

Census Results in Brief

	1995	2005		1995	2005
Population Size, thousands			Education, Aged 6+, %		
Total	4 575	5 621	Never been to school	38	23
Females	2 314	2 821	Currently at school	25	28
Males	2 261	2 800	Left school (incomplete)	20	20
			Left school (complete)	17	27
Urban/Rural Population, %			Children Aged 6-16 Attending School, %		
Urban areas	17	27.1	Girls	56	68
Rural areas	83	72.8	Boys	66	75
Sex Ratio			Population Aged 10+, %		
Males per 100 Females	97.7	99.3	<i>In Labour Force</i>	70	66.6
Population Density			Paid Employee and Employer	10	12
Persons per sq.km	19.3	23.7	Own Account Worker	55	42
Age Composition, %			Unpaid Family Worker	33	46
0-14 years	44	39	Unemployed	2	1
15-64 years	52	57	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	30	32.4
65+ years	4	4	Students	69	69.8
Marital Status			Household duties	13	13.6
Never married	59	57	Retired/Sick/Too Old/Other	18	16.6
Married	36	38	Households (%) Using for Cooking		
Divorced/separated	2	1	Electrified Dwelling Unit	25	57
Widowed	3	3	Safe Water	15	35
Citizenship, %			Tenure Status Owner	97	96
Lao citizens	99.5	99.6	Toilet Facilities	29	49
Foreign citizens	0.5	0.2	Households (%) Using for Cooking		
Religion, %			Wood	93	79
Buddhist	65	67	Charcoal	4	15
Christian	1	2	Electricity	2	1
Other	33	31	Fertility		
Households			Crude Birth Rate, per thousand	41.3	34.7
In Collective, %	1.5	2	Average Number of Children per Women (TFR)	5.6	4.5
In Private, %	98.5	98	Mortality, per thousand		
Average household size	6.0	5.8	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	15.1	9.8
Head of Households, %			Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	104	70
Females	11	10	Child Mortality Rate(CMR)	170	98
Males	89	89	Life Expectancy at Birth, years		
Literacy, Aged 15+, %			Females	52	63
Literate	60	73	Males	50	59
Non-literate	40	27			

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Appendix 1: Census Questionnaire

Chapter 1: Population Size and Composition

This chapter deals with the size and composition of the Lao PDR population. The results are based on the Lao PDR *de jure* population census that was taken on March 1, 2005. The enumerated population consisted of Lao citizens as well as citizens of other countries who had been granted permanent residence in Lao PDR. In addition Lao citizens residing abroad, e.g., diplomatic staffs, were also enumerated. The enumeration was organized by household.

1.1. Population Size and Growth

In March 2005, Lao PDR had a total population of 5.62 million of which 2.82 million were females and 2.80 million were males. The population then is evenly divided between the sexes.

1.2. Intercensal Population Growth during 1995- 2005

Since the last census taken in March 1995 the population has grown by 1 047 000 persons or by 2.1 percent per year. This is slightly more than the corresponding 991 000 during the previous intercensal period (1985-95). The intercensal period 1995-2005 has witnessed negative net-migration, i.e., more persons have emigrated than immigrated. Persons who had been absent from their usual place of residence for more than six months were not counted in the census.

