18,598**	**599**	**5,753**	**4,826**	**5,945**	**6,762**	**2,498**	**3,270**	**7,941**	**844**	**2,460**	**4,075**	**3,841**	**290**	**15**
Male	59,924	8,389	1,604	2,410	3,687	3,955	3,200	9,569	283	3,013	2,468	3,188	3,471	1,277	1,928	4,555	579	1,461	2,235	2,402	236	14
Female	59,419	13,833	1,374	2,435	3,583	3,865	3,291	9,029	316	2,740	2,358	2,757	3,291	1,221	1,342	3,386	265	999	1,840	1,439	54	-
Champasack	**537,985**	**86,892**	**9,572**	**15,948**	**25,440**	**37,484**	**34,114**	**104,951**	**6,195**	**26,265**	**23,780**	**41,448**	**19,348**	**10,098**	**26,294**	**28,257**	**2,745**	**7,861**	**15,504**	**14,506**	**1,195**	**88**
Male	267,002	36,955	5,005	7,728	12,033	17,090	15,853	51,084	3,533	13,331	12,309	22,740	9,875	5,259	15,816	15,218	1,484	4,377	8,370	7,987	880	75
Female	270,983	49,937	4,567	8,220	13,407	20,394	18,261	53,867	2,662	12,934	11,471	18,708	9,473	4,839	10,478	13,039	1,261	3,484	7,134	6,519	315	13
Attapeu	**141,248**	**31,928**	**2,549**	**4,676**	**8,038**	**9,681**	**8,327**	**19,271**	**756**	**7,043**	**5,980**	**7,873**	**6,721**	**2,913**	**4,695**	**8,011**	**932**	**2,882**	**4,282**	**4,367**	**314**	**9**
Male	70,507	13,067	1,371	2,349	4,000	4,817	4,167	9,757	430	3,593	2,982	4,220	3,376	1,488	2,735	4,450	628	1,722	2,327	2,762	258	8
Female	70,741	18,861	1,178	2,327	4,038	4,864	4,160	9,514	326	3,450	2,998	3,653	3,345	1,425	1,960	3,561	304	1,160	1,955	1,605	56	-
Xaysomboon	**79,710**	**15,792**	**1,796**	**2,289**	**3,131**	**3,859**	**3,499**	**8,374**	**917**	**3,963**	**4,430**	**6,152**	**5,500**	**2,794**	**3,914**	**6,244**	**436**	**927**	**2,759**	**2,779**	**153**	**-**
Male	40,950	6,345	892	1,152	1,625	1,899	1,701	4,009	504	2,003	2,130	3,168	2,709	1,508	2,553	3,910	268	628	1,761	2,046	137	-
Female	38,760	9,447	904	1,137	1,506	1,960	1,798	4,365	413	1,960	2,300	2,984	2,791	1,286	1,361	2,334	168	299	998	733	16	-

Table 5.09: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by highest educational attainment

Sex, five-year age groups	Total	Highest educational attainment																				
		No grade attained	Kindergarten	Primary education						Lower secondary				Upper secondary			Vocational education			Graduate - degree holder	Post graduate - masters degree	Higher than post graduate
				Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	first level	middle level	high level			
Both sexes	**5,795,518**	**1,055,074**	**107,390**	**160,251**	**258,421**	**328,116**	**287,147**	**878,001**	**60,200**	**260,518**	**263,417**	**436,605**	**307,704**	**132,971**	**284,321**	**399,200**	**37,315**	**97,631**	**191,884**	**219,877**	**27,305**	**2,170**
6 -9	532,541	93,705	93,632	115,107	109,765	85,797	29,764	4,767	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -14	656,213	63,514	5,727	12,519	25,157	42,469	94,793	114,955	29,171	101,280	83,107	57,660	25,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	548,629	58,044	1,306	2,542	7,237	11,476	15,881	65,983	2,795	32,668	36,480	48,219	94,336	53,638	50,310	63,384	1,004	894	1,502	930	-	-
20 - 24	495,752	54,973	984	1,696	5,442	9,283	11,974	59,895	1,256	24,572	27,111	33,080	61,549	18,599	22,212	126,710	2,443	5,394	12,606	15,736	226	11
25 - 29	546,975	69,046	1,028	2,265	7,928	13,340	15,322	75,622	1,322	23,134	24,502	32,242	46,587	15,484	21,974	107,750	2,913	10,773	34,397	39,831	1,454	61
30 - 34	523,146	70,448	742	2,499	9,649	16,273	16,379	86,050	1,395	20,278	22,632	40,764	29,409	11,584	28,390	54,374	3,524	11,506	42,755	51,054	3,301	140
35 - 39	529,565	86,383	767	3,248	12,267	19,422	17,641	92,262	1,769	16,969	19,759	48,424	20,085	11,427	53,504	18,687	4,322	13,974	37,447	45,482	5,458	268
40 - 44	433,517	83,141	653	3,289	12,704	19,886	17,345	87,871	1,581	12,861	15,378	41,324	12,684	7,706	37,462	9,262	3,575	12,806	22,003	26,714	4,932	340
45- 49	363,645	87,817	600	3,340	12,991	19,949	15,372	75,265	1,561	9,510	11,661	39,763	7,404	5,351	24,340	6,917	2,850	8,166	11,850	14,935	3,641	362
50 - 54	314,730	83,595	523	3,217	13,280	19,831	13,877	63,965	1,607	7,573	9,217	35,833	4,174	3,401	18,521	5,220	3,494	7,975	8,342	8,499	2,375	211
55 - 59	265,526	72,767	420	2,740	11,699	18,193	11,793	53,698	1,802	5,326	6,234	27,510	2,373	2,475	13,222	3,279	4,269	9,974	8,465	7,023	2,063	201
60 - 64	205,428	62,721	361	2,444	10,336	17,148	9,904	41,338	2,863	3,242	3,806	16,552	1,381	1,446	6,806	1,692	3,328	7,403	5,916	4,781	1,773	187
65 - 69	157,984	55,916	280	2,168	8,600	14,944	7,957	26,942	5,819	1,689	1,958	8,776	901	940	4,209	986	2,854	4,831	3,725	2,946	1,360	183
70 - 74	99,679	43,342	140	1,462	5,573	9,945	4,577	15,023	3,983	801	836	3,513	514	496	1,859	468	1,496	2,193	1,698	1,138	509	113
75 - 79	57,959	29,634	96	853	3,056	5,265	2,460	7,591	1,893	332	418	1,667	254	229	889	253	682	988	714	508	130	47
80 - 84	35,292	20,884	64	488	1,623	2,992	1,252	3,998	828	175	200	750	113	105	352	117	333	450	277	207	53	31
85+	28,937	19,144	67	374	1,114	1,903	856	2,776	555	104	118	528	79	90	271	101	228	304	187	93	30	15
Male	**2,899,333**	**417,500**	**56,017**	**79,711**	**127,550**	**159,130**	**140,970**	**440,712**	**32,423**	**137,289**	**136,838**	**231,776**	**158,869**	**70,283**	**164,677**	**220,753**	**22,865**	**55,536**	**102,413**	**123,682**	**18,634**	**1,705**
6 -9	272,286	51,584	48,796	58,291	56,180	41,198	13,929	2,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -14	335,036	34,028	3,182	7,232	14,358	23,706	49,103	58,242	14,612	50,967	40,567	27,218	11,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	282,209	28,998	698	1,490	4,164	6,338	8,602	33,998	1,468	18,500	19,601	25,298	47,341	27,055	25,841	30,735	558	497	655	372	-	-
20 - 24	248,766	25,165	493	911	2,838	4,662	5,974	29,368	663	13,265	14,277	16,743	30,458	9,678	11,773	66,300	1,557	2,832	5,508	6,188	104	9
25 - 29	271,340	29,728	500	1,056	3,666	6,319	7,239	35,790	688	12,296	12,649	16,304	23,793	8,035	11,790	60,465	1,886	5,341	14,803	18,295	662	35
30 - 34	260,107	28,272	389	1,110	4,377	7,547	7,612	40,358	698	10,684	11,670	20,190	15,760	6,001	15,235	33,714	2,577	5,724	20,032	26,274	1,789	94
35 - 39	267,648	32,536	391	1,342	5,372	8,813	8,229	43,658	927	9,001	10,529	25,282	11,397	6,309	31,415	12,240	3,153	7,503	19,677	26,404	3,280	190
40 - 44	219,307	29,870	344	1,368	5,489	9,055	8,087	42,638	856	6,858	8,296	21,793	7,420	4,455	23,419	5,619	2,309	7,324	13,222	17,296	3,355	234
45- 49	181,956	31,020	301	1,374	5,623	9,089	7,201	37,867	864	5,159	6,335	21,589	4,707	3,204	15,346	4,087	1,676	5,152	7,831	10,526	2,714	291
50 - 54	155,439	30,450	278	1,369	6,218	9,278	6,469	32,908	896	3,947	4,849	19,499	2,579	2,006	11,349	3,156	1,865	4,594	5,431	6,209	1,905	184
55 - 59	128,775	25,422	187	1,124	5,339	8,159	5,173	26,772	965	2,722	3,422	16,115	1,448	1,454	8,325	2,004	2,173	5,625	5,621	4,899	1,659	167
60 - 64	99,943	20,970	165	919	4,563	7,649	4,500	22,466	1,474	1,782	2,202	10,514	865	871	4,560	1,094	1,725	4,492	4,249	3,328	1,394	161

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Table 5.09: Population in private households aged 6 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by highest educational attainment (continued)

Sex, five-year age groups	Total	Highest educational attainment																				
		No grade attained	Kindergarten	Primary education						Lower secondary				Upper secondary			Vocational education			Graduate - degree holder	Post graduate - masters degree	Higher than post graduate
				Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	first level	middle level	high level			
65 - 69	76,279	16,647	129	808	3,769	6,701	3,885	15,707	3,327	1,087	1,344	6,329	605	574	3,095	688	1,618	3,410	2,941	2,313	1,143	159
70 - 74	47,703	12,869	61	620	2,725	4,977	2,411	9,493	2,718	571	577	2,680	368	354	1,407	338	967	1,667	1,424	925	451	100
75 - 79	25,979	8,417	41	343	1,512	2,822	1,362	4,825	1,307	235	293	1,261	172	159	651	172	451	796	606	409	106	39
80 - 84	14,859	5,957	31	202	814	1,698	697	2,532	565	133	148	559	84	72	265	75	197	346	243	169	44	28
85+	11,701	5,567	31	152	543	1,119	497	1,784	395	80	79	402	51	56	206	66	153	233	170	75	28	14
Female	**2,896,185**	**637,574**	**51,373**	**80,540**	**130,871**	**168,986**	**146,177**	**437,289**	**27,777**	**123,229**	**126,579**	**204,829**	**148,835**	**62,688**	**119,644**	**178,447**	**14,450**	**42,095**	**89,471**	**96,195**	**8,671**	**465**
6 -9	260,255	42,121	44,836	56,816	53,585	44,599	15,835	2,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -14	321,177	29,486	2,545	5,287	10,799	18,763	45,690	56,713	14,559	50,313	42,540	30,442	14,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	266,420	29,046	608	1,052	3,073	5,138	7,279	31,985	1,327	14,168	16,879	22,921	46,995	26,583	24,469	32,649	446	397	847	558	-	-
20 - 24	246,986	29,808	491	785	2,604	4,621	6,000	30,527	593	11,307	12,834	16,337	31,091	8,921	10,439	60,410	886	2,562	7,098	9,548	122	-
25 - 29	275,635	39,318	528	1,209	4,262	7,021	8,083	39,832	634	10,838	11,853	15,938	22,794	7,449	10,184	47,285	1,027	5,432	19,594	21,536	792	26
30 - 34	263,039	42,176	353	1,389	5,272	8,726	8,767	45,692	697	9,594	10,962	20,574	13,649	5,583	13,155	20,660	947	5,782	22,723	24,780	1,512	46
35 - 39	261,917	53,847	376	1,906	6,895	10,609	9,412	48,604	842	7,968	9,230	23,142	8,688	5,118	22,089	6,447	1,169	6,471	17,770	19,078	2,178	78
40 - 44	214,210	53,271	309	1,921	7,215	10,831	9,258	45,233	725	6,003	7,082	19,531	5,264	3,251	14,043	3,643	1,266	5,482	8,781	9,418	1,577	106
45- 49	181,689	56,797	299	1,966	7,368	10,860	8,171	37,398	697	4,351	5,326	18,174	2,697	2,147	8,994	2,830	1,174	3,014	4,019	4,409	927	71
50 - 54	159,291	53,145	245	1,848	7,062	10,553	7,408	31,057	711	3,626	4,368	16,334	1,595	1,395	7,172	2,064	1,629	3,381	2,911	2,290	470	27
55 - 59	136,751	47,345	233	1,616	6,360	10,034	6,620	26,926	837	2,604	2,812	11,395	925	1,021	4,897	1,275	2,096	4,349	2,844	2,124	404	34
60 - 64	105,485	41,751	196	1,525	5,773	9,499	5,404	18,872	1,389	1,460	1,604	6,038	516	575	2,246	598	1,603	2,911	1,667	1,453	379	26
65 - 69	81,705	39,269	151	1,360	4,831	8,243	4,072	11,235	2,492	602	614	2,447	296	366	1,114	298	1,236	1,421	784	633	217	24
70 - 74	51,976	30,473	79	842	2,848	4,968	2,166	5,530	1,265	230	259	833	146	142	452	130	529	526	274	213	58	13
75 - 79	31,980	21,217	55	510	1,544	2,443	1,098	2,766	586	97	125	406	82	70	238	81	231	192	108	99	24	8
80 - 84	20,433	14,927	33	286	809	1,294	555	1,466	263	42	52	191	29	33	87	42	136	104	34	38	9	3
85+	17,236	13,577	36	222	571	784	359	992	160	24	39	126	28	34	65	35	75	71	17	18	-	-

Table 5.10: Population in private households who have attended higher education, by type of residence, field of study, and by sex

Type of residence, field of study	Sex		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	**576,182**	**324,835**	**251,347**
Teacher training and education science	88,922	38,343	50,579
Arts	3,787	2,326	1,461
Humanities	30,427	15,501	14,926
Social science	32,921	20,366	12,555
Journalism and information	3,390	2,396	994
Business and administration	140,034	60,414	79,620
Law	27,258	19,382	7,876
Life science	11,587	5,975	5,612
Physical science	6,412	3,811	2,601
Mathematics and Statistics	5,114	3,050	2,064
Computer	24,573	15,561	9,012
Engineering and trade	47,198	44,148	3,050
Manufacturing and processing	10,011	3,296	6,715
Architecture and building	17,799	15,486	2,313
Agriculture forestry and fishing	26,583	17,172	9,411
Veterinary	792	462	330
Health	40,592	13,441	27,151
Social services	482	232	250
Personal services	5,790	2,425	3,365
Transportation services	2,518	2,161	357
Environmental protection	223	197	26
Security services	29,528	26,281	3,247
Not stated	20,241	12,409	7,832
Urban	**419,189**	**229,013**	**190,176**
Teacher training and education science	48,885	18,264	30,621
Arts	3,079	1,904	1,175
Humanities	21,363	10,334	11,029
Social science	25,946	15,778	10,168
Journalism and information	2,645	1,801	844
Business and administration	117,853	49,531	68,322
Law	20,918	14,514	6,404
Life science	8,066	4,040	4,026
Physical science	4,407	2,531	1,876
Mathematics and Statistics	2,743	1,513	1,230
Computer	19,556	12,468	7,088
Engineering and trade	33,061	30,671	2,390
Manufacturing and processing	6,830	2,362	4,468
Architecture and building	13,866	11,874	1,992
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,001	11,501	6,500
Veterinary	567	319	248
Health	29,316	9,034	20,282
Social services	376	175	201

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Table 5.10: Population in private households who have attended higher education, by type of residence, field of study, and by sex (continued)

Type of residence, field of study	Sex		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Personal services	4,471	1,751	2,720
Transportation services	2,041	1,716	325
Environmental protection	178	159	19
Security services	21,026	18,400	2,626
Not stated	13,995	8,373	5,622
Rural with road	**152,089**	**92,436**	**59,653**
Teacher training and education science	37,977	18,739	19,238
Arts	694	416	278
Humanities	8,782	4,967	3,815
Social science	6,793	4,462	2,331
Journalism and information	731	582	149
Business and administration	21,761	10,635	11,126
Law	6,188	4,736	1,452
Life science	3,409	1,857	1,552
Physical science	1,945	1,237	708
Mathematics and Statistics	2,272	1,455	817
Computer	4,912	3,017	1,895
Engineering and trade	13,761	13,119	642
Manufacturing and processing	3,105	917	2,188
Architecture and building	3,852	3,535	317
Agriculture forestry and fishing	8,415	5,554	2,861
Veterinary	221	140	81
Health	10,926	4,207	6,719
Social services	104	56	48
Personal services	1,281	650	631
Transportation services	467	435	32
Environmental protection	45	38	7
Security services	8,380	7,762	618
Not stated	6,068	3,920	2,148
Rural without road	**4,904**	**3,386**	**1,518**
Teacher training and education science	2,060	1,340	720
Arts	14	6	8
Humanities	282	200	82
Social science	182	126	56
Journalism and information	14	13	-
Business and administration	420	248	172
Law	152	132	20
Life science	112	78	34
Physical science	60	43	17
Mathematics and Statistics	99	82	17
Computer	105	76	29
Engineering and trade	376	358	18
Manufacturing and processing	76	17	59

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Table 5.10: Population in private households who have attended higher education, by type of residence, field of study, and by sex (continued)

Type of residence, field of study	Sex		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Architecture and building	81	77	4
Agriculture forestry and fishing	167	117	50
Veterinary	4	3	-
Health	350	200	150
Social services	-	-	-
Personal services	38	24	14
Transportation services	10	10	-
Environmental protection	-	-	-
Security services	122	119	3
Not stated	178	116	62

Table 5.11: Population in private households aged 6-29, by single year of age, and by sex, current school attendance status

Age	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Total	**2,780,110**	**1,100,943**	**1,679,167**	**1,409,637**	**560,956**	**848,681**	**1,370,473**	**539,987**	**830,486**
6	133,916	99,565	34,351	68,811	50,395	18,416	65,105	49,170	15,935
7	134,002	108,867	25,135	68,777	55,335	13,442	65,225	53,532	11,693
8	134,713	112,591	22,122	68,543	56,905	11,638	66,170	55,686	10,484
9	129,910	110,182	19,728	66,155	55,658	10,497	63,755	54,524	9,231
10	139,582	116,049	23,533	71,673	59,144	12,529	67,909	56,905	11,004
11	132,352	105,921	26,431	67,313	53,408	13,905	65,039	52,513	12,526
12	137,909	101,642	36,267	70,088	51,406	18,682	67,821	50,236	17,585
13	130,468	86,730	43,738	66,471	43,751	22,720	63,997	42,979	21,018
14	115,902	67,372	48,530	59,491	34,288	25,203	56,411	33,084	23,327
15	124,707	58,083	66,624	64,463	30,115	34,348	60,244	27,968	32,276
16	110,724	43,516	67,208	57,561	22,718	34,843	53,163	20,798	32,365
17	107,433	30,956	76,477	55,502	16,394	39,108	51,931	14,562	37,369
18	106,869	16,810	90,059	54,261	8,939	45,322	52,608	7,871	44,737
19	98,896	11,453	87,443	50,422	5,932	44,490	48,474	5,521	42,953
20	104,716	8,740	95,976	52,764	4,454	48,310	51,952	4,286	47,666
21	99,381	6,595	92,786	50,075	3,307	46,768	49,306	3,288	46,018
22	101,590	4,392	97,198	50,619	2,329	48,290	50,971	2,063	48,908
23	96,583	3,011	93,572	48,480	1,650	46,830	48,103	1,361	46,742
24	93,482	2,581	90,901	46,828	1,446	45,382	46,654	1,135	45,519
25	134,900	2,559	132,341	68,154	1,448	66,706	66,746	1,111	65,635
26	106,340	1,106	105,234	52,478	659	51,819	53,862	447	53,415
27	100,244	812	99,432	49,729	465	49,264	50,515	347	50,168
28	100,727	718	100,009	49,770	404	49,366	50,957	314	50,643
29	104,764	692	104,072	51,209	406	50,803	53,555	286	53,269

Table 5.12: Population in private households aged 6-25, by province, type of residence, and by sex, current school attendance

Province, type of residence	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Lao PDR	**2,368,035**	**1,097,615**	**1,270,420**	**1,206,451**	**559,022**	**647,429**	**1,161,584**	**538,593**	**622,991**
Urban	729,600	416,285	313,315	365,316	210,450	154,866	364,284	205,835	158,449
Rural with road	1,513,561	632,418	881,143	776,359	322,782	453,577	737,202	309,636	427,566
Rural without road	124,874	48,912	75,962	64,776	25,790	38,986	60,098	23,122	36,976
Vientiane Capital	**267,651**	**154,469**	**113,182**	**132,795**	**77,339**	**55,456**	**134,856**	**77,130**	**57,726**
Urban	223,241	130,632	92,609	110,020	65,155	44,865	113,221	65,477	47,744
Rural with road	44,257	23,759	20,498	22,691	12,143	10,548	21,566	11,616	9,950
Rural without road	153	78	75	84	41	43	69	37	32
Phongsaly	**70,596**	**32,208**	**38,388**	**36,812**	**16,582**	**20,230**	**33,784**	**15,626**	**18,158**
Urban	13,428	8,197	5,231	6,635	4,000	2,635	6,793	4,197	2,596
Rural with road	57,168	24,011	33,157	30,177	12,582	17,595	26,991	11,429	15,562
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**74,003**	**36,455**	**37,548**	**37,780**	**18,812**	**18,968**	**36,223**	**17,643**	**18,580**
Urban	14,245	8,711	5,534	7,075	4,334	2,741	7,170	4,377	2,793
Rural with road	59,758	27,744	32,014	30,705	14,478	16,227	29,053	13,266	15,787
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**131,359**	**58,752**	**72,607**	**67,352**	**30,657**	**36,695**	**64,007**	**28,095**	**35,912**
Urban	26,691	15,801	10,890	13,517	8,275	5,242	13,174	7,526	5,648
Rural with road	91,279	38,100	53,179	46,996	19,918	27,078	44,283	18,182	26,101
Rural without road	13,389	4,851	8,538	6,839	2,464	4,375	6,550	2,387	4,163
Bokeo	**74,758**	**33,151**	**41,607**	**37,614**	**16,945**	**20,669**	**37,144**	**16,206**	**20,938**
Urban	17,533	9,351	8,182	8,654	4,742	3,912	8,879	4,609	4,270
Rural with road	55,103	22,977	32,126	27,887	11,789	16,098	27,216	11,188	16,028
Rural without road	2,122	823	1,299	1,073	414	659	1,049	409	640
Luangprabang	**165,308**	**84,430**	**80,878**	**85,381**	**43,513**	**41,868**	**79,927**	**40,917**	**39,010**
Urban	55,318	32,126	23,192	27,735	16,368	11,367	27,583	15,758	11,825

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Table 5.12: Population in private households aged 6-25, by province, type of residence, and by sex, current school attendance (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Rural with road	101,275	48,343	52,932	52,989	25,028	27,961	48,286	23,315	24,971
Rural without road	8,715	3,961	4,754	4,657	2,117	2,540	4,058	1,844	2,214
Huaphanh	**105,356**	**60,549**	**44,807**	**54,983**	**32,071**	**22,912**	**50,373**	**28,478**	**21,895**
Urban	15,758	11,360	4,398	8,019	5,958	2,061	7,739	5,402	2,337
Rural with road	52,452	29,837	22,615	27,470	15,697	11,773	24,982	14,140	10,842
Rural without road	37,146	19,352	17,794	19,494	10,416	9,078	17,652	8,936	8,716
Xayabury	**119,639**	**61,310**	**58,329**	**60,489**	**30,929**	**29,560**	**59,150**	**30,381**	**28,769**
Urban	33,568	21,039	12,529	16,892	10,631	6,261	16,676	10,408	6,268
Rural with road	83,340	39,198	44,142	42,211	19,741	22,470	41,129	19,457	21,672
Rural without road	2,731	1,073	1,658	1,386	557	829	1,345	516	829
Xiengkhuang	**107,638**	**59,061**	**48,577**	**55,200**	**31,063**	**24,137**	**52,438**	**27,998**	**24,440**
Urban	28,088	17,864	10,224	14,041	9,299	4,742	14,047	8,565	5,482
Rural with road	79,550	41,197	38,353	41,159	21,764	19,395	38,391	19,433	18,958
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**142,839**	**76,000**	**66,839**	**73,021**	**38,598**	**34,423**	**69,818**	**37,402**	**32,416**
Urban	45,577	25,853	19,724	23,035	13,035	10,000	22,542	12,818	9,724
Rural with road	97,137	50,060	47,077	49,907	25,506	24,401	47,230	24,554	22,676
Rural without road	125	87	38	79	57	22	46	30	16
Borikhamxay	**111,081**	**54,092**	**56,989**	**57,158**	**27,926**	**29,232**	**53,923**	**26,166**	**27,757**
Urban	48,247	25,727	22,520	24,590	13,259	11,331	23,657	12,468	11,189
Rural with road	59,993	27,313	32,680	31,039	14,099	16,940	28,954	13,214	15,740
Rural without road	2,841	1,052	1,789	1,529	568	961	1,312	484	828
Khammuane	**133,993**	**58,383**	**75,610**	**67,876**	**29,243**	**38,633**	**66,117**	**29,140**	**36,977**
Urban	30,977	16,579	14,398	15,559	8,314	7,245	15,418	8,265	7,153
Rural with road	98,630	40,369	58,261	50,064	20,180	29,884	48,566	20,189	28,377
Rural without road	4,386	1,435	2,951	2,253	749	1,504	2,133	686	1,447

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Table 5.12: Population in private households aged 6-25, by province, type of residence, and by sex, current school attendance (continued)

Province, type of residence	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Savannakhet	**323,602**	**122,477**	**201,125**	**164,749**	**60,957**	**103,792**	**158,853**	**61,520**	**97,333**
Urban	56,192	30,189	26,003	28,204	15,072	13,132	27,988	15,117	12,871
Rural with road	240,900	86,019	154,881	122,983	42,653	80,330	117,917	43,366	74,551
Rural without road	26,510	6,269	20,241	13,562	3,232	10,330	12,948	3,037	9,911
Saravane	**164,607**	**49,875**	**114,732**	**83,803**	**25,076**	**58,727**	**80,804**	**24,799**	**56,005**
Urban	15,693	8,092	7,601	8,112	4,173	3,939	7,581	3,919	3,662
Rural with road	145,303	40,925	104,378	73,846	20,439	53,407	71,457	20,486	50,971
Rural without road	3,611	858	2,753	1,845	464	1,381	1,766	394	1,372
Sekong	**59,684**	**25,010**	**34,674**	**30,094**	**12,648**	**17,446**	**29,590**	**12,362**	**17,228**
Urban	19,765	10,426	9,339	9,949	5,310	4,639	9,816	5,116	4,700
Rural with road	36,542	13,254	23,288	18,459	6,672	11,787	18,083	6,582	11,501
Rural without road	3,377	1,330	2,047	1,686	666	1,020	1,691	664	1,027
Champasack	**212,627**	**87,115**	**125,512**	**108,581**	**43,601**	**64,980**	**104,046**	**43,514**	**60,532**
Urban	52,225	26,758	25,467	26,500	13,404	13,096	25,725	13,354	12,371
Rural with road	146,131	55,378	90,753	74,699	27,679	47,020	71,432	27,699	43,733
Rural without road	14,271	4,979	9,292	7,382	2,518	4,864	6,889	2,461	4,428
Attapeu	**64,282**	**23,507**	**40,775**	**32,671**	**11,990**	**20,681**	**31,611**	**11,517**	**20,094**
Urban	19,830	9,563	10,267	10,094	4,898	5,196	9,736	4,665	5,071
Rural with road	44,452	13,944	30,508	22,577	7,092	15,485	21,875	6,852	15,023
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**39,012**	**20,771**	**18,241**	**20,092**	**11,072**	**9,020**	**18,920**	**9,699**	**9,221**
Urban	13,224	8,017	5,207	6,685	4,223	2,462	6,539	3,794	2,745
Rural with road	20,291	9,990	10,301	10,500	5,322	5,178	9,791	4,668	5,123
Rural without road	5,497	2,764	2,733	2,907	1,527	1,380	2,590	1,237	1,353

Table 5.13: Population in private households aged 6-25, by ethnicity, and by sex, current school attendance

Ethnicity	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Lao PDR	**2,361,871**	**1,095,373**	**1,266,498**	**1,203,048**	**557,861**	**645,187**	**1,158,823**	**537,512**	**621,311**
Lao	1,157,762	582,886	574,876	586,493	291,979	294,514	571,269	290,907	280,362
Tai	42,500	23,903	18,597	21,879	12,215	9,664	20,621	11,688	8,933
Phouthay	61,571	26,988	34,583	30,984	13,324	17,660	30,587	13,664	16,923
Lue	33,532	19,335	14,197	16,627	9,519	7,108	16,905	9,816	7,089
Ngoaun	5,858	3,449	2,409	2,935	1,732	1,203	2,923	1,717	1,206
Yang	2,107	1,102	1,005	1,066	563	503	1,041	539	502
Xaek	1,138	466	672	583	238	345	555	228	327
Thaneua	2,614	1,333	1,281	1,289	649	640	1,325	684	641
Khmou	266,396	114,295	152,101	136,347	58,163	78,184	130,049	56,132	73,917
Pray	10,356	3,093	7,263	5,099	1,530	3,569	5,257	1,563	3,694
Xingmoun	4,067	1,895	2,172	2,155	1,008	1,147	1,912	887	1,025
Phong	12,903	4,823	8,080	6,500	2,472	4,028	6,403	2,351	4,052
Thaen	198	69	129	97	37	60	101	32	69
Oedou	30	11	19	14	4	10	16	7	9
Bid	718	268	450	392	131	261	326	137	189
Lamed	8,454	3,497	4,957	4,235	1,786	2,449	4,219	1,711	2,508
Samtao	1,089	405	684	536	186	350	553	219	334
Katang	49,282	10,196	39,086	25,134	5,301	19,833	24,148	4,895	19,253
Makong	51,176	14,062	37,114	25,960	7,145	18,815	25,216	6,917	18,299
Tri	21,775	5,298	16,477	11,139	2,741	8,398	10,636	2,557	8,079
Yrou	17,129	5,380	11,749	8,568	2,640	5,928	8,561	2,740	5,821
Triang	19,189	7,405	11,784	9,744	3,785	5,959	9,445	3,620	5,825
Ta-oy	20,410	5,030	15,380	10,294	2,561	7,733	10,116	2,469	7,647
Yae	6,001	2,138	3,863	3,040	1,102	1,938	2,961	1,036	1,925
Brao	11,477	2,939	8,538	5,846	1,465	4,381	5,631	1,474	4,157
Katu	15,528	6,045	9,483	7,735	3,068	4,667	7,793	2,977	4,816

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Table 5.13: Population in private households aged 6-25, by ethnicity, and by sex, current school attendance (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex, current school attendance								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending
Harak	12,208	3,619	8,589	6,282	1,825	4,457	5,926	1,794	4,132
Oy	9,022	3,649	5,373	4,546	1,860	2,686	4,476	1,789	2,687
Griang	5,668	2,181	3,487	2,822	1,122	1,700	2,846	1,059	1,787
Cheng	3,277	764	2,513	1,686	389	1,297	1,591	375	1,216
Sadang	252	76	176	124	34	90	128	42	86
Xuay	11,362	3,659	7,703	5,717	1,792	3,925	5,645	1,867	3,778
Nhaheun	4,788	1,711	3,077	2,502	913	1,589	2,286	798	1,488
Lavy	775	288	487	418	154	264	357	134	223
Pacoh	13,005	4,480	8,525	6,582	2,338	4,244	6,423	2,142	4,281
Khmer	2,483	741	1,742	1,302	361	941	1,181	380	801
Toum	1,508	498	1,010	774	224	550	734	274	460
Guan	295	157	138	143	71	72	152	86	66
Moy	136	65	71	75	36	39	61	29	32
Kree	565	162	403	285	81	204	280	81	199
Hmong	336,283	173,969	162,314	174,276	93,942	80,334	162,007	80,027	81,980
Ewmien	12,139	5,251	6,888	6,342	2,726	3,616	5,797	2,525	3,272
Akha	56,162	24,345	31,817	29,638	13,029	16,609	26,524	11,316	15,208
Pounoy	10,274	5,659	4,615	5,061	2,723	2,338	5,213	2,936	2,277
Lahou	10,076	2,316	7,760	5,152	1,155	3,997	4,924	1,161	3,763
Syla	1,442	667	775	748	362	386	694	305	389
Hayi	140	106	34	70	55	15	70	51	19
Lolo	650	305	345	346	161	185	304	144	160
Hor	4,763	2,682	2,081	2,464	1,396	1,068	2,299	1,286	1,013
Bru	31,692	8,402	23,290	16,037	4,091	11,946	15,655	4,311	11,344
Mixed	14	6	8	4	3	-	10	3	7
Other ethnic group	7,921	3,052	4,869	4,074	1,550	2,524	3,847	1,502	2,345
Don't know	1,711	252	1,459	887	124	763	824	128	696

Table 5.14: Population in private households currently attending school aged 6-25, by province, sex, and by current grade/year