Natural Population Increase 1995-2005

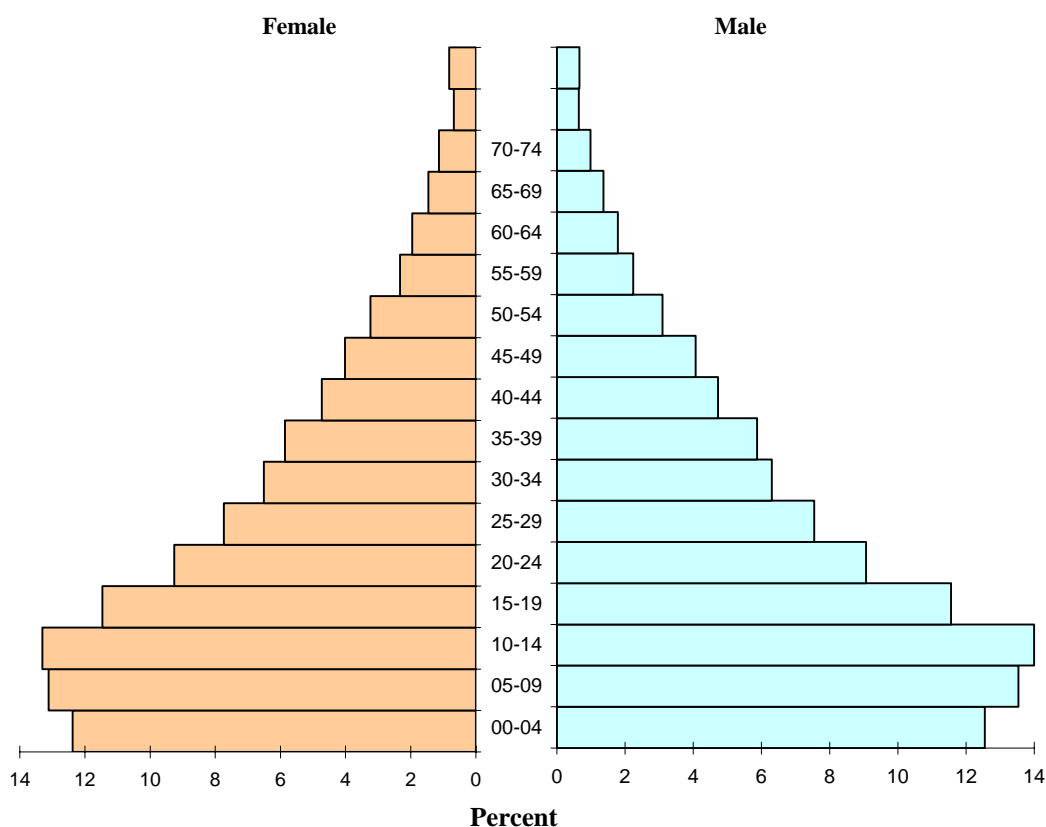
Census Year	Census Population	Intercensal Increase		Estimated Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Increase during Intercensal Period			Estimated Net migration '000	Natural Annual Growth Rate, %
		Absolute Number '000	Annual Growth Rate, %	Births '000	Deaths '000	Natural Increase '000		
1985	3 584 000							
1995	4 575 000	991	2.5					
2005	5 622 000	1 047	2.1	1 775	590	1 185	-138	2.5

Intercensal population increase is the difference between two neighboring censuses. In the absence of significant migration in and out of the country, intercensal population increase becomes the same as the natural increase, the difference between births and deaths during the period. Analysis of the population growth rate is given in chapter 9 which deals with population projections. The enumerated population in 2005 is in good agreement with the forecasts made in connection with analysis of the 1995 Lao population census.

1.3. Age and Sex Composition

The age and sex-distributions of the population are shown in table 1.1. The age-distribution mirrors past variability in fertility, mortality and migration. The age and sex-distribution is often illustrated by means of a population pyramid. The age-pyramid of Lao PDR continues to be broadly based; a characteristic of a young population. About 50 percent of the population is currently younger than 20 years. Compared to 1995 census, the proportion aged less than 15 years has declined (from 44 to 39 percent). At the same time the population at working ages, both male and females, has increased by about 4 percent.

Lao Population Pyramid, 2005



Age and-Sex Distributions in the 1995 and 2005 Population Censuses

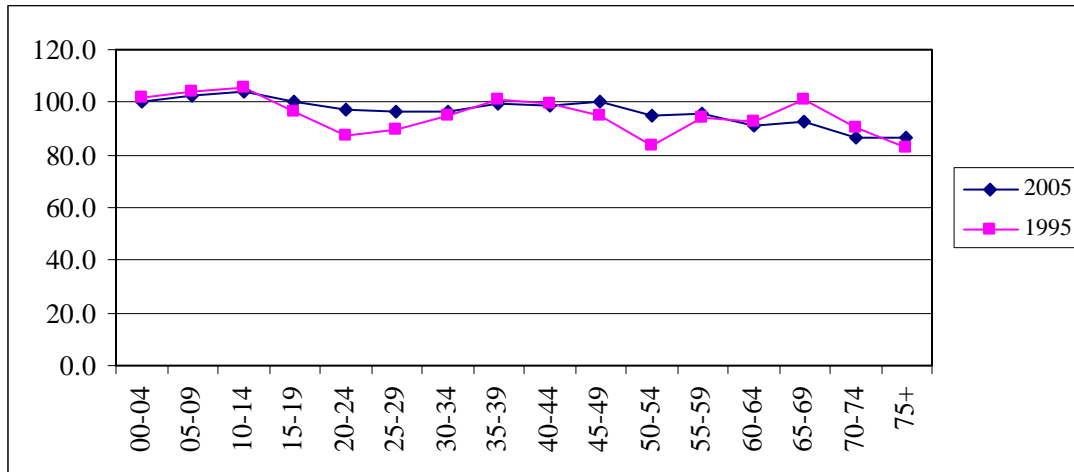
Age group	1995 Census			2005 Census		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
0-14	43	45	44	39	40	39
15-64	53	51	53	57	56	57
65+	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1.4. Sex Ratio