Province, sex	Total	Current grade/year																		
		Kindergarten	Primary education, grade 1	Primary education, grade 2	Primary education, grade 3	Primary education, grade 4	Primary education, grade 5	Lower secondary 1	Lower secondary 2	Lower secondary 3	Lower secondary 4	Upper secondary 1	Upper secondary 2	Upper secondary 3	Vocational education first level	Vocational education middle level	Vocational education high level	Higher education - less than master degree	Higher education - master degree	Higher education - PhD
Lao PDR	**1,097,201**	**11,351**	**89,622**	**114,452**	**121,306**	**115,929**	**115,031**	**122,003**	**91,863**	**79,060**	**66,821**	**50,623**	**39,778**	**40,945**	**4,936**	**2,829**	**9,463**	**20,550**	**625**	**14**
Male	558,836	7,552	46,486	57,979	62,978	58,204	58,133	62,832	46,950	39,504	33,432	25,758	19,673	21,248	2,676	1,586	4,602	8,943	294	6
Female	538,365	3,799	43,136	56,473	58,328	57,725	56,898	59,171	44,913	39,556	33,389	24,865	20,105	19,697	2,260	1,243	4,861	11,607	331	8
Vientiane Capital	**154,247**	**1,630**	**8,500**	**11,711**	**12,706**	**12,795**	**12,595**	**14,278**	**12,051**	**11,345**	**10,147**	**9,148**	**7,850**	**9,354**	**2,274**	**1,199**	**3,582**	**12,555**	**514**	**13**
Male	77,248	1,132	4,372	5,935	6,624	6,415	6,405	7,467	6,306	5,585	4,997	4,453	3,686	4,592	1,178	636	1,825	5,394	240	6
Female	76,999	498	4,128	5,776	6,082	6,380	6,190	6,811	5,745	5,760	5,150	4,695	4,164	4,762	1,096	563	1,757	7,161	274	7
Phongsaly	**32,206**	**322**	**2,701**	**3,506**	**3,870**	**3,629**	**3,739**	**3,876**	**2,748**	**2,331**	**1,944**	**1,331**	**938**	**940**	**67**	**30**	**114**	**120**	**-**	**-**
Male	16,581	190	1,394	1,823	2,034	1,908	1,926	2,065	1,387	1,117	958	676	471	469	40	13	47	63	-	-
Female	15,625	132	1,307	1,683	1,836	1,721	1,813	1,811	1,361	1,214	986	655	467	471	27	17	67	57	-	-
Luangnamtha	**36,453**	**388**	**2,845**	**3,515**	**3,687**	**3,572**	**3,684**	**3,989**	**3,341**	**2,874**	**2,517**	**1,995**	**1,626**	**1,605**	**157**	**58**	**285**	**304**	**10**	**-**
Male	18,811	278	1,525	1,770	1,914	1,807	1,882	2,077	1,784	1,446	1,253	1,007	785	885	84	38	144	127	5	-
Female	17,642	110	1,320	1,745	1,773	1,765	1,802	1,912	1,557	1,428	1,264	988	841	720	73	20	141	177	5	-
Oudomxay	**58,725**	**551**	**5,271**	**6,603**	**6,883**	**6,370**	**6,532**	**6,901**	**5,117**	**4,295**	**3,659**	**2,392**	**1,759**	**1,675**	**231**	**106**	**176**	**194**	**10**	**-**
Male	30,636	333	2,788	3,441	3,602	3,252	3,352	3,601	2,745	2,160	1,847	1,241	949	933	128	67	80	111	6	-
Female	28,089	218	2,483	3,162	3,281	3,118	3,180	3,300	2,372	2,135	1,812	1,151	810	742	103	39	96	83	4	-
Bokeo	**33,148**	**518**	**2,671**	**3,358**	**3,842**	**3,534**	**3,471**	**3,847**	**2,916**	**2,597**	**2,033**	**1,661**	**1,183**	**1,077**	**117**	**31**	**135**	**157**	**-**	**-**
Male	16,945	349	1,354	1,681	1,980	1,760	1,745	1,974	1,488	1,297	1,026	890	617	574	66	14	64	66	-	-
Female	16,203	169	1,317	1,677	1,862	1,774	1,726	1,873	1,428	1,300	1,007	771	566	503	51	17	71	91	-	-
Luangprabang	**84,422**	**868**	**7,228**	**9,001**	**9,667**	**9,085**	**9,077**	**9,521**	**7,194**	**6,177**	**5,220**	**3,567**	**2,580**	**2,618**	**274**	**207**	**649**	**1,470**	**19**	**-**
Male	43,510	583	3,736	4,521	4,985	4,662	4,612	4,911	3,670	3,087	2,667	1,951	1,394	1,429	156	114	336	686	10	-
Female	40,912	285	3,492	4,480	4,682	4,423	4,465	4,610	3,524	3,090	2,553	1,616	1,186	1,189	118	93	313	784	9	-
Huaphanh	**60,547**	**388**	**5,292**	**6,418**	**6,621**	**6,203**	**6,207**	**6,826**	**5,557**	**4,941**	**4,222**	**2,974**	**2,309**	**2,237**	**71**	**43**	**90**	**148**	**-**	**-**
Male	32,070	203	2,764	3,282	3,400	3,164	3,189	3,631	2,862	2,604	2,310	1,732	1,379	1,353	42	33	53	69	-	-
Female	28,477	185	2,528	3,136	3,221	3,039	3,018	3,195	2,695	2,337	1,912	1,242	930	884	29	10	37	79	-	-
Xayabury	**61,300**	**432**	**5,257**	**6,248**	**6,608**	**6,598**	**6,653**	**6,686**	**5,667**	**5,002**	**4,152**	**2,910**	**2,304**	**2,148**	**91**	**42**	**183**	**316**	**3**	**-**
Male	30,920	254	2,676	3,226	3,422	3,380	3,349	3,324	2,787	2,518	2,061	1,446	1,097	1,069	50	27	107	124	3	-
Female	30,380	178	2,581	3,022	3,186	3,218	3,304	3,362	2,880	2,484	2,091	1,464	1,207	1,079	41	15	76	192	-	-
Xiengkhuang	**59,050**	**467**	**4,827**	**6,055**	**6,322**	**5,854**	**6,040**	**6,269**	**5,349**	**4,617**	**4,020**	**3,308**	**2,567**	**2,444**	**150**	**110**	**367**	**282**	**-**	**-**
Male	31,058	309	2,579	3,000	3,305	2,968	3,135	3,245	2,811	2,444	2,169	1,814	1,415	1,382	90	83	167	141	-	-
Female	27,992	158	2,248	3,055	3,017	2,886	2,905	3,024	2,538	2,173	1,851	1,494	1,152	1,062	60	27	200	141	-	-
Vientiane	**75,963**	**653**	**5,468**	**7,243**	**7,581**	**7,826**	**7,434**	**8,099**	**6,747**	**6,194**	**5,364**	**4,193**	**3,408**	**3,419**	**298**	**199**	**892**	**934**	**11**	**-**
Male	38,582	446	2,884	3,607	3,983	3,904	3,768	4,089	3,511	3,159	2,677	2,086	1,621	1,707	172	103	435	426	4	-
Female	37,381	207	2,584	3,636	3,598	3,922	3,666	4,010	3,236	3,035	2,687	2,107	1,787	1,712	126	96	457	508	7	-
Borikhamxay	**54,088**	**379**	**4,507**	**5,790**	**6,146**	**5,899**	**5,674**	**6,064**	**4,909**	**4,048**	**3,432**	**2,487**	**1,921**	**1,854**	**130**	**80**	**268**	**491**	**9**	**-**
Male	27,925	279	2,346	3,029	3,186	3,003	2,889	3,161	2,571	2,017	1,691	1,273	999	986	74	51	147	217	6	-
Female	26,163	100	2,161	2,761	2,960	2,896	2,785	2,903	2,338	2,031	1,741	1,214	922	868	56	29	121	274	3	-
Khammuane	**58,364**	**743**	**5,033**	**6,401**	**6,621**	**6,405**	**6,475**	**6,986**	**5,135**	**4,087**	**3,400**	**2,320**	**1,828**	**1,785**	**182**	**126**	**508**	**323**	**6**	**-**
Male	29,235	512	2,562	3,208	3,461	3,110	3,213	3,600	2,583	2,039	1,634	1,079	828	882	103	62	214	143	-	-

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Table 5.14: Population in private households currently attending school aged 6-25, by province, sex, and by current grade/year (continued)

Province, sex	Total	Current grade/year																		
		Kindergarten	Primary education, grade 1	Primary education, grade 2	Primary education, grade 3	Primary education, grade 4	Primary education, grade 5	Lower secondary 1	Lower secondary 2	Lower secondary 3	Lower secondary 4	Upper secondary 1	Upper secondary 2	Upper secondary 3	Vocational education first level	Vocational education middle level	Vocational education high level	Higher education - less than master degree	Higher education - master degree	Higher education - PhD
Female	29,129	231	2,471	3,193	3,160	3,295	3,262	3,386	2,552	2,048	1,766	1,241	1,000	903	79	64	294	180	4	-
Savannakhet	**122,457**	**1,733**	**11,327**	**14,451**	**15,259**	**13,972**	**13,966**	**15,002**	**9,701**	**7,719**	**5,917**	**4,279**	**3,294**	**3,331**	**349**	**156**	**741**	**1,248**	**12**	**-**
Male	60,947	1,165	5,744	7,325	7,867	6,814	7,002	7,597	4,800	3,699	2,815	2,052	1,463	1,556	174	78	284	507	5	-
Female	61,510	568	5,583	7,126	7,392	7,158	6,964	7,405	4,901	4,020	3,102	2,227	1,831	1,775	175	78	457	741	7	-
Saravane	**49,867**	**652**	**4,908**	**6,315**	**6,745**	**6,139**	**5,839**	**6,254**	**3,514**	**2,832**	**2,195**	**1,498**	**1,149**	**1,108**	**161**	**63**	**233**	**257**	**5**	**-**
Male	25,072	432	2,536	3,197	3,429	3,043	2,880	3,140	1,747	1,383	1,085	744	549	586	102	37	71	108	3	-
Female	24,795	220	2,372	3,118	3,316	3,096	2,959	3,114	1,767	1,449	1,110	754	600	522	59	26	162	149	-	-
Sekong	**25,006**	**236**	**2,528**	**2,963**	**3,157**	**2,919**	**2,782**	**2,815**	**1,767**	**1,456**	**1,346**	**967**	**826**	**838**	**36**	**104**	**111**	**154**	**-**	**-**
Male	12,645	130	1,332	1,504	1,609	1,460	1,400	1,429	862	715	652	479	413	454	20	67	59	60	-	-
Female	12,361	106	1,196	1,459	1,548	1,459	1,382	1,386	905	741	694	488	413	384	16	37	52	94	-	-
Champasack	**87,093**	**909**	**7,687**	**10,129**	**10,724**	**10,284**	**10,085**	**9,600**	**6,466**	**5,425**	**4,542**	**3,405**	**2,563**	**2,842**	**222**	**168**	**811**	**1,213**	**18**	**-**
Male	43,595	593	4,013	5,044	5,545	5,130	4,973	4,848	3,171	2,663	2,210	1,677	1,196	1,430	118	85	380	513	6	-
Female	43,498	316	3,674	5,085	5,179	5,154	5,112	4,752	3,295	2,762	2,332	1,728	1,367	1,412	104	83	431	700	12	-
Attapeu	**23,500**	**195**	**2,143**	**2,748**	**2,766**	**2,667**	**2,629**	**2,689**	**1,782**	**1,503**	**1,299**	**1,007**	**797**	**821**	**61**	**76**	**135**	**180**	**-**	**-**
Male	11,988	122	1,157	1,388	1,473	1,336	1,324	1,450	853	732	623	490	379	423	38	55	68	76	-	-
Female	11,512	73	986	1,360	1,293	1,331	1,305	1,239	929	771	676	517	418	398	23	21	67	104	-	-
Xaysomboon	**20,765**	**287**	**1,429**	**1,997**	**2,101**	**2,178**	**2,149**	**2,301**	**1,902**	**1,617**	**1,412**	**1,181**	**876**	**849**	**65**	**31**	**183**	**204**	**3**	**-**
Male	11,068	242	724	998	1,159	1,088	1,089	1,223	1,012	839	757	668	432	538	41	23	121	112	-	-
Female	9,697	45	705	999	942	1,090	1,060	1,078	890	778	655	513	444	311	24	8	62	92	-	-

Table 5.15: Population in private households currently attending school aged 6-25, by sex, age, and by current grade/year

Province, sex	Total	Current grade/year																		
		Kindergarten	Primary education, grade 1	Primary education, grade 2	Primary education, grade 3	Primary education, grade 4	Primary education, grade 5	Lower secondary 1	Lower secondary 2	Lower secondary 3	Lower secondary 4	Upper secondary 1	Upper secondary 2	Upper secondary 3	Vocational education first level	Vocational education middle level	Vocational education high level	Higher education - less than master degree	Higher education - master degree	Higher education - PhD
Both sexes	**1,097,201**	**11,351**	**89,622**	**114,452**	**121,306**	**115,929**	**115,031**	**122,003**	**91,863**	**79,060**	**66,821**	**50,623**	**39,778**	**40,945**	**4,936**	**2,829**	**9,463**	**20,550**	**625**	**14**
6	99,554	7,723	62,103	24,788	4,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	108,853	3,628	19,053	57,647	24,027	4,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	112,576	-	8,466	20,005	56,362	23,536	4,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	110,167	-	-	12,012	19,051	53,331	22,691	3,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	116,013	-	-	-	16,926	18,853	56,139	24,068	-	11	6	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	105,876	-	-	-	-	15,711	15,565	50,447	20,616	3,516	11	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	101,603	-	-	-	-	-	16,429	15,702	46,165	19,620	3,679	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	86,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,866	14,152	37,455	17,484	2,723	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-
14	67,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,223	4,926	10,053	28,301	14,859	1,908	6	24	8	-	-	-	-
15	58,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,565	3,366	4,001	9,681	22,431	11,865	2,013	72	47	18	3	-	-
16	43,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,050	905	1,237	3,005	6,115	18,138	11,319	256	111	156	204	-	-
17	30,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,733	580	1,197	1,886	4,705	17,158	699	323	880	1,772	18	-
18	16,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	585	810	1,271	5,158	991	602	2,120	3,696	39	-
19	11,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,530	384	512	1,826	673	567	2,032	3,860	59	-
20	8,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	261	225	221	762	421	407	1,559	3,758	54	-
21	6,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,081	156	159	561	260	255	1,086	2,937	81	-
22	4,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	119	384	164	202	598	1,799	89	-
23	2,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	868	288	122	118	373	1,145	81	-
24	2,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206	88	94	333	730	112	4
25	2,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	1,151	95	307	644	92	7
Male	**558,836**	**7,552**	**46,486**	**57,979**	**62,978**	**58,204**	**58,133**	**62,832**	**46,950**	**39,504**	**33,432**	**25,758**	**19,673**	**21,248**	**2,676**	**1,586**	**4,602**	**8,943**	**294**	**6**
6	50,390	4,819	31,205	12,010	2,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	55,328	2,733	10,610	28,304	11,537	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	56,897	-	4,671	10,871	29,052	10,322	1,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	55,654	-	-	6,794	10,392	26,494	10,535	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	59,129	-	-	-	9,641	10,336	27,803	11,337	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	53,381	-	-	-	-	8,908	8,515	24,919	9,470	1,560	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	51,390	-	-	-	-	-	9,299	8,792	22,793	8,971	1,531	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	43,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,464	7,796	18,342	7,941	1,187	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
14	34,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,016	2,922	5,638	13,977	6,894	800	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
15	30,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,656	2,404	2,349	5,458	11,268	5,042	842	46	29	12	-	-	-
16	22,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,209	554	767	1,813	3,605	9,284	5,113	120	67	82	95	-	-
17	16,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	357	741	1,240	2,600	8,865	344	175	393	661	7	-
18	8,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	332	526	826	3,249	502	314	892	1,437	17	-
19	5,927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	887	230	334	1,165	371	312	1,048	1,555	25	-
20	4,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	151	137	139	480	239	230	779	1,602	20	-
21	3,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	98	83	361	143	145	488	1,351	37	-
22	2,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	80	225	101	118	313	872	41	-
23	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	162	68	78	224	586	46	-

Continue to the next page

Table 5.15: Population in private households currently attending school aged 6-25, by sex, age, and by current grade/year (continued)

Province, sex	Total	Current grade/year																		
		Kindergarten	Primary education, grade 1	Primary education, grade 2	Primary education, grade 3	Primary education, grade 4	Primary education, grade 5	Lower secondary 1	Lower secondary 2	Lower secondary 3	Lower secondary 4	Upper secondary 1	Upper secondary 2	Upper secondary 3	Vocational education first level	Vocational education middle level	Vocational education high level	Higher education - less than master degree	Higher education - master degree	Higher education - PhD
24	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	57	62	195	413	60	3
25	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	671	52	176	369	41	-
Female	**538,365**	**3,799**	**43,136**	**56,473**	**58,328**	**57,725**	**56,898**	**59,171**	**44,913**	**39,556**	**33,389**	**24,865**	**20,105**	**19,697**	**2,260**	**1,243**	**4,861**	**11,607**	**331**	**8**
6	49,164	2,904	30,898	12,778	2,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	53,525	895	8,443	29,343	12,490	2,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	55,679	-	3,795	9,134	27,310	13,214	2,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	54,513	-	-	5,218	8,659	26,837	12,156	1,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	56,884	-	-	-	7,285	8,517	28,336	12,731	-	5	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	52,495	-	-	-	-	6,803	7,050	25,528	11,146	1,956	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	50,213	-	-	-	-	-	7,130	6,910	23,372	10,649	2,148	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	42,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,402	6,356	19,113	9,543	1,536	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
14	33,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,207	2,004	4,415	14,324	7,965	1,108	5	14	4	-	-	-	-
15	27,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,909	962	1,652	4,223	11,163	6,823	1,171	26	18	6	-	-	-
16	20,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	841	351	470	1,192	2,510	8,854	6,206	136	44	74	109	-	-
17	14,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	223	456	646	2,105	8,293	355	148	487	1,111	11	-
18	7,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	253	284	445	1,909	489	288	1,228	2,259	22	-
19	5,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	154	178	661	302	255	984	2,305	34	-
20	4,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	110	88	82	282	182	177	780	2,156	34	-
21	3,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488	58	76	200	117	110	598	1,586	44	-
22	2,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	39	159	63	84	285	927	48	-
23	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	126	54	40	149	559	35	-
24	1,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	31	32	138	317	52	-
25	1,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	480	43	131	275	51	5

Annex 2.6: Economic characteristics

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Table 6.01: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, labour force status

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Lao PDR	**5,262,977**	**3,131,935**	**168,806**	**1,962,236**	**2,627,047**	**1,630,046**	**92,730**	**904,271**	**2,635,930**	**1,501,889**	**76,076**	**1,057,965**
10 - 14	656,213	143,328	10,176	502,709	335,036	71,344	5,285	258,407	321,177	71,984	4,891	244,302
15 - 19	548,629	272,929	26,446	249,254	282,209	141,264	14,322	126,623	266,420	131,665	12,124	122,631
20 - 24	495,752	327,661	27,819	140,272	248,766	167,899	15,319	65,548	246,986	159,762	12,500	74,724
25 - 29	546,975	388,941	26,294	131,740	271,340	197,996	14,409	58,935	275,635	190,945	11,885	72,805
30 - 34	523,146	388,979	20,420	113,747	260,107	198,124	11,149	50,834	263,039	190,855	9,271	62,913
35 - 39	529,565	401,333	17,904	110,328	267,648	208,497	9,554	49,597	261,917	192,836	8,350	60,731
40 - 44	433,517	327,377	13,325	92,815	219,307	171,005	7,364	40,938	214,210	156,372	5,961	51,877
45 - 49	363,645	265,702	10,136	87,807	181,956	139,478	5,569	36,909	181,689	126,224	4,567	50,898
50 - 54	314,730	217,694	7,298	89,738	155,439	114,932	4,255	36,252	159,291	102,762	3,043	53,486
55 - 59	265,526	167,861	4,463	93,202	128,775	90,144	2,656	35,975	136,751	77,717	1,807	57,227
60 - 64	205,428	108,989	2,437	94,002	99,943	59,514	1,519	38,910	105,485	49,475	918	55,092
65 - 69	157,984	68,358	1,233	88,393	76,279	38,790	809	36,680	81,705	29,568	424	51,713
70 - 74	99,679	31,486	511	67,682	47,703	18,730	313	28,660	51,976	12,756	198	39,022
75 - 79	57,959	13,230	219	44,510	25,979	7,740	131	18,108	31,980	5,490	88	26,402
80 - 84	35,292	5,341	72	29,879	14,859	3,035	44	11,780	20,433	2,306	28	18,099
85+	28,937	2,726	53	26,158	11,701	1,554	32	10,115	17,236	1,172	21	16,043
Urban	**1,856,690**	**1,118,841**	**45,809**	**692,040**	**908,715**	**576,076**	**24,261**	**308,378**	**947,975**	**542,765**	**21,548**	**383,662**
10 - 14	202,093	23,799	1,822	176,472	103,014	11,779	958	90,277	99,079	12,020	864	86,195
15 - 19	169,913	64,652	6,329	98,932	85,372	32,713	3,445	49,214	84,541	31,939	2,884	49,718
20 - 24	154,381	100,013	7,888	46,480	74,335	49,267	4,152	20,916	80,046	50,746	3,736	25,564
25 - 29	183,341	136,319	7,359	39,663	86,155	66,162	3,744	16,249	97,186	70,157	3,615	23,414
30 - 34	198,598	155,041	6,067	37,490	94,876	76,479	3,138	15,259	103,722	78,562	2,929	22,231
35 - 39	208,114	167,137	4,990	35,987	103,262	85,776	2,532	14,954	104,852	81,361	2,458	21,033
40 - 44	169,722	135,689	3,747	30,286	84,873	70,640	1,988	12,245	84,849	65,049	1,759	18,041

Continue to the next page

Table 6.01: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, labour force status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
45 - 49	136,908	106,034	2,846	28,028	68,403	56,278	1,464	10,661	68,505	49,756	1,382	17,367
50 - 54	116,573	84,621	2,129	29,823	56,960	45,132	1,183	10,645	59,613	39,489	946	19,178
55 - 59	100,875	65,059	1,393	34,423	48,785	35,795	840	12,150	52,090	29,264	553	22,273
60 - 64	76,785	39,224	676	36,885	37,122	21,608	433	15,081	39,663	17,616	243	21,804
65 - 69	59,361	23,953	355	35,053	29,227	14,037	251	14,939	30,134	9,916	104	20,114
70 - 74	35,683	10,375	125	25,183	17,273	6,274	82	10,917	18,410	4,101	43	14,266
75 - 79	20,894	4,238	51	16,605	9,505	2,565	31	6,909	11,389	1,673	20	9,696
80 - 84	12,546	1,744	18	10,784	5,153	1,010	12	4,131	7,393	734	6	6,653
85+	10,903	943	14	9,946	4,400	561	8	3,831	6,503	382	6	6,115
Rural with road	**3,180,334**	**1,888,118**	**114,139**	**1,178,077**	**1,602,696**	**988,720**	**63,478**	**550,498**	**1,577,638**	**899,398**	**50,661**	**627,579**
10 - 14	419,862	109,934	7,500	302,428	214,319	54,816	3,874	155,629	205,543	55,118	3,626	146,799
15 - 19	349,391	192,403	18,494	138,494	181,353	100,286	10,000	71,067	168,038	92,117	8,494	67,427
20 - 24	316,190	211,791	18,481	85,918	161,306	110,283	10,336	40,687	154,884	101,508	8,145	45,231
25 - 29	338,532	236,253	17,568	84,711	172,073	123,139	9,900	39,034	166,459	113,114	7,668	45,677
30 - 34	305,040	220,895	13,382	70,763	154,959	114,702	7,432	32,825	150,081	106,193	5,950	37,938
35 - 39	302,583	221,480	12,127	68,976	154,809	116,208	6,594	32,007	147,774	105,272	5,533	36,969
40 - 44	248,092	181,241	9,024	57,827	126,467	94,952	5,058	26,457	121,625	86,289	3,966	31,370
45 - 49	212,645	150,535	6,824	55,286	106,576	78,588	3,838	24,150	106,069	71,947	2,986	31,136
50 - 54	186,173	125,604	4,840	55,729	92,425	65,876	2,866	23,683	93,748	59,728	1,974	32,046
55 - 59	154,702	96,847	2,881	54,974	75,105	51,255	1,710	22,140	79,597	45,592	1,171	32,834
60 - 64	120,881	65,782	1,625	53,474	58,932	35,718	1,010	22,204	61,949	30,064	615	31,270
65 - 69	92,835	41,943	810	50,082	44,282	23,418	512	20,352	48,553	18,525	298	29,730
70 - 74	60,138	19,857	340	39,941	28,594	11,747	200	16,647	31,544	8,110	140	23,294
75 - 79	34,834	8,470	157	26,207	15,445	4,873	97	10,475	19,389	3,597	60	15,732
80 - 84	21,435	3,402	52	17,981	9,158	1,918	30	7,210	12,277	1,484	22	10,771

Continue to the next page

Table 6.01: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by sex, labour force status (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
85+	17,001	1,681	34	15,286	6,893	941	21	5,931	10,108	740	13	9,355
Rural without road	**225,953**	**124,976**	**8,858**	**92,119**	**115,636**	**65,250**	**4,991**	**45,395**	**110,317**	**59,726**	**3,867**	**46,724**
10 - 14	34,258	9,595	854	23,809	17,703	4,749	453	12,501	16,555	4,846	401	11,308
15 - 19	29,325	15,874	1,623	11,828	15,484	8,265	877	6,342	13,841	7,609	746	5,486
20 - 24	25,181	15,857	1,450	7,874	13,125	8,349	831	3,945	12,056	7,508	619	3,929
25 - 29	25,102	16,369	1,367	7,366	13,112	8,695	765	3,652	11,990	7,674	602	3,714
30 - 34	19,508	13,043	971	5,494	10,272	6,943	579	2,750	9,236	6,100	392	2,744
35 - 39	18,868	12,716	787	5,365	9,577	6,513	428	2,636	9,291	6,203	359	2,729
40 - 44	15,703	10,447	554	4,702	7,967	5,413	318	2,236	7,736	5,034	236	2,466
45 - 49	14,092	9,133	466	4,493	6,977	4,612	267	2,098	7,115	4,521	199	2,395
50 - 54	11,984	7,469	329	4,186	6,054	3,924	206	1,924	5,930	3,545	123	2,262
55 - 59	9,949	5,955	189	3,805	4,885	3,094	106	1,685	5,064	2,861	83	2,120
60 - 64	7,762	3,983	136	3,643	3,889	2,188	76	1,625	3,873	1,795	60	2,018
65 - 69	5,788	2,462	68	3,258	2,770	1,335	46	1,389	3,018	1,127	22	1,869
70 - 74	3,858	1,254	46	2,558	1,836	709	31	1,096	2,022	545	15	1,462
75 - 79	2,231	522	11	1,698	1,029	302	3	724	1,202	220	8	974
80 - 84	1,311	195	-	1,114	548	107	-	439	763	88	-	675
85+	1,033	102	5	926	408	52	3	353	625	50	-	573

Table 6.02: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by province, and by sex, labour force status

Province	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Lao PDR	**5,262,977**	**3,131,935**	**168,806**	**1,962,236**	**2,627,047**	**1,630,046**	**92,730**	**904,271**	**2,635,930**	**1,501,889**	**76,076**	**1,057,965**
Vientiane Capital	732,439	412,885	16,208	303,346	353,836	211,618	8,450	133,768	378,603	201,267	7,758	169,578
Phongsaly	145,600	92,136	2,791	50,673	74,518	48,349	1,605	24,564	71,082	43,787	1,186	26,109
Luangnamtha	156,973	95,786	3,511	57,676	78,530	50,287	1,839	26,404	78,443	45,499	1,672	31,272
Oudomxay	266,166	150,840	9,430	105,896	135,246	79,439	5,178	50,629	130,920	71,401	4,252	55,267
Bokeo	156,376	77,944	10,184	68,248	77,995	41,029	5,464	31,502	78,381	36,915	4,720	36,746
Luangprabang	354,910	244,030	5,290	105,590	180,537	128,070	2,987	49,480	174,373	115,960	2,303	56,110
Huaphanh	212,043	133,027	4,036	74,980	109,214	69,157	2,628	37,429	102,829	63,870	1,408	37,551
Xayabury	313,794	216,617	9,174	88,003	157,893	113,499	4,862	39,532	155,901	103,118	4,312	48,471
Xiengkhuang	216,024	134,189	5,472	76,363	110,095	69,878	3,137	37,080	105,929	64,311	2,335	39,283
Vientiane	339,603	199,270	12,235	128,098	170,377	106,425	6,582	57,370	169,226	92,845	5,653	70,728
Borikhamxay	238,294	136,363	10,625	91,306	120,756	72,626	5,952	42,178	117,538	63,737	4,673	49,128
Khammuane	301,535	173,969	13,228	114,338	148,806	90,532	7,318	50,956	152,729	83,437	5,910	63,382
Savannakhet	708,460	408,542	28,230	271,688	350,741	209,874	15,787	125,080	357,719	198,668	12,443	146,608
Saravane	325,944	177,485	14,758	133,701	162,850	91,179	8,071	63,600	163,094	86,306	6,687	70,101
Sekong	106,612	64,723	4,612	37,277	53,449	33,543	2,460	17,446	53,163	31,180	2,152	19,831
Champasack	489,473	296,351	13,505	179,617	242,231	152,640	7,341	82,250	247,242	143,711	6,164	97,367
Attapeu	128,219	87,554	3,794	36,871	63,776	45,066	2,003	16,707	64,443	42,488	1,791	20,164
Xaysomboon	70,512	30,224	1,723	38,565	36,197	16,835	1,066	18,296	34,315	13,389	657	20,269

Table 6.03: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by highest educational attainment, and by sex, labour force status

Highest educational attainment	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Total	**5,262,977**	**3,131,935**	**168,806**	**1,962,236**	**2,627,047**	**1,630,046**	**92,730**	**904,271**	**2,635,930**	**1,501,889**	**76,076**	**1,057,965**
Never attended or No grade attained	961,369	451,543	29,749	480,077	365,916	177,893	13,758	174,265	595,453	273,650	15,991	305,812
Kindergarten	13,758	3,299	787	9,672	7,221	1,726	388	5,107	6,537	1,573	399	4,565
Primary education, grade 1	45,144	21,529	1,151	22,464	21,420	9,952	604	10,864	23,724	11,577	547	11,600
Primary education, grade 2	148,656	80,704	4,345	63,607	71,370	38,795	2,347	30,228	77,286	41,909	1,998	33,379
Primary education, grade 3	242,319	131,802	6,969	103,548	117,932	64,906	3,811	49,215	124,387	66,896	3,158	54,333
Primary education, grade 4	257,383	118,232	6,769	132,382	127,041	58,556	3,683	64,802	130,342	59,676	3,086	67,580
Primary education, grade 5	873,234	560,244	30,692	282,298	438,406	286,518	16,881	135,007	434,828	273,726	13,811	147,291
Primary education, grade 6	60,200	18,941	690	40,569	32,423	11,002	409	21,012	27,777	7,939	281	19,557
Lower secondary 1	260,514	129,755	8,545	122,214	137,287	70,279	4,926	62,082	123,227	59,476	3,619	60,132
Lower secondary 2	263,417	142,257	9,071	112,089	136,838	76,495	5,102	55,241	126,579	65,762	3,969	56,848
Lower secondary 3	436,605	279,524	14,117	142,964	231,776	153,901	8,126	69,749	204,829	125,623	5,991	73,215
Lower secondary 4	307,704	192,893	13,454	101,357	158,869	102,380	7,548	48,941	148,835	90,513	5,906	52,416
Upper secondary 1	132,971	75,367	4,439	53,165	70,283	41,384	2,611	26,288	62,688	33,983	1,828	26,877
Upper secondary 2	284,321	190,678	7,724	85,919	164,677	115,321	4,849	44,507	119,644	75,357	2,875	41,412
Upper secondary 3	399,200	272,704	19,237	107,259	220,753	156,489	11,464	52,800	178,447	116,215	7,773	54,459
Vocational education first level	37,315	27,156	426	9,733	22,865	17,561	283	5,021	14,450	9,595	143	4,712
Vocational education middle level	97,631	75,729	1,640	20,262	55,536	44,090	953	10,493	42,095	31,639	687	9,769
Vocational education high level	191,884	157,318	4,089	30,477	102,413	84,657	2,267	15,489	89,471	72,661	1,822	14,988
Higher educationa	219,877	179,639	4,646	35,592	123,682	102,636	2,552	18,494	96,195	77,003	2,094	17,098
Higher education - master degree	27,305	21,074	256	5,975	18,634	14,304	159	4,171	8,671	6,770	97	1,804
Higher education - PhD	2,170	1,547	10	613	1,705	1,201	9	495	465	346	-	118

Table 6.04: Lao citizenship population in private households aged 10 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, labour force status

Ethnicity	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Total	**5,225,467**	**3,102,516**	**168,321**	**1,954,630**	**2,602,929**	**1,610,538**	**92,417**	**899,974**	**2,622,538**	**1,491,978**	**75,904**	**1,054,656**
Lao	2,951,611	1,774,978	85,421	1,091,212	1,456,719	918,498	46,030	492,191	1,494,892	856,480	39,391	599,021
Tai	110,139	70,508	3,087	36,544	56,050	36,780	1,881	17,389	54,089	33,728	1,206	19,155
Phouthay	139,469	89,519	5,260	44,690	68,019	45,134	2,951	19,934	71,450	44,385	2,309	24,756
Lue	103,746	65,651	3,039	35,056	51,275	33,889	1,632	15,754	52,471	31,762	1,407	19,302
Ngoaun	18,135	12,398	371	5,366	8,795	6,320	211	2,264	9,340	6,078	160	3,102
Yang	5,223	3,076	72	2,075	2,673	1,657	45	971	2,550	1,419	27	1,104
Xaek	2,230	1,165	61	1,004	1,085	554	42	489	1,145	611	19	515
Thaneua	7,247	4,082	256	2,909	3,568	2,114	142	1,312	3,679	1,968	114	1,597
Khmou	564,464	345,891	20,183	198,390	285,233	182,763	11,086	91,384	279,231	163,128	9,097	107,006
Pray	22,921	19,111	47	3,763	11,395	9,649	33	1,713	11,526	9,462	14	2,050
Xingmoun	7,895	4,511	153	3,231	4,120	2,395	87	1,638	3,775	2,116	66	1,593
Phong	24,892	15,923	814	8,155	12,717	8,320	457	3,940	12,175	7,603	357	4,215
Thaen	418	337	-	79	206	174	-	32	212	163	-	47
Oedou	59	30	-	28	25	10	-	15	34	20	-	13
Bid	1,576	882	19	675	825	493	8	324	751	389	11	351
Lamed	17,276	9,725	1,620	5,931	8,444	4,944	831	2,669	8,832	4,781	789	3,262
Samtao	2,509	1,234	366	909	1,198	635	172	391	1,311	599	194	518
Katang	81,581	33,027	7,150	41,404	40,868	17,038	3,866	19,964	40,713	15,989	3,284	21,440
Makong	85,749	42,879	5,955	36,915	42,862	22,184	3,264	17,414	42,887	20,695	2,691	19,501
Tri	33,636	17,267	1,440	14,929	16,954	9,073	775	7,106	16,682	8,194	665	7,823
Yrou	32,480	24,638	543	7,299	15,910	12,201	272	3,437	16,570	12,437	271	3,862
Triang	33,272	19,648	1,172	12,452	16,330	9,877	602	5,851	16,942	9,771	570	6,601
Ta-oy	34,836	19,002	1,623	14,211	17,355	9,678	961	6,716	17,481	9,324	662	7,495
Yae	10,408	5,768	80	4,560	5,285	2,986	50	2,249	5,123	2,782	30	2,311

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Table 6.04: Lao citizenship population in private households aged 10 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, labour force status (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Brao	21,149	12,983	471	7,695	10,396	6,731	253	3,412	10,753	6,252	218	4,283
Katu	24,893	15,446	1,778	7,669	12,283	7,878	920	3,485	12,610	7,568	858	4,184
Harak	21,048	12,115	265	8,668	10,460	6,188	158	4,114	10,588	5,927	107	4,554
Oy	18,460	12,705	416	5,339	8,911	6,412	232	2,267	9,549	6,293	184	3,072
Griang	9,475	5,904	733	2,838	4,710	3,021	386	1,303	4,765	2,883	347	1,535
Cheng	6,340	4,377	89	1,874	3,119	2,250	45	824	3,221	2,127	44	1,050
Sadang	428	167	-	261	218	94	-	124	210	73	-	137
Xuay	22,546	15,492	251	6,803	11,002	7,651	168	3,183	11,544	7,841	83	3,620
Nhaheun	7,395	4,653	356	2,386	3,765	2,383	187	1,195	3,630	2,270	169	1,191
Lavy	1,383	1,067	11	305	736	573	11	152	647	494	-	153
Pacoh	20,553	7,607	1,372	11,574	10,372	3,957	867	5,548	10,181	3,650	505	6,026
Khmer	4,245	1,892	277	2,076	2,118	986	150	982	2,127	906	127	1,094
Toum	2,727	1,212	490	1,025	1,419	661	302	456	1,308	551	188	569
Guan	564	462	-	101	292	250	-	42	272	212	-	59
Moy	388	258	9	121	213	142	7	64	175	116	-	57
Kree	956	471	37	448	493	253	17	223	463	218	20	225
Hmong	515,425	268,547	16,857	230,021	265,363	142,907	9,851	112,605	250,062	125,640	7,006	117,416
Ewmien	24,098	14,913	386	8,799	12,285	7,868	208	4,209	11,813	7,045	178	4,590
Akha	96,479	62,688	1,105	32,686	49,290	32,818	614	15,858	47,189	29,870	491	16,828
Pounoy	29,235	19,361	456	9,418	14,433	9,922	231	4,280	14,802	9,439	225	5,138
Lahou	16,563	8,785	317	7,461	8,314	4,509	178	3,627	8,249	4,276	139	3,834
Syla	2,653	657	137	1,859	1,404	351	104	949	1,249	306	33	910
Hayi	400	108	98	194	230	67	57	106	170	41	41	88
Lolo	1,203	711	63	429	619	384	33	202	584	327	30	227
Hor	10,072	4,989	459	4,624	5,176	2,690	223	2,263	4,896	2,299	236	2,361

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Table 6.04: Lao citizenship population in private households aged 10 and over, by ethnicity, and by sex, labour force status (continued)