Definition: The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. Hence, a ratio below 100 indicates that there are more females than males. In 2005 the sex ratio was 99.3 as

compared to 97.7 in 1995 and 96.1 in 1985. Excess emigration of males over females during the last decade has contributed to a better balanced sex-distribution (table 1.1). The sex-distribution has become more even for the total population as well as across age groups (see figure 1.1).

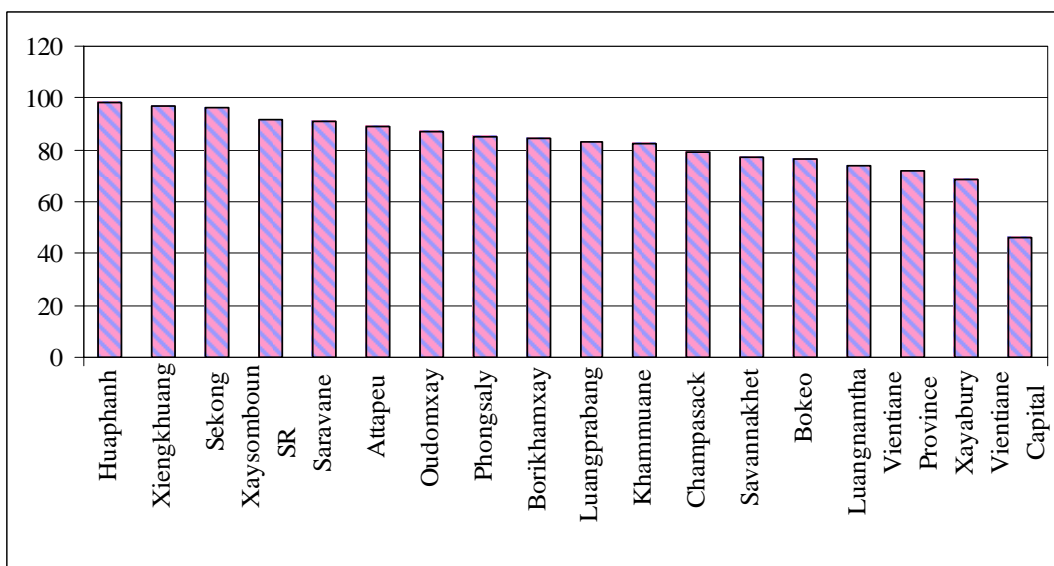
Figure 1.1. Sex Ratio by Age Group in 1995 and 2005



1.5. Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 and 65+ to the population aged 15-64 years. The ratio was 0.8 in 2005 compared to 1.1 in 1995. Thus, in 1995 more than 100 persons were dependent on 100 persons at working ages. In 2005 the dependency ratio had dropped to 76 dependents per 100 persons. However there were large differences across provinces. In Vientiane Capital there were 46 dependents for every 100 persons at working ages while in Huaphanh, Xiengkhuang and Sekong there were almost 100 dependents per 100 at working ages. The projections in chapter 9 indicate that the dependency ratio is likely to fall during the coming years.

Figure 1.2. Dependency Ratio



1.6. Marital Status

The census pointed to 38 percent being married, 57 percent never married, 1 percent divorced/separated and 3 percent widowed. There were small differences among provinces. The marital status changes since the 1995 Census are small both at the national and provincial levels. The age-distribution, sex and marital status are given in tables 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.4. These tables show the differences by sex and age.

Because children up to age 14 rarely are married, it is convenient to study marital status for those aged 15 and over. There are e.g., more divorced and widowed females than males. Larger proportions of women than men were not remarried after they had lost their spouse or separated. The higher percentages of single men than single women in the younger age groups may have several explanations such as men tending to marry at later ages than women. But there may also be some reporting errors among women reflecting reluctance to reveal marital status.

Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas

Sex Region	Total	Marital status			
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated
Total	100	29	63	2	5
Female	100	25	63	3	8
Male	100	33	63	1	2
Urban	100	37	56	2	4
Female	100	33	56	3	7
Male	100	41	55	1	1
Rural With Road	100	26	66	2	5
Female	100	22	66	3	8
Male	100	30	66	1	2
Rural Without road	100	22	69	2	6
Female	100	19	68	3	9
Male	100	25	71	1	3

Percentage of Singles (Never Married, Divorced/Separated or Widowed) Aged 15 and Above by Age Group and Urban/Rural Areas

Sex Region	Age group							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Total	88	52	24	13	9	9	11	27
Female	81	41	19	13	12	13	17	41
Male	94	64	29	12	7	5	5	12
Urban	94	71	37	18	12	10	11	26
Female	90	59	29	18	14	15	17	40
Male	98	82	46	19	9	6	5	11
Rural With Road	86	45	19	10	8	9	11	28
Female	79	33	15	11	11	13	16	42
Male	94	57	22	10	6	5	5	12
Rural Without road	81	34	14	9	8	9	11	28
Female	73	27	13	10	10	13	17	42
Male	89	43	16	8	5	5	5	13

1.7. Citizenship

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is given in table 1.4. The majority, 99.6 percent, was Lao citizens. Vietnamese were 0.2 percent. Other citizens amounted to less than 0.1 percent of the total population.

Because the Census only enumerated Lao citizens and foreigners with permanent residence permit, it did not enumerate all foreigners staying in the country, even if they had stayed for more than six months. The number of foreigners was actually less than in 1995 (table 1.4), possibly resulting from some of them having received Lao citizenship after that time.

1.8. Religion

The leading religion was Buddhism which presented 67 percent. About 85 000 or 1.5 percent declared themselves as Christians. Muslim and Bahai represented less than 1 percent. Animism was not regarded as a religion and was included in “Other” which accounted for about 30.9 percent of the population (see table 1.5).

1.9. Ethnic Groups

In the Census, Lao citizens were asked about their ethnicity. The Census identified 49 different ethnic groups. The distribution of population with respect to ethnicity is given in table 1.6.

Table 1.6 shows that almost 55 percent were Lao, 11 percent Khmou and 8 percent Hmong. In most provinces a few ethnic groups make most of the population – Lao in Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Province, Xayaboury, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane and Champasack, Akha, Khmou and Singsily in Phongsaly, Akha and Khmou in Luangnamtha, Khmou in Oudomxay, Khmou, Lue, Lao, Hmong and Lamed in Bokeo, Khmou, Lao and Hmong in Luangprabang, Tai, Lao and Hmong in Huaphanh, Lao and Hmong in Xiengkhuang, Tai and Lao in Borikhamxay, Katu, Triang and Harak in Sekong, Lao, Oy and Brao in Attapeu and Hmong, Lao and Khmou in Xaysomboon SR.

Reference Tables

Table 1.1	Population, Distribution by Sex and Age Group.
Table 1.2	Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Province.
Table 1.3	Total Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group.
Table 1.3.1	Female Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group.
Table 1.3.2	Male Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group.
Table 1.4	Population, Distribution by Sex and Citizenship.
Table 1.5	Population, Distribution by Sex and Religion.
Table 1.6	Population, Distribution by Sex and Ethnic Group.
Table 1.7	Dependent Ratios by Province.

Table 1.1
Population, Distribution by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Number of females	Number of males	Total population	Percent			Sex ratio
				Females	Males	Total	
00-04	349 356	351 559	700 915	12.4	12.6	12.5	100.6
05-09	370 071	379 137	749 208	13.1	13.5	13.3	102.4
10-14	375 371	391 785	767 156	13.3	14.0	13.6	104.4
15-19	323 540	323 729	647 269	11.5	11.6	11.5	100.1
20-24	261 371	253 926	515 297	9.3	9.1	9.2	97.2
25-29	218 330	211 279	429 609	7.7	7.5	7.6	96.8
30-34	183 480	176 515	359 995	6.5	6.3	6.4	96.2
35-39	165 362	164 415	329 777	5.9	5.9	5.9	99.4
40-44	133 532	132 335	265 867	4.7	4.7	4.7	99.1
45-49	113 298	113 869	227 167	4.0	4.1	4.0	100.5
50-54	91 210	86 770	177 980	3.2	3.1	3.2	95.1
55-59	65 640	62 691	128 331	2.3	2.2	2.3	95.5
60-64	55 008	50 006	105 014	1.9	1.8	1.9	90.9
65-69	41 251	38 289	79 540	1.5	1.4	1.4	92.8
70-74	31 927	27 652	59 579	1.1	1.0	1.1	86.6
75+	42 195	36 423	78 618	1.5	1.3	1.4	86.3
NS	489	171	660	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
Total	2 821 431	2 800 551	5 621 982	100	100	100	99.3
0-14	1 094 798	1 122 481	2 217 279	38.8	40.1	39.4	102.5
15-64	1 610 771	1 575 535	3 186 306	57.1	56.3	56.7	97.8
65+	115 373	102 364	217 737	4.1	3.7	3.9	88.7

Table 1.2
Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Province
Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Province	Population	Never married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	698 318	56.3	38.7	2.0	2.6	0.5	100
Phongsaly	165 947	55.2	40.4	0.8	3.3	0.4	100
Luangnamtha	145 310	55.3	39.0	1.2	4.1	0.5	100
Oudomxay	265 179	57.8	37.9	0.9	3.1	0.3	100
Bokeo	145 263	54.0	40.6	1.2	3.4	0.8	100
Luangprabang	407 039	56.9	38.6	1.2	3.0	0.3	100
Huaphanh	280 938	58.0	38.5	0.5	2.8	0.3	100
Xayaboury	338 669	51.5	44.1	1.2	2.8	0.4	100
Xiengkhuang	229 596	59.6	37.2	0.6	2.5	0.2	100
Vientiane	388 895	55.0	40.6	1.3	2.6	0.5	100
Borikhamxay	225 301	56.9	39.2	0.9	2.4	0.6	100
Khammuane	337 390	57.2	37.5	1.7	3.2	0.5	100
Savannakhet	825 902	58.1	36.5	1.7	3.5	0.2	100
Saravane	324 327	58.2	36.4	1.9	3.2	0.2	100
Sekong	84 995	58.7	36.4	1.0	3.6	0.2	100
Champasack	607 370	58.0	36.9	1.7	3.0	0.4	100
Attapeu	112 120	57.0	37.8	1.4	3.4	0.3	100
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	60.0	37.1	0.6	2.1	0.2	100
Total	5 621 982	56.8	38.4	1.4	3.0	0.4	100
Urban	1 522 137	57.1	38.1	1.7	2.7	0.4	100
Rural with road	2 895 179	56.6	38.6	1.4	3.1	0.3	100
Rural without road	1 198 069	23.6	15.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	100
NS	6 597	60.8	30.0	0.9	0.7	7.5	100

Table 1.3.
Total population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group
 Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Age group	Total Population	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	NS	Total
00-04	700 915	100	0	0	0	0	100
05-09	749 208	100	0	0	0	0	100
10-14	767 156	100	0	0	0	0	100
15-19	647 269	86.2	12.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	100
20-24	515 297	49.7	47.4	2.1	0.2	0.6	100
25-29	429 609	20.4	75.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	100
30-34	359 995	8.6	87.1	2.9	1.0	0.3	100
35-39	329 777	4.8	90.5	2.7	1.7	0.3	100
40-44	265 867	3.4	90.4	2.8	3.1	0.3	100
45-49	227 167	2.7	89.0	2.9	5.1	0.3	100
50-54	177 980	2.4	84.2	3.1	9.8	0.4	100
55-59	128 331	2.2	80.2	3.2	13.9	0.5	100
60-64	105 014	2.2	72.2	3.2	21.7	0.7	100
65-69	79 540	2.2	67.5	2.9	26.6	0.8	100
70-74	59 579	2.6	58.6	2.7	35.0	1.2	100
75+	78 618	2.9	47.2	2.3	45.9	1.6	100
NS	660	48.2	24.7	1.5	10.6	15.0	100
Total	5 621 982	56.8	38.4	1.4	3.0	0.4	100