Ethnicity	Sex, labour force status											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside the labour force
Bru	55,650	31,752	2,211	21,687	27,606	16,008	1,295	10,303	28,044	15,744	916	11,384
Mixed	38	9	-	28	16	4	-	11	22	5	-	17
Other ethnic group	16,404	10,884	653	4,867	8,247	5,666	359	2,222	8,157	5,218	294	2,645
Don't know	2,925	1,051	287	1,587	1,528	548	162	818	1,397	503	125	769

Table 6.05: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by status in employment

Sex, five-year age group	Status in employment						
	Total	Employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay	Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	Not stated
Both sexes	**3,131,935**	**886,265**	**111,383**	**876,805**	**1,171,203**	**47,035**	**39,244**
10 - 14	143,328	17,111	1,745	29,454	91,211	665	3,142
15 - 19	272,929	72,452	4,615	59,631	130,652	1,548	4,031
20 - 24	327,661	102,519	7,930	80,670	129,434	3,166	3,942
25 - 29	388,941	124,517	12,618	103,985	137,893	5,650	4,278
30 - 34	388,979	135,444	14,651	105,428	121,370	8,411	3,675
35 - 39	401,333	144,543	15,788	107,948	119,825	9,463	3,766
40 - 44	327,377	103,586	14,386	96,800	102,840	6,495	3,270
45 - 49	265,702	69,633	12,743	85,055	91,159	4,013	3,099
50 - 54	217,694	49,688	10,381	72,172	79,753	2,915	2,785
55 - 59	167,861	34,494	7,558	56,559	64,214	2,556	2,480
60 - 64	108,989	16,341	4,563	38,226	46,639	1,089	2,131
65 - 69	68,358	9,254	2,694	23,700	30,624	592	1,494
70 - 74	31,486	3,935	1,075	10,457	15,027	285	707
75 - 79	13,230	1,610	417	4,265	6,527	118	293
80 - 84	5,341	716	148	1,610	2,709	48	110
85+	2,726	422	71	845	1,326	21	41
Male	**1,630,046**	**528,336**	**59,101**	**421,264**	**572,822**	**28,049**	**20,474**
10 - 14	71,344	8,532	828	14,536	45,516	334	1,598
15 - 19	141,264	40,369	2,283	29,335	66,354	817	2,106
20 - 24	167,899	57,625	3,896	38,120	64,599	1,648	2,011
25 - 29	197,996	70,606	6,108	48,436	67,785	2,843	2,218
30 - 34	198,124	77,159	7,371	48,884	58,341	4,519	1,850
35 - 39	208,497	85,703	8,266	50,688	56,362	5,603	1,875
40 - 44	171,005	64,332	7,675	44,850	48,335	4,187	1,626
45 - 49	139,478	45,202	7,031	40,356	42,616	2,693	1,580
50 - 54	114,932	32,515	5,921	34,989	38,105	1,951	1,451
55 - 59	90,144	23,858	4,297	27,896	30,983	1,859	1,251
60 - 64	59,514	11,164	2,698	20,022	23,634	790	1,206
65 - 69	38,790	6,534	1,617	13,161	16,105	429	944
70 - 74	18,730	2,843	695	6,093	8,398	230	471
75 - 79	7,740	1,093	273	2,511	3,577	98	188
80 - 84	3,035	486	98	913	1,427	35	76
85+	1,554	315	44	474	685	13	23
Female	**1,501,889**	**357,929**	**52,282**	**455,541**	**598,381**	**18,986**	**18,770**
10 - 14	71,984	8,579	917	14,918	45,695	331	1,544
15 - 19	131,665	32,083	2,332	30,296	64,298	731	1,925
20 - 24	159,762	44,894	4,034	42,550	64,835	1,518	1,931
25 - 29	190,945	53,911	6,510	55,549	70,108	2,807	2,060

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Table 6.05: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by status in employment (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Status in employment						
	Total	Employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay	Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	Not stated
30 - 34	190,855	58,285	7,280	56,544	63,029	3,892	1,825
35 - 39	192,836	58,840	7,522	57,260	63,463	3,860	1,891
40 - 44	156,372	39,254	6,711	51,950	54,505	2,308	1,644
45 - 49	126,224	24,431	5,712	44,699	48,543	1,320	1,519
50 - 54	102,762	17,173	4,460	37,183	41,648	964	1,334
55 - 59	77,717	10,636	3,261	28,663	33,231	697	1,229
60 - 64	49,475	5,177	1,865	18,204	23,005	299	925
65 - 69	29,568	2,720	1,077	10,539	14,519	163	550
70 - 74	12,756	1,092	380	4,364	6,629	55	236
75 - 79	5,490	517	144	1,754	2,950	20	105
80 - 84	2,306	230	50	697	1,282	13	34
85+	1,172	107	27	371	641	8	18

Table 6.06: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by status in employment

Type of residence, five-year age group	Status in employment						
	Total	Employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay	Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	Not stated
Lao PDR	**3,131,935**	**886,265**	**111,383**	**876,805**	**1,171,203**	**47,035**	**39,244**
10 - 14	143,328	17,111	1,745	29,454	91,211	665	3,142
15 - 19	272,929	72,452	4,615	59,631	130,652	1,548	4,031
20 - 24	327,661	102,519	7,930	80,670	129,434	3,166	3,942
25 - 29	388,941	124,517	12,618	103,985	137,893	5,650	4,278
30 - 34	388,979	135,444	14,651	105,428	121,370	8,411	3,675
35 - 39	401,333	144,543	15,788	107,948	119,825	9,463	3,766
40 - 44	327,377	103,586	14,386	96,800	102,840	6,495	3,270
45 - 49	265,702	69,633	12,743	85,055	91,159	4,013	3,099
50 - 54	217,694	49,688	10,381	72,172	79,753	2,915	2,785
55 - 59	167,861	34,494	7,558	56,559	64,214	2,556	2,480
60 - 64	108,989	16,341	4,563	38,226	46,639	1,089	2,131
65 - 69	68,358	9,254	2,694	23,700	30,624	592	1,494
70 - 74	31,486	3,935	1,075	10,457	15,027	285	707
75 - 79	13,230	1,610	417	4,265	6,527	118	293
80 - 84	5,341	716	148	1,610	2,709	48	110
85+	2,726	422	71	845	1,326	21	41
Urban	**1,118,841**	**518,341**	**64,815**	**301,011**	**198,720**	**27,553**	**8,401**
10 - 14	23,799	4,468	322	4,088	14,214	171	536
15 - 19	64,652	30,304	1,529	11,967	19,517	618	717
20 - 24	100,013	53,330	3,635	21,861	18,894	1,649	644
25 - 29	136,319	71,162	6,916	33,414	20,935	3,175	717
30 - 34	155,041	81,988	8,815	38,396	20,222	4,955	665
35 - 39	167,137	90,598	9,780	40,216	20,062	5,718	763
40 - 44	135,689	66,905	9,053	37,356	17,605	4,104	666
45 - 49	106,034	45,219	8,048	33,387	16,050	2,575	755
50 - 54	84,621	31,969	6,670	28,567	14,936	1,783	696
55 - 59	65,059	22,437	4,790	22,492	13,096	1,510	734
60 - 64	39,224	10,189	2,790	14,684	10,247	659	655
65 - 69	23,953	5,736	1,583	8,750	7,060	360	464
70 - 74	10,375	2,355	589	3,663	3,367	167	234
75 - 79	4,238	947	203	1,423	1,502	65	98
80 - 84	1,744	446	65	505	660	30	38
85+	943	288	27	242	353	14	19
Rural with road	**1,888,118**	**355,585**	**44,516**	**540,156**	**900,770**	**18,810**	**28,281**
10 - 14	109,934	12,018	1,361	23,107	70,543	472	2,433
15 - 19	192,403	40,256	2,865	44,034	101,404	865	2,979
20 - 24	211,791	47,363	4,004	54,767	101,238	1,448	2,971
25 - 29	236,253	51,545	5,421	65,954	107,780	2,373	3,180
30 - 34	220,895	51,887	5,638	63,202	94,059	3,344	2,765
35 - 39	221,480	52,340	5,807	64,018	92,908	3,644	2,763
40 - 44	181,241	35,661	5,121	56,114	79,636	2,321	2,388
45 - 49	150,535	23,705	4,524	48,765	69,994	1,408	2,139
50 - 54	125,604	17,211	3,562	41,088	60,705	1,103	1,935
55 - 59	96,847	11,641	2,662	32,084	47,817	1,010	1,633

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Table 6.06: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by status in employment (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Status in employment						
	Total	Employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Helper in a family business or farm, working without pay	Paid apprentice, trainee, intern	Not stated
60 - 64	65,782	5,959	1,692	22,261	34,075	408	1,387
65 - 69	41,943	3,433	1,064	14,098	22,147	224	977
70 - 74	19,857	1,525	467	6,365	10,930	115	455
75 - 79	8,470	650	207	2,678	4,699	51	185
80 - 84	3,402	262	81	1,047	1,925	18	69
85+	1,681	129	40	574	910	6	22
Rural without road	**124,976**	**12,339**	**2,052**	**35,638**	**71,713**	**672**	**2,562**
10 - 14	9,595	625	62	2,259	6,454	22	173
15 - 19	15,874	1,892	221	3,630	9,731	65	335
20 - 24	15,857	1,826	291	4,042	9,302	69	327
25 - 29	16,369	1,810	281	4,617	9,178	102	381
30 - 34	13,043	1,569	198	3,830	7,089	112	245
35 - 39	12,716	1,605	201	3,714	6,855	101	240
40 - 44	10,447	1,020	212	3,330	5,599	70	216
45 - 49	9,133	709	171	2,903	5,115	30	205
50 - 54	7,469	508	149	2,517	4,112	29	154
55 - 59	5,955	416	106	1,983	3,301	36	113
60 - 64	3,983	193	81	1,281	2,317	22	89
65 - 69	2,462	85	47	852	1,417	8	53
70 - 74	1,254	55	19	429	730	3	18
75 - 79	522	13	7	164	326	-	10
80 - 84	195	8	-	58	124	-	3
85+	102	5	4	29	63	-	-

Table 6.07: Population in private households aged 10 and over outside the labour force, by sex, five-year age group, and by reason for not working

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working											
	Total	Attended education	Took care of children or older household members	Engaged in domestic work	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner / retired / old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
Both sexes	**1,962,236**	**594,138**	**210,459**	**199,454**	**179,481**	**263,674**	**77,502**	**17,764**	**205,755**	**90,342**	**46,424**	**73,063**
10 - 14	502,709	420,369	7,172	12,541	10,329	19,657	3,287	396	101	15,530	4,077	8,323
15 -19	249,254	138,250	12,376	17,429	18,314	33,431	3,200	703	85	12,847	6,795	5,620
20 -24	140,272	23,193	17,821	18,806	19,803	33,253	3,057	1,134	84	9,921	6,552	6,293
25 -29	131,740	5,349	20,780	21,338	21,144	33,929	3,665	1,748	195	9,448	6,300	7,269
30 -34	113,747	2,131	17,388	20,169	18,610	28,292	3,933	1,986	305	8,026	5,083	7,230
35 -39	110,328	1,562	15,399	20,063	18,776	27,649	4,348	2,115	444	7,590	4,637	7,470
40 -44	92,815	895	12,942	17,967	16,402	22,613	4,155	1,700	843	5,856	3,594	5,641
45-49	87,807	521	14,163	17,124	15,297	19,548	4,395	1,518	2,623	4,892	2,892	4,663
50 -54	89,738	371	16,747	16,414	13,770	16,290	5,712	1,479	8,091	4,270	2,393	3,922
55 -59	93,202	332	18,361	14,137	10,715	12,290	6,811	1,465	19,888	3,562	1,623	3,700
60 -64	94,002	280	17,754	10,072	7,565	8,093	7,626	1,142	34,468	2,624	1,111	3,128
65 +	256,622	885	39,556	13,394	8,756	8,629	27,313	2,378	138,628	5,776	1,367	9,804
Male	**904,271**	**305,661**	**69,715**	**38,839**	**102,717**	**143,816**	**37,173**	**8,613**	**83,121**	**50,812**	**24,860**	**36,484**
10 - 14	258,407	214,772	3,508	5,212	5,718	10,622	1,903	200	49	9,096	2,172	4,621
15 -19	126,623	72,200	3,783	5,145	10,256	18,445	1,838	365	41	7,758	3,760	2,933
20 -24	65,548	12,047	4,482	4,215	11,302	18,514	1,830	515	41	5,733	3,535	3,111
25 -29	58,935	3,060	5,448	3,940	12,040	18,502	2,188	802	98	5,485	3,385	3,591
30 -34	50,834	1,186	5,120	3,477	10,476	15,450	2,359	973	144	4,780	2,743	3,745
35 -39	49,597	866	5,389	3,302	10,475	14,724	2,592	1,092	174	4,421	2,449	3,942
40 -44	40,938	504	4,725	2,729	9,096	11,937	2,331	890	300	3,355	1,911	3,069
45-49	36,909	272	4,988	2,341	8,471	10,331	2,244	784	807	2,587	1,500	2,519

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Table 6.07: Population in private households aged 10 and over outside the labour force, by sex, five-year age group, and by reason for not working (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working											
	Total	Attended education	Took care of children or older household members	Engaged in domestic work	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner / retired / old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
50 -54	36,252	180	5,363	2,199	7,999	8,911	2,627	710	2,692	2,145	1,313	2,001
55 -59	35,975	150	5,829	1,939	6,415	6,687	2,936	711	6,638	1,762	854	1,837
60 -64	38,910	123	6,167	1,622	4,736	4,713	3,332	506	14,451	1,238	569	1,344
65 +	105,343	301	14,913	2,718	5,733	4,980	10,993	1,065	57,686	2,452	669	3,771
Female	**1,057,965**	**288,477**	**140,744**	**160,615**	**76,764**	**119,858**	**40,329**	**9,151**	**122,634**	**39,530**	**21,564**	**36,579**
10 - 14	244,302	205,597	3,664	7,329	4,611	9,035	1,384	196	52	6,434	1,905	3,702
15 -19	122,631	66,050	8,593	12,284	8,058	14,986	1,362	338	44	5,089	3,035	2,687
20 -24	74,724	11,146	13,339	14,591	8,501	14,739	1,227	619	43	4,188	3,017	3,182
25 -29	72,805	2,289	15,332	17,398	9,104	15,427	1,477	946	97	3,963	2,915	3,678
30 -34	62,913	945	12,268	16,692	8,134	12,842	1,574	1,013	161	3,246	2,340	3,485
35 -39	60,731	696	10,010	16,761	8,301	12,925	1,756	1,023	270	3,169	2,188	3,528
40 -44	51,877	391	8,217	15,238	7,306	10,676	1,824	810	543	2,501	1,683	2,572
45-49	50,898	249	9,175	14,783	6,826	9,217	2,151	734	1,816	2,305	1,392	2,144
50 -54	53,486	191	11,384	14,215	5,771	7,379	3,085	769	5,399	2,125	1,080	1,921
55 -59	57,227	182	12,532	12,198	4,300	5,603	3,875	754	13,250	1,800	769	1,863
60 -64	55,092	157	11,587	8,450	2,829	3,380	4,294	636	20,017	1,386	542	1,784
65 +	151,279	584	24,643	10,676	3,023	3,649	16,320	1,313	80,942	3,324	698	6,033

Table 6.08: Population in private households aged 10 and over outside the labour force, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by reason for not working

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working,											
	Total	Attended education	Took care of children or older household members	Engaged in domestic work	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner / retired / old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
Lao PDR	**1,962,236**	**594,138**	**210,459**	**199,454**	**179,481**	**263,674**	**77,502**	**17,764**	**205,755**	**90,342**	**46,424**	**73,063**
10 - 14	502,709	420,369	7,172	12,541	10,329	19,657	3,287	396	101	15,530	4,077	8,323
15 -19	249,254	138,250	12,376	17,429	18,314	33,431	3,200	703	85	12,847	6,795	5,620
20 -24	140,272	23,193	17,821	18,806	19,803	33,253	3,057	1,134	84	9,921	6,552	6,293
25 -29	131,740	5,349	20,780	21,338	21,144	33,929	3,665	1,748	195	9,448	6,300	7,269
30 -34	113,747	2,131	17,388	20,169	18,610	28,292	3,933	1,986	305	8,026	5,083	7,230
35 -39	110,328	1,562	15,399	20,063	18,776	27,649	4,348	2,115	444	7,590	4,637	7,470
40 -44	92,815	895	12,942	17,967	16,402	22,613	4,155	1,700	843	5,856	3,594	5,641
45-49	87,807	521	14,163	17,124	15,297	19,548	4,395	1,518	2,623	4,892	2,892	4,663
50 -54	89,738	371	16,747	16,414	13,770	16,290	5,712	1,479	8,091	4,270	2,393	3,922
55 -59	93,202	332	18,361	14,137	10,715	12,290	6,811	1,465	19,888	3,562	1,623	3,700
60 -64	94,002	280	17,754	10,072	7,565	8,093	7,626	1,142	34,468	2,624	1,111	3,128
65 +	256,622	885	39,556	13,394	8,756	8,629	27,313	2,378	138,628	5,776	1,367	9,804
Urban	**692,040**	**262,247**	**74,486**	**80,639**	**25,162**	**45,683**	**26,385**	**12,367**	**87,319**	**27,398**	**11,252**	**36,314**
10 - 14	176,472	162,782	1,370	2,681	811	1,998	995	233	27	2,698	522	1,976
15 -19	98,932	75,146	3,401	5,163	1,857	4,671	1,018	476	28	3,439	1,325	2,259
20 -24	46,480	16,501	5,651	6,677	2,324	5,412	902	776	36	3,182	1,603	3,142
25 -29	39,663	3,597	7,526	8,110	2,691	6,003	1,132	1,214	117	3,174	1,623	4,049
30 -34	37,490	1,387	6,951	8,624	2,640	5,591	1,356	1,371	197	3,035	1,497	4,438
35 -39	35,987	1,021	6,097	8,606	2,587	5,293	1,571	1,512	241	2,823	1,379	4,683
40 -44	30,286	609	4,967	7,842	2,370	4,419	1,557	1,233	343	2,180	939	3,686
45-49	28,028	329	5,030	7,561	2,315	3,825	1,599	1,085	820	1,639	753	2,949
50 -54	29,823	207	6,092	7,590	2,284	3,102	2,016	1,040	2,739	1,483	639	2,395

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Table 6.08: Population in private households aged 10 and over outside the labour force, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by reason for not working (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working,											
	Total	Attended education	Took care of children or older household members	Engaged in domestic work	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner / retired / old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
55 -59	34,423	176	6,835	6,866	2,018	2,348	2,370	1,075	8,823	1,181	449	2,012
60 -64	36,885	133	6,581	4,818	1,560	1,508	2,598	798	16,329	837	226	1,382
65 +	97,571	359	13,985	6,101	1,705	1,513	9,271	1,554	57,619	1,727	297	3,343
Rural with road	**1,178,077**	**309,864**	**126,657**	**110,036**	**137,577**	**202,483**	**48,254**	**5,224**	**110,940**	**57,559**	**32,666**	**35,511**
10 - 14	302,428	240,147	5,411	9,026	8,426	16,004	2,130	162	66	11,319	3,217	6,043
15 -19	138,494	59,128	8,231	11,216	14,472	26,341	2,041	220	53	8,475	5,004	3,261
20 -24	85,918	6,310	11,233	11,184	15,315	25,655	2,011	348	47	6,138	4,546	3,052
25 -29	84,711	1,649	12,296	12,224	16,295	25,813	2,379	516	74	5,796	4,384	3,140
30 -34	70,763	709	9,714	10,760	14,261	21,231	2,430	585	101	4,666	3,375	2,740
35 -39	68,976	520	8,633	10,702	14,484	20,898	2,630	563	187	4,468	3,072	2,718
40 -44	57,827	273	7,373	9,430	12,509	16,987	2,461	455	465	3,414	2,498	1,897
45-49	55,286	186	8,412	8,892	11,595	14,769	2,633	416	1,660	3,024	1,991	1,660
50 -54	55,729	152	9,913	8,148	10,394	12,486	3,498	426	4,961	2,569	1,660	1,479
55 -59	54,974	153	10,822	6,821	7,853	9,415	4,192	383	10,365	2,215	1,089	1,621
60 -64	53,474	137	10,507	4,868	5,441	6,214	4,772	335	16,982	1,667	829	1,698
65 +	149,497	500	24,112	6,765	6,532	6,670	17,077	815	75,979	3,808	1,001	6,202
Rural without road	**92,119**	**22,027**	**9,316**	**8,779**	**16,742**	**15,508**	**2,863**	**173**	**7,496**	**5,385**	**2,506**	**1,238**
10 - 14	23,809	17,440	391	834	1,092	1,655	162	-	8	1,513	338	304
15 -19	11,828	3,976	744	1,050	1,985	2,419	141	7	4	933	466	100
20 -24	7,874	382	937	945	2,164	2,186	144	10	-	601	403	99
25 -29	7,366	103	958	1,004	2,158	2,113	154	18	4	478	293	80
30 -34	5,494	35	723	785	1,709	1,470	147	30	7	325	211	52
35 -39	5,365	21	669	755	1,705	1,458	147	40	16	299	186	69

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Table 6.08: Population in private households aged 10 and over outside the labour force, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by reason for not working (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Reason for not working,											
	Total	Attended education	Took care of children or older household members	Engaged in domestic work	Farming, tending animals or fishing to produce food for the family	Was a seasonal worker	Had a disability, was ill or in bad health	Lived from own financial means	Was pensioner / retired / old age	Did not want to work	Thought no work was available	Other reason
40 -44	4,702	13	602	695	1,523	1,207	137	12	35	262	157	58
45-49	4,493	6	721	671	1,387	954	163	17	143	229	148	54
50 -54	4,186	12	742	676	1,092	702	198	13	391	218	94	48
55 -59	3,805	3	704	450	844	527	249	7	700	166	85	67
60 -64	3,643	10	666	386	564	371	256	9	1,157	120	56	48
65 +	9,554	26	1,459	528	519	446	965	9	5,030	241	69	259

Table 6.09: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, major occupational group, and by five-year age group

Sex, major occupational group	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
Both sexes	**3,131,935**	**143,328**	**272,929**	**327,661**	**388,941**	**388,979**	**401,333**	**327,377**	**265,702**	**217,694**	**167,861**	**108,989**	**68,358**	**31,486**	**21,297**
Managers	40,903	1,003	3,263	4,740	5,453	5,427	5,667	4,653	3,491	2,690	2,102	1,123	722	326	243
Professionals	139,381	13,339	11,886	12,411	16,236	18,408	19,525	13,981	10,071	8,189	6,621	3,945	2,596	1,235	938
Technicians and Associate Professionals	76,473	2,464	4,113	6,399	9,414	10,566	11,045	8,908	6,893	5,465	4,426	2,881	2,021	1,008	870
Clerical Support Workers	228,810	1,706	5,318	14,509	25,235	37,628	48,482	34,151	21,044	14,921	12,258	6,228	3,833	1,896	1,601
Services and Sales Workers	498,771	10,578	31,225	48,263	63,234	68,392	69,574	57,957	47,580	38,916	29,167	17,234	10,060	4,166	2,425
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,317,564	75,571	131,433	142,003	158,139	143,227	143,240	124,818	111,482	96,998	76,677	54,071	34,225	15,779	9,901
Craft and Related Trades Workers	208,116	10,462	21,103	25,025	28,036	25,320	25,184	20,223	16,273	12,518	9,427	6,368	4,230	2,129	1,818
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	29,104	733	1,892	2,976	3,921	4,119	4,177	3,447	2,596	1,993	1,434	895	492	253	176
Elementary Occupations	482,382	21,366	54,468	62,305	67,305	61,567	59,166	47,180	36,945	28,014	19,499	12,025	7,257	3,128	2,157
Armed Forces Occupations	53,298	2,389	3,087	3,740	5,845	8,522	9,073	6,703	4,478	3,678	2,639	1,355	891	498	400
Don't know	57,133	3,717	5,141	5,290	6,123	5,803	6,200	5,356	4,849	4,312	3,611	2,864	2,031	1,068	768
Male	**1,630,046**	**71,344**	**141,264**	**167,899**	**197,996**	**198,124**	**208,497**	**171,005**	**139,478**	**114,932**	**90,144**	**59,514**	**38,790**	**18,730**	**12,329**
Managers	22,870	490	1,491	2,208	2,701	2,860	3,130	2,851	2,248	1,816	1,419	776	498	219	163
Professionals	69,235	6,711	6,096	5,892	7,461	7,977	9,520	7,198	5,381	4,207	3,757	2,247	1,529	750	509
Technicians and Associate Professionals	37,310	1,034	1,830	2,839	4,156	5,007	5,606	4,735	3,728	2,917	2,310	1,409	953	436	350
Clerical Support Workers	138,132	881	2,673	7,172	13,067	20,468	28,218	21,849	14,528	10,364	8,834	4,506	2,921	1,484	1,167
Services and Sales Workers	187,238	4,220	10,920	17,247	22,430	24,787	26,387	21,355	17,887	15,098	11,892	7,197	4,495	2,065	1,258
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	668,763	38,096	67,493	72,256	79,963	71,444	70,605	61,532	54,940	49,054	39,254	29,412	19,406	9,498	5,810
Craft and Related Trades Workers	120,566	5,201	11,673	14,489	16,433	14,967	14,865	11,963	9,593	7,406	5,469	3,632	2,482	1,283	1,110
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16,979	378	1,139	1,855	2,358	2,426	2,468	1,952	1,491	1,133	823	471	265	130	90
Elementary Occupations	303,307	11,244	33,572	39,018	42,456	39,016	37,852	30,129	24,070	18,170	12,663	7,454	4,552	1,914	1,197
Armed Forces Occupations	36,180	1,199	1,688	2,231	3,870	6,257	6,724	4,733	3,134	2,555	1,909	825	490	324	241
Don't know	29,466	1,890	2,689	2,692	3,101	2,915	3,122	2,708	2,478	2,212	1,814	1,585	1,199	627	434

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Table 6.09: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, major occupational group, and by five-year age group (continued)

Sex, major occupational group	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
Female	**1,501,889**	**71,984**	**131,665**	**159,762**	**190,945**	**190,855**	**192,836**	**156,372**	**126,224**	**102,762**	**77,717**	**49,475**	**29,568**	**12,756**	**8,968**
Managers	18,033	513	1,772	2,532	2,752	2,567	2,537	1,802	1,243	874	683	347	224	107	80
Professionals	70,146	6,628	5,790	6,519	8,775	10,431	10,005	6,783	4,690	3,982	2,864	1,698	1,067	485	429
Technicians and Associate Professionals	39,163	1,430	2,283	3,560	5,258	5,559	5,439	4,173	3,165	2,548	2,116	1,472	1,068	572	520
Clerical Support Workers	90,678	825	2,645	7,337	12,168	17,160	20,264	12,302	6,516	4,557	3,424	1,722	912	412	434
Services and Sales Workers	311,533	6,358	20,305	31,016	40,804	43,605	43,187	36,602	29,693	23,818	17,275	10,037	5,565	2,101	1,167
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	648,801	37,475	63,940	69,747	78,176	71,783	72,635	63,286	56,542	47,944	37,423	24,659	14,819	6,281	4,091
Craft and Related Trades Workers	87,550	5,261	9,430	10,536	11,603	10,353	10,319	8,260	6,680	5,112	3,958	2,736	1,748	846	708
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	12,125	355	753	1,121	1,563	1,693	1,709	1,495	1,105	860	611	424	227	123	86
Elementary Occupations	179,075	10,122	20,896	23,287	24,849	22,551	21,314	17,051	12,875	9,844	6,836	4,571	2,705	1,214	960
Armed Forces Occupations	17,118	1,190	1,399	1,509	1,975	2,265	2,349	1,970	1,344	1,123	730	530	401	174	159
Don't know	27,667	1,827	2,452	2,598	3,022	2,888	3,078	2,648	2,371	2,100	1,797	1,279	832	441	334

Table 6.10: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, industrial section, and by five-year age group

Sex, industrial section	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
Both sexes	**3,131,935**	**143,328**	**272,929**	**327,661**	**388,941**	**388,979**	**401,333**	**327,377**	**265,702**	**217,694**	**167,861**	**108,989**	**68,358**	**31,486**	**21,297**
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,265,614	70,852	127,210	140,065	156,170	143,842	143,160	120,951	103,516	88,631	68,941	48,133	30,646	14,237	9,260
B. Mining and quarrying	6,146	129	537	740	922	909	996	715	506	309	195	113	58	14	3
C. Manufacturing	112,876	6,261	9,256	10,946	13,751	14,239	14,072	11,819	9,166	7,496	5,876	4,191	2,873	1,580	1,350
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,722	16	158	452	846	1,000	1,219	833	506	319	249	83	24	10	7
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,755	23	92	118	225	271	292	257	176	126	81	46	29	9	10
F. Construction	209,606	3,242	18,366	26,291	30,395	30,407	29,788	24,048	18,696	13,220	8,394	3,937	1,923	609	290
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	718,827	29,409	59,888	73,167	87,967	87,236	89,589	75,078	63,849	53,623	42,228	27,516	17,120	7,428	4,729
H. Transportation and storage	49,690	775	3,213	5,133	6,442	7,006	7,317	6,040	4,547	3,774	2,774	1,432	761	316	160
I. Accommodation and food service activities	37,925	893	5,891	6,398	5,401	4,395	3,989	3,113	2,318	1,712	1,382	1,089	749	340	255
J. Information and communication	3,925	-	81	388	712	831	801	521	271	178	87	32	16	5	-
K. Financial and insurance activities	21,353	249	1,180	2,293	3,565	3,780	3,479	2,381	1,759	1,128	816	401	203	80	39
L. Real estate activities	5,000	54	278	538	758	797	686	578	447	371	235	115	86	38	19
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,097	17	225	1,173	1,882	1,614	1,589	1,080	561	455	290	117	63	21	10
N. Administrative and support service activities	97,873	4,008	5,560	8,462	12,482	14,758	15,833	11,886	8,377	6,299	4,820	2,452	1,488	782	666
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	151,981	6,956	5,032	6,714	11,980	20,983	30,046	22,191	14,306	10,927	9,741	5,682	3,868	1,975	1,580
P. Education	141,928	4,852	6,405	10,530	16,234	20,062	22,410	17,942	14,526	11,747	8,605	4,592	2,494	989	540
Q. Human health and social work activities	8,265	112	264	699	1,416	1,549	1,454	883	551	513	408	224	107	48	37
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,020	110	579	890	959	907	906	592	402	275	191	106	57	23	23
S. Other service activities	229,975	11,859	24,047	27,499	31,070	28,831	28,302	22,203	17,602	13,597	10,061	6,909	4,379	2,120	1,496

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Table 6.10: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, industrial section, and by five-year age group (continued)

Sex, industrial section	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	28,506	2,440	3,070	3,258	3,446	3,214	3,025	2,496	2,068	1,670	1,326	933	752	433	375
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2,069	3	11	163	344	468	341	273	202	144	71	33	12	3	-
Not stated	17,782	1,066	1,586	1,744	1,974	1,880	2,039	1,497	1,350	1,180	1,090	853	650	426	447
Males	**1,630,046**	**71,344**	**141,264**	**167,899**	**197,996**	**198,124**	**208,497**	**171,005**	**139,478**	**114,932**	**90,144**	**59,514**	**38,790**	**18,730**	**12,329**
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	644,278	35,574	64,457	70,850	79,109	72,497	71,775	60,402	51,482	45,207	35,835	26,015	17,177	8,529	5,369
B. Mining and quarrying	4,528	85	418	549	677	635	713	538	384	234	146	89	48	9	3
C. Manufacturing	45,558	2,599	3,756	4,533	5,672	5,945	5,883	4,746	3,524	2,826	2,168	1,533	1,184	623	566
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,784	9	128	360	678	772	1,037	719	454	292	222	76	22	9	6
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	842	12	35	50	99	138	149	123	94	59	38	20	16	3	6
F. Construction	166,990	2,142	13,977	20,179	23,527	23,864	23,904	19,559	15,724	11,253	7,215	3,342	1,630	478	196
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	349,995	14,605	30,230	35,450	41,613	40,739	42,701	35,822	30,639	26,096	21,085	14,337	9,432	4,418	2,828
H. Transportation and storage	28,449	411	1,964	2,995	3,672	3,796	3,961	3,395	2,675	2,205	1,693	895	486	195	106
I. Accommodation and food service activities	13,681	274	1,853	2,212	1,902	1,537	1,324	1,078	826	652	588	574	462	227	172
J. Information and communication	2,570	-	45	272	441	519	515	361	182	129	66	26	9	5	-
K. Financial and insurance activities	11,700	138	734	1,135	1,750	1,919	1,903	1,322	1,047	716	556	272	130	53	25
L. Real estate activities	2,659	21	129	276	374	413	365	324	235	205	146	70	53	31	17
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,498	7	115	535	1,072	947	980	723	383	351	218	93	49	18	7
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	95,719	3,472	2,769	3,714	6,479	11,883	18,429	14,678	10,099	7,689	6,799	4,059	2,935	1,530	1,184

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Table 6.10: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, industrial section, and by five-year age group (continued)

Sex, industrial section	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
P. Education	52,608	2,282	2,391	3,394	5,318	6,752	8,214	6,676	5,607	4,594	3,658	1,961	1,106	434	221
Q. Human health and social work activities	3,147	49	132	205	413	497	554	374	245	216	207	130	76	28	21
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,834	49	220	364	399	403	429	301	237	168	120	72	36	20	16
S. Other service activities	118,850	5,951	12,914	14,425	16,117	14,608	14,297	11,110	8,969	6,965	5,192	3,712	2,473	1,273	844
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	10,057	1,079	1,265	1,334	1,313	1,083	943	717	626	444	391	291	245	163	163
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,187	-	6	72	158	250	205	163	126	112	57	26	9	-	-
Not stated	9,266	570	823	872	965	989	1,026	780	730	628	576	479	352	242	234
Females	**1,501,889**	**71,984**	**131,665**	**159,762**	**190,945**	**190,855**	**192,836**	**156,372**	**126,224**	**102,762**	**77,717**	**49,475**	**29,568**	**12,756**	**8,968**
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	621,336	35,278	62,753	69,215	77,061	71,345	71,385	60,549	52,034	43,424	33,106	22,118	13,469	5,708	3,891
B. Mining and quarrying	1,618	44	119	191	245	274	283	177	122	75	49	24	10	5	-
C. Manufacturing	67,318	3,662	5,500	6,413	8,079	8,294	8,189	7,073	5,642	4,670	3,708	2,658	1,689	957	784
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	938	7	30	92	168	228	182	114	52	27	27	7	-	-	-
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	913	11	57	68	126	133	143	134	82	67	43	26	13	6	4
F. Construction	42,616	1,100	4,389	6,112	6,868	6,543	5,884	4,489	2,972	1,967	1,179	595	293	131	94
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	368,832	14,804	29,658	37,717	46,354	46,497	46,888	39,256	33,210	27,527	21,143	13,179	7,688	3,010	1,901
H. Transportation and storage	21,241	364	1,249	2,138	2,770	3,210	3,356	2,645	1,872	1,569	1,081	537	275	121	54
I. Accommodation and food service activities	24,244	619	4,038	4,186	3,499	2,858	2,665	2,035	1,492	1,060	794	515	287	113	83
J. Information and communication	1,355	-	36	116	271	312	286	160	89	49	21	6	7	-	-

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Table 6.10: Employed population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, industrial section, and by five-year age group (continued)

Sex, industrial section	Five-year age group														
	Total	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+
K. Financial and insurance activities	9,653	111	446	1,158	1,815	1,861	1,576	1,059	712	412	260	129	73	27	14
L. Real estate activities	2,341	33	149	262	384	384	321	254	212	166	89	45	33	7	-
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,599	10	110	638	810	667	609	357	178	104	72	24	14	3	3
N. Administrative and support service activities	43,027	1,994	2,657	4,339	6,234	6,820	6,643	4,792	3,187	2,408	1,652	1,010	628	342	321
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	56,262	3,484	2,263	3,000	5,501	9,100	11,617	7,513	4,207	3,238	2,942	1,623	933	445	396
P. Education	89,320	2,570	4,014	7,136	10,916	13,310	14,196	11,266	8,919	7,153	4,947	2,631	1,388	555	319
Q. Human health and social work activities	5,118	63	132	494	1,003	1,052	900	509	306	297	201	94	31	20	16
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,186	61	359	526	560	504	477	291	165	107	71	34	21	3	7
S. Other service activities	111,125	5,908	11,133	13,074	14,953	14,223	14,005	11,093	8,633	6,632	4,869	3,197	1,906	847	652
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	18,449	1,361	1,805	1,924	2,133	2,131	2,082	1,779	1,442	1,226	935	642	507	270	212
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	882	-	5	91	186	218	136	110	76	32	14	7	3	-	-
Not stated	8,516	496	763	872	1,009	891	1,013	717	620	552	514	374	298	184	213

Table 6.11: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by engagement in (a) farming, (b) animal production and (c) fishing in the week before the census

Sex, five-year age group	Engagement in farming			Engagement in animal production			Engagement in fishing		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Both sexes	**5,262,977**	**2,462,572**	**2,800,405**	**5,262,977**	**2,270,730**	**2,992,247**	**5,262,977**	**1,693,354**	**3,569,623**
10 - 14	656,213	170,128	486,085	656,213	159,508	496,705	656,213	127,415	528,798
15 - 19	548,629	250,224	298,405	548,629	220,769	327,860	548,629	176,699	371,930
20 - 24	495,752	254,353	241,399	495,752	224,847	270,905	495,752	179,068	316,684
25 - 29	546,975	284,846	262,129	546,975	253,873	293,102	546,975	199,812	347,163
30 - 34	523,146	268,403	254,743	523,146	243,367	279,779	523,146	184,798	338,348
35 - 39	529,565	276,811	252,754	529,565	254,746	274,819	529,565	189,657	339,908
40 - 44	433,517	232,534	200,983	433,517	215,960	217,557	433,517	158,944	274,573
45 - 49	363,645	198,191	165,454	363,645	186,255	177,390	363,645	135,601	228,044
50 - 54	314,730	172,021	142,709	314,730	163,198	151,532	314,730	115,742	198,988
55 - 59	265,526	138,474	127,052	265,526	132,866	132,660	265,526	90,934	174,592
60 - 64	205,428	98,698	106,730	205,428	96,108	109,320	205,428	63,112	142,316
65 - 69	157,984	65,061	92,923	157,984	64,820	93,164	157,984	40,424	117,560
70 - 74	99,679	31,433	68,246	99,679	32,045	67,634	99,679	19,002	80,677
75 - 79	57,959	13,509	44,450	57,959	13,944	44,015	57,959	7,750	50,209
80 - 84	35,292	5,310	29,982	35,292	5,676	29,616	35,292	2,989	32,303
85+	28,937	2,576	26,361	28,937	2,748	26,189	28,937	1,407	27,530
Male	**2,627,047**	**1,239,996**	**1,387,051**	**2,627,047**	**1,151,637**	**1,475,410**	**2,627,047**	**912,571**	**1,714,476**
10 - 14	335,036	83,591	251,445	335,036	79,479	255,557	335,036	66,634	268,402
15 - 19	282,209	126,530	155,679	282,209	112,758	169,451	282,209	95,270	186,939
20 - 24	248,766	127,537	121,229	248,766	113,224	135,542	248,766	95,763	153,003
25 - 29	271,340	141,824	129,516	271,340	126,748	144,592	271,340	106,359	164,981
30 - 34	260,107	132,977	127,130	260,107	121,006	139,101	260,107	98,854	161,253
35 - 39	267,648	138,213	129,435	267,648	127,739	139,909	267,648	101,959	165,689
40 - 44	219,307	116,833	102,474	219,307	109,015	110,292	219,307	85,722	133,585
45 - 49	181,956	98,467	83,489	181,956	93,148	88,808	181,956	72,272	109,684
50 - 54	155,439	86,347	69,092	155,439	82,509	72,930	155,439	62,366	93,073
55 - 59	128,775	69,898	58,877	128,775	67,752	61,023	128,775	49,269	79,506
60 - 64	99,943	51,861	48,082	99,943	50,984	48,959	99,943	35,551	64,392
65 - 69	76,279	35,520	40,759	76,279	35,798	40,481	76,279	23,567	52,712
70 - 74	47,703	18,244	29,459	47,703	18,703	29,000	47,703	11,718	35,985
75 - 79	25,979	7,728	18,251	25,979	8,031	17,948	25,979	4,692	21,287
80 - 84	14,859	2,988	11,871	14,859	3,209	11,650	14,859	1,776	13,083
85+	11,701	1,438	10,263	11,701	1,534	10,167	11,701	799	10,902
Female	**2,635,930**	**1,222,576**	**1,413,354**	**2,635,930**	**1,119,093**	**1,516,837**	**2,635,930**	**780,783**	**1,855,147**
10 - 14	321,177	86,537	234,640	321,177	80,029	241,148	321,177	60,781	260,396
15 - 19	266,420	123,694	142,726	266,420	108,011	158,409	266,420	81,429	184,991
20 - 24	246,986	126,816	120,170	246,986	111,623	135,363	246,986	83,305	163,681
25 - 29	275,635	143,022	132,613	275,635	127,125	148,510	275,635	93,453	182,182
30 - 34	263,039	135,426	127,613	263,039	122,361	140,678	263,039	85,944	177,095
35 - 39	261,917	138,598	123,319	261,917	127,007	134,910	261,917	87,698	174,219
40 - 44	214,210	115,701	98,509	214,210	106,945	107,265	214,210	73,222	140,988
45 - 49	181,689	99,724	81,965	181,689	93,107	88,582	181,689	63,329	118,360
50 - 54	159,291	85,674	73,617	159,291	80,689	78,602	159,291	53,376	105,915

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Table 6.11: Population in private households aged 10 and over, by sex, five-year age group, and by engagement in (a) farming, (b) animal production and (c) fishing in the week before the census (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Engagement in farming			Engagement in animal production			Engagement in fishing		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
55 - 59	136,751	68,576	68,175	136,751	65,114	71,637	136,751	41,665	95,086
60 - 64	105,485	46,837	58,648	105,485	45,124	60,361	105,485	27,561	77,924
65 - 69	81,705	29,541	52,164	81,705	29,022	52,683	81,705	16,857	64,848
70 - 74	51,976	13,189	38,787	51,976	13,342	38,634	51,976	7,284	44,692
75 - 79	31,980	5,781	26,199	31,980	5,913	26,067	31,980	3,058	28,922
80 - 84	20,433	2,322	18,111	20,433	2,467	17,966	20,433	1,213	19,220
85+	17,236	1,138	16,098	17,236	1,214	16,022	17,236	608	16,628

Table 6.12: Population in private households aged 10 and over engaged in (a) farming, (b) animal production and/or (c) fishing in the week before the census, by sex, five-year age group, and by market orientation of activity

Sex, five-year age group	Market orientation of farming, animal production and/or fishing activities				
	Total	Only for sale	Mainly for sale	Mainly for own family consumption	Only for own family consumption
Both sexes	**2,852,721**	**41,265**	**226,256**	**1,919,679**	**665,521**
10 - 14	207,722	1,974	9,372	143,245	53,131
15 - 19	284,214	3,523	18,853	192,307	69,531
20 - 24	286,301	4,077	22,176	191,458	68,590
25 - 29	322,041	4,996	25,929	214,951	76,165
30 - 34	306,913	4,693	25,300	205,779	71,141
35 - 39	319,098	4,892	26,622	213,816	73,768
40 - 44	269,032	4,128	23,894	180,531	60,479
45 - 49	230,076	3,788	20,944	154,305	51,039
50 - 54	200,204	3,188	17,945	134,538	44,533
55 - 59	162,496	2,626	14,441	109,404	36,025
60 - 64	117,734	1,671	10,102	79,232	26,729
65 - 69	79,256	958	6,426	53,755	18,117
70 - 74	39,631	458	2,727	27,067	9,379
75 - 79	17,439	178	1,032	11,999	4,230
80 - 84	7,064	82	355	4,857	1,770
85+	3,500	33	138	2,435	894
Male	**1,453,097**	**21,741**	**119,810**	**975,138**	**336,408**
10 - 14	104,051	977	4,761	71,819	26,494
15 - 19	145,876	1,801	9,771	98,943	35,361
20 - 24	145,113	2,148	11,448	96,957	34,560
25 - 29	161,928	2,564	13,506	107,750	38,108
30 - 34	153,704	2,482	12,975	102,634	35,613
35 - 39	161,433	2,487	13,632	108,192	37,122
40 - 44	136,909	2,172	12,411	91,534	30,792
45 - 49	115,875	1,919	10,940	77,485	25,531
50 - 54	101,391	1,677	9,702	67,544	22,468
55 - 59	82,702	1,442	7,910	55,418	17,932
60 - 64	62,170	970	5,891	41,514	13,795
65 - 69	43,267	604	4,026	29,001	9,636
70 - 74	22,857	310	1,851	15,448	5,248
75 - 79	9,928	115	675	6,841	2,297
80 - 84	3,946	53	229	2,721	943
85+	1,947	20	82	1,337	508
Female	**1,399,624**	**19,524**	**106,446**	**944,541**	**329,113**
10 - 14	103,671	997	4,611	71,426	26,637
15 - 19	138,338	1,722	9,082	93,364	34,170
20 - 24	141,188	1,929	10,728	94,501	34,030
25 - 29	160,113	2,432	12,423	107,201	38,057
30 - 34	153,209	2,211	12,325	103,145	35,528
35 - 39	157,665	2,405	12,990	105,624	36,646
40 - 44	132,123	1,956	11,483	88,997	29,687

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Table 6.12: Population in private households aged 10 and over engaged in (a) farming, (b) animal production and/or (c) fishing in the week before the census, by sex, five-year age group, and by market orientation of activity (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Market orientation of farming, animal production and/or fishing activities				
	Total	Only for sale	Mainly for sale	Mainly for own family consumption	Only for own family consumption
45 - 49	114,201	1,869	10,004	76,820	25,508
50 - 54	98,813	1,511	8,243	66,994	22,065
55 - 59	79,794	1,184	6,531	53,986	18,093
60 - 64	55,564	701	4,211	37,718	12,934
65 - 69	35,989	354	2,400	24,754	8,481
70 - 74	16,774	148	876	11,619	4,131
75 - 79	7,511	63	357	5,158	1,933
80 - 84	3,118	29	126	2,136	827
85+	1,553	13	56	1,098	386

Annex 2.7: Fertility

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Table 7.01: Women in private households aged 15 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by number of children ever born

Type of residence, five-year age group	Total number of women	Number of children ever born																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15+	Don't know
Lao PDR	**2,314,753**	**568,265**	**338,450**	**500,660**	**355,577**	**206,118**	**125,244**	**81,711**	**51,111**	**33,498**	**19,236**	**12,448**	**5,925**	**4,021**	**1,418**	**801**	**765**	**9,505**
15 -19	266,420	212,280	33,356	12,258	4,119	1,641	659	370	189	101	38	52	19	13	5	3	6	1,311
20 - 24	246,986	119,348	64,177	42,675	13,840	3,981	1,085	458	217	115	43	45	15	9	-	-	5	972
25 - 29	275,635	82,737	66,855	72,023	33,539	13,076	4,101	1,419	466	230	67	69	20	19	-	3	3	1,006
30 - 34	263,039	46,201	48,488	85,960	48,053	20,509	7,958	3,095	1,112	476	140	100	53	26	8	3	9	848
35 - 39	261,917	30,266	34,089	85,936	59,483	27,479	12,846	6,152	2,738	1,194	497	257	108	70	24	14	21	743
40 - 44	214,210	19,019	22,912	64,505	52,319	26,474	13,663	7,273	3,654	1,963	873	445	201	133	33	23	28	692
45- 49	181,689	14,299	17,363	47,270	42,699	25,293	14,541	8,821	4,926	2,793	1,431	824	380	213	89	59	45	643
50 - 54	159,291	11,406	13,456	33,946	35,775	24,531	15,669	9,922	5,877	3,595	2,015	1,165	567	323	140	84	60	760
55 - 59	136,751	9,501	10,633	22,886	26,605	21,882	16,159	11,143	6,977	4,514	2,588	1,661	734	462	171	99	93	643
60 - 64	105,485	7,061	8,509	13,585	16,703	16,345	13,781	10,461	7,148	4,854	2,888	1,745	876	591	201	124	100	513
65 - 69	81,705	5,958	6,741	8,596	10,227	11,245	10,700	9,098	6,834	4,845	3,024	1,912	893	666	226	121	123	496
70 - 74	51,976	4,099	4,738	5,017	5,577	6,118	6,160	5,980	4,681	3,667	2,229	1,650	828	531	181	108	90	322
75 - 79	31,980	2,670	3,144	2,897	3,152	3,562	3,605	3,504	2,857	2,331	1,581	1,188	543	410	145	68	81	242
80 - 84	20,433	1,822	2,150	1,705	1,917	2,156	2,357	2,180	1,846	1,550	980	740	364	288	106	52	57	163
85+	17,236	1,598	1,839	1,401	1,569	1,826	1,960	1,835	1,589	1,270	842	595	324	267	87	39	44	151
Urban	**848,896**	**248,204**	**123,961**	**200,376**	**128,259**	**60,280**	**33,155**	**20,331**	**12,302**	**7,991**	**4,549**	**2,885**	**1,276**	**901**	**293**	**181**	**168**	**3,784**
15 -19	84,541	73,977	6,073	2,489	879	380	135	72	48	27	10	15	5	-	-	-	-	423
20 - 24	80,046	52,161	15,178	8,564	2,594	779	206	89	46	23	11	10	-	-	-	-	3	379
25 - 29	97,186	42,833	23,956	19,489	7,063	2,387	682	223	79	37	11	11	4	-	-	-	-	407
30 - 34	103,722	26,041	22,654	33,752	14,189	4,431	1,452	539	154	73	20	17	15	5	-	-	-	375
35 - 39	104,852	17,077	16,933	38,911	21,123	6,446	2,379	952	396	159	71	48	12	14	3	3	4	321
40 - 44	84,849	10,671	11,310	30,762	20,145	6,789	2,688	1,157	531	276	120	55	14	16	-	6	5	302
45- 49	68,505	7,387	8,079	22,899	17,185	6,785	2,916	1,506	723	397	178	90	38	25	10	3	5	279
50 - 54	59,613	5,523	5,964	17,033	15,255	7,635	3,752	1,970	962	549	284	161	76	51	15	10	8	365
55 - 59	52,090	4,295	4,477	11,848	12,421	8,013	4,792	2,701	1,460	825	455	275	104	64	27	15	13	305
60 - 64	39,663	2,960	3,183	6,618	8,088	6,761	4,749	3,019	1,783	1,099	598	332	137	99	27	16	11	183
65 - 69	30,134	2,055	2,360	3,899	4,609	4,703	4,078	3,059	2,141	1,363	776	493	205	144	49	31	29	140
70 - 74	18,410	1,304	1,474	1,922	2,192	2,385	2,349	2,166	1,624	1,228	722	484	230	130	42	32	27	99
75 - 79	11,389	803	996	1,069	1,216	1,341	1,385	1,277	1,033	831	578	375	177	134	40	23	28	83
80 - 84	7,393	567	683	613	686	786	872	864	709	603	362	276	120	115	40	21	14	62
85+	6,503	550	641	508	614	659	720	737	613	501	353	243	138	99	34	17	15	61
Rural with road	**1,372,095**	**300,940**	**202,513**	**284,030**	**212,612**	**134,989**	**84,918**	**56,576**	**35,486**	**23,441**	**13,387**	**8,746**	**4,216**	**2,810**	**1,007**	**546**	**544**	**5,334**
15 -19	168,038	128,540	24,815	8,753	2,911	1,156	484	272	128	66	25	34	12	8	3	-	4	826
20 - 24	154,884	63,446	45,862	30,889	9,913	2,806	775	329	151	84	27	31	14	7	-	-	-	547
25 - 29	166,459	38,065	40,904	48,960	23,858	9,421	2,987	1,036	345	171	49	55	16	18	-	-	-	570
30 - 34	150,081	19,376	24,953	49,852	31,502	14,531	5,780	2,222	820	357	96	77	35	19	6	-	7	446
35 - 39	147,774	12,608	16,534	45,257	36,084	19,261	9,438	4,556	2,008	907	360	186	77	51	19	11	16	401
40 - 44	121,625	7,934	11,100	32,526	30,448	18,189	10,001	5,529	2,722	1,493	647	347	158	99	28	15	19	370
45- 49	106,069	6,528	8,812	23,429	24,180	17,237	10,651	6,657	3,756	2,150	1,089	642	306	155	65	41	35	336

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Table 7.01: Women in private households aged 15 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by number of children ever born (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Total number of women	Number of children ever born																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15+	Don't know
50 - 54	93,748	5,569	7,090	16,244	19,563	15,885	11,055	7,412	4,457	2,755	1,547	907	426	244	109	66	46	373
55 - 59	79,597	4,866	5,777	10,535	13,544	13,172	10,648	7,889	5,101	3,386	1,926	1,248	578	351	121	70	76	309
60 - 64	61,949	3,842	4,980	6,616	8,242	9,146	8,520	7,018	4,983	3,497	2,112	1,270	663	425	154	93	82	306
65 - 69	48,553	3,668	4,105	4,448	5,329	6,207	6,286	5,684	4,396	3,252	2,093	1,321	633	479	160	79	80	333
70 - 74	31,544	2,603	3,060	2,922	3,169	3,493	3,624	3,591	2,898	2,287	1,418	1,098	556	366	132	71	57	199
75 - 79	19,389	1,742	2,009	1,717	1,824	2,093	2,103	2,099	1,725	1,420	949	772	344	265	96	42	50	139
80 - 84	12,277	1,167	1,394	1,034	1,150	1,292	1,392	1,237	1,073	894	584	434	227	168	63	31	42	95
85+	10,108	986	1,118	848	895	1,100	1,174	1,045	923	722	465	324	171	155	49	22	27	84
Rural without road	**93,762**	**19,121**	**11,976**	**16,254**	**14,706**	**10,849**	**7,171**	**4,804**	**3,323**	**2,066**	**1,300**	**817**	**433**	**310**	**118**	**74**	**53**	**387**
15 -19	13,841	9,763	2,468	1,016	329	105	40	26	13	8	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	62
20 - 24	12,056	3,741	3,137	3,222	1,333	396	104	40	20	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	46
25 - 29	11,990	1,839	1,995	3,574	2,618	1,268	432	160	42	22	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	29
30 - 34	9,236	784	881	2,356	2,362	1,547	726	334	138	46	24	6	3	-	-	-	-	27
35 - 39	9,291	581	622	1,768	2,276	1,772	1,029	644	334	128	66	23	19	5	-	-	-	21
40 - 44	7,736	414	502	1,217	1,726	1,496	974	587	401	194	106	43	29	18	3	-	4	20
45- 49	7,115	384	472	942	1,334	1,271	974	658	447	246	164	92	36	33	14	15	5	28
50 - 54	5,930	314	402	669	957	1,011	862	540	458	291	184	97	65	28	16	8	6	22
55 - 59	5,064	340	379	503	640	697	719	553	416	303	207	138	52	47	23	14	4	29
60 - 64	3,873	259	346	351	373	438	512	424	382	258	178	143	76	67	20	15	7	24
65 - 69	3,018	235	276	249	289	335	336	355	297	230	155	98	55	43	17	11	14	23
70 - 74	2,022	192	204	173	216	240	187	223	159	152	89	68	42	35	7	5	6	24
75 - 79	1,202	125	139	111	112	128	117	128	99	80	54	41	22	11	9	3	3	20
80 - 84	763	88	73	58	81	78	93	79	64	53	34	30	17	5	3	-	-	6
85+	625	62	80	45	60	67	66	53	53	47	24	28	15	13	4	-	-	6

Table 7.02: Women in private households aged 15-49, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by (a) number of women and (b) total number of children born in the past 12 months

Type of residence, five-year age groups	Number of women	Number of children born
Lao PDR	**1,709,896**	**122,043**
15 -19	266,420	20,845
20 - 24	246,986	31,465
25 - 29	275,635	30,527
30 - 34	263,039	20,912
35 - 39	261,917	11,673
40 - 44	214,210	4,329
45 - 49	181,689	2,292
Urban	**623,701**	**35,589**
15 -19	84,541	3,880
20 - 24	80,046	7,196
25 - 29	97,186	9,687
30 - 34	103,722	8,300
35 - 39	104,852	4,429
40 - 44	84,849	1,412
45 - 49	68,505	685
Rural with road	**1,014,930**	**79,518**
15 -19	168,038	15,226
20 - 24	154,884	22,170
25 - 29	166,459	19,260
30 - 34	150,081	11,843
35 - 39	147,774	6,813
40 - 44	121,625	2,727
45 - 49	106,069	1,479
Rural without road	**71,265**	**6,936**
15 -19	13,841	1,739
20 - 24	12,056	2,099
25 - 29	11,990	1,580
30 - 34	9,236	769
35 - 39	9,291	431
40 - 44	7,736	190
45 - 49	7,115	128

Table 7.03: Women in private households aged 15 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by number of children surviving

Type of residence, five-year age group	Total number of women	Number of children surviving																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15+	Don't know
Lao PDR	**1,081,774**	**643**	**7,046**	**299,480**	**289,212**	**188,436**	**118,597**	**75,415**	**44,541**	**25,476**	**12,611**	**6,535**	**2,372**	**1,186**	**364**	**177**	**178**	**9,505**
15 -19	14,694	20	194	7,062	3,400	1,484	591	324	158	82	22	30	6	7	-	-	-	1,311
20 - 24	40,991	37	391	24,002	10,530	3,390	971	388	167	73	23	34	5	7	-	-	-	972
25 - 29	84,672	29	542	40,858	25,746	11,200	3,479	1,157	354	188	49	45	5	11	-	-	-	1,006
30 - 34	116,454	25	487	48,819	37,492	17,734	6,949	2,642	886	359	93	67	25	18	4	-	4	848
35 - 39	143,058	28	527	50,449	46,527	24,148	11,448	5,316	2,249	953	369	178	49	39	13	10	12	743
40 - 44	129,410	37	547	38,638	41,634	23,429	12,257	6,411	3,083	1,517	635	301	113	69	18	12	17	692
45- 49	117,078	33	626	29,117	34,696	22,471	13,279	7,860	4,240	2,223	1,001	509	193	108	40	24	15	643
50 - 54	108,831	51	652	21,645	29,673	22,338	14,592	8,827	5,085	2,697	1,346	648	281	133	53	26	24	760
55 - 59	98,004	53	660	15,033	22,846	20,616	15,511	10,173	5,989	3,365	1,698	830	310	171	57	17	32	643
60 - 64	77,922	80	567	9,402	14,897	15,889	13,556	9,794	6,288	3,699	1,798	830	356	162	42	21	28	513
65 - 69	61,131	66	562	6,114	9,570	11,238	10,879	8,880	6,144	3,679	1,959	957	324	177	46	23	17	496
70 - 74	38,599	55	445	3,626	5,390	6,331	6,644	6,008	4,224	2,815	1,466	834	283	104	25	16	11	322
75 - 79	23,534	53	323	2,168	3,148	3,740	3,888	3,596	2,669	1,765	1,047	560	202	76	34	13	10	242
80 - 84	14,895	39	246	1,361	1,958	2,387	2,495	2,194	1,684	1,114	635	395	134	66	13	6	5	163
85+	12,501	37	277	1,186	1,705	2,041	2,058	1,845	1,321	947	470	317	86	38	16	4	-	151
Urban	**352,148**	**145**	**2,101**	**118,560**	**101,775**	**53,919**	**31,062**	**18,474**	**10,706**	**6,115**	**2,980**	**1,572**	**550**	**245**	**81**	**38**	**41**	**3,784**
15 -19	3,260	-	44	1,464	722	348	122	63	37	15	7	8	-	3	-	-	-	423
20 - 24	8,176	3	59	4,768	1,955	671	193	81	34	17	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	379
25 - 29	19,752	6	99	10,910	5,367	2,067	595	193	62	28	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	407
30 - 34	35,968	5	129	18,803	10,901	3,812	1,269	463	120	57	13	8	6	5	-	-	-	375
35 - 39	47,838	9	168	22,313	16,058	5,474	2,102	806	339	144	53	36	5	4	-	3	-	321
40 - 44	43,960	10	177	18,024	15,372	5,847	2,374	1,013	458	234	86	39	8	9	-	-	3	302
45- 49	38,642	9	196	13,884	13,458	5,730	2,613	1,300	620	308	135	59	23	13	11	-	-	279
50 - 54	36,602	8	222	10,597	12,130	6,636	3,354	1,662	859	409	188	92	41	25	8	-	4	365
55 - 59	34,642	12	244	7,591	10,219	7,203	4,385	2,306	1,245	593	285	159	52	23	11	4	5	305
60 - 64	28,100	20	182	4,456	6,957	6,264	4,414	2,686	1,473	823	378	157	68	30	5	-	3	183
65 - 69	22,274	10	177	2,669	4,089	4,558	3,932	2,917	1,827	1,049	503	250	88	37	12	9	7	140
70 - 74	13,893	11	150	1,338	2,067	2,378	2,451	2,151	1,429	948	481	252	87	31	7	6	7	99
75 - 79	8,612	16	93	806	1,163	1,370	1,489	1,285	990	630	365	199	80	24	9	5	5	83
80 - 84	5,584	5	73	498	670	864	954	831	672	448	261	165	49	22	6	-	-	62
85+	4,845	20	88	439	647	697	815	717	541	412	207	135	41	17	7	-	-	61
Rural with road	**678,346**	**445**	**4,623**	**170,701**	**174,883**	**124,417**	**80,578**	**52,385**	**30,955**	**17,806**	**8,749**	**4,517**	**1,615**	**833**	**250**	**127**	**128**	**5,334**
15 -19	10,320	13	133	5,018	2,412	1,044	431	236	107	59	15	18	4	-	-	-	-	826
20 - 24	29,336	26	294	17,345	7,563	2,382	687	276	118	51	11	25	5	5	-	-	-	547
25 - 29	59,015	19	412	27,771	18,340	8,059	2,514	837	262	143	31	39	5	11	-	-	-	570
30 - 34	74,546	17	338	28,536	24,658	12,551	5,021	1,896	652	275	62	56	19	11	3	-	3	446
35 - 39	88,531	17	337	26,994	28,560	17,071	8,376	3,924	1,640	713	279	117	39	34	12	7	10	401
40 - 44	79,660	24	353	19,809	24,744	16,212	8,989	4,847	2,291	1,145	471	226	92	51	14	9	13	370

Continue to the next page

Table 7.03: Women in private households aged 15 and over, by type of residence, five-year age group, and by number of children surviving (continued)

Type of residence, five-year age group	Total number of women	Number of children surviving																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15+	Don't know
45- 49	73,031	23	405	14,618	20,036	15,536	9,761	5,935	3,232	1,729	746	398	142	80	23	20	11	336
50 - 54	67,654	40	410	10,602	16,646	14,727	10,410	6,646	3,825	2,064	1,033	497	208	93	40	21	19	373
55 - 59	59,483	36	389	7,097	12,028	12,705	10,346	7,325	4,388	2,541	1,275	603	237	127	39	12	26	309
60 - 64	46,849	56	358	4,693	7,555	9,140	8,604	6,678	4,485	2,660	1,296	593	241	111	32	18	23	306
65 - 69	36,594	50	355	3,262	5,182	6,328	6,582	5,619	4,030	2,467	1,343	654	212	126	29	13	9	333
70 - 74	23,264	43	274	2,150	3,108	3,721	3,981	3,634	2,641	1,752	925	555	181	69	18	9	4	199
75 - 79	14,074	35	217	1,287	1,868	2,221	2,268	2,191	1,585	1,069	652	346	109	52	23	8	4	139
80 - 84	8,771	31	164	815	1,200	1,447	1,436	1,279	956	632	359	221	82	41	7	3	3	95
85+	7,218	15	184	704	983	1,273	1,172	1,062	743	506	251	169	39	20	8	3	-	84
Rural without road	**51,280**	**53**	**322**	**10,219**	**12,554**	**10,100**	**6,957**	**4,556**	**2,880**	**1,555**	**882**	**446**	**207**	**108**	**33**	**12**	**9**	**387**
15 -19	1,114	6	17	580	266	92	38	25	14	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	62
20 - 24	3,479	8	38	1,889	1,012	337	91	31	15	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
25 - 29	5,905	4	31	2,177	2,039	1,074	370	127	30	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30 - 34	5,940	3	20	1,480	1,933	1,371	659	283	114	27	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	27
35 - 39	6,689	-	22	1,142	1,909	1,603	970	586	270	96	37	25	5	-	-	-	-	21
40 - 44	5,790	3	17	805	1,518	1,370	894	551	334	138	78	36	13	9	-	-	-	20
45- 49	5,405	-	25	615	1,202	1,205	905	625	388	186	120	52	28	15	6	-	-	28
50 - 54	4,575	3	20	446	897	975	828	519	401	224	125	59	32	15	5	3	-	22
55 - 59	3,879	5	27	345	599	708	780	542	356	231	138	68	21	21	7	-	-	29
60 - 64	2,973	4	27	253	385	485	538	430	330	216	124	80	47	21	5	-	-	24
65 - 69	2,263	6	30	183	299	352	365	344	287	163	113	53	24	14	5	-	-	23
70 - 74	1,442	-	21	138	215	232	212	223	154	115	60	27	15	4	-	-	-	24
75 - 79	848	-	13	75	117	149	131	120	94	66	30	15	13	-	-	-	-	20
80 - 84	540	3	9	48	88	76	105	84	56	34	15	9	3	3	-	-	-	6
85+	438	-	5	43	75	71	71	66	37	29	12	13	6	-	-	-	-	6

Table 7.04: Children born during the 12 months before the census, by province, and by sex

Province	Sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	122,043	61,528	60,515
Vientiane Capital	11,937	5,985	5,952
Phongsaly	3,746	1,962	1,784
Luangnamtha	3,961	2,064	1,897
Oudomxay	7,956	4,098	3,858
Bokeo	3,927	1,951	1,976
Luangprabang	9,357	4,769	4,588
Huaphanh	6,135	3,210	2,925
Xayabury	5,891	2,991	2,900
Xiengkhuang	6,659	3,375	3,284
Vientiane	7,225	3,620	3,605
Borikhamxay	5,881	3,059	2,822
Khammuane	6,396	3,159	3,237
Savannakhet	15,276	7,523	7,753
Saravane	8,186	4,026	4,160
Sekong	3,302	1,660	1,642
Champasack	10,083	4,975	5,108
Attapeu	3,537	1,762	1,775
Xaysomboon	2,588	1,339	1,249

Annex 2.8: Mortality

Table 8.01: Deaths in private households during the 12 months before the census, by age at death, and by sex, type of residence 316

Table 8.01: Deaths in private households during the 12 months before the census, by age at death, and by sex, type of residence

Age at death	Sex, type of residence											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Total	**23,806**	**7,609**	**15,050**	**1,147**	**13,737**	**4,476**	**8,635**	**626**	**10,069**	**3,133**	**6,415**	**521**
-	1,013	189	713	111	558	101	392	65	455	88	321	46
1	341	91	231	19	183	51	117	15	158	40	114	4
2	132	37	78	17	75	21	49	5	57	16	29	12
3	107	34	64	9	68	20	42	6	39	14	22	3
4	79	14	59	6	45	9	34	-	34	5	25	4
5	77	20	50	7	43	12	27	4	34	8	23	3
6	83	26	52	5	47	15	29	3	36	11	23	-
7	54	13	34	7	31	9	17	5	23	4	17	-
8	60	10	42	8	36	9	25	-	24	-	17	6
9	69	13	51	5	40	8	30	-	29	5	21	3
10	65	15	45	5	38	12	24	-	27	3	21	3
11	53	17	34	-	26	7	18	-	27	10	16	-
12	80	25	48	7	50	15	33	-	30	10	15	5
13	73	16	49	8	42	7	31	4	31	9	18	4
14	62	8	47	7	42	4	32	6	20	4	15	-
15	100	19	75	6	68	12	52	4	32	7	23	-
16	108	34	62	12	82	26	46	10	26	8	16	-
17	95	24	63	8	74	15	51	8	21	9	12	-
18	123	31	87	5	89	23	63	3	34	8	24	-
19	95	22	68	5	64	16	44	4	31	6	24	-
20	120	30	84	6	79	18	58	3	41	12	26	3
21	128	32	85	11	94	23	66	5	34	9	19	6
22	132	35	90	7	95	25	66	4	37	10	24	3
23	120	38	78	4	81	27	51	3	39	11	27	-
24	140	46	87	7	100	36	62	-	40	10	25	5
25	172	36	127	9	120	27	85	8	52	9	42	-
26	117	34	78	5	85	27	55	3	32	7	23	-
27	128	34	85	9	95	28	60	7	33	6	25	-
28	139	33	98	8	101	25	68	8	38	8	30	-

Continue to the next page

Table 8.01: Deaths in private households during the 12 months before the census, by age at death, and by sex, type of residence (continued)

Age at death	Sex, type of residence											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
29	142	47	89	6	105	34	67	4	37	13	22	-
30	200	55	132	13	117	34	76	7	83	21	56	6
31	129	30	93	6	86	14	69	3	43	16	24	3
32	162	52	108	-	117	41	74	-	45	11	34	-
33	153	48	102	3	108	36	70	-	45	12	32	-
34	127	46	78	3	89	33	53	3	38	13	25	-
35	214	70	134	10	137	51	83	3	77	19	51	7
36	181	63	114	4	126	42	81	3	55	21	33	-
37	189	58	125	6	122	37	83	-	67	21	42	4
38	195	56	131	8	134	40	90	4	61	16	41	4
39	198	60	131	7	138	43	89	6	60	17	42	-
40	281	83	186	12	177	52	118	7	104	31	68	5
41	153	43	103	7	99	28	66	5	54	15	37	-
42	232	62	161	9	152	39	104	9	80	23	57	-
43	211	68	137	6	136	46	85	5	75	22	52	-
44	163	61	94	8	92	37	51	4	71	24	43	4
45	369	110	240	19	219	69	138	12	150	41	102	7
46	216	66	145	5	148	42	103	3	68	24	42	-
47	233	74	150	9	134	41	90	3	99	33	60	6
48	241	72	159	10	142	42	95	5	99	30	64	5
49	246	76	162	8	141	44	93	4	105	32	69	4
50	411	103	295	13	239	64	167	8	172	39	128	5
51	237	66	166	5	145	42	99	4	92	24	67	-
52	377	133	227	17	236	78	146	12	141	55	81	5
53	341	108	217	16	209	75	126	8	132	33	91	8
54	278	99	162	17	153	60	85	8	125	39	77	9
55	443	116	309	18	260	65	183	12	183	51	126	6
56	351	128	207	16	211	75	129	7	140	53	78	9
57	362	119	227	16	201	67	125	9	161	52	102	7
58	423	148	258	17	227	88	136	3	196	60	122	14

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Table 8.01: Deaths in private households during the 12 months before the census, by age at death, and by sex, type of residence (continued)

Age at death	Sex, type of residence											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
59	393	137	242	14	231	80	144	7	162	57	98	7
60	545	161	361	23	298	99	189	10	247	62	172	13
61	358	122	223	13	201	81	114	6	157	41	109	7
62	475	161	297	17	290	106	178	6	185	55	119	11
63	478	164	293	21	291	102	174	15	187	62	119	6
64	351	120	219	12	203	65	132	6	148	55	87	6
65	690	244	413	33	418	155	247	16	272	89	166	17
66	296	105	179	12	182	66	109	7	114	39	70	5
67	389	151	218	20	233	85	135	13	156	66	83	7
68	442	157	261	24	255	92	149	14	187	65	112	10
69	350	102	226	22	203	59	132	12	147	43	94	10
70	587	169	387	31	324	103	210	11	263	66	177	20
71	315	107	196	12	189	58	124	7	126	49	72	5
72	496	192	290	14	274	105	159	10	222	87	131	4
73	424	157	243	24	234	96	124	14	190	61	119	10
74	321	108	205	8	165	58	104	3	156	50	101	5
75	597	217	362	18	318	120	189	9	279	97	173	9
76	313	108	192	13	172	66	100	6	141	42	92	7
77	296	104	180	12	155	61	87	7	141	43	93	5
78	330	119	198	13	175	65	103	7	155	54	95	6
79	232	79	139	14	118	41	71	6	114	38	68	8
80	450	139	290	21	221	78	134	9	229	61	156	12
81	245	110	124	11	119	57	57	5	126	53	67	6
82	265	93	157	15	129	51	73	5	136	42	84	10
83	244	95	134	15	108	46	54	8	136	49	80	7
84	233	89	136	8	113	36	72	5	120	53	64	3
85	357	122	216	19	171	55	109	7	186	67	107	12
86	178	67	103	8	91	43	43	5	87	24	60	3
87	209	76	123	10	99	32	62	5	110	44	61	5
88	133	46	83	4	64	22	39	3	69	24	44	-