Table 1.3.1
Female Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group
 Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Age group	Female Population	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	NS	Total
00-04	349 356	100	0	0	0	0	100
05-09	370 071	100	0	0	0	0	100
10-14	375 371	100	0	0	0	0	100
15-19	323 540	79.6	18.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	100
20-24	261 371	37.7	58.5	3.0	0.4	0.5	100
25-29	218 330	14.4	80.6	3.8	0.8	0.4	100
30-34	183 480	7.4	86.8	4.0	1.6	0.3	100
35-39	165 362	4.9	88.1	4.0	2.7	0.3	100
40-44	133 532	4.0	86.4	4.3	5.1	0.3	100
45-49	113 298	3.5	83.1	4.6	8.6	0.3	100
50-54	91 210	3.2	75.0	4.9	16.4	0.5	100
55-59	65 640	3.0	68.6	4.7	23.1	0.6	100
60-64	55 008	3.0	56.6	4.6	34.9	0.9	100
65-69	41 251	2.9	50.5	3.9	41.8	0.9	100
70-74	31 927	3.1	40.4	3.3	51.8	1.3	100
75+	42 195	3.2	29.8	2.6	62.7	1.7	100
NS	489	58.9	18.8	1.4	12.7	8.2	100
Total	2 821 431	54.0	38.8	2.0	4.8	0.3	100

Table 1.3.2
Male Population, Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Age Group
 Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Age group	Male Population	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	NS	Total
00-04	351 559	100	0	0	0	0	100
05-09	379 137	100	0	0	0	0	100
10-14	391 785	100	0	0	0	0	100
15-19	323 729	92.8	5.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	100
20-24	253 926	62.0	35.9	1.1	0.1	0.8	100
25-29	211 279	26.5	70.9	1.7	0.3	0.6	100
30-34	176 515	9.9	87.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	100
35-39	164 415	4.7	92.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	100
40-44	132 335	2.8	94.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	100
45-49	113 869	2.0	94.8	1.3	1.6	0.3	100
50-54	86 770	1.5	93.9	1.3	2.9	0.3	100
55-59	62 691	1.4	92.5	1.5	4.3	0.4	100
60-64	50 006	1.3	89.3	1.6	7.1	0.6	100
65-69	38 289	1.5	85.8	1.8	10.2	0.7	100
70-74	27 652	1.9	79.5	2.0	15.5	1.0	100
75+	36 423	2.6	68.6	2.1	25.4	1.4	100
NS	171	17.5	41.5	1.8	4.7	34.5	100
Total	2 800 551	59.7	38.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	100

Table 1.4
Population, Distribution by Sex and Citizenship
Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Nationality	Females	Males	Total	Percent
Laotian	2 811 990	2 789 621	5 601 611	99.6
Cambodian	471	508	979	0.0
Chinese	780	1 045	1 825	0.0
Burmese	73	81	154	0.0
Thai	372	614	986	0.0
Vietnamese	4 473	4 322	8 795	0.2
Other Asian Countries	50	77	127	0.0
European	78	113	191	0.0
African	9	10	19	0.0
American	175	226	401	0.0
Australian	8	8	16	0.0
Other countries	42	42	84	0.0
Not stated	2 910	3 884	6 794	0.1
Total	2 821 431	2 800 551	5 621 982	100

Table 1.5
Population, Distribution by Sex and Religion
Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Religion	Females	Males	Total	Percent
Buddhist	1 887 434	1 867 722	3 755 156	66.8
Christian	42 962	41 788	84 750	1.5
Bahai	909	917	1 826	0.0
Islam	510	534	1 044	0.0
Other	870 143	868 866	1 739 009	30.9
No answer	19 473	20 724	40 197	0.7
Total	2 821 431	2 800 551	5 621 982	100