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Table 8.01: Deaths in private households during the 12 months before the census, by age at death, and by sex, type of residence (continued)

Age at death	Sex, type of residence											
	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Lao PDR	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
89	172	70	94	8	76	33	39	4	96	37	55	4
90	159	56	93	10	70	28	38	4	89	28	55	6
91	89	43	44	-	42	19	22	-	47	24	22	-
92	107	44	61	-	41	18	23	-	66	26	38	-
93	110	44	63	3	50	19	29	-	60	25	34	-
94	63	25	37	-	31	11	19	-	32	14	18	-
95	131	46	79	6	60	24	33	3	71	22	46	3
96	71	35	34	-	35	17	17	-	36	18	17	-
97	52	23	27	-	24	9	14	-	28	14	13	-
98	65	20	44	-	22	5	16	-	43	15	28	-
99	54	19	35	-	20	7	13	-	34	12	22	-
100	49	17	31	-	10	3	7	-	39	14	24	-
101	28	9	19	-	9	3	6	-	19	6	13	-
102	36	14	20	-	11	3	8	-	25	11	12	-
103	23	7	14	-	8	-	5	-	15	5	9	-
104	17	4	12	-	9	-	8	-	8	3	4	-
105	28	8	19	-	11	-	10	-	17	7	9	-
106	9	-	7	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	3	-
107	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	22	5	17	-	5	-	4	-	17	4	13	-
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 9.01: Private households, by province, district, and by type of residence

Province, district	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**543,732**	**858,014**	**57,449**
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**192,404**	**34,474**	**152**
Chanthabuly	16,363	16,363	-	-
Sikhottabong	34,929	34,865	-	64
Xaysetha	32,966	32,966	-	-
Sisattanak	13,780	13,780	-	-
Naxaithong	23,888	19,090	4,798	-
Xaythany	59,697	44,385	15,312	-
Hadxaifong	26,766	23,516	3,250	-
Sangthong	7,348	4,292	2,992	64
Parkngum	11,293	3,147	8,122	24
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**10,378**	**29,006**	**-**
Phongsaly	4,495	1,620	2,875	-
May	5,340	762	4,578	-
Khua	6,345	1,314	5,031	-
Samphanh	4,474	421	4,053	-
Boon neua	6,450	3,316	3,134	-
Nhot ou	6,446	1,484	4,962	-
Boon tai	5,834	1,461	4,373	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**10,097**	**29,876**	**-**
Namtha	13,041	3,850	9,191	-
Sing	9,164	2,776	6,388	-
Long	7,571	1,580	5,991	-
Viengphoukha	5,442	1,058	4,384	-
Nalae	4,755	833	3,922	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**18,975**	**45,116**	**6,375**
Xay	19,540	9,314	8,662	1,564
La	3,915	824	2,308	783
Namor	9,151	1,355	5,813	1,983
Nga	6,718	784	4,657	1,277
Beng	8,622	1,064	7,558	-
Hoon	16,848	4,480	12,368	-
Pakbeng	5,672	1,154	3,750	768
Bokeo	**40,693**	**12,627**	**27,297**	**769**
Huoixai	16,886	5,347	11,040	499
Tonpheung	7,734	4,013	3,721	-
Meung	3,485	768	2,717	-
Pha oudom	8,343	1,704	6,369	270
Paktha	4,245	795	3,450	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**36,667**	**57,196**	**4,435**
Luangprabang	23,161	16,732	6,429	-
Xieng ngeun	6,951	1,790	5,161	-
Nan	6,594	3,760	2,752	82
Pak ou	6,719	1,213	5,506	-
Nambak	16,073	7,690	8,383	-
Ngoi	6,207	910	4,195	1,102
Pak xeng	4,849	292	3,200	1,357

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Table 9.01: Private households, by province, district, and by type of residence (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Phonxay	6,488	715	3,974	1,799
Chomphet	6,991	1,718	5,178	95
Viengkham	5,585	486	5,099	-
Phoukhoune	5,126	435	4,691	-
Phonthong	3,554	926	2,628	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**11,045**	**28,870**	**16,247**
Xamneua	11,268	3,990	4,951	2,327
Xiengkhor	5,091	425	3,030	1,636
Hiem	2,689	116	2,262	311
Viengxay	6,511	1,164	4,304	1,043
Huameuang	6,450	530	3,198	2,722
Xamtay	6,635	1,364	2,366	2,905
Sopbao	4,786	623	2,488	1,675
Add	5,124	766	3,604	754
Kuan	4,485	943	668	2,874
Xon	3,123	1,124	1,999	-
Xayabury	**87,939**	**28,928**	**57,496**	**1,515**
Xayabury	16,284	7,971	8,203	110
Khop	4,672	1,184	3,488	-
Hongsa	7,382	4,998	2,384	-
Ngeun	4,083	2,084	1,999	-
Xienghone	7,511	2,985	4,526	-
Phiang	13,463	1,840	10,546	1,077
Paklai	15,985	3,319	12,338	328
Kenethao	9,000	2,637	6,363	-
Botene	3,902	1,041	2,861	-
Thongmyxay	2,240	598	1,642	-
Xaysathan	3,417	271	3,146	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**17,541**	**39,583**	**-**
Pek	20,859	9,914	10,945	-
Kham	9,708	3,511	6,197	-
Nonghed	7,235	691	6,544	-
Khoune	7,396	1,144	6,252	-
Mork	3,516	1,418	2,098	-
Phookood	5,869	322	5,547	-
Phaxay	2,541	541	2,000	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**32,244**	**63,303**	**109**
Phonhong	14,499	6,139	8,360	-
Thoulakhom	12,469	4,297	8,172	-
Keo oudom	4,041	1,552	2,380	109
Kasy	8,507	2,131	6,376	-
Vangvieng	12,718	3,799	8,919	-
Feuang	9,407	3,680	5,727	-
Xanakharm	9,048	1,637	7,411	-
Mad	4,955	892	4,063	-
Viengkham	5,060	4,465	595	-
Hinherb	7,086	697	6,389	-

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Table 9.01: Private households, by province, district, and by type of residence (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Meun	7,866	2,955	4,911	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**29,019**	**33,554**	**1,101**
Pakxane	10,925	6,522	4,403	-
Thaphabath	6,129	2,914	3,204	11
Pakkading	11,922	3,818	8,104	-
Bolikhanh	11,452	6,413	5,039	-
Khamkeuth	14,315	7,261	7,054	-
Viengthong	6,843	1,733	5,110	-
Xaychamphone	2,088	358	640	1,090
Khammuane	**88,826**	**23,381**	**63,199**	**2,246**
Thakhek	21,492	11,436	10,056	-
Mahaxay	8,699	1,678	6,903	118
Nongbok	8,993	1,622	7,311	60
Hinboon	11,381	1,250	10,131	-
Nhommalath	7,997	1,206	6,791	-
Bualapha	7,529	795	6,734	-
Nakay	6,110	2,567	1,715	1,828
Xebangfay	6,056	1,070	4,986	-
Xaybuathong	5,615	447	4,928	240
Khounkham	4,954	1,310	3,644	-
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**41,825**	**141,211**	**10,241**
KaysonePhomvihane	28,087	18,061	10,026	-
Outhoomphone	16,560	4,083	12,477	-
Atsaphangthong	8,492	1,321	7,171	-
Phine	13,408	3,369	7,878	2,161
Sepone	13,277	2,704	8,084	2,489
Nong	6,377	564	4,904	909
Thapangthong	8,423	668	6,829	926
Songkhone	18,992	2,242	16,750	-
Champhone	20,106	3,166	16,940	-
Xonbuly	10,792	560	10,232	-
Xaybuly	11,486	369	11,117	-
Vilabuly	9,063	1,772	7,245	46
Atsaphone	11,032	411	7,882	2,739
Xayphoothong	9,795	1,128	8,667	-
Phalanxay	7,387	1,407	5,009	971
Saravane	**83,547**	**10,381**	**71,593**	**1,573**
Saravane	21,162	2,659	18,503	-
Ta oi	6,956	859	5,919	178
Toomlarn	5,583	424	5,159	-
Lakhonepheng	9,471	1,735	7,736	-
Vapy	8,235	850	7,090	295
Khongxedone	11,684	1,335	10,242	107
Laongarm	16,355	1,822	13,900	633
Samuoi	4,101	697	3,044	360
Sekong	**26,021**	**11,164**	**13,734**	**1,123**
Lamarm	8,413	6,282	2,131	-

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Table 9.01: Private households, by province, district, and by type of residence (continued)

Province, district	Type of residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Kaleum	3,309	1,104	2,008	197
Dakcheung	4,906	927	3,053	926
Thateng	9,393	2,851	6,542	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**37,918**	**91,105**	**9,474**
Pakse	15,946	15,001	945	-
Sanasomboon	13,404	3,728	9,598	78
Bachiangchaleunsook	13,412	3,598	9,752	62
Pakxong	20,199	1,984	18,020	195
Pathoomphone	13,024	3,134	8,522	1,368
Phonthong	18,074	4,475	13,234	365
Champasack	11,302	2,144	8,883	275
Sukhuma	9,967	1,452	8,071	444
Moonlapamok	7,189	852	6,020	317
Khong	15,980	1,550	8,060	6,370
Attapeu	**35,044**	**12,681**	**22,363**	**-**
Xaysetha	8,464	3,388	5,076	-
Samakkhixay	9,195	4,381	4,814	-
Sanamxay	8,458	1,381	7,077	-
Sanxay	5,246	1,883	3,363	-
Phouvong	3,681	1,648	2,033	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**6,457**	**9,038**	**2,089**
Anouvong	4,948	1,959	2,922	67
Thathom	4,065	789	2,828	448
Longchaeng	1,872	586	560	726
Hom	1,900	1,149	-	751
Longsan	4,799	1,974	2,728	97

Table 9.02: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by relationship to the head of household

Sex, five-year age group	Relationship to the head of household														
	Total	Head of household	Spouse (husband/wife)	Daughter/son	Adopted child or stepchild	Daughter in-law/son-in-law	Mother/father	Sister/brother	Father-in-law/mother-in-law	Sister-in-law/brother-in-Law	Grandchild	Grandparent	Other relative	Other non-relative
Both sexes	**6,567,594**	**1,459,195**	**1,105,961**	**2,469,646**	**22,283**	**337,520**	**75,559**	**94,685**	**57,971**	**43,955**	**824,905**	**11,458**	**46,559**	**17,897**
0 - 4	640,291	-	-	298,975	1,986	-	-	916	-	714	332,614	-	4,648	438
5 - 9	664,326	-	-	422,302	3,441	-	-	2,354	-	977	230,355	-	4,668	229
10 - 14	656,213	1,523	27	482,991	4,924	833	-	6,640	-	2,210	150,323	-	5,873	869
15 - 19	548,629	9,030	9,975	392,971	4,122	38,428	-	11,924	-	4,313	66,192	-	7,511	4,163
20 - 24	495,752	32,028	42,934	287,990	2,833	76,745	-	12,880	-	4,789	25,697	-	5,881	3,975
25 - 29	546,975	82,423	100,202	241,297	2,274	81,682	-	13,197	56	5,843	12,450	-	4,689	2,862
30 - 34	523,146	129,245	140,356	164,726	1,340	61,113	19	11,276	132	5,360	4,790	-	3,112	1,677
35 - 39	529,565	187,706	175,930	101,104	782	42,874	239	10,172	231	5,016	1,747	-	2,460	1,304
40 - 44	433,517	189,912	160,284	46,884	340	20,248	915	7,540	603	3,826	546	-	1,638	781
45 - 49	363,645	180,040	140,356	19,558	154	9,108	2,380	5,681	1,241	3,097	137	4	1,347	542
50 - 54	314,730	169,020	118,799	7,400	59	3,884	4,754	4,199	2,673	2,409	44	30	1,075	384
55 - 59	265,526	149,929	92,616	2,495	20	1,562	7,771	3,179	4,829	1,824	7	158	869	267
60 - 64	205,428	120,247	60,773	714	6	632	10,849	1,963	7,469	1,330	3	502	780	160
65 - 69	157,984	93,595	36,971	199	-	237	13,352	1,278	9,523	948	-	1,110	693	77
70 - 74	99,679	57,731	16,481	27	-	87	12,149	781	9,603	591	-	1,728	441	60
75 - 79	57,959	30,558	6,718	10	-	39	9,520	371	7,990	347	-	2,008	355	42
80 - 84	35,292	15,976	2,499	-	-	24	7,126	207	6,669	214	-	2,282	257	36
85 - 89	17,640	6,883	766	-	-	11	3,944	90	3,927	96	-	1,757	151	14
90 - 95	7,194	2,280	185	-	-	4	1,693	28	1,892	32	-	996	73	11
95+	4,103	1,069	89	-	-	9	848	9	1,133	19	-	883	38	6
Male	**3,293,928**	**1,187,635**	**44,108**	**1,324,670**	**11,885**	**157,027**	**18,623**	**51,593**	**14,495**	**23,317**	**424,730**	**3,002**	**23,091**	**9,752**
0 - 4	326,991	-	-	152,986	1,005	-	-	443	-	361	169,680	-	2,281	235
5 - 9	339,890	-	-	216,150	1,703	-	-	1,198	-	493	117,812	-	2,398	136
10 - 14	335,036	850	5	247,445	2,453	48	-	3,466	-	1,114	76,312	-	2,852	491
15 - 19	282,209	5,480	555	218,602	2,233	5,657	-	6,803	-	2,241	35,448	-	3,525	1,665
20 - 24	248,766	24,505	1,687	168,279	1,640	23,201	-	7,824	-	2,546	14,267	-	2,864	1,953
25 - 29	271,340	69,643	3,810	137,703	1,299	36,482	-	7,983	24	3,291	7,085	-	2,471	1,549
30 - 34	260,107	112,775	5,510	90,625	766	35,206	-	6,519	40	3,109	2,691	-	1,767	1,097
35 - 39	267,648	164,904	6,818	54,327	472	28,836	42	5,744	66	3,031	1,024	-	1,432	952
40 - 44	219,307	165,084	6,092	24,440	189	14,957	145	4,123	134	2,316	299	-	957	571
45 - 49	181,956	153,335	5,255	9,662	89	7,144	430	2,899	240	1,703	83	-	721	395
50 - 54	155,439	138,953	4,576	3,178	26	3,267	986	1,914	497	1,197	24	5	534	282
55 - 59	128,775	117,430	3,737	975	8	1,344	1,611	1,274	947	811	3	35	409	191
60 - 64	99,943	90,855	2,467	223	-	552	2,504	705	1,623	511	-	107	286	108
65 - 69	76,279	67,366	1,733	64	-	210	3,340	394	2,326	284	-	263	248	50
70 - 74	47,703	39,983	1,001	7	-	66	3,337	168	2,423	144	-	413	127	34
75 - 79	25,979	20,068	494	-	-	28	2,532	83	2,091	89	-	484	89	18
80 - 84	14,859	10,016	227	-	-	12	1,956	33	1,866	43	-	622	73	10

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Table 9.02: Population in private households, by sex, five-year age group, and by relationship to the head of household (continued)

Sex, five-year age group	Relationship to the head of household													
	Total	Head of household	Spouse (husband/wife)	Daughter/son	Adopted child or stepchild	Daughter in-law/son-in-law	Mother/father	Sister/brother	Father-in-law/mother-in-law	Sister-in-law/brother-in-Law	Grandchild	Grandparent	Other relative	Other non-relative
85 - 89	7,256	4,339	88	-	-	7	1,060	15	1,184	21	-	503	32	6
90 - 95	2,872	1,433	27	-	-	-	455	-	642	8	-	285	14	5
95+	1,573	616	26	-	-	9	223	3	392	4	-	285	11	4
Female	**3,273,666**	**271,560**	**1,061,853**	**1,144,976**	**10,398**	**180,493**	**56,936**	**43,092**	**43,476**	**20,638**	**400,175**	**8,456**	**23,468**	**8,145**
0 - 4	313,300	-	-	145,989	981	-	-	473	-	353	162,934	-	2,367	203
5 - 9	324,436	-	-	206,152	1,738	-	-	1,156	-	484	112,543	-	2,270	93
10 - 14	321,177	673	22	235,546	2,471	785	-	3,174	-	1,096	74,011	-	3,021	378
15 - 19	266,420	3,550	9,420	174,369	1,889	32,771	-	5,121	-	2,072	30,744	-	3,986	2,498
20 - 24	246,986	7,523	41,247	119,711	1,193	53,544	-	5,056	-	2,243	11,430	-	3,017	2,022
25 - 29	275,635	12,780	96,392	103,594	975	45,200	-	5,214	32	2,552	5,365	-	2,218	1,313
30 - 34	263,039	16,470	134,846	74,101	574	25,907	17	4,757	92	2,251	2,099	-	1,345	580
35 - 39	261,917	22,802	169,112	46,777	310	14,038	197	4,428	165	1,985	723	-	1,028	352
40 - 44	214,210	24,828	154,192	22,444	151	5,291	770	3,417	469	1,510	247	-	681	210
45 - 49	181,689	26,705	135,101	9,896	65	1,964	1,950	2,782	1,001	1,394	54	4	626	147
50 - 54	159,291	30,067	114,223	4,222	33	617	3,768	2,285	2,176	1,212	20	25	541	102
55 - 59	136,751	32,499	88,879	1,520	12	218	6,160	1,905	3,882	1,013	4	123	460	76
60 - 64	105,485	29,392	58,306	491	6	80	8,345	1,258	5,846	819	-	395	494	52
65 - 69	81,705	26,229	35,238	135	-	27	10,012	884	7,197	664	-	847	445	27
70 - 74	51,976	17,748	15,480	20	-	21	8,812	613	7,180	447	-	1,315	314	26
75 - 79	31,980	10,490	6,224	8	-	11	6,988	288	5,899	258	-	1,524	266	24
80 - 84	20,433	5,960	2,272	-	-	12	5,170	174	4,803	171	-	1,660	184	26
85 - 89	10,384	2,544	678	-	-	4	2,884	75	2,743	75	-	1,254	119	8
90 - 95	4,322	847	158	-	-	3	1,238	26	1,250	24	-	711	59	6
95+	2,530	453	63	-	-	-	625	6	741	15	-	598	27	-

Table 9.03: Private households, by type of residence, household size; population in private households, by type of residence, household size, and by sex of head of household

Type of residence, household size	Private households	Population in private households		
		Sex of head of household		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**6,567,594**	**5,575,647**	**991,947**
1	95,457	95,457	51,347	44,110
2	160,333	320,666	215,830	104,836
3	239,805	719,415	567,471	151,944
4	318,319	1,273,276	1,104,092	169,184
5	249,328	1,246,640	1,080,445	166,195
6	168,376	1,010,256	881,034	129,222
7	99,102	693,714	609,595	84,119
8	54,893	439,144	385,440	53,704
9	30,923	278,307	244,089	34,218
10	17,825	178,250	157,450	20,800
11 or more	24,834	312,469	278,854	33,615
Urban	**543,732**	**2,241,709**	**1,806,894**	**434,815**
1	51,808	51,808	27,776	24,032
2	71,905	143,810	92,338	51,472
3	96,260	288,780	218,055	70,725
4	122,898	491,592	419,548	72,044
5	85,623	428,115	359,675	68,440
6	51,545	309,270	255,984	53,286
7	28,714	200,998	166,600	34,398
8	15,231	121,848	99,672	22,176
9	8,369	75,321	60,696	14,625
10	4,867	48,670	39,500	9,170
11 or more	6,512	81,497	67,050	14,447
Rural with road	**858,014**	**4,026,979**	**3,493,746**	**533,233**
1	41,875	41,875	22,647	19,228
2	84,172	168,344	117,010	51,334
3	136,246	408,738	330,762	77,976
4	184,670	738,680	645,468	93,212
5	152,966	764,830	670,955	93,875
6	108,187	649,122	576,618	72,504
7	64,662	452,634	405,202	47,432
8	36,185	289,480	259,360	30,120
9	20,660	185,940	167,274	18,666
10	11,762	117,620	106,720	10,900
11 or more	16,629	209,716	191,730	17,986
Rural without road	**57,449**	**298,906**	**275,007**	**23,899**
1	1,774	1,774	924	850
2	4,256	8,512	6,482	2,030
3	7,299	21,897	18,654	3,243
4	10,751	43,004	39,076	3,928
5	10,739	53,695	49,815	3,880
6	8,644	51,864	48,432	3,432
7	5,726	40,082	37,793	2,289
8	3,477	27,816	26,408	1,408
9	1,894	17,046	16,119	927
10	1,196	11,960	11,230	730
11 or more	1,693	21,256	20,074	1,182

Table 9.04: Private households, by residence, marital status of head of household; population in private households, by type of residence, marital status of head of household, and by sex of head of household

Type of residence, marital status head	Private households	Population in private households		
		Sex of head of household		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**6,567,594**	**5,575,647**	**991,947**
Never married	87,754	212,560	141,091	71,469
Married	1,152,570	5,541,720	5,240,911	300,809
Widowed	9,837	29,731	9,409	20,322
Divorced	152,860	617,518	140,836	476,682
Separated	55,871	165,560	43,165	122,395
Not stated	303	505	235	270
Urban	**543,732**	**2,241,709**	**1,806,894**	**434,815**
Never married	54,008	116,742	69,460	47,282
Married	400,934	1,798,432	1,669,837	128,595
Widowed	4,713	13,766	4,215	9,551
Divorced	58,865	239,816	44,991	194,825
Separated	25,133	72,804	18,310	54,494
Not stated	79	149	81	68
Rural with road	**858,014**	**4,026,979**	**3,493,746**	**533,233**
Never married	31,982	90,223	67,030	23,193
Married	701,816	3,473,196	3,308,070	165,126
Widowed	4,907	15,263	4,872	10,391
Divorced	89,609	359,227	90,012	269,215
Separated	29,493	88,739	23,621	65,118
Not stated	207	331	141	190
Rural without road	**57,449**	**298,906**	**275,007**	**23,899**
Never married	1,764	5,595	4,601	994
Married	49,820	270,092	263,004	7,088
Widowed	217	702	322	380
Divorced	4,386	18,475	5,833	12,642
Separated	1,245	4,017	1,234	2,783

Table 9.05: Private households, by type of residence, size of household, and by number of family nuclei

Type of residence, size of household	Number of family nuclei					
	Total	One person	Nuclear	Extended	Multi-nucleus	No nucleus
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**95,457**	**683,297**	**312,950**	**313,175**	**54,316**
1	95,457	95,457	-	-	-	-
2	160,333	-	129,471	-	-	30,862
3	239,805	-	171,545	56,593	-	11,667
4	318,319	-	211,329	79,449	22,035	5,506
5	249,328	-	110,085	79,273	56,860	3,110
6	168,376	-	40,159	49,863	76,809	1,545
7	99,102	-	13,976	24,748	59,630	748
8	54,893	-	4,556	11,548	38,405	384
9	30,923	-	1,500	5,661	23,570	192
10	17,825	-	479	2,827	14,409	110
11+	24,834	-	197	2,988	21,457	192
Urban	**543,732**	**51,808**	**254,987**	**111,125**	**97,406**	**28,406**
1	51,808	51,808	-	-	-	-
2	71,905	-	55,087	-	-	16,818
3	96,260	-	68,843	21,405	-	6,012
4	122,898	-	82,786	29,580	7,885	2,647
5	85,623	-	35,854	29,418	18,943	1,408
6	51,545	-	9,031	16,831	24,953	730
7	28,714	-	2,462	7,478	18,456	318
8	15,231	-	663	3,292	11,091	185
9	8,369	-	191	1,529	6,550	99
10	4,867	-	49	755	3,991	72
11+	6,512	-	21	837	5,537	117
Rural with road	**858,014**	**41,875**	**400,992**	**189,345**	**201,089**	**24,713**
1	41,875	41,875	-	-	-	-
2	84,172	-	70,727	-	-	13,445
3	136,246	-	97,382	33,487	-	5,377
4	184,670	-	121,134	47,307	13,519	2,710
5	152,966	-	68,511	46,924	35,913	1,618
6	108,187	-	28,011	30,712	48,690	774
7	64,662	-	10,171	15,839	38,241	411
8	36,185	-	3,387	7,482	25,134	182
9	20,660	-	1,132	3,751	15,691	86
10	11,762	-	378	1,857	9,491	36
11+	16,629	-	159	1,986	14,410	74
Rural without road	**57,449**	**1,774**	**27,318**	**12,480**	**14,680**	**1,197**
1	1,774	1,774	-	-	-	-
2	4,256	-	3,657	-	-	599
3	7,299	-	5,320	1,701	-	278
4	10,751	-	7,409	2,562	631	149
5	10,739	-	5,720	2,931	2,004	84
6	8,644	-	3,117	2,320	3,166	41
7	5,726	-	1,343	1,431	2,933	19
8	3,477	-	506	774	2,180	17
9	1,894	-	177	381	1,329	7
10	1,196	-	52	215	927	-
11+	1,693	-	17	165	1,510	-

Table 9.06: Population in collective living quarters, by five-year age group, and by sex

Five-year age group	Collective living quarters		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	**177,107**	**131,961**	**45,146**
0 - 4	2,991	1,613	1,378
5 - 9	2,615	1,607	1,008
10 - 14	11,681	9,484	2,197
15 - 19	21,428	13,997	7,431
20 - 24	32,337	21,625	10,712
25 - 29	35,244	26,028	9,216
30 - 34	24,600	19,396	5,204
35 - 39	16,551	13,337	3,214
40 - 44	10,525	8,627	1,898
45 - 49	6,848	5,774	1,074
50 - 54	4,985	4,290	695
55 - 59	3,152	2,745	407
60 - 64	1,600	1,360	240
65 - 69	966	794	172
70 - 74	679	556	123
75 - 79	432	356	76
80 - 84	262	201	61
85 - 89	108	90	18
90 - 95	53	44	9
95+	50	37	13

Table 9.07: Population age 13 and over in collective living quarters, by five-year age group, and by sex, marital status

Five-year age group	Collective living quarters																			
	Both sexes							Male							Female					
	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
All ages	**165,446**	**104,985**	**52,119**	**857**	**1,175**	**2,845**	**3,465**	**123,825**	**79,863**	**38,102**	**687**	**763**	**2,002**	**2,408**	**41,621**	**25,122**	**14,017**	**170**	**412**	**843**	**1,057**
13 - 14	5,626	5,502	51	-	3	-	68	4,568	4,482	27	-	-	-	55	1,058	1,020	24	-	-	-	13
15 - 19	21,428	19,267	1,560	10	4	41	546	13,997	12,973	720	-	-	14	288	7,431	6,294	840	8	4	27	258
20 - 24	32,337	26,820	4,656	41	18	108	694	21,625	18,441	2,695	21	7	57	404	10,712	8,379	1,961	20	11	51	290
25 - 29	35,244	24,732	9,591	103	56	211	551	26,028	19,489	6,005	51	20	108	355	9,216	5,243	3,586	52	36	103	196
30 - 34	24,600	14,448	9,224	109	47	420	352	19,396	12,311	6,475	80	26	261	243	5,204	2,137	2,749	29	21	159	109
35 - 39	16,551	6,443	8,961	129	74	606	338	13,337	5,496	6,990	108	54	419	270	3,214	947	1,971	21	20	187	68
40 - 44	10,525	3,041	6,467	141	69	518	289	8,627	2,580	5,262	128	35	384	238	1,898	461	1,205	13	34	134	51
45 - 49	6,848	1,854	4,333	83	70	297	211	5,774	1,611	3,629	75	43	234	182	1,074	243	704	8	27	63	29
50 - 54	4,985	1,105	3,262	73	111	195	239	4,290	964	2,845	63	62	145	211	695	141	417	10	49	50	28
55 - 59	3,152	668	2,081	41	95	139	128	2,745	589	1,824	34	61	121	116	407	79	257	7	34	18	12
60 - 64	1,600	326	965	39	137	94	39	1,360	284	829	39	89	81	38	240	42	136	-	48	13	-
65 - 69	966	269	455	25	126	87	4	794	235	372	25	85	73	4	172	34	83	-	41	14	-
70 - 74	679	217	246	25	136	50	5	556	178	211	25	99	40	3	123	39	35	-	37	10	-
75 - 79	432	137	132	17	106	39	-	356	110	109	15	86	35	-	76	27	23	-	20	4	-
80 - 84	262	69	87	13	69	24	-	201	51	70	13	51	16	-	61	18	17	-	18	8	-
85 - 89	108	41	22	3	30	12	-	90	34	19	3	24	10	-	18	7	3	-	6	-	-
90 - 95	53	19	14	4	14	-	-	44	17	10	4	11	-	-	9	-	4	-	3	-	-
95+	50	27	12	-	10	-	-	37	18	10	-	8	-	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9.08: Population in collective living quarters, by sex, five-year age group, and by province

Five-year age group	Province																		
	Lao PDR	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
Both sexes	**177,107**	**36,494**	**2,167**	**3,449**	**6,909**	**14,398**	**16,933**	**3,313**	**8,411**	**5,088**	**12,997**	**4,882**	**17,522**	**16,948**	**3,739**	**3,761**	**11,014**	**6,312**	**2,770**
0 - 4	2,991	589	128	80	83	142	171	20	211	71	538	76	110	201	86	30	171	261	23
5 - 9	2,615	473	61	80	59	122	248	31	182	41	473	64	84	245	77	22	165	167	21
10 - 14	11,681	1,970	177	503	719	541	1,008	387	945	259	860	410	293	1,192	496	287	977	497	160
15 - 19	21,428	5,659	236	651	804	1,393	1,652	374	735	597	1,492	390	1,957	1,966	402	461	1,754	724	181
20 - 24	32,337	8,122	323	560	779	3,876	2,718	403	1,031	832	1,939	723	4,643	2,646	443	615	1,383	932	369
25 - 29	35,244	7,461	385	589	1,200	3,422	3,116	680	1,661	1,176	2,868	1,102	3,247	2,993	571	765	2,086	1,193	729
30 - 34	24,600	4,722	274	362	937	2,100	2,337	409	1,506	792	1,902	782	2,028	2,442	511	501	1,599	845	551
35 - 39	16,551	2,939	227	246	719	1,281	1,779	240	778	476	1,000	514	1,907	1,807	382	411	905	642	298
40 - 44	10,525	1,644	122	132	476	715	1,270	182	437	334	705	293	1,340	1,220	227	285	576	419	148
45 - 49	6,848	972	78	95	450	389	978	164	312	226	433	174	770	734	165	160	368	274	106
50 - 54	4,985	678	66	64	374	187	763	208	244	120	355	143	582	465	96	104	264	173	99
55 - 59	3,152	520	40	42	191	128	486	148	154	86	168	80	279	345	92	63	185	103	42
60 - 64	1,600	288	33	25	72	56	198	54	96	33	94	38	115	205	56	35	158	24	20
65 - 69	966	190	6	14	19	21	89	9	49	21	55	33	58	178	44	12	131	33	4
70 - 74	679	117	6	3	10	13	61	4	32	11	51	28	49	130	31	5	107	16	5
75 - 79	432	67	-	-	13	7	22	-	17	5	31	15	32	85	32	-	97	3	-
80 - 84	262	49	3	-	-	4	25	-	12	5	18	8	13	53	15	-	48	3	-
85 - 89	108	17	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	-	10	5	10	21	7	-	21	-	-
90 - 95	53	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	3	14	3	-	13	-	-
95+	50	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	6	-	11
Male	**131,961**	**23,234**	**1,634**	**2,204**	**5,677**	**8,506**	**13,115**	**2,847**	**6,948**	**4,122**	**9,919**	**4,163**	**14,120**	**13,478**	**2,912**	**2,913**	**9,065**	**4,661**	**2,443**
0 - 4	1,613	340	70	44	51	71	86	15	122	43	263	45	54	111	47	22	89	127	13
5 - 9	1,607	278	41	53	30	59	143	20	112	22	314	35	52	184	45	17	102	87	13
10 - 14	9,484	1,594	148	380	477	494	867	291	827	184	656	358	228	1,033	422	162	888	378	97
15 - 19	13,997	3,142	156	311	499	848	1,206	267	568	391	1,027	299	1,309	1,264	282	287	1,547	455	139
20 - 24	21,625	4,418	229	329	621	2,082	1,960	324	816	659	1,402	625	3,478	1,849	329	447	1,112	628	317
25 - 29	26,028	4,617	256	417	1,026	1,949	2,282	609	1,373	961	2,259	948	2,575	2,449	425	603	1,719	886	674
30 - 34	19,396	3,301	223	253	844	1,258	1,805	377	1,303	695	1,560	683	1,732	2,030	413	424	1,319	672	504
35 - 39	13,337	2,156	196	160	646	784	1,446	214	651	406	787	437	1,729	1,537	303	353	712	542	278
40 - 44	8,627	1,210	110	92	438	443	983	164	370	294	582	264	1,245	1,054	184	261	441	356	136
45 - 49	5,774	719	65	66	426	245	822	155	273	211	367	152	698	666	144	147	294	225	99
50 - 54	4,290	511	58	41	343	111	702	201	214	112	328	124	529	409	81	87	205	144	90
55 - 59	2,745	409	37	28	169	90	443	145	136	76	151	74	249	322	76	57	153	90	40
60 - 64	1,360	212	30	17	67	37	185	52	83	30	84	35	105	173	46	33	133	18	20
65 - 69	794	143	6	10	16	17	80	9	41	18	42	30	50	149	41	8	100	30	4
70 - 74	556	83	5	-	9	10	55	4	26	9	40	25	45	105	26	-	91	15	5
75 - 79	356	39	-	-	11	6	20	-	17	5	27	14	23	73	26	-	87	3	-
80 - 84	201	37	3	-	-	-	19	-	7	3	17	7	9	40	12	-	39	-	-

Continue to the next page

Table 9.08: Population in collective living quarters, by sex, five-year age group, and by province (continued)

Five-year age group	Province																		
	Lao PDR	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboon
85 - 89	90	12	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	9	5	7	16	5	-	20	-	-
90 - 95	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	3	12	3	-	11	-	-
95+	37	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
Female	**45,146**	**13,260**	**533**	**1,245**	**1,232**	**5,892**	**3,818**	**466**	**1,463**	**966**	**3,078**	**719**	**3,402**	**3,470**	**827**	**848**	**1,949**	**1,651**	**327**
0 - 4	1,378	249	58	36	32	71	85	5	89	28	275	31	56	90	39	8	82	134	10
5 - 9	1,008	195	20	27	29	63	105	11	70	19	159	29	32	61	32	5	63	80	8
10 - 14	2,197	376	29	123	242	47	141	96	118	75	204	52	65	159	74	125	89	119	63
15 - 19	7,431	2,517	80	340	305	545	446	107	167	206	465	91	648	702	120	174	207	269	42
20 - 24	10,712	3,704	94	231	158	1,794	758	79	215	173	537	98	1,165	797	114	168	271	304	52
25 - 29	9,216	2,844	129	172	174	1,473	834	71	288	215	609	154	672	544	146	162	367	307	55
30 - 34	5,204	1,421	51	109	93	842	532	32	203	97	342	99	296	412	98	77	280	173	47
35 - 39	3,214	783	31	86	73	497	333	26	127	70	213	77	178	270	79	58	193	100	20
40 - 44	1,898	434	12	40	38	272	287	18	67	40	123	29	95	166	43	24	135	63	12
45 - 49	1,074	253	13	29	24	144	156	9	39	15	66	22	72	68	21	13	74	49	7
50 - 54	695	167	8	23	31	76	61	7	30	8	27	19	53	56	15	17	59	29	9
55 - 59	407	111	3	14	22	38	43	3	18	10	17	6	30	23	16	6	32	13	-
60 - 64	240	76	3	8	5	19	13	-	13	3	10	3	10	32	10	-	25	6	-
65 - 69	172	47	-	4	3	4	9	-	8	3	13	3	8	29	3	4	31	3	-
70 - 74	123	34	-	-	-	3	6	-	6	-	11	3	4	25	5	4	16	-	-
75 - 79	76	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	12	6	-	10	-	-
80 - 84	61	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	4	13	3	-	9	-	-
85 - 89	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
90 - 95	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95+	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-

Table 9.09: Population in collective living quarters, by province, and by type of collective household

Province	Type of collective household											
	Total	Temple or other religious institution	Hotel, hostel, service apartment, other lodging	Boarding school / student dormitory	Factory dormitory	Home for older persons / persons with disability	Orphanage	Hospital	Workers' camp	Military barracks or institution	Police institution	Other
Lao PDR	**177,107**	**24,668**	**10,531**	**10,064**	**19,832**	**55**	**803**	**503**	**43,771**	**-**	**-**	**66,880**
Vientiane Capital	36,494	5,803	2,913	2,916	8,468	49	26	117	3,663	-	-	12,539
Phongsaly	2,167	253	228	129	99	4	-	20	531	-	-	903
Luangnamtha	3,449	628	217	263	214	-	-	18	498	-	-	1,611
Oudomxay	6,909	665	546	940	1,544	-	-	9	1,493	-	-	1,712
Bokeo	14,398	839	483	53	266	-	-	14	1,279	-	-	11,464
Luangprabang	16,933	1,624	479	455	617	-	465	34	11,543	-	-	1,716
Huaphanh	3,313	224	85	405	683	-	98	17	904	-	-	897
Xayabury	8,411	1,788	519	194	671	-	-	18	2,721	-	-	2,499
Xiengkhuang	5,088	381	512	440	427	-	-	13	1,398	-	-	1,917
Vientiane	12,997	2,023	714	540	1,374	-	15	12	4,647	-	-	3,672
Borikhamxay	4,882	867	228	278	346	-	-	26	771	-	-	2,366
Khammuane	17,522	819	1,022	400	605	-	-	36	630	-	-	14,010
Savannakhet	16,948	3,527	955	1,465	2,140	-	90	93	4,471	-	-	4,205
Saravane	3,739	1,090	336	323	398	-	-	20	775	-	-	797
Sekong	3,761	295	212	486	718	-	-	11	1,655	-	-	384
Champasack	11,014	3,137	768	205	857	-	103	22	1,772	-	-	4,150
Attapeu	6,312	642	164	354	256	-	-	10	4,411	-	-	475
Xaysomboon	2,770	63	150	218	149	-	5	13	609	-	-	1,563

Table 9.10: Population in collective living quarters, by province, and by size of collective household

Province	Size of collective household							
	Total	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250+
Lao PDR	**177,107**	**42,801**	**19,205**	**11,484**	**14,415**	**48,964**	**22,164**	**18,074**
Vientiane Capital	36,494	8,467	4,922	2,675	2,416	11,116	5,606	1,292
Phongsaly	2,167	834	333	263	278	95	364	-
Luangnamtha	3,449	994	542	181	113	430	1,189	-
Oudomxay	6,909	1,671	972	654	724	2,156	732	-
Bokeo	14,398	1,829	880	467	832	1,184	5,401	3,805
Luangprabang	16,933	2,515	1,037	651	1,163	11,044	523	-
Huaphanh	3,313	619	319	119	253	1,864	139	-
Xayabury	8,411	2,435	995	600	1,077	2,531	773	-
Xiengkhuang	5,088	1,734	802	423	758	753	618	-
Vientiane	12,997	3,438	1,660	1,568	1,495	3,178	1,658	-
Borikhamxay	4,882	1,565	507	391	755	338	1,326	-
Khammuane	17,522	2,431	779	382	471	482	-	12,977
Savannakhet	16,948	4,770	1,467	1,049	1,289	7,340	1,033	-
Saravane	3,739	2,010	467	241	511	510	-	-
Sekong	3,761	1,107	735	365	353	1,201	-	-
Champasack	11,014	4,299	1,518	827	1,112	1,382	1,876	-
Attapeu	6,312	1,349	1,131	532	666	2,634	-	-
Xaysomboon	2,770	734	139	96	149	726	926	-

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Table 10.01: Dwelling, by type of residence, province, and by type of living quarter, occupancy status

Type of residence, province	Type of living quarter						
	Total	Housing unit/occupancy status				CLQ	Not stated
		Total housing unit	Occupy	Seasonal use / second house	Vacant		
Lao PDR	**1,795,297**	**1,775,504**	**1,450,619**	**30,070**	**294,815**	**15,108**	**4,685**
Vientiane Capital	309,970	305,261	225,693	17,079	62,489	3,036	1,673
Phongsaly	41,518	41,216	38,986	108	2,122	260	42
Luangnamtha	42,885	42,483	39,982	142	2,359	321	81
Oudomxay	77,543	76,883	69,952	1,204	5,727	561	99
Bokeo	47,189	46,475	40,553	937	4,985	548	166
Luangprabang	113,572	112,289	98,161	1,299	12,829	976	307
Huaphanh	62,729	62,421	55,916	152	6,353	232	76
Xayabury	104,076	103,181	87,759	362	15,060	751	144
Xiengkhuang	62,667	61,987	57,030	797	4,160	591	89
Vientiane	112,811	111,461	95,430	579	15,452	1,175	175
Borikhamxay	69,068	68,397	63,369	385	4,643	537	134
Khammuane	106,421	105,308	88,541	817	15,950	924	189
Savannakhet	252,807	250,395	192,826	2,189	55,380	1,825	587
Saravane	110,211	109,254	80,897	1,324	27,033	732	225
Sekong	30,361	29,914	25,224	498	4,192	384	63
Champasack	189,041	187,031	138,098	1,400	47,533	1,533	477
Attapeu	42,263	41,656	34,703	466	6,487	507	100
Xaysomboon	20,165	19,892	17,499	332	2,061	215	58
Urban	**700,141**	**690,431**	**540,242**	**22,675**	**127,514**	**7,107**	**2,603**
Vientiane Capital	265,976	261,949	191,192	16,607	54,150	2,510	1,517
Phongsaly	11,746	11,583	10,215	59	1,309	144	19
Luangnamtha	11,108	10,938	10,065	55	818	138	32
Oudomxay	22,412	22,164	18,994	570	2,600	225	23
Bokeo	16,526	16,166	12,605	481	3,080	271	89
Luangprabang	44,922	44,239	36,556	980	6,703	504	179
Huaphanh	13,222	13,138	10,521	65	2,552	62	22
Xayabury	36,091	35,690	28,848	155	6,687	361	40
Xiengkhuang	20,509	20,245	17,461	603	2,181	221	43
Vientiane	39,650	39,156	32,265	266	6,625	423	71
Borikhamxay	31,999	31,658	28,755	280	2,623	283	58
Khammuane	28,366	28,011	23,319	309	4,383	301	54
Savannakhet	56,443	55,702	41,694	1,041	12,967	557	184
Saravane	13,219	13,035	9,909	113	3,013	152	32
Sekong	13,526	13,370	11,054	350	1,966	132	24
Champasack	50,355	49,617	37,731	313	11,573	581	157
Attapeu	16,339	16,147	12,668	176	3,303	150	42
Xaysomboon	7,732	7,623	6,390	252	981	92	17
Rural with road	**1,030,940**	**1,021,306**	**853,218**	**7,241**	**160,847**	**7,673**	**1,961**
Vientiane Capital	43,758	43,077	34,350	470	8,257	526	155
Phongsaly	29,772	29,633	28,771	49	813	116	23
Luangnamtha	31,777	31,545	29,917	87	1,541	183	49
Oudomxay	48,237	47,894	44,567	600	2,727	281	62
Bokeo	29,886	29,535	27,182	456	1,897	275	76
Luangprabang	63,919	63,329	57,148	315	5,866	467	123
Huaphanh	32,199	32,055	29,263	71	2,721	111	33
Xayabury	66,196	65,715	57,397	207	8,111	382	99
Xiengkhuang	42,158	41,742	39,569	194	1,979	370	46
Vientiane	73,024	72,174	63,056	312	8,806	747	103
Borikhamxay	35,877	35,552	33,514	105	1,933	250	75
Khammuane	75,664	74,922	63,030	507	11,385	607	135
Savannakhet	185,330	183,711	140,953	1,143	41,615	1,232	387
Saravane	95,094	94,329	69,423	1,206	23,700	575	190

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Table 10.01: Dwelling, by type of residence, province, and by type of living quarter, occupancy status (continued)

Type of residence, province	Type of living quarter						
	Total	Housing unit/occupancy status				CLQ	Not stated
		Total housing unit	Occupy	Seasonal use / second house	Vacant		
Sekong	15,705	15,419	13,104	146	2,169	250	36
Champasack	126,290	125,157	90,916	1,017	33,224	851	282
Attapeu	25,924	25,509	22,035	290	3,184	357	58
Xaysomboon	10,130	10,008	9,023	66	919	93	29
Rural without road	**64,216**	**63,767**	**57,159**	**154**	**6,454**	**328**	**121**
Vientiane Capital	236	235	151	-	82	-	-
Oudomxay	6,894	6,825	6,391	34	400	55	14
Bokeo	777	774	766	-	8	-	-
Luangprabang	4,731	4,721	4,457	4	260	5	5
Huaphanh	17,308	17,228	16,132	16	1,080	59	21
Xayabury	1,789	1,776	1,514	-	262	8	5
Vientiane	137	131	109	-	21	5	-
Borikhamxay	1,192	1,187	1,100	-	87	4	-
Khammuane	2,391	2,375	2,192	-	182	16	-
Savannakhet	11,034	10,982	10,179	5	798	36	16
Saravane	1,898	1,890	1,565	5	320	5	3
Sekong	1,130	1,125	1,066	-	57	-	3
Champasack	12,396	12,257	9,451	70	2,736	101	38
Xaysomboon	2,303	2,261	2,086	14	161	30	12

Table 10.02: Population, by province, type of residence, and by broad type of living quarters, type of housing unit

Province, type of residence	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Type of housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
Lao PDR	**6,744,701**	**6,567,594**	**6,562,458**	**5,136**	**177,107**
Urban	2,329,893	2,241,709	2,239,040	2,669	88,184
Rural with road	4,113,307	4,026,979	4,024,631	2,348	86,328
Rural without road	301,501	298,906	298,787	119	2,595
Vientiane Capital	**892,900**	**856,406**	**855,257**	**1,149**	**36,494**
Urban	752,157	720,182	719,176	1,006	31,975
Rural with road	140,222	135,703	135,563	140	4,519
Rural without road	521	521	518	3	-
Phongsaly	**188,864**	**186,697**	**186,674**	**23**	**2,167**
Urban	43,941	42,883	42,865	18	1,058
Rural with road	144,923	143,814	143,809	5	1,109
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**199,712**	**196,263**	**196,218**	**45**	**3,449**
Urban	48,041	45,733	45,716	17	2,308
Rural with road	151,671	150,530	150,502	28	1,141
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**350,299**	**343,390**	**343,157**	**233**	**6,909**
Urban	85,813	82,313	82,241	72	3,500
Rural with road	231,187	228,404	228,285	119	2,783
Rural without road	33,299	32,673	32,631	42	626
Bokeo	**209,963**	**195,565**	**195,482**	**83**	**14,398**
Urban	66,047	53,981	53,924	57	12,066
Rural with road	139,369	137,052	137,026	26	2,317
Rural without road	4,547	4,532	4,532	-	15
Luangprabang	**471,223**	**454,290**	**453,956**	**334**	**16,933**
Urban	166,656	161,886	161,680	206	4,770
Rural with road	282,867	270,718	270,590	128	12,149
Rural without road	21,700	21,686	21,686	-	14
Huaphanh	**282,736**	**279,423**	**279,379**	**44**	**3,313**
Urban	50,193	49,034	49,026	8	1,159
Rural with road	143,279	142,235	142,201	34	1,044
Rural without road	89,264	88,152	88,152	-	1,110
Xayabury	**387,242**	**378,831**	**378,719**	**112**	**8,411**
Urban	120,455	116,718	116,680	38	3,737
Rural with road	259,126	254,531	254,459	72	4,595
Rural without road	7,661	7,580	7,580	-	79
Xiengkhuang	**289,217**	**284,129**	**284,020**	**109**	**5,088**
Urban	82,324	80,216	80,183	33	2,108
Rural with road	206,893	203,913	203,837	76	2,980
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**429,146**	**416,149**	**415,936**	**213**	**12,997**
Urban	141,872	136,714	136,624	90	5,158
Rural with road	286,840	279,015	278,892	123	7,825
Rural without road	434	420	420	-	14
Borikhamxay	**306,855**	**301,973**	**301,763**	**210**	**4,882**
Urban	137,882	135,137	135,018	119	2,745
Rural with road	162,650	160,533	160,456	77	2,117
Rural without road	6,323	6,303	6,289	14	20
Khammuane	**388,761**	**371,239**	**370,782**	**457**	**17,522**
Urban	96,100	94,453	94,294	159	1,647
Rural with road	282,454	266,621	266,323	298	15,833
Rural without road	10,207	10,165	10,165	-	42

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Table 10.02: Population, by province, type of residence, and by broad type of living quarters, type of housing unit (continued)

Province, type of residence	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Type of housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
Savannakhet	**905,896**	**888,948**	**887,932**	**1,016**	**16,948**
Urban	182,694	176,353	175,856	497	6,341
Rural with road	664,463	653,958	653,461	497	10,505
Rural without road	58,739	58,637	58,615	22	102
Saravane	**419,533**	**415,794**	**415,489**	**305**	**3,739**
Urban	46,533	45,515	45,474	41	1,018
Rural with road	364,861	362,150	361,886	264	2,711
Rural without road	8,139	8,129	8,129	-	10
Sekong	**142,005**	**138,244**	**138,103**	**141**	**3,761**
Urban	52,766	51,456	51,403	53	1,310
Rural with road	82,234	79,789	79,709	80	2,445
Rural without road	7,005	6,999	6,991	8	6
Champasack	**615,153**	**604,139**	**603,720**	**419**	**11,014**
Urban	164,577	160,175	160,009	166	4,402
Rural with road	409,345	403,072	402,845	227	6,273
Rural without road	41,231	40,892	40,866	26	339
Attapeu	**167,620**	**161,308**	**161,082**	**226**	**6,312**
Urban	56,516	55,206	55,128	78	1,310
Rural with road	111,104	106,102	105,954	148	5,002
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**97,576**	**94,806**	**94,789**	**17**	**2,770**
Urban	35,326	33,754	33,743	11	1,572
Rural with road	49,819	48,839	48,833	6	980
Rural without road	12,431	12,213	12,213	-	218

Table 10.03: Households, by province, type of residence, and by broad type of living quarters, type of housing unit

Province, type of residence	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
Lao PDR	**1,475,781**	**1,459,195**	**1,457,499**	**1,696**	**16,586**
Urban	551,766	543,732	542,794	938	8,034
Rural with road	866,227	858,014	857,288	726	8,213
Rural without road	57,788	57,449	57,417	32	339
Vientiane Capital	**230,387**	**227,030**	**226,648**	**382**	**3,357**
Urban	195,228	192,404	192,072	332	2,824
Rural with road	35,007	34,474	34,425	49	533
Rural without road	152	151	151	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,670**	**39,384**	**39,373**	**11**	**286**
Urban	10,535	10,378	10,370	8	157
Rural with road	29,135	29,006	29,003	3	129
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**40,310**	**39,973**	**39,959**	**14**	**337**
Urban	10,249	10,097	10,092	5	152
Rural with road	30,061	29,876	29,867	9	185
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**71,061**	**70,466**	**70,391**	**75**	**595**
Urban	19,226	18,975	18,948	27	251
Rural with road	45,405	45,116	45,079	37	289
Rural without road	6,430	6,375	6,364	11	55
Bokeo	**41,374**	**40,693**	**40,666**	**27**	**681**
Urban	13,016	12,627	12,610	17	389
Rural with road	27,587	27,297	27,287	10	290
Rural without road	771	769	769	-	-
Luangprabang	**99,362**	**98,298**	**98,185**	**113**	**1,064**
Urban	37,243	36,667	36,585	82	576
Rural with road	57,679	57,196	57,165	31	483
Rural without road	4,440	4,435	4,435	-	5
Huaphanh	**56,422**	**56,162**	**56,149**	**13**	**260**
Urban	11,124	11,045	11,041	4	79
Rural with road	28,987	28,870	28,862	8	117
Rural without road	16,311	16,246	16,246	-	64
Xayabury	**88,767**	**87,939**	**87,899**	**40**	**828**
Urban	29,325	28,928	28,912	16	397
Rural with road	57,916	57,496	57,473	23	420
Rural without road	1,526	1,514	1,514	-	11
Xiengkhuang	**57,870**	**57,124**	**57,086**	**38**	**746**
Urban	17,790	17,541	17,524	17	249
Rural with road	40,080	39,583	39,562	21	497
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**96,912**	**95,656**	**95,581**	**75**	**1,256**
Urban	32,706	32,244	32,209	35	462
Rural with road	64,092	63,303	63,263	40	789
Rural without road	114	109	109	-	5
Borikhamxay	**64,262**	**63,674**	**63,611**	**63**	**588**
Urban	29,333	29,019	28,984	35	314
Rural with road	33,824	33,554	33,528	26	270
Rural without road	1,105	1,099	1,099	-	4
Khammuane	**89,797**	**88,826**	**88,672**	**154**	**971**
Urban	23,717	23,381	23,327	54	336
Rural with road	63,818	63,199	63,099	100	619
Rural without road	2,262	2,246	2,246	-	16

Table 10.03: Households, by province, type of residence, and by broad type of living quarters, type of housing unit (continued)

Province, type of residence	Broad type of living quarters				
	Total	Housing unit			Collective living quarters
		Total	Conventional dwelling	Other housing unit	
Savannakhet	**195,309**	**193,277**	**192,940**	**337**	**2,032**
Urban	42,466	41,825	41,646	179	641
Rural with road	142,566	141,211	141,059	152	1,355
Rural without road	10,277	10,241	10,235	6	36
Saravane	**84,320**	**83,547**	**83,457**	**90**	**773**
Urban	10,547	10,381	10,367	14	166
Rural with road	72,194	71,593	71,517	76	601
Rural without road	1,579	1,573	1,573	-	6
Sekong	**26,415**	**26,021**	**25,979**	**42**	**394**
Urban	11,300	11,164	11,144	20	136
Rural with road	13,990	13,734	13,714	20	256
Rural without road	1,125	1,121	1,121	-	-
Champasack	**140,138**	**138,497**	**138,352**	**145**	**1,641**
Urban	38,546	37,918	37,857	61	628
Rural with road	92,016	91,105	91,029	76	911
Rural without road	9,576	9,474	9,466	8	102
Attapeu	**35,587**	**35,044**	**34,976**	**68**	**543**
Urban	12,854	12,681	12,654	27	173
Rural with road	22,733	22,363	22,322	41	370
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,818**	**17,584**	**17,575**	**9**	**234**
Urban	6,561	6,457	6,452	5	104
Rural with road	9,137	9,038	9,034	4	99
Rural without road	2,120	2,089	2,089	-	31

Table 10.04: Private households by province, type of residence, and by tenure status of occupied dwelling

Province, type of residence	Tenure status of occupied dwelling						
	Total	Household owns the dwelling	Household rents all or a part of the dwelling	Dwelling provided free of rent by employer	Dwelling provided free by the government	Dwelling provided free by family or friends	Other tenure arrangement
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**1,398,189**	**43,440**	**7,107**	**2,629**	**6,427**	**1,403**
Urban	543,732	493,082	39,204	4,840	1,984	3,839	783
Rural with road	858,014	847,908	4,153	2,229	627	2,493	604
Rural without road	57,449	57,199	83	38	18	95	16
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**194,964**	**26,292**	**2,829**	**992**	**1,557**	**396**
Urban	192,404	161,370	25,843	2,574	928	1,317	372
Rural with road	34,474	33,445	446	255	64	240	24
Rural without road	152	149	3	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**38,468**	**618**	**89**	**96**	**105**	**8**
Urban	10,378	9,672	512	46	66	76	6
Rural with road	29,006	28,796	106	43	30	29	-
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**39,483**	**293**	**81**	**39**	**64**	**13**
Urban	10,097	9,825	185	26	24	33	4
Rural with road	29,876	29,658	108	55	15	31	9
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**68,662**	**1,036**	**416**	**104**	**209**	**39**
Urban	18,975	17,647	895	240	70	108	15
Rural with road	45,116	44,681	128	172	31	83	21
Rural without road	6,375	6,334	13	4	3	18	3
Bokeo	**40,693**	**39,600**	**623**	**197**	**66**	**186**	**21**
Urban	12,627	11,820	527	112	51	105	12
Rural with road	27,297	27,012	96	85	14	81	9
Rural without road	769	768	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**94,703**	**2,281**	**477**	**193**	**529**	**115**
Urban	36,667	33,868	1,998	311	105	335	50
Rural with road	57,196	56,423	279	154	84	191	65
Rural without road	4,435	4,412	4	12	4	3	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**55,284**	**617**	**49**	**34**	**155**	**23**
Urban	11,045	10,394	493	35	24	87	12
Rural with road	28,870	28,705	100	11	8	37	9
Rural without road	16,247	16,185	24	3	-	31	-
Xayabury	**87,939**	**86,623**	**722**	**216**	**71**	**278**	**29**
Urban	28,928	28,063	562	126	34	131	12
Rural with road	57,496	57,049	159	88	37	146	17
Rural without road	1,515	1,511	-	-	-	-	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**55,666**	**1,041**	**161**	**41**	**190**	**25**
Urban	17,541	16,427	888	81	22	116	7
Rural with road	39,583	39,239	153	80	19	74	18
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**92,954**	**1,629**	**460**	**199**	**335**	**79**
Urban	32,244	30,657	1,126	179	91	153	38
Rural with road	63,303	62,188	503	281	108	182	41
Rural without road	109	109	-	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**62,251**	**846**	**297**	**62**	**185**	**33**
Urban	29,019	28,004	699	143	44	117	12
Rural with road	33,554	33,149	145	154	17	68	21
Rural without road	1,101	1,098	-	-	-	-	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**86,832**	**1,159**	**298**	**102**	**353**	**82**
Urban	23,381	22,211	734	161	80	165	30
Rural with road	63,199	62,389	421	137	20	181	51
Rural without road	2,246	2,232	4	-	-	7	-
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**188,414**	**2,996**	**583**	**178**	**873**	**233**
Urban	41,825	38,607	2,305	301	123	380	109
Rural with road	141,211	139,593	677	280	53	486	122
Rural without road	10,241	10,214	14	-	-	7	-
Saravane	**83,547**	**82,275**	**726**	**122**	**50**	**279**	**95**
Urban	10,381	9,725	451	47	23	116	19
Rural with road	71,593	70,979	274	75	27	162	76
Rural without road	1,573	1,571	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10.04: Private households by province, type of residence, and by tenure status of occupied dwelling (continued)

Province, type of residence	Tenure status of occupied dwelling						
	Total	Household owns the dwelling	Household rents all or a part of the dwelling	Dwelling provided free of rent by employer	Dwelling provided free by the government	Dwelling provided free by family or friends	Other tenure arrangement
Sekong	**26,021**	**24,999**	**410**	**170**	**116**	**269**	**57**
Urban	11,164	10,383	369	107	100	176	29
Rural with road	13,734	13,508	39	63	15	84	25
Rural without road	1,123	1,108	-	-	-	9	3
Champasack	**138,497**	**135,917**	**1,327**	**436**	**127**	**580**	**110**
Urban	37,918	36,350	976	217	79	261	35
Rural with road	91,105	90,124	340	217	47	306	71
Rural without road	9,474	9,443	11	-	-	13	4
Attapeu	**35,044**	**33,915**	**634**	**178**	**56**	**223**	**38**
Urban	12,681	11,900	497	104	32	128	20
Rural with road	22,363	22,015	137	74	24	95	18
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**17,179**	**190**	**48**	**103**	**57**	**7**
Urban	6,457	6,159	144	30	88	35	-
Rural with road	9,038	8,955	42	5	14	17	5
Rural without road	2,089	2,065	4	13	-	5	-

Table 10.05: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of roof

Province, type of residence	Type of roof						
	Total	Tile / sipax / concrete	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other roof material
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**876,476**	**547,411**	**27,105**	**2,383**	**5,090**	**730**
Urban	543,732	411,650	125,864	5,394	315	299	210
Rural with road	858,014	436,573	395,919	19,491	1,851	3,710	470
Rural without road	57,449	28,253	25,628	2,220	217	1,081	50
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**190,783**	**34,886**	**1,153**	**88**	**32**	**88**
Urban	192,404	164,080	27,326	857	44	19	78
Rural with road	34,474	26,666	7,449	292	44	13	10
Rural without road	152	37	111	4	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**17,074**	**21,384**	**737**	**98**	**85**	**6**
Urban	10,378	6,060	4,009	298	5	-	4
Rural with road	29,006	11,014	17,375	439	93	83	-
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**26,250**	**12,762**	**754**	**87**	**115**	**5**
Urban	10,097	7,862	2,066	161	4	4	-
Rural with road	29,876	18,388	10,696	593	83	111	5
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**42,575**	**25,397**	**1,017**	**367**	**1,069**	**41**
Urban	18,975	15,229	3,498	111	63	59	15
Rural with road	45,116	24,372	18,917	702	204	899	22
Rural without road	6,375	2,974	2,982	204	100	111	4
Bokeo	**40,693**	**30,829**	**8,427**	**690**	**562**	**174**	**11**
Urban	12,627	10,891	1,577	116	29	9	5
Rural with road	27,297	19,509	6,550	573	507	152	6
Rural without road	769	429	300	-	26	13	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**70,336**	**26,442**	**691**	**260**	**528**	**41**
Urban	36,667	29,156	7,239	188	40	27	17
Rural with road	57,196	38,974	17,053	448	205	492	24
Rural without road	4,435	2,206	2,150	55	15	9	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**46,730**	**7,020**	**1,624**	**37**	**721**	**30**
Urban	11,045	9,387	1,527	106	-	17	6
Rural with road	28,870	24,079	3,805	654	26	299	7
Rural without road	16,247	13,264	1,688	864	9	405	17
Xayabury	**87,939**	**50,331**	**36,256**	**548**	**83**	**715**	**6**
Urban	28,928	19,893	8,804	169	4	58	-
Rural with road	57,496	29,529	26,928	357	77	599	6
Rural without road	1,515	909	524	22	-	58	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**45,554**	**9,733**	**1,392**	**10**	**273**	**162**
Urban	17,541	14,876	2,374	279	-	3	7
Rural with road	39,583	30,678	7,359	1,113	8	270	155
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**78,189**	**16,518**	**787**	**125**	**20**	**17**
Urban	32,244	27,590	4,469	153	22	6	4
Rural with road	63,303	50,526	12,014	633	103	14	13
Rural without road	109	73	35	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**49,853**	**12,197**	**1,202**	**38**	**351**	**33**
Urban	29,019	24,095	4,411	426	16	68	3
Rural with road	33,554	25,340	7,229	742	21	192	30
Rural without road	1,101	418	557	34	-	91	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**38,064**	**47,634**	**2,616**	**119**	**365**	**28**
Urban	23,381	13,968	8,999	387	10	4	13
Rural with road	63,199	23,705	37,189	2,113	94	84	14
Rural without road	2,246	391	1,446	116	15	277	-

Table 10.05: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of roof (continued)

Province, type of residence	Type of roof						
	Total	Tile / sipax / concrete	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other roof material
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**72,914**	**114,795**	**5,026**	**208**	**245**	**89**
Urban	41,825	24,923	16,089	747	33	6	27
Rural with road	141,211	45,302	91,631	3,896	152	187	43
Rural without road	10,241	2,689	7,075	383	23	52	19
Saravane	**83,547**	**19,121**	**61,195**	**2,928**	**110**	**149**	**44**
Urban	10,381	4,365	5,724	265	14	3	10
Rural with road	71,593	14,438	54,293	2,609	94	125	34
Rural without road	1,573	318	1,178	54	-	21	-
Sekong	**26,021**	**9,297**	**15,847**	**629**	**35**	**149**	**64**
Urban	11,164	5,435	5,492	218	5	7	7
Rural with road	13,734	3,700	9,494	356	29	102	53
Rural without road	1,123	162	861	55	-	40	4
Champasack	**138,497**	**61,358**	**72,634**	**4,377**	**48**	**35**	**45**
Urban	37,918	22,138	14,997	763	7	-	12
Rural with road	91,105	36,511	51,269	3,224	38	34	29
Rural without road	9,474	2,709	6,368	390	3	-	4
Attapeu	**35,044**	**12,735**	**21,570**	**648**	**30**	**47**	**14**
Urban	12,681	6,156	6,393	118	7	5	-
Rural with road	22,363	6,579	15,177	530	23	42	12
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**14,483**	**2,714**	**286**	**78**	**17**	**6**
Urban	6,457	5,546	870	32	8	-	-
Rural with road	9,038	7,263	1,491	217	50	12	5
Rural without road	2,089	1,674	353	37	20	4	-

Table 10.06: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of external walls

Province, type of residence	Type of wall							
	Total	Brick / concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	Clay / soil	Rock	Other wall material
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**920,345**	**467,312**	**57,868**	**9,035**	**628**	**230**	**3,777**
Urban	543,732	464,938	67,690	6,441	3,694	103	147	719
Rural with road	858,014	442,555	360,777	46,139	5,128	523	82	2,810
Rural without road	57,449	12,852	38,845	5,288	213	-	-	248
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**218,340**	**6,658**	**686**	**1,170**	**7**	**22**	**147**
Urban	192,404	186,234	4,662	343	1,025	5	22	113
Rural with road	34,474	31,991	1,970	336	141	-	-	34
Rural without road	152	115	26	7	4	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**14,839**	**20,633**	**2,358**	**1,138**	**359**	**4**	**53**
Urban	10,378	6,507	3,133	192	477	44	-	24
Rural with road	29,006	8,332	17,500	2,166	661	315	3	29
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**21,654**	**14,701**	**3,113**	**474**	**5**	**16**	**10**
Urban	10,097	8,081	1,777	154	82	-	-	-
Rural with road	29,876	13,573	12,924	2,959	392	5	14	9
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**37,381**	**22,436**	**9,980**	**439**	**33**	**3**	**194**
Urban	18,975	15,987	1,660	1,079	171	25	-	53
Rural with road	45,116	19,434	17,753	7,634	249	8	3	35
Rural without road	6,375	1,960	3,023	1,267	19	-	-	106
Bokeo	**40,693**	**28,432**	**7,770**	**4,356**	**121**	**-**	**-**	**13**
Urban	12,627	11,089	1,024	436	74	-	-	4
Rural with road	27,297	17,220	6,282	3,738	47	-	-	9
Rural without road	769	123	464	182	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**74,054**	**16,741**	**6,827**	**365**	**113**	**149**	**49**
Urban	36,667	33,006	2,679	696	139	18	114	15
Rural with road	57,196	39,019	12,777	5,013	223	95	35	34
Rural without road	4,435	2,029	1,285	1,118	3	-	-	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**25,161**	**29,552**	**1,171**	**235**	**30**	**-**	**12**
Urban	11,045	8,419	2,437	70	116	-	-	3
Rural with road	28,870	14,136	13,900	729	70	29	-	5
Rural without road	16,247	2,606	13,215	372	49	-	-	4
Xayabury	**87,939**	**74,276**	**10,651**	**2,848**	**140**	**-**	**-**	**21**
Urban	28,928	26,992	1,709	164	55	-	-	7
Rural with road	57,496	46,158	8,620	2,618	85	-	-	13
Rural without road	1,515	1,126	322	66	-	-	-	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**27,926**	**28,787**	**210**	**158**	**7**	**12**	**24**
Urban	17,541	12,696	4,761	8	70	-	-	6
Rural with road	39,583	15,230	24,026	202	88	7	12	18
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**85,641**	**7,448**	**2,324**	**164**	**8**	**3**	**68**
Urban	32,244	29,609	1,921	615	76	3	-	19
Rural with road	63,303	55,969	5,488	1,702	88	5	-	49
Rural without road	109	63	39	7	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**47,599**	**14,531**	**1,350**	**132**	**5**	**-**	**55**
Urban	29,019	24,288	4,201	442	72	-	-	13
Rural with road	33,554	23,267	9,386	796	59	4	-	42
Rural without road	1,101	44	944	112	-	-	-	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**46,959**	**37,435**	**3,840**	**403**	**26**	**4**	**159**
Urban	23,381	17,898	5,020	290	145	-	-	27
Rural with road	63,199	29,003	30,494	3,294	248	26	3	131
Rural without road	2,246	58	1,921	256	10	-	-	-
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**86,851**	**93,824**	**10,623**	**1,288**	**13**	**5**	**673**
Urban	41,825	31,456	9,246	686	352	-	-	83
Rural with road	141,211	54,768	76,538	8,493	894	11	5	502

Table 10.06: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of external walls (continued)

Province, type of residence	Type of wall							
	Total	Brick / concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Metal / zinc / aluzinc	Clay / soil	Rock	Other wall material
Rural without road	10,241	627	8,040	1,444	42	-	-	88
Saravane	**83,547**	**25,935**	**51,396**	**4,095**	**955**	**5**	**-**	**1,161**
Urban	10,381	6,458	3,327	303	188	-	-	105
Rural with road	71,593	19,287	46,864	3,649	744	5	-	1,044
Rural without road	1,573	190	1,205	143	23	-	-	12
Sekong	**26,021**	**7,434**	**16,653**	**1,258**	**327**	**-**	**-**	**348**
Urban	11,164	5,521	5,120	263	167	-	-	92
Rural with road	13,734	1,892	10,534	897	156	-	-	255
Rural without road	1,123	21	999	98	4	-	-	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**63,749**	**72,107**	**1,056**	**994**	**12**	**4**	**575**
Urban	37,918	25,509	11,848	143	311	3	-	104
Rural with road	91,105	35,611	53,567	853	626	8	3	437
Rural without road	9,474	2,629	6,692	60	57	-	-	34
Attapeu	**35,044**	**21,254**	**12,167**	**954**	**463**	**-**	**-**	**206**
Urban	12,681	9,869	2,304	315	144	-	-	49
Rural with road	22,363	11,385	9,863	639	319	-	-	157
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**12,860**	**3,822**	**819**	**69**	**-**	**3**	**9**
Urban	6,457	5,319	861	242	30	-	3	-
Rural with road	9,038	6,280	2,291	421	38	-	-	7
Rural without road	2,089	1,261	670	156	-	-	-	-

Table 10.07: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of floor

Province, type of residence	Type of floor						
	Total	Ceramic / tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Earth	Other floor material
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**634,052**	**356,412**	**389,332**	**17,618**	**60,861**	**920**
Urban	543,732	363,803	119,420	51,318	1,472	7,417	302
Rural with road	858,014	264,183	224,922	308,246	13,656	46,426	581
Rural without road	57,449	6,066	12,070	29,768	2,490	7,018	37
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**175,244**	**45,876**	**4,959**	**177**	**618**	**156**
Urban	192,404	153,769	34,598	3,450	114	324	149
Rural with road	34,474	21,424	11,213	1,475	62	293	7
Rural without road	152	51	65	34	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**8,765**	**9,768**	**11,150**	**626**	**9,072**	**3**
Urban	10,378	4,623	3,170	1,763	38	782	-
Rural with road	29,006	4,142	6,598	9,387	588	8,290	-
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**15,598**	**7,918**	**13,013**	**1,235**	**2,205**	**4**
Urban	10,097	6,744	1,721	1,427	47	158	-
Rural with road	29,876	8,854	6,197	11,586	1,188	2,047	4
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**24,184**	**18,264**	**18,550**	**3,683**	**5,749**	**36**
Urban	18,975	12,558	4,250	1,373	340	443	11
Rural with road	45,116	10,670	12,448	14,635	2,627	4,715	21
Rural without road	6,375	956	1,566	2,542	716	591	4
Bokeo	**40,693**	**20,264**	**9,924**	**6,400**	**2,027**	**2,069**	**9**
Urban	12,627	9,075	2,292	945	168	146	-
Rural with road	27,297	11,130	7,484	5,105	1,756	1,814	8
Rural without road	769	59	148	350	103	109	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**42,983**	**35,038**	**9,848**	**2,930**	**7,466**	**33**
Urban	36,667	23,720	10,298	1,344	263	1,019	23
Rural with road	57,196	18,637	23,081	7,517	2,053	5,898	10
Rural without road	4,435	626	1,659	987	614	549	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**15,541**	**19,230**	**12,705**	**439**	**8,242**	**5**
Urban	11,045	6,889	2,924	876	19	337	-
Rural with road	28,870	7,250	11,960	6,326	222	3,107	5
Rural without road	16,247	1,402	4,346	5,503	198	4,798	-
Xayabury	**87,939**	**51,361**	**24,649**	**8,138**	**1,114**	**2,664**	**13**
Urban	28,928	21,312	6,037	1,211	69	290	9
Rural with road	57,496	29,592	17,886	6,758	1,034	2,222	4
Rural without road	1,515	457	726	169	11	152	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**20,311**	**19,585**	**10,520**	**66**	**6,639**	**3**
Urban	17,541	10,286	5,281	1,353	-	620	-
Rural with road	39,583	10,025	14,304	9,167	65	6,019	3
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**55,121**	**32,446**	**4,979**	**275**	**2,826**	**9**
Urban	32,244	21,130	9,274	957	38	841	4
Rural with road	63,303	33,973	23,128	3,976	236	1,985	5
Rural without road	109	18	44	46	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**36,293**	**14,566**	**9,883**	**146**	**2,780**	**6**
Urban	29,019	18,940	6,490	2,633	59	893	4
Rural with road	33,554	17,301	7,931	6,442	70	1,808	-
Rural without road	1,101	52	145	808	17	79	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**33,399**	**15,471**	**38,353**	**750**	**763**	**90**
Urban	23,381	14,371	3,945	4,961	39	55	10
Rural with road	63,199	18,997	11,461	31,405	555	701	80
Rural without road	2,246	31	65	1,987	156	7	-

Table 10.07: Private dwellings, by province, type of residence, and by main construction material of floor (continued)

Province, type of residence	Type of floor						
	Total	Ceramic / tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Earth	Other floor material
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**57,895**	**35,961**	**93,460**	**2,329**	**3,330**	**302**
Urban	41,825	24,512	8,548	8,140	124	454	47
Rural with road	141,211	33,033	26,964	76,460	1,688	2,830	236
Rural without road	10,241	350	449	8,860	517	46	19
Saravane	**83,547**	**14,402**	**14,350**	**52,139**	**1,166**	**1,443**	**47**
Urban	10,381	4,433	2,538	3,270	64	64	12
Rural with road	71,593	9,929	11,649	47,599	1,016	1,365	35
Rural without road	1,573	40	163	1,270	86	14	-
Sekong	**26,021**	**4,635**	**4,288**	**16,546**	**256**	**202**	**94**
Urban	11,164	3,741	2,491	4,866	33	23	10
Rural with road	13,734	872	1,644	10,800	193	141	84
Rural without road	1,123	22	153	880	30	38	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**42,156**	**26,833**	**66,640**	**234**	**2,549**	**85**
Urban	37,918	18,764	8,255	10,504	26	356	13
Rural with road	91,105	21,789	17,234	50,015	184	1,824	59
Rural without road	9,474	1,603	1,344	6,121	24	369	13
Attapeu	**35,044**	**10,210**	**13,245**	**10,790**	**95**	**681**	**23**
Urban	12,681	6,107	4,282	2,058	28	199	7
Rural with road	22,363	4,103	8,963	8,732	67	482	16
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**5,690**	**9,000**	**1,259**	**70**	**1,563**	**-**
Urban	6,457	2,829	3,026	187	-	413	-
Rural with road	9,038	2,462	4,777	861	52	885	-
Rural without road	2,089	399	1,197	211	16	265	-

Table 10.08: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of drinking water

Province, type of residence	Total	Main source of drinking water											
		Piped water		Well / borehole		River / stream / dam / irrigation channel	Mountain spring	Rain water	Bottle / can water		Water vendor / tank		Other drinking water source
		In the dwelling	In the yard / plot	Protected	Unprotected				Home delivered	Collected from vendor	Home delivered	Collected from vendor	
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**118,759**	**15,794**	**144,313**	**54,723**	**12,556**	**231,773**	**10,311**	**809,070**	**35,299**	**20,192**	**2,077**	**4,328**
Urban	543,732	70,141	2,319	22,254	6,103	548	12,720	815	405,129	13,039	9,854	400	410
Rural with road	858,014	45,988	12,318	114,986	44,890	9,362	188,486	9,083	396,195	21,842	10,134	1,630	3,100
Rural without road	57,449	2,630	1,157	7,073	3,730	2,646	30,567	413	7,746	418	204	47	818
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**32,602**	**501**	**5,786**	**987**	**22**	**57**	**28**	**177,121**	**5,481**	**4,238**	**90**	**117**
Urban	192,404	29,984	326	3,195	663	20	49	21	149,731	4,803	3,420	86	106
Rural with road	34,474	2,617	169	2,564	324	-	8	7	27,285	671	812	4	11
Rural without road	152	-	6	27	-	-	-	-	105	7	6	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**2,788**	**1,810**	**776**	**263**	**96**	**22,552**	**11**	**10,401**	**279**	**83**	**3**	**322**
Urban	10,378	1,557	231	80	13	-	1,211	4	7,199	40	36	-	4
Rural with road	29,006	1,231	1,579	696	250	94	21,341	7	3,202	239	47	-	318
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**4,728**	**765**	**548**	**87**	**50**	**13,364**	**10**	**19,510**	**260**	**635**	**-**	**16**
Urban	10,097	2,198	38	134	13	-	410	-	6,812	56	434	-	-
Rural with road	29,876	2,530	727	414	74	48	12,954	10	12,698	204	201	-	16
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**8,599**	**2,685**	**2,677**	**1,278**	**1,169**	**27,603**	**43**	**24,845**	**459**	**929**	**3**	**176**
Urban	18,975	4,518	353	117	38	63	578	3	12,629	110	561	-	4
Rural with road	45,116	3,757	1,881	2,212	863	457	23,400	39	11,701	345	366	-	93
Rural without road	6,375	324	451	348	377	649	3,625	-	515	4	-	-	79
Bokeo	**40,693**	**3,833**	**515**	**4,249**	**1,756**	**472**	**11,622**	**11**	**17,176**	**564**	**447**	**34**	**14**
Urban	12,627	2,334	99	622	125	11	435	-	8,608	176	210	4	-
Rural with road	27,297	1,494	416	3,592	1,631	367	10,552	10	8,568	388	237	30	12
Rural without road	769	5	-	35	-	94	635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**4,891**	**413**	**1,926**	**922**	**769**	**36,054**	**17**	**51,659**	**605**	**888**	**5**	**149**
Urban	36,667	2,235	46	789	200	70	2,666	-	29,759	385	496	4	15
Rural with road	57,196	2,474	366	1,136	722	556	29,473	13	21,794	220	307	-	134
Rural without road	4,435	182	-	-	-	143	3,915	-	106	-	85	-	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**3,760**	**97**	**616**	**220**	**230**	**38,535**	**19**	**12,445**	**143**	**77**	**3**	**17**
Urban	11,045	2,225	31	42	42	72	772	-	7,690	94	73	-	-

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Table 10.08: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of drinking water (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main source of drinking water												
	Total	Piped water		Well / borehole		River / stream / dam / irrigation channel	Mountain spring	Rain water	Bottle / can water		Water vendor / tank		Other drinking water source
		In the dwelling	In the yard / plot	Protected	Unprotected				Home delivered	Collected from vendor	Home delivered	Collected from vendor	
Rural with road	28,870	1,262	66	376	121	132	22,229	7	4,633	34	3	-	5
Rural without road	16,247	273	-	198	57	26	15,534	11	122	15	-	-	10
Xayabury	**87,939**	**6,686**	**219**	**4,429**	**1,358**	**549**	**11,899**	**402**	**58,336**	**2,246**	**1,587**	**41**	**187**
Urban	28,928	3,378	31	609	56	16	113	4	23,925	299	442	-	55
Rural with road	57,496	3,072	179	3,381	1,281	531	11,341	396	34,062	1,947	1,144	41	121
Rural without road	1,515	236	9	439	21	-	445	-	349	-	-	-	11
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**4,616**	**233**	**6,993**	**1,777**	**302**	**21,248**	**19**	**20,310**	**922**	**588**	**12**	**104**
Urban	17,541	2,598	86	2,382	642	21	1,582	6	9,575	121	511	7	10
Rural with road	39,583	2,018	147	4,611	1,135	281	19,666	13	10,735	801	77	5	94
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**4,569**	**260**	**6,628**	**1,703**	**46**	**5,907**	**58**	**74,011**	**1,375**	**1,028**	**7**	**64**
Urban	32,244	1,897	93	2,040	351	17	390	12	26,730	356	349	-	9
Rural with road	63,303	2,671	167	4,588	1,352	29	5,493	46	47,197	1,019	679	7	55
Rural without road	109	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	84	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**4,100**	**161**	**7,398**	**2,309**	**145**	**9,531**	**23**	**38,065**	**874**	**824**	**43**	**201**
Urban	29,019	2,820	73	2,503	882	46	1,518	10	20,225	451	439	38	14
Rural with road	33,554	1,247	88	4,887	1,427	90	6,979	13	17,830	420	385	3	185
Rural without road	1,101	33	-	8	-	9	1,034	-	10	3	-	-	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**5,865**	**1,567**	**16,957**	**5,093**	**2,058**	**4,602**	**136**	**49,108**	**2,276**	**792**	**28**	**344**
Urban	23,381	2,459	65	1,500	316	8	24	7	18,031	613	344	8	6
Rural with road	63,199	3,372	1,419	15,302	4,770	1,550	3,244	126	30,973	1,652	446	20	325
Rural without road	2,246	34	83	155	7	500	1,334	3	104	11	-	-	13
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**9,805**	**2,388**	**30,398**	**18,497**	**3,710**	**4,595**	**4,127**	**102,468**	**12,269**	**2,962**	**1,042**	**1,016**
Urban	41,825	3,406	389	1,117	977	29	101	117	31,584	3,042	924	97	42
Rural with road	141,211	6,065	1,647	25,092	14,912	2,886	3,248	3,804	70,541	9,185	2,017	900	914
Rural without road	10,241	334	352	4,189	2,608	795	1,246	206	343	42	21	45	60
Saravane	**83,547**	**7,330**	**2,186**	**15,900**	**6,223**	**1,213**	**5,530**	**2,965**	**36,841**	**2,382**	**2,085**	**449**	**443**
Urban	10,381	1,894	104	428	46	9	46	273	6,696	607	191	81	6
Rural with road	71,593	5,035	1,858	15,374	6,149	1,146	5,064	2,602	29,964	1,767	1,850	368	416
Rural without road	1,573	401	224	98	28	58	420	90	181	8	44	-	21

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Table 10.08: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of drinking water (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main source of drinking water												
	Total	Piped water		Well / borehole		River / stream / dam / irrigation channel	Mountain spring	Rain water	Bottle / can water		Water vendor / tank		Other drinking water source
		In the dwelling	In the yard / plot	Protected	Unprotected				Home delivered	Collected from vendor	Home delivered	Collected from vendor	
Sekong	**26,021**	**3,869**	**645**	**4,693**	**808**	**340**	**6,421**	**171**	**7,587**	**844**	**307**	**54**	**282**
Urban	11,164	1,770	76	1,168	150	54	381	66	6,533	639	195	49	83
Rural with road	13,734	2,070	569	3,452	653	285	5,046	105	1,054	205	112	5	178
Rural without road	1,123	29	-	73	5	-	994	-	-	-	-	-	21
Champasack	**138,497**	**6,506**	**618**	**24,852**	**7,676**	**882**	**872**	**1,036**	**90,110**	**2,817**	**2,219**	**210**	**699**
Urban	37,918	3,045	58	2,951	626	11	111	59	29,135	757	1,121	7	37
Rural with road	91,105	2,979	530	20,552	6,456	519	666	879	55,456	1,732	1,069	203	64
Rural without road	9,474	482	30	1,349	594	352	95	98	5,519	328	29	-	598
Attapeu	**35,044**	**2,297**	**658**	**6,722**	**3,064**	**424**	**4,285**	**1,232**	**14,228**	**1,464**	**453**	**49**	**168**
Urban	12,681	1,229	209	1,344	604	95	292	227	8,081	481	90	15	14
Rural with road	22,363	1,068	449	5,378	2,460	329	3,993	1,005	6,147	983	363	34	154
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**1,915**	**73**	**2,765**	**702**	**79**	**7,096**	**3**	**4,849**	**39**	**50**	**4**	**9**
Urban	6,457	594	11	1,233	359	-	2,041	-	2,186	9	18	-	-
Rural with road	9,038	1,026	61	1,379	310	60	3,789	-	2,355	30	19	3	5
Rural without road	2,089	295	-	153	33	17	1,266	-	308	-	13	-	3

Table 10.09: Population in private households, by province, type of residence, and by safety of drinking water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back

Province, type of residence	Safety of water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back											
	Total				Improved drinking water source*				Unimproved drinking water source**			
	Total	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total improved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total unimproved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**1,132,111**	**305,682**	**21,402**	**1,155,815**	**1,022,705**	**124,263**	**8,847**	**303,380**	**109,406**	**181,419**	**12,555**
Urban	543,732	507,531	34,983	1,218	523,951	498,997	24,302	652	19,781	8,534	10,681	566
Rural with road	858,014	599,007	241,132	17,875	612,176	511,011	93,738	7,427	245,838	87,996	147,394	10,448
Rural without road	57,449	25,573	29,567	2,309	19,688	12,697	6,223	768	37,761	12,876	23,344	1,541
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**218,806**	**8,107**	**117**	**225,847**	**218,144**	**7,595**	**108**	**1,183**	**662**	**512**	**9**
Urban	192,404	186,517	5,814	73	191,566	185,973	5,529	64	838	544	285	9
Rural with road	34,474	32,171	2,259	44	34,129	32,053	2,032	44	345	118	227	-
Rural without road	152	118	34	-	152	118	34	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**22,436**	**15,523**	**1,425**	**16,151**	**15,193**	**755**	**203**	**23,233**	**7,243**	**14,768**	**1,222**
Urban	10,378	9,764	593	21	9,148	9,051	96	-	1,230	713	497	20
Rural with road	29,006	12,672	14,930	1,404	7,003	6,142	659	202	22,003	6,530	14,271	1,202
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**32,378**	**7,325**	**270**	**26,456**	**25,882**	**561**	**13**	**13,517**	**6,496**	**6,764**	**257**
Urban	10,097	9,906	190	-	9,672	9,614	58	-	425	292	132	-
Rural with road	29,876	22,472	7,135	269	16,784	16,268	503	13	13,092	6,204	6,632	256
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**47,241**	**22,152**	**1,073**	**40,240**	**37,525**	**2,645**	**70**	**30,226**	**9,716**	**19,507**	**1,003**
Urban	18,975	18,457	516	-	18,292	18,146	145	-	683	311	371	-
Rural with road	45,116	26,473	17,811	832	20,303	18,083	2,155	65	24,813	8,390	15,656	767
Rural without road	6,375	2,311	3,825	239	1,645	1,296	345	4	4,730	1,015	3,480	235
Bokeo	**40,693**	**30,038**	**10,185**	**470**	**26,829**	**24,373**	**2,390**	**66**	**13,864**	**5,665**	**7,795**	**404**
Urban	12,627	11,903	706	18	12,054	11,804	236	14	573	99	470	4
Rural with road	27,297	17,971	8,881	445	14,735	12,563	2,120	52	12,562	5,408	6,761	393
Rural without road	769	164	598	7	40	6	34	-	729	158	564	7
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**73,774**	**23,807**	**717**	**60,404**	**59,062**	**1,266**	**76**	**37,894**	**14,712**	**22,541**	**641**
Urban	36,667	34,067	2,537	63	33,716	33,109	597	10	2,951	958	1,940	53
Rural with road	57,196	38,005	18,547	644	26,311	25,577	668	66	30,885	12,428	17,879	578
Rural without road	4,435	1,702	2,723	10	377	376	-	-	4,058	1,326	2,722	10
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**38,403**	**17,194**	**565**	**17,160**	**16,717**	**441**	**-**	**39,002**	**21,686**	**16,753**	**563**

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Table 10.09: Population in private households, by province, type of residence, and by safety of drinking water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back (continued)

Province, type of residence	Safety of water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back											
	Total				Improved drinking water source*				Unimproved drinking water source**			
	Total	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total improved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total unimproved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes
Urban	11,045	10,476	538	31	10,157	10,055	102	-	888	421	436	31
Rural with road	28,870	19,291	9,130	449	6,383	6,245	136	-	22,487	13,046	8,994	447
Rural without road	16,247	8,636	7,526	85	620	417	203	-	15,627	8,219	7,323	85
Xayabury	**87,939**	**72,868**	**13,354**	**1,717**	**73,946**	**68,919**	**4,309**	**718**	**13,993**	**3,949**	**9,045**	**999**
Urban	28,928	28,081	828	19	28,688	28,014	660	14	240	67	168	5
Rural with road	57,496	43,883	12,025	1,588	44,222	40,146	3,373	703	13,274	3,737	8,652	885
Rural without road	1,515	904	501	110	1,036	759	276	-	479	145	225	109
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**38,236**	**17,604**	**1,284**	**33,693**	**28,526**	**4,742**	**425**	**23,431**	**9,710**	**12,862**	**859**
Urban	17,541	15,295	2,194	52	15,286	13,852	1,432	-	2,255	1,443	762	50
Rural with road	39,583	22,941	15,410	1,232	18,407	14,674	3,310	423	21,176	8,267	12,100	809
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**88,412**	**6,869**	**375**	**87,936**	**84,661**	**3,141**	**134**	**7,720**	**3,751**	**3,728**	**241**
Urban	32,244	30,658	1,445	141	31,477	30,398	965	114	767	260	480	27
Rural with road	63,303	57,669	5,400	234	56,374	54,178	2,176	20	6,929	3,491	3,224	214
Rural without road	109	85	24	-	85	85	-	-	24	-	24	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**51,589**	**11,749**	**336**	**51,488**	**46,842**	**4,616**	**30**	**12,186**	**4,747**	**7,133**	**306**
Urban	29,019	25,838	2,960	221	26,559	24,809	1,740	10	2,460	1,029	1,220	211
Rural with road	33,554	25,528	7,969	57	24,873	21,988	2,867	18	8,681	3,540	5,102	39
Rural without road	1,101	223	820	58	56	45	9	-	1,045	178	811	56
Khammuane	**88,826**	**64,670**	**23,639**	**517**	**76,729**	**62,701**	**13,663**	**365**	**12,097**	**1,969**	**9,976**	**152**
Urban	23,381	21,192	2,183	6	23,027	21,104	1,917	6	354	88	266	-
Rural with road	63,199	43,151	19,574	474	53,310	41,350	11,603	357	9,889	1,801	7,971	117
Rural without road	2,246	327	1,882	37	392	247	143	-	1,854	80	1,739	35
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**127,552**	**57,163**	**8,562**	**165,459**	**124,936**	**35,945**	**4,578**	**27,818**	**2,616**	**21,218**	**3,984**
Urban	41,825	37,049	4,591	185	40,676	36,778	3,745	153	1,149	271	846	32
Rural with road	141,211	88,933	45,452	6,826	119,251	86,689	28,824	3,738	21,960	2,244	16,628	3,088
Rural without road	10,241	1,570	7,120	1,551	5,532	1,469	3,376	687	4,709	101	3,744	864
Saravane	**83,547**	**58,407**	**23,447**	**1,693**	**70,138**	**55,525**	**13,641**	**972**	**13,409**	**2,882**	**9,806**	**721**
Urban	10,381	9,218	1,126	37	10,274	9,193	1,049	32	107	25	77	5

Continue to the next page

Table 10.09: Population in private households, by province, type of residence, and by safety of drinking water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back (continued)

Province, type of residence	Safety of water source, time to get to water source, get water and come back											
	Total				Improved drinking water source*				Unimproved drinking water source**			
	Total	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total improved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Total unimproved	On premises	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes
Rural with road	71,593	48,194	21,781	1,618	58,818	45,477	12,416	925	12,775	2,717	9,365	693
Rural without road	1,573	995	540	38	1,046	855	176	15	527	140	364	23
Sekong	**26,021**	**17,745**	**8,023**	**253**	**18,170**	**14,667**	**3,397**	**106**	**7,851**	**3,078**	**4,626**	**147**
Urban	11,164	9,404	1,677	83	10,496	9,247	1,228	21	668	157	449	62
Rural with road	13,734	7,901	5,663	170	7,572	5,389	2,098	85	6,162	2,512	3,565	85
Rural without road	1,123	440	683	-	102	31	71	-	1,021	409	612	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**113,947**	**23,331**	**1,219**	**128,368**	**110,405**	**17,197**	**766**	**10,129**	**3,542**	**6,134**	**453**
Urban	37,918	34,575	3,169	174	37,133	34,454	2,514	165	785	121	655	9
Rural with road	91,105	72,702	17,531	872	83,400	69,595	13,261	544	7,705	3,107	4,270	328
Rural without road	9,474	6,670	2,631	173	7,835	6,356	1,422	57	1,639	314	1,209	116
Attapeu	**35,044**	**22,716**	**11,751**	**577**	**27,103**	**20,423**	**6,467**	**213**	**7,941**	**2,293**	**5,284**	**364**
Urban	12,681	10,431	2,191	59	11,676	10,177	1,454	45	1,005	254	737	14
Rural with road	22,363	12,285	9,560	518	15,427	10,246	5,013	168	6,936	2,039	4,547	350
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**12,893**	**4,459**	**232**	**9,698**	**8,204**	**1,492**	**-**	**7,886**	**4,689**	**2,967**	**230**
Urban	6,457	4,700	1,725	32	4,054	3,219	835	-	2,403	1,481	890	32
Rural with road	9,038	6,765	2,074	199	4,874	4,348	524	-	4,164	2,417	1,550	197
Rural without road	2,089	1,428	660	-	770	637	133	-	1,319	791	527	-

*Improved drinking water source: piped water in the dwelling, piped water in the yard / plot, well / borehole - protected, rain water collection, bottle / can water - home delivered, bottle / can water - collected from vendor, water vendor / tank - home delivered, water vendor / tank - collected from vendor

**Unimproved drinking water source: well / borehole - unprotected, river / stream / dam / irrigation channel, mountain spring, other drinking water source

Table 10.10: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main type of toilet used

Province, type of residence	Main type of toilet used									
	Total	Flush / pour flush toilet	Pit latrine - ventilated		Composting toilet	Bucket	Hanging toilet / latrine	No facility	Other type - with slab	Other type - without slab
			Ventilated	Other					With slab	Without slab
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**1,332,838**	**5,365**	**8,727**	**637**	**723**	**366**	**109,326**	**258**	**955**
Urban	543,732	534,267	2,795	784	124	303	15	5,173	153	118
Rural with road	858,014	756,190	2,455	6,676	488	403	327	90,690	100	685
Rural without road	57,449	42,381	115	1,267	25	17	24	13,463	5	152
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**225,365**	**1,235**	**194**	**7**	**85**	**-**	**107**	**26**	**10**
Urban	192,404	190,818	1,211	186	5	84	-	65	26	8
Rural with road	34,474	34,395	24	8	-	-	-	42	-	-
Rural without road	152	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**30,793**	**119**	**1,182**	**33**	**80**	**84**	**7,081**	**-**	**10**
Urban	10,378	10,119	4	47	-	72	-	133	-	-
Rural with road	29,006	20,674	115	1,135	33	8	82	6,948	-	10
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**38,318**	**125**	**83**	**3**	**26**	**11**	**1,369**	**22**	**16**
Urban	10,097	10,057	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	-
Rural with road	29,876	28,261	123	83	3	24	10	1,356	-	15
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**61,645**	**186**	**1,216**	**12**	**19**	**43**	**7,315**	**4**	**26**
Urban	18,975	18,584	80	115	4	-	-	183	-	7
Rural with road	45,116	38,888	101	819	8	17	39	5,224	3	17
Rural without road	6,375	4,173	5	282	-	-	4	1,908	-	-
Bokeo	**40,693**	**37,951**	**19**	**67**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**2,643**	**-**	**5**
Urban	12,627	12,488	4	-	-	-	-	131	-	-
Rural with road	27,297	24,870	15	57	6	-	-	2,344	-	4
Rural without road	769	593	-	8	-	-	-	168	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**88,675**	**114**	**851**	**68**	**51**	**80**	**8,384**	**3**	**72**
Urban	36,667	36,055	8	77	10	-	-	505	-	9
Rural with road	57,196	49,112	103	756	43	35	68	7,014	-	63
Rural without road	4,435	3,508	3	18	15	15	11	865	-	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**53,466**	**83**	**534**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**2,057**	**-**	**15**
Urban	11,045	10,995	20	8	-	-	-	19	-	-
Rural with road	28,870	27,796	49	217	-	-	-	797	-	9

Continue to the next page

Table 10.10: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main type of toilet used (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main type of toilet used									
	Total	Flush / pour flush toilet	Pit latrine - ventilated		Composting toilet	Bucket	Hanging toilet / latrine	No facility	Other type - with slab	Other type - without slab
			Ventilated	Other					With slab	Without slab
Rural without road	16,247	14,675	14	309	-	-	-	1,241	-	5
Xayabury	**87,939**	**86,233**	**162**	**175**	**44**	**9**	**5**	**1,218**	**6**	**87**
Urban	28,928	28,775	101	16	3	3	-	26	-	4
Rural with road	57,496	55,987	61	148	37	6	5	1,165	6	81
Rural without road	1,515	1,471	-	11	4	-	-	27	-	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**55,564**	**108**	**223**	**24**	**16**	**11**	**1,169**	**3**	**6**
Urban	17,541	17,408	64	7	-	12	-	49	-	-
Rural with road	39,583	38,156	44	216	24	4	11	1,120	-	6
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**94,296**	**601**	**46**	**5**	**56**	**-**	**588**	**32**	**31**
Urban	32,244	31,923	189	3	-	53	-	42	17	16
Rural with road	63,303	62,265	412	43	4	3	-	546	14	15
Rural without road	109	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**62,602**	**478**	**30**	**-**	**44**	**3**	**401**	**110**	**4**
Urban	29,019	28,545	325	7	-	-	-	63	77	-
Rural with road	33,554	32,974	153	23	-	44	-	320	33	4
Rural without road	1,101	1,083	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**79,210**	**304**	**176**	**127**	**11**	**22**	**8,951**	**7**	**18**
Urban	23,381	22,939	120	23	-	-	-	295	-	-
Rural with road	63,199	55,464	184	153	127	10	19	7,220	6	16
Rural without road	2,246	807	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	-	-
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**154,287**	**553**	**982**	**23**	**234**	**49**	**36,777**	**17**	**355**
Urban	41,825	40,309	355	50	-	67	-	1,026	3	13
Rural with road	141,211	110,507	195	800	20	167	42	29,268	12	200
Rural without road	10,241	3,471	3	132	-	-	6	6,483	-	142
Saravane	**83,547**	**68,012**	**252**	**1,490**	**49**	**19**	**5**	**13,654**	**9**	**57**
Urban	10,381	9,976	5	24	3	-	-	368	-	5
Rural with road	71,593	57,134	182	1,236	46	19	5	12,910	9	52
Rural without road	1,573	902	65	230	-	-	-	376	-	-
Sekong	**26,021**	**22,158**	**82**	**327**	**66**	**18**	**4**	**3,299**	**3**	**64**
Urban	11,164	10,382	20	17	7	-	-	713	-	19

Continue to the next page

Table 10.10: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main type of toilet used (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main type of toilet used									
	Total	Flush / pour flush toilet	Pit latrine - ventilated		Composting toilet	Bucket	Hanging toilet / latrine	No facility	Other type - with slab	Other type - without slab
			Ventilated	Other					With slab	Without slab
Rural with road	13,734	10,999	62	221	57	16	-	2,331	-	45
Rural without road	1,123	777	-	89	-	-	-	255	-	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**129,058**	**588**	**628**	**51**	**48**	**41**	**8,026**	**4**	**53**
Urban	37,918	36,975	271	52	9	4	3	592	-	11
Rural with road	91,105	83,394	292	390	42	44	37	6,861	3	42
Rural without road	9,474	8,689	25	186	-	-	-	573	-	-
Attapeu	**35,044**	**28,110**	**199**	**407**	**110**	**6**	**3**	**6,081**	**6**	**122**
Urban	12,681	11,478	14	147	79	-	-	939	-	22
Rural with road	22,363	16,632	185	260	31	5	3	5,142	5	100
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**17,095**	**157**	**116**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**206**	**3**	**4**
Urban	6,457	6,441	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	-
Rural with road	9,038	8,682	155	111	-	-	-	82	-	4
Rural without road	2,089	1,972	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-

Table 10.11: Private households, by province, type of residence, and presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling

Province, type of residence	Total private household	Presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling							
		Household access to electricity	Electricity from the grid	Solar panels	Wind mill	Generator	Battery	Pico hydro	Other source of electricity
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**1,418,255**	**1,357,901**	**85,570**	**11,421**	**5,903**	**17,231**	**6,117**	**14,611**
Urban	543,732	541,022	526,567	30,868	4,602	2,366	4,683	1,452	6,432
Rural with road	858,014	826,271	789,013	47,609	6,513	3,287	10,688	3,095	7,588
Rural without road	57,449	50,962	42,321	7,093	306	250	1,860	1,570	591
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**226,496**	**220,026**	**12,557**	**2,517**	**987**	**2,608**	**642**	**3,721**
Urban	192,404	191,983	185,978	10,527	2,193	833	2,382	543	3,268
Rural with road	34,474	34,361	33,896	2,029	324	153	226	99	452
Rural without road	152	152	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**36,816**	**31,107**	**5,644**	**212**	**112**	**2,005**	**310**	**75**
Urban	10,378	10,324	9,958	770	52	32	35	27	20
Rural with road	29,006	26,492	21,149	4,874	160	80	1,970	283	55
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**38,332**	**35,150**	**5,315**	**489**	**299**	**1,131**	**258**	**369**
Urban	10,097	10,034	9,605	1,839	108	68	286	33	248
Rural with road	29,876	28,298	25,545	3,476	381	231	845	225	121
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**66,250**	**62,197**	**3,332**	**485**	**223**	**743**	**265**	**366**
Urban	18,975	18,813	18,441	422	246	74	98	33	49
Rural with road	45,116	42,154	39,695	1,811	224	103	175	181	266
Rural without road	6,375	5,283	4,061	1,099	15	46	470	51	51
Bokeo	**40,693**	**40,078**	**39,178**	**3,233**	**430**	**167**	**248**	**64**	**348**
Urban	12,627	12,577	12,482	1,640	129	54	42	20	90
Rural with road	27,297	26,830	26,166	1,461	300	113	205	44	258
Rural without road	769	671	530	132	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**93,563**	**84,687**	**7,081**	**415**	**384**	**1,734**	**759**	**483**
Urban	36,667	36,383	35,062	925	171	126	218	133	128
Rural with road	57,196	53,698	48,274	4,283	204	211	1,128	470	349
Rural without road	4,435	3,482	1,351	1,873	40	47	388	156	6
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**54,650**	**52,079**	**4,191**	**286**	**200**	**155**	**1,301**	**143**
Urban	11,045	11,008	10,882	1,261	59	61	42	26	73
Rural with road	28,870	28,284	27,614	1,891	165	107	55	158	46

Continue to the next page

Table 10.11: Private households, by province, type of residence, and presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling (continued)

Province, type of residence	Total private household	Presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling							
		Household access to electricity	Electricity from the grid	Solar panels	Wind mill	Generator	Battery	Pico hydro	Other source of electricity
Rural without road	16,247	15,358	13,583	1,039	62	32	58	1,117	24
Xayabury	**87,939**	**86,743**	**84,661**	**4,232**	**611**	**342**	**677**	**146**	**676**
Urban	28,928	28,863	28,484	1,575	203	131	69	55	74
Rural with road	57,496	56,380	54,889	2,374	402	203	384	91	597
Rural without road	1,515	1,500	1,288	283	6	8	224	-	5
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**55,820**	**53,477**	**3,929**	**402**	**372**	**594**	**206**	**383**
Urban	17,541	17,454	17,002	1,265	122	113	95	40	137
Rural with road	39,583	38,366	36,475	2,664	280	259	499	166	246
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**95,252**	**93,500**	**4,214**	**830**	**383**	**435**	**205**	**1,459**
Urban	32,244	32,166	31,575	1,979	244	92	153	66	600
Rural with road	63,303	62,978	61,840	2,212	585	291	282	139	859
Rural without road	109	108	85	23	-	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**63,391**	**62,135**	**1,377**	**356**	**148**	**344**	**122**	**542**
Urban	29,019	28,931	28,414	685	121	76	82	59	115
Rural with road	33,554	33,385	32,657	676	228	65	259	59	424
Rural without road	1,101	1,075	1,064	16	7	7	3	4	3
Khammuane	**88,826**	**86,612**	**83,396**	**5,240**	**618**	**338**	**1,027**	**196**	**598**
Urban	23,381	23,288	22,536	996	134	101	141	68	167
Rural with road	63,199	61,689	60,272	3,087	476	208	471	123	424
Rural without road	2,246	1,635	588	1,157	8	29	415	5	7
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**182,435**	**175,042**	**14,269**	**1,858**	**797**	**2,694**	**463**	**2,650**
Urban	41,825	41,466	40,103	3,680	370	240	439	122	320
Rural with road	141,211	132,952	128,132	9,516	1,402	515	2,105	318	2,013
Rural without road	10,241	8,017	6,807	1,073	86	42	150	23	317
Saravane	**83,547**	**79,326**	**75,714**	**3,474**	**434**	**311**	**602**	**168**	**226**
Urban	10,381	10,214	10,018	614	49	60	137	22	26
Rural with road	71,593	67,843	64,575	2,754	385	248	459	140	198
Rural without road	1,573	1,269	1,121	106	-	3	6	6	-
Sekong	**26,021**	**24,848**	**23,223**	**1,454**	**179**	**173**	**306**	**586**	**171**
Urban	11,164	11,028	10,760	615	114	98	96	36	54

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Table 10.11: Private households, by province, type of residence, and presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling (continued)

Province, type of residence	Total private household	Presence of sources of electricity in the occupied dwelling							
		Household access to electricity	Electricity from the grid	Solar panels	Wind mill	Generator	Battery	Pico hydro	Other source of electricity
Rural with road	13,734	12,831	11,795	737	63	67	197	363	84
Rural without road	1,123	989	668	102	-	8	13	187	33
Champasack	**138,497**	**136,879**	**133,698**	**3,312**	**973**	**484**	**1,376**	**287**	**1,802**
Urban	37,918	37,691	36,984	1,110	159	124	239	98	765
Rural with road	91,105	89,789	87,669	2,070	737	339	1,010	169	898
Rural without road	9,474	9,399	9,045	132	77	21	127	20	139
Attapeu	**35,044**	**33,346**	**32,112**	**2,356**	**210**	**119**	**438**	**106**	**550**
Urban	12,681	12,371	12,098	834	59	46	85	48	267
Rural with road	22,363	20,975	20,014	1,522	151	73	353	58	283
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**17,418**	**16,519**	**360**	**116**	**64**	**114**	**33**	**49**
Urban	6,457	6,428	6,185	131	69	37	44	23	31
Rural with road	9,038	8,966	8,356	172	46	21	65	9	15
Rural without road	2,089	2,024	1,978	57	-	6	5	-	3

Table 10.12: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of energy for cooking

Province, type of residence	Main source of energy for cooking								
	Total	Electricity	Paraffin/fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**185,357**	**1,065**	**863,038**	**7,256**	**335,921**	**611**	**64,625**	**1,322**
Urban	543,732	139,093	343	205,716	3,179	142,272	441	52,078	610
Rural with road	858,014	45,111	701	608,900	3,946	186,086	159	12,413	698
Rural without road	57,449	1,153	21	48,422	131	7,563	11	134	14
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**91,183**	**156**	**46,986**	**1,809**	**51,059**	**310**	**35,100**	**427**
Urban	192,404	85,444	119	32,687	1,430	40,482	273	31,554	415
Rural with road	34,474	5,706	37	14,195	379	10,564	37	3,544	12
Rural without road	152	33	-	104	-	13	-	-	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**2,311**	**14**	**36,467**	**36**	**48**	**-**	**503**	**3**
Urban	10,378	1,939	4	7,954	12	-	-	465	-
Rural with road	29,006	372	10	28,513	24	47	-	38	-
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**2,689**	**12**	**36,607**	**31**	**8**	**3**	**611**	**12**
Urban	10,097	1,215	-	8,442	5	3	-	428	-
Rural with road	29,876	1,474	11	28,165	26	5	-	183	11
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**6,415**	**202**	**62,577**	**86**	**30**	**9**	**1,127**	**20**
Urban	18,975	5,122	69	12,774	22	19	8	956	5
Rural with road	45,116	1,192	129	43,558	56	10	-	155	15
Rural without road	6,375	101	4	6,245	8	-	-	16	-
Bokeo	**40,693**	**4,289**	**38**	**31,413**	**38**	**53**	**37**	**4,784**	**41**
Urban	12,627	2,488	33	6,670	8	41	24	3,353	10
Rural with road	27,297	1,801	5	23,974	30	12	13	1,431	31
Rural without road	769	-	-	769	-	-	-	-	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**12,780**	**45**	**82,976**	**128**	**214**	**13**	**2,089**	**53**
Urban	36,667	9,641	31	24,923	61	201	13	1,790	7
Rural with road	57,196	3,128	14	53,633	66	12	-	297	46
Rural without road	4,435	11	-	4,420	-	-	-	-	-
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**2,820**	**14**	**52,292**	**51**	**23**	**5**	**954**	**3**
Urban	11,045	1,932	3	8,285	5	19	5	795	-
Rural with road	28,870	718	7	27,970	30	-	-	142	-
Rural without road	16,247	170	4	16,037	16	3	-	17	-
Xayabury	**87,939**	**6,688**	**182**	**70,815**	**213**	**7,181**	**10**	**2,837**	**13**
Urban	28,928	4,738	6	20,456	81	1,808	4	1,827	8
Rural with road	57,496	1,904	176	48,912	132	5,373	6	988	5

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Table 10.12: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of energy for cooking (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main source of energy for cooking								
	Total	Electricity	Paraffin/fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other
Rural without road	1,515	46	-	1,447	-	-	-	22	-
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**7,267**	**21**	**48,317**	**64**	**37**	**7**	**1,400**	**11**
Urban	17,541	4,368	13	11,919	18	31	7	1,183	-
Rural with road	39,583	2,899	8	36,398	46	6	-	217	9
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**10,636**	**36**	**72,470**	**344**	**5,010**	**37**	**6,935**	**188**
Urban	32,244	4,826	14	20,935	181	2,587	22	3,665	14
Rural with road	63,303	5,810	22	51,427	163	2,423	15	3,270	173
Rural without road	109	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**6,094**	**56**	**44,230**	**363**	**10,167**	**21**	**2,722**	**21**
Urban	29,019	3,486	24	17,454	162	5,949	16	1,926	-
Rural with road	33,554	2,593	31	25,692	200	4,218	5	796	19
Rural without road	1,101	15	-	1,084	-	-	-	-	-
Khammuane	**88,826**	**4,790**	**66**	**54,866**	**386**	**27,652**	**16**	**977**	**73**
Urban	23,381	2,449	12	6,933	122	13,254	7	599	5
Rural with road	63,199	2,338	52	45,698	261	14,396	9	378	67
Rural without road	2,246	3	-	2,235	3	-	-	-	-
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**10,133**	**71**	**89,574**	**1,484**	**89,831**	**55**	**1,848**	**281**
Urban	41,825	4,357	-	4,708	381	30,901	19	1,405	52
Rural with road	141,211	5,619	66	75,124	1,083	58,623	31	440	225
Rural without road	10,241	157	3	9,742	20	307	5	3	4
Saravane	**83,547**	**2,433**	**25**	**42,612**	**525**	**37,682**	**12**	**226**	**32**
Urban	10,381	544	-	1,683	102	7,905	3	132	11
Rural with road	71,593	1,881	24	39,641	422	29,501	9	94	21
Rural without road	1,573	8	-	1,288	-	276	-	-	-
Sekong	**26,021**	**914**	**13**	**18,574**	**83**	**6,210**	**6**	**202**	**19**
Urban	11,164	589	-	4,908	43	5,444	3	167	8
Rural with road	13,734	323	9	12,551	39	766	3	32	11
Rural without road	1,123	-	-	1,115	-	-	-	3	-
Champasack	**138,497**	**10,138**	**93**	**32,514**	**1,361**	**92,782**	**62**	**1,495**	**52**
Urban	37,918	3,880	-	4,245	394	28,168	27	1,182	20
Rural with road	91,105	5,753	87	26,420	890	57,654	29	248	24
Rural without road	9,474	505	4	1,849	77	6,960	6	65	8
Attapeu	**35,044**	**1,604**	**10**	**24,939**	**229**	**7,818**	**4**	**373**	**67**
Urban	12,681	1,015	-	5,766	133	5,407	4	309	45

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Table 10.12: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by main source of energy for cooking (continued)

Province, type of residence	Main source of energy for cooking								
	Total	Electricity	Paraffin/fuel	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Sawdust	Gas	Other
Rural with road	22,363	589	8	19,173	96	2,411	-	64	22
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**2,173**	**11**	**14,809**	**25**	**116**	**-**	**442**	**6**
Urban	6,457	1,060	5	4,974	19	52	-	342	3
Rural with road	9,038	1,011	5	7,856	3	64	-	96	3
Rural without road	2,089	102	-	1,979	3	-	-	4	-

Table 10.13: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by ownership of specific vehicles

Province, type of residence	Households owning specific vehicle					
	Total	Tractor	Car/van	Motor bike/electric scooter	Bicycle	Boat
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**588,442**	**394,398**	**1,255,072**	**216,481**	**80,617**
Urban	543,732	104,455	225,528	497,558	98,869	17,964
Rural with road	858,014	456,643	164,171	714,035	112,776	53,918
Rural without road	57,449	27,344	4,699	43,479	4,836	8,735
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**23,308**	**110,228**	**206,460**	**42,204**	**4,830**
Urban	192,404	11,078	98,954	175,553	33,116	2,832
Rural with road	34,474	12,160	11,266	30,795	9,057	1,907
Rural without road	152	70	8	112	31	91
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**11,414**	**5,590**	**32,224**	**1,176**	**1,045**
Urban	10,378	2,812	2,628	9,304	612	228
Rural with road	29,006	8,602	2,962	22,920	564	817
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**9,319**	**10,648**	**36,125**	**4,264**	**1,160**
Urban	10,097	2,369	4,374	9,584	1,989	164
Rural with road	29,876	6,950	6,274	26,541	2,275	996
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**17,414**	**13,519**	**58,255**	**4,830**	**1,137**
Urban	18,975	3,273	5,967	17,394	1,999	185
Rural with road	45,116	12,882	6,903	36,371	2,645	606
Rural without road	6,375	1,259	649	4,490	186	346
Bokeo	**40,693**	**13,106**	**10,694**	**33,444**	**5,158**	**2,145**
Urban	12,627	2,409	5,469	11,157	2,199	646
Rural with road	27,297	10,471	5,160	21,851	2,954	1,394
Rural without road	769	226	65	436	5	105
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**13,425**	**18,737**	**80,600**	**9,110**	**6,192**
Urban	36,667	3,698	11,180	33,162	5,679	1,471
Rural with road	57,196	9,315	7,305	45,026	3,368	4,276
Rural without road	4,435	412	252	2,412	63	445
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**26,981**	**8,739**	**51,341**	**4,469**	**1,431**
Urban	11,045	2,782	3,684	10,614	1,657	236
Rural with road	28,870	16,991	3,572	26,241	2,365	1,008
Rural without road	16,247	7,208	1,483	14,486	447	187
Xayabury	**87,939**	**41,383**	**20,421**	**74,455**	**19,291**	**3,391**
Urban	28,928	10,012	9,425	27,007	9,503	712
Rural with road	57,496	30,422	10,758	46,316	9,614	2,307
Rural without road	1,515	949	238	1,132	174	372
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**23,155**	**23,115**	**52,715**	**6,867**	**549**
Urban	17,541	4,837	9,338	16,424	3,310	97
Rural with road	39,583	18,318	13,777	36,291	3,557	452
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**41,866**	**28,279**	**86,086**	**22,209**	**5,408**
Urban	32,244	8,912	11,978	29,798	9,124	1,486
Rural with road	63,303	32,897	16,284	56,213	13,084	3,820
Rural without road	109	57	17	75	-	102
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**32,371**	**20,720**	**57,777**	**9,160**	**6,280**
Urban	29,019	11,104	11,749	27,008	4,847	2,114
Rural with road	33,554	20,644	8,901	29,868	4,303	4,133
Rural without road	1,101	623	70	901	10	33
Khammuane	**88,826**	**51,097**	**17,579**	**73,131**	**21,820**	**10,506**
Urban	23,381	6,464	8,416	21,198	5,387	2,620
Rural with road	63,199	43,551	9,140	50,869	16,272	7,373
Rural without road	2,246	1,082	23	1,064	161	513

Table 10.13: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by ownership of specific vehicles (continued)

Province, type of residence	Households owning specific vehicle					
	Total	Tractor	Car/van	Motor bike/electric scooter	Bicycle	Boat
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**120,520**	**37,639**	**160,759**	**28,545**	**12,011**
Urban	41,825	11,037	16,161	38,172	7,824	1,568
Rural with road	141,211	102,729	20,989	115,298	20,305	9,894
Rural without road	10,241	6,754	489	7,289	416	549
Saravane	**83,547**	**53,903**	**18,185**	**65,368**	**6,526**	**2,562**
Urban	10,381	3,491	4,019	9,227	1,485	137
Rural with road	71,593	49,694	13,935	55,066	4,984	2,400
Rural without road	1,573	718	231	1,075	57	25
Sekong	**26,021**	**11,972**	**4,692**	**21,370**	**1,437**	**515**
Urban	11,164	4,179	2,953	10,003	1,057	205
Rural with road	13,734	7,270	1,690	10,477	372	286
Rural without road	1,123	523	49	890	8	24
Champasack	**138,497**	**72,441**	**35,979**	**118,972**	**22,894**	**16,432**
Urban	37,918	9,682	14,233	34,301	6,572	2,319
Rural with road	91,105	56,240	20,984	77,391	13,125	8,379
Rural without road	9,474	6,519	762	7,280	3,197	5,734
Attapeu	**35,044**	**18,402**	**5,427**	**29,817**	**4,601**	**3,355**
Urban	12,681	4,736	3,084	11,558	1,699	776
Rural with road	22,363	13,666	2,343	18,259	2,902	2,579
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**6,365**	**4,207**	**16,173**	**1,920**	**1,668**
Urban	6,457	1,580	1,916	6,094	810	168
Rural with road	9,038	3,841	1,928	8,242	1,030	1,291
Rural without road	2,089	944	363	1,837	80	209

Table 10.14: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by ownership of household items

Province, type of residence	Households owning specific household items											
	Total	Radio	Television	Fixed telephone	Cell phone	Computer/laptop	Washing machine	Air-conditioner	Fan	Refrigerator / freezer	Electric rice cooker	Water heating system for bathroom / bath
Lao PDR	**1,459,195**	**98,708**	**717,838**	**296,679**	**1,308,983**	**154,174**	**626,010**	**306,018**	**1,127,338**	**1,103,477**	**909,991**	**281,169**
Urban	543,732	30,689	313,630	68,058	519,155	121,603	363,963	235,394	500,587	490,350	462,825	207,289
Rural with road	858,014	65,232	385,098	210,080	744,675	31,643	255,395	69,690	601,487	589,728	432,764	71,900
Rural without road	57,449	2,787	19,110	18,541	45,153	928	6,652	934	25,264	23,399	14,402	1,980
Vientiane Capital	**227,030**	**13,843**	**137,883**	**16,184**	**218,806**	**64,829**	**173,824**	**143,106**	**220,036**	**211,252**	**210,476**	**89,445**
Urban	192,404	11,294	119,671	12,493	186,153	61,460	150,125	130,062	186,658	179,234	180,148	83,651
Rural with road	34,474	2,536	18,163	3,684	32,529	3,368	23,604	13,026	33,233	31,884	30,195	5,793
Rural without road	152	13	49	7	124	-	95	18	145	134	133	-
Phongsaly	**39,384**	**650**	**7,891**	**8,890**	**33,522**	**2,216**	**6,006**	**926**	**14,442**	**20,406**	**14,346**	**7,644**
Urban	10,378	313	2,944	1,662	9,906	1,779	4,385	638	7,444	8,993	7,680	4,750
Rural with road	29,006	337	4,947	7,228	23,616	437	1,621	288	6,998	11,413	6,666	2,894
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**915**	**11,731**	**7,255**	**36,366**	**3,907**	**13,267**	**4,119**	**23,325**	**26,623**	**20,105**	**12,667**
Urban	10,097	234	4,164	922	9,717	2,313	6,947	2,589	8,891	9,148	7,792	6,799
Rural with road	29,876	681	7,567	6,333	26,649	1,594	6,320	1,530	14,434	17,475	12,313	5,868
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**2,417**	**23,185**	**17,960**	**61,261**	**5,413**	**14,288**	**4,533**	**33,843**	**32,770**	**24,654**	**12,159**
Urban	18,975	505	7,608	2,518	18,070	3,846	10,292	3,720	15,719	15,394	13,542	9,619
Rural with road	45,116	1,590	14,115	13,431	38,271	1,446	3,801	763	16,913	16,200	10,563	2,412
Rural without road	6,375	322	1,462	2,011	4,920	121	195	50	1,211	1,176	549	128
Bokeo	**40,693**	**1,485**	**17,135**	**9,167**	**36,359**	**3,654**	**20,788**	**8,625**	**32,062**	**29,774**	**24,350**	**11,755**
Urban	12,627	622	7,477	1,544	12,015	2,344	9,705	5,543	11,618	11,129	10,318	7,248
Rural with road	27,297	836	9,544	7,316	23,793	1,307	11,063	3,079	20,247	18,423	13,949	4,506
Rural without road	769	27	114	307	551	3	20	3	197	222	83	-
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**4,471**	**47,566**	**31,533**	**86,883**	**10,122**	**32,479**	**14,818**	**67,152**	**65,788**	**52,044**	**22,226**
Urban	36,667	1,525	21,856	7,612	34,884	7,756	20,801	12,204	33,516	31,712	28,837	16,937
Rural with road	57,196	2,761	24,682	21,837	48,987	2,326	11,583	2,596	32,970	33,362	23,030	5,247
Rural without road	4,435	185	1,028	2,084	3,012	40	95	18	666	714	177	42
Huaphanh	**56,162**	**1,325**	**19,195**	**16,186**	**51,793**	**3,767**	**14,799**	**1,788**	**34,072**	**35,333**	**23,314**	**12,440**
Urban	11,045	305	4,307	1,658	10,803	2,589	7,205	1,270	9,650	9,905	8,911	6,677
Rural with road	28,870	722	10,208	8,807	26,510	921	6,276	443	18,464	19,305	10,895	4,510
Rural without road	16,247	298	4,680	5,721	14,480	257	1,318	75	5,958	6,123	3,508	1,253
Xayabury	**87,939**	**6,031**	**49,805**	**16,122**	**81,425**	**7,602**	**48,859**	**12,164**	**74,433**	**71,133**	**56,613**	**23,466**
Urban	28,928	1,986	19,592	3,229	27,945	5,208	21,549	8,204	27,444	26,805	24,491	15,222
Rural with road	57,496	3,955	29,591	12,164	52,161	2,351	26,943	3,939	45,814	43,382	31,415	8,191
Rural without road	1,515	90	622	729	1,319	43	367	21	1,175	946	707	53
Xiengkhuang	**57,124**	**1,922**	**15,836**	**9,221**	**53,705**	**5,524**	**20,709**	**2,094**	**29,056**	**41,949**	**40,069**	**15,751**

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Table 10.14: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by ownership of household items (continued)

Province, type of residence	Households owning specific household items											
	Total	Radio	Television	Fixed telephone	Cell phone	Computer/laptop	Washing machine	Air-conditioner	Fan	Refrigerator / freezer	Electric rice cooker	Water heating system for bathroom / bath
Urban	17,541	514	6,833	1,606	16,989	3,646	10,325	1,492	13,081	15,781	15,930	9,357
Rural with road	39,583	1,408	9,003	7,615	36,716	1,878	10,384	602	15,975	26,168	24,139	6,394
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,656**	**6,045**	**52,274**	**20,921**	**90,973**	**8,109**	**57,428**	**28,174**	**90,441**	**86,442**	**80,104**	**17,564**
Urban	32,244	1,837	18,636	6,296	31,084	4,560	21,947	14,208	31,158	29,771	29,175	9,556
Rural with road	63,303	4,203	33,555	14,518	59,780	3,549	35,404	13,958	59,199	56,587	50,845	8,007
Rural without road	109	5	83	107	109	-	77	8	84	84	84	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**3,433**	**30,878**	**10,864**	**59,531**	**4,636**	**34,980**	**13,915**	**57,661**	**55,057**	**49,280**	**12,741**
Urban	29,019	1,487	15,259	4,204	27,471	3,387	18,148	9,366	27,277	26,283	24,790	9,018
Rural with road	33,554	1,922	15,219	6,625	31,165	1,237	16,676	4,543	29,844	28,159	24,203	3,701
Rural without road	1,101	24	400	35	895	12	156	6	540	615	287	22
Khammuane	**88,826**	**10,990**	**45,825**	**18,007**	**75,921**	**5,120**	**33,945**	**13,616**	**75,063**	**71,875**	**52,428**	**7,719**
Urban	23,381	2,146	14,288	3,045	21,676	3,438	14,493	8,717	21,633	21,277	18,821	5,550
Rural with road	63,199	8,521	31,158	14,118	52,967	1,666	19,401	4,893	52,982	50,293	33,495	2,160
Rural without road	2,246	323	379	844	1,278	16	51	6	448	305	112	9
Savannakhet	**193,277**	**20,328**	**100,470**	**43,364**	**161,578**	**10,200**	**54,201**	**26,751**	**153,968**	**136,149**	**101,430**	**15,871**
Urban	41,825	2,786	25,645	6,241	39,283	6,805	24,499	16,387	39,466	37,284	33,401	10,731
Rural with road	141,211	16,765	71,342	33,381	116,256	3,269	29,268	10,225	110,462	95,959	66,743	5,056
Rural without road	10,241	777	3,483	3,742	6,039	126	434	139	4,040	2,906	1,286	84
Saravane	**83,547**	**7,689**	**41,969**	**13,193**	**67,691**	**3,654**	**17,385**	**4,551**	**58,386**	**52,704**	**31,461**	**3,454**
Urban	10,381	610	5,846	753	9,769	1,894	5,806	2,335	9,215	8,875	7,441	1,960
Rural with road	71,593	7,006	35,511	12,251	56,902	1,745	11,494	2,206	48,465	43,276	23,795	1,484
Rural without road	1,573	73	612	189	1,020	15	85	10	706	553	225	10
Sekong	**26,021**	**1,717**	**8,798**	**7,991**	**22,492**	**2,348**	**7,371**	**1,618**	**11,021**	**12,961**	**9,087**	**1,495**
Urban	11,164	695	4,377	2,875	10,368	1,957	5,323	1,437	7,676	8,354	6,612	1,248
Rural with road	13,734	996	4,255	4,691	11,229	379	1,972	177	3,315	4,545	2,289	244
Rural without road	1,123	26	166	425	895	12	76	4	30	62	186	3
Champasack	**138,497**	**10,053**	**89,140**	**31,237**	**124,851**	**8,795**	**61,379**	**19,994**	**113,826**	**117,481**	**91,878**	**11,106**
Urban	37,918	2,260	27,065	6,280	35,617	5,627	24,049	13,326	34,467	34,735	31,328	6,575
Rural with road	91,105	7,287	56,415	23,103	80,729	2,941	33,901	6,135	70,635	74,515	54,517	4,277
Rural without road	9,474	506	5,660	1,854	8,505	227	3,429	533	8,724	8,231	6,033	254
Attapeu	**35,044**	**4,733**	**15,322**	**14,707**	**29,432**	**2,849**	**9,030**	**3,911**	**25,708**	**21,742**	**15,351**	**1,286**
Urban	12,681	1,256	6,880	4,234	11,339	2,025	5,563	3,170	11,050	10,131	8,241	907
Rural with road	22,363	3,477	8,442	10,473	18,093	824	3,467	741	14,658	11,611	7,110	379
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**661**	**2,935**	**3,877**	**16,394**	**1,429**	**5,272**	**1,315**	**12,843**	**14,038**	**13,001**	**2,380**
Urban	6,457	314	1,182	886	6,066	969	2,801	726	4,624	5,539	5,367	1,484
Rural with road	9,038	229	1,381	2,505	8,322	405	2,217	546	6,879	7,171	6,602	777
Rural without road	2,089	118	372	486	2,006	55	254	43	1,340	1,328	1,032	119

Table 10.15: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by number of rooms in the occupied dwelling

Province, type of residence	Number of rooms in the occupied dwelling						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Lao PDR	**1,459,183**	**272,314**	**362,882**	**400,115**	**243,068**	**128,310**	**52,494**
Urban	543,729	72,106	109,175	145,957	111,644	70,195	34,652
Rural with road	858,006	187,444	236,334	237,566	124,158	55,375	17,129
Rural without road	57,448	12,764	17,373	16,592	7,266	2,740	713
Vientiane Capital	**227,028**	**27,876**	**46,766**	**61,620**	**47,911**	**28,291**	**14,564**
Urban	192,403	24,416	39,219	50,037	40,274	24,878	13,579
Rural with road	34,473	3,432	7,496	11,532	7,620	3,408	985
Rural without road	152	28	51	51	17	5	-
Phongsaly	**39,383**	**6,631**	**10,485**	**10,133**	**6,818**	**3,822**	**1,494**
Urban	10,378	838	1,703	2,846	2,371	1,720	900
Rural with road	29,005	5,793	8,782	7,287	4,447	2,102	594
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**9,366**	**9,535**	**9,000**	**6,446**	**3,807**	**1,819**
Urban	10,097	1,150	1,504	2,365	2,421	1,645	1,012
Rural with road	29,876	8,216	8,031	6,635	4,025	2,162	807
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**16,369**	**18,768**	**16,416**	**10,762**	**5,894**	**2,257**
Urban	18,975	2,201	3,424	4,369	4,264	3,265	1,452
Rural with road	45,116	12,505	13,000	10,466	5,885	2,491	769
Rural without road	6,375	1,663	2,344	1,581	613	138	36
Bokeo	**40,693**	**6,452**	**8,314**	**10,972**	**8,221**	**4,842**	**1,892**
Urban	12,627	1,437	1,975	3,535	2,855	1,948	877
Rural with road	27,297	4,749	6,107	7,251	5,302	2,877	1,011
Rural without road	769	266	232	186	64	17	4
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**19,768**	**23,963**	**25,959**	**16,910**	**8,388**	**3,310**
Urban	36,667	5,466	6,636	9,752	7,827	4,719	2,267
Rural with road	57,196	12,783	15,765	15,341	8,727	3,559	1,021
Rural without road	4,435	1,519	1,562	866	356	110	22
Huaphanh	**56,161**	**9,097**	**14,377**	**16,719**	**10,297**	**4,299**	**1,372**
Urban	11,045	1,030	1,857	2,847	2,783	1,705	823
Rural with road	28,870	5,427	7,575	8,661	5,038	1,765	404
Rural without road	16,246	2,640	4,945	5,211	2,476	829	145
Xayabury	**87,939**	**8,189**	**15,576**	**24,059**	**21,761**	**12,885**	**5,469**
Urban	28,928	1,928	3,896	6,848	7,736	5,690	2,830
Rural with road	57,496	6,098	11,480	16,847	13,607	6,932	2,532
Rural without road	1,515	163	200	364	418	263	107
Xiengkhuang	**57,123**	**8,390**	**10,082**	**14,269**	**12,073**	**9,105**	**3,204**
Urban	17,541	1,323	2,318	4,334	4,177	3,597	1,792
Rural with road	39,582	7,067	7,764	9,935	7,896	5,508	1,412
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,654**	**10,745**	**18,765**	**28,325**	**22,332**	**11,801**	**3,686**
Urban	32,244	3,225	5,927	9,200	7,646	4,506	1,740
Rural with road	63,301	7,506	12,800	19,081	14,673	7,295	1,946
Rural without road	109	14	38	44	13	-	-
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**6,895**	**12,629**	**19,219**	**14,659**	**7,263**	**3,009**
Urban	29,019	3,000	5,069	8,133	7,129	3,944	1,744
Rural with road	33,554	3,703	7,291	10,620	7,385	3,291	1,264
Rural without road	1,101	192	269	466	145	28	-
Khammuane	**88,825**	**13,628**	**26,054**	**30,171**	**11,652**	**5,246**	**2,074**
Urban	23,381	3,157	5,396	7,676	3,833	2,245	1,074
Rural with road	63,198	9,916	20,114	21,855	7,492	2,849	972
Rural without road	2,246	555	544	640	327	152	28
Savannakhet	**193,276**	**57,975**	**59,980**	**50,501**	**16,793**	**5,815**	**2,212**
Urban	41,824	9,289	11,027	11,948	5,548	2,699	1,313

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Table 10.15: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by number of rooms in the occupied dwelling (continued)

Province, type of residence	Number of rooms in the occupied dwelling						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Rural with road	141,211	45,608	45,554	35,752	10,540	2,915	842
Rural without road	10,241	3,078	3,399	2,801	705	201	57
Saravane	**83,547**	**26,467**	**25,486**	**20,772**	**7,098**	**2,675**	**1,049**
Urban	10,381	2,037	2,950	2,815	1,428	837	314
Rural with road	71,593	24,054	21,897	17,599	5,530	1,797	716
Rural without road	1,573	376	639	358	140	41	19
Sekong	**26,020**	**8,432**	**7,995**	**4,851**	**2,739**	**1,364**	**639**
Urban	11,164	2,366	3,047	2,508	1,728	1,014	501
Rural with road	13,733	5,510	4,643	2,173	943	335	129
Rural without road	1,123	556	305	170	68	15	9
Champasack	**138,496**	**22,861**	**38,166**	**43,739**	**20,258**	**9,920**	**3,552**
Urban	37,918	4,947	8,230	11,629	6,957	4,297	1,858
Rural with road	91,104	16,641	27,621	28,962	11,695	4,759	1,426
Rural without road	9,474	1,273	2,315	3,148	1,606	864	268
Attapeu	**35,043**	**9,952**	**11,916**	**8,265**	**3,167**	**1,294**	**449**
Urban	12,680	3,297	3,773	3,216	1,389	691	314
Rural with road	22,363	6,655	8,143	5,049	1,778	603	135
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**3,221**	**4,025**	**5,125**	**3,171**	**1,599**	**443**
Urban	6,457	999	1,224	1,899	1,278	795	262
Rural with road	9,038	1,781	2,271	2,520	1,575	727	164
Rural without road	2,089	441	530	706	318	77	17

Table 10.16: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by number of persons per rooms

Province, type of residence	Private household	Number of persons per room						
		Not overcrowded				Overcrowded		
		Total	Under 1	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	Total	3.0-3.9	4 and over
Lao PDR	**1,459,183**	**1,150,375**	**255,633**	**600,974**	**293,768**	**308,808**	**122,832**	**185,976**
Urban	543,729	480,818	141,943	253,634	85,241	62,911	27,945	34,966
Rural with road	858,006	630,825	108,972	328,596	193,257	227,181	87,418	139,763
Rural without road	57,448	38,732	4,718	18,744	15,270	18,716	7,469	11,247
Vientiane Capital	**227,028**	**209,029**	**69,147**	**109,235**	**30,647**	**17,999**	**8,552**	**9,447**
Urban	192,403	177,863	59,871	92,927	25,065	14,540	6,897	7,643
Rural with road	34,473	31,032	9,247	16,231	5,554	3,441	1,646	1,795
Rural without road	152	134	29	77	28	18	9	9
Phongsaly	**39,383**	**30,737**	**5,883**	**16,281**	**8,573**	**8,646**	**3,824**	**4,822**
Urban	10,378	9,606	3,096	5,109	1,401	772	355	417
Rural with road	29,005	21,131	2,787	11,172	7,172	7,874	3,469	4,405
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luangnamtha	**39,973**	**28,702**	**5,060**	**15,435**	**8,207**	**11,271**	**3,801**	**7,470**
Urban	10,097	8,906	2,432	5,030	1,444	1,191	457	734
Rural with road	29,876	19,796	2,628	10,405	6,763	10,080	3,344	6,736
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudomxay	**70,466**	**49,867**	**8,615**	**25,409**	**15,843**	**20,599**	**7,511**	**13,088**
Urban	18,975	16,817	4,964	8,923	2,930	2,158	918	1,240
Rural with road	45,116	29,055	3,381	14,636	11,038	16,061	5,668	10,393
Rural without road	6,375	3,995	270	1,850	1,875	2,380	925	1,455
Bokeo	**40,693**	**32,627**	**7,257**	**17,416**	**7,954**	**8,066**	**3,191**	**4,875**
Urban	12,627	11,241	3,296	6,051	1,894	1,386	575	811
Rural with road	27,297	21,020	3,927	11,211	5,882	6,277	2,495	3,782
Rural without road	769	366	34	154	178	403	121	282
Luangprabang	**98,298**	**75,500**	**15,279**	**39,869**	**20,352**	**22,798**	**8,952**	**13,846**
Urban	36,667	31,574	8,177	17,034	6,363	5,093	2,309	2,784
Rural with road	57,196	41,398	6,823	21,714	12,861	15,798	5,970	9,828
Rural without road	4,435	2,528	279	1,121	1,128	1,907	673	1,234
Huaphanh	**56,161**	**43,172**	**6,764**	**23,014**	**13,394**	**12,989**	**5,453**	**7,536**
Urban	11,045	9,872	2,774	5,447	1,651	1,173	507	666
Rural with road	28,870	21,702	2,968	11,724	7,010	7,168	2,820	4,348
Rural without road	16,246	11,598	1,022	5,843	4,733	4,648	2,126	2,522
Xayabury	**87,939**	**78,374**	**22,500**	**42,488**	**13,386**	**9,565**	**4,354**	**5,211**
Urban	28,928	27,047	10,292	13,671	3,084	1,881	920	961
Rural with road	57,496	50,049	11,887	28,091	10,071	7,447	3,354	4,093
Rural without road	1,515	1,278	321	726	231	237	80	157
Xiengkhuang	**57,123**	**45,991**	**10,140**	**25,363**	**10,488**	**11,132**	**4,152**	**6,980**
Urban	17,541	16,064	4,886	8,673	2,505	1,477	713	764
Rural with road	39,582	29,927	5,254	16,690	7,983	9,655	3,439	6,216
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vientiane	**95,654**	**83,398**	**22,256**	**44,714**	**16,428**	**12,256**	**5,320**	**6,936**
Urban	32,244	28,744	8,980	14,911	4,853	3,500	1,560	1,940
Rural with road	63,301	54,558	13,262	29,744	11,552	8,743	3,753	4,990
Rural without road	109	96	14	59	23	13	7	6
Borikhamxay	**63,674**	**54,250**	**12,366**	**29,301**	**12,583**	**9,424**	**4,115**	**5,309**
Urban	29,019	25,162	6,589	13,534	5,039	3,857	1,603	2,254
Rural with road	33,554	28,295	5,739	15,422	7,134	5,259	2,366	2,893
Rural without road	1,101	793	38	345	410	308	146	162
Khammuane	**88,825**	**73,895**	**14,713**	**39,180**	**20,002**	**14,930**	**7,099**	**7,831**
Urban	23,381	20,458	5,305	10,940	4,213	2,923	1,366	1,557
Rural with road	63,198	51,784	9,108	27,396	15,280	11,414	5,508	5,906
Rural without road	2,246	1,653	300	844	509	593	225	368
Savannakhet	**193,276**	**129,192**	**19,597**	**63,540**	**46,055**	**64,084**	**24,391**	**39,693**

Continue to the next page

Table 10.16: Private households, by province, type of residence, and by number of persons per rooms (continued)

Province, type of residence	Private household	Number of persons per room						
		Not overcrowded				Overcrowded		
		Total	Under 1	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	Total	3.0-3.9	4 and over
Urban	41,824	33,704	6,735	17,871	9,098	8,120	3,584	4,536
Rural with road	141,211	89,960	12,486	43,345	34,129	51,251	19,074	32,177
Rural without road	10,241	5,528	376	2,324	2,828	4,713	1,733	2,980
Saravane	**83,547**	**51,920**	**6,584**	**24,869**	**20,467**	**31,627**	**10,715**	**20,912**
Urban	10,381	8,184	1,627	4,236	2,321	2,197	932	1,265
Rural with road	71,593	42,710	4,870	20,184	17,656	28,883	9,541	19,342
Rural without road	1,573	1,026	87	449	490	547	242	305
Sekong	**26,020**	**15,366**	**2,198**	**7,207**	**5,961**	**10,654**	**3,356**	**7,298**
Urban	11,164	8,475	1,747	4,399	2,329	2,689	1,040	1,649
Rural with road	13,733	6,500	415	2,681	3,404	7,233	2,108	5,125
Rural without road	1,123	391	36	127	228	732	208	524
Champasack	**138,496**	**111,875**	**22,415**	**59,077**	**30,383**	**26,621**	**11,689**	**14,932**
Urban	37,918	32,831	8,545	17,542	6,744	5,087	2,319	2,768
Rural with road	91,104	71,071	12,043	37,369	21,659	20,033	8,687	11,346
Rural without road	9,474	7,973	1,827	4,166	1,980	1,501	683	818
Attapeu	**35,043**	**23,692**	**2,986**	**11,935**	**8,771**	**11,351**	**4,490**	**6,861**
Urban	12,680	9,234	1,639	4,717	2,878	3,446	1,322	2,124
Rural with road	22,363	14,458	1,347	7,218	5,893	7,905	3,168	4,737
Rural without road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaysomboon	**17,584**	**12,788**	**1,873**	**6,641**	**4,274**	**4,796**	**1,867**	**2,929**
Urban	6,457	5,036	988	2,619	1,429	1,421	568	853
Rural with road	9,038	6,379	800	3,363	2,216	2,659	1,008	1,651
Rural without road	2,089	1,373	85	659	629	716	291	425

Table 10.17: Population in private households aged 15 and over, by five-year age group, and by internet use during the last week, sex

Five-year age group	Internet use, sex					
	Used internet			Did not use internet		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	**3,217,144**	**1,676,514**	**1,540,630**	**1,389,620**	**615,497**	**774,123**
15 - 19	430,907	220,674	210,233	117,722	61,535	56,187
20 - 24	391,924	198,178	193,746	103,828	50,588	53,240
25 - 29	427,319	214,438	212,881	119,656	56,902	62,754
30 - 34	408,259	206,629	201,630	114,887	53,478	61,409
35 - 39	398,563	208,555	190,008	131,002	59,093	71,909
40 - 44	312,558	165,682	146,876	120,959	53,625	67,334
45 - 49	243,931	130,534	113,397	119,714	51,422	68,292
50 - 54	199,376	106,085	93,291	115,354	49,354	66,000
55 - 59	159,439	85,038	74,401	106,087	43,737	62,350
60 - 64	109,037	60,162	48,875	96,391	39,781	56,610
65 - 69	73,362	42,629	30,733	84,622	33,650	50,972
70 - 74	35,673	21,755	13,918	64,006	25,948	38,058
75 - 79	16,155	9,772	6,383	41,804	16,207	25,597
80 - 84	6,795	4,091	2,704	28,497	10,768	17,729
85+	3,846	2,292	1,554	25,091	9,409	15,682

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