Table 1.6
Population, Distribution by Sex and Ethnic Group
Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Ethnic Group	Females	Males	Total	Percent
Lao	1 538 736	1 528 269	3 067 005	54.6
Tai	106 997	108 257	215 254	3.8
Phuthai	95 757	91 634	187 391	3.3
Leu	61 954	61 100	123 054	2.2
Nguan	14 949	14 493	29 442	0.5
Yung	3 059	3 101	6 160	0.1
Sairk	1 934	1 799	3 733	0.1
Thaineau	7 417	7 382	14 799	0.3
Keummeu	307 018	306 875	613 893	10.9
Prai	11 079	10 843	21 922	0.4
Singmoon	4 211	4 354	8 565	0.2
Phong	13 143	13 171	26 314	0.5
Thein	266	248	514	0.0
Adoo	320	329	649	0.0
Bid	950	1 014	1 964	0.0
Lamed	10 367	9 460	19 827	0.4
Samtao	1 772	1 761	3 533	0.1
Katang	59 910	58 366	118 276	2.1
Makong	60 019	57 823	117 842	2.1
Tri	13 550	13 130	26 680	0.5
Yuroo	24 166	23 009	47 175	0.8
Treang	14 778	14 356	29 134	0.5
Taoy	16 021	16 156	32 177	0.6
Yerh	5 296	5 274	10 570	0.2
Brao	11 638	11 134	22 772	0.4
Katu	11 580	11 179	22 759	0.4
Hahak	10 831	10 449	21 280	0.4
Oy	11 375	11 083	22 458	0.4
Grieng	6 504	6 375	12 879	0.2
Cheng	3 860	3 699	7 559	0.1
Sdang	471	467	938	0.0
Shuay	22 042	20 792	42 834	0.8
Ngahearn	3 355	3 430	6 785	0.1
Lavy	585	608	1 193	0.0
Pako	8 508	8 242	16 750	0.3
Kamer	2 943	2 882	5 825	0.1
Toum	2 206	2 252	4 458	0.1
Guan	383	339	722	0.0
Moy	257	277	534	0.0
Kree	246	249	495	0.0
Akha	45 135	45 563	90 698	1.6
Singsiri	18 893	18 554	37 447	0.7
Lahoo	7 619	7 619	15 238	0.3
Sila	1 422	1 517	2 939	0.1
Hayee	421	427	848	0.0
Lolo	855	836	1 691	0.0
Hor	5 120	5 317	10 437	0.2
Mong	224 257	227 689	451 946	8.0
Ilmearn	13 574	13 875	27 449	0.5
Other	6 114	6 418	12 532	0.2
No answer	27 568	27 075	54 643	1.0
Total	2 821 431	2 800 551	5 621 982	100

Table1.7 : Dependency ratio by province

Province	Number of people under 15 and above 64	Number of people in working ages	Missing age	Total population	Dependency ratio
Vientiane Capital	220 986	477 268	64	698 318	46
Phongsaly	76 168	89 758	21	165 947	85
Luangnamtha	61 673	83 616	21	145 310	74
Oudomxay	123 609	141 519	51	265 179	87
Bokeo	62 968	82 248	47	145 263	77
Luangprabang	184 634	222 378	27	407 039	83
Huaphanh	139 154	141 744	40	280 938	98
Xayabury	138 077	200 569	23	338 669	69
Xiengkhuang	113 093	116 428	75	229 596	97
Vientiane	162 436	226 397	62	388 895	72
Borikhamxay	102 934	122 338	29	225 301	84
Khammuane	152 626	184 688	76	337 390	83
Savannakhet	359 965	465 914	23	825 902	77
Saravane	154 687	169 616	24	324 327	91
Sekong	41 616	43 369	10	84 995	96
Champasack	268 718	338 615	37	607 370	79
Attapeu	52 835	59 262	23	112 120	89
Xaysomboun SR	18 837	20 579	7	39 423	92
Total	2 435 016	3 186 306	660	5 621 982	76

Chapter 2: Population Distribution and Migration

People were enumerated in the geographical place in which they were present on the day of the census given that this place was their usual residence (usual defined as the person having lived there at least during the last six months). If that condition was not fulfilled the person was enumerated at the village maintaining his/her family book. For all persons enumerated it is possible to identify residence in village, district and province and whether the village is located in urban and rural areas.

The five criteria's for urban villages:

- ❖ *The village must lie in the municipal vicinity where the district or provincial authority is located, there are more than 600 residents or more than 100 households*
- ❖ *There is a road for motor vehicles to get access to the village*
- ❖ *The majority of households in the village are electrified*
- ❖ *There is a tap water supply in service to the majority of households*
- ❖ *There is a market in the village*

Rural areas were divided into two categories, those with access to road and those without access to road.

Four questions were the basis for migration information:

- ❖ *Where was (name) born (by district, province and foreign country codes)*
- ❖ *Where was (name) living at last census in March 1995*
- ❖ *How many persons (enumerated) had moved in to the household during the last twelve months prior to the census*
- ❖ *How many persons have moved out from the household during the last twelve months prior to the census*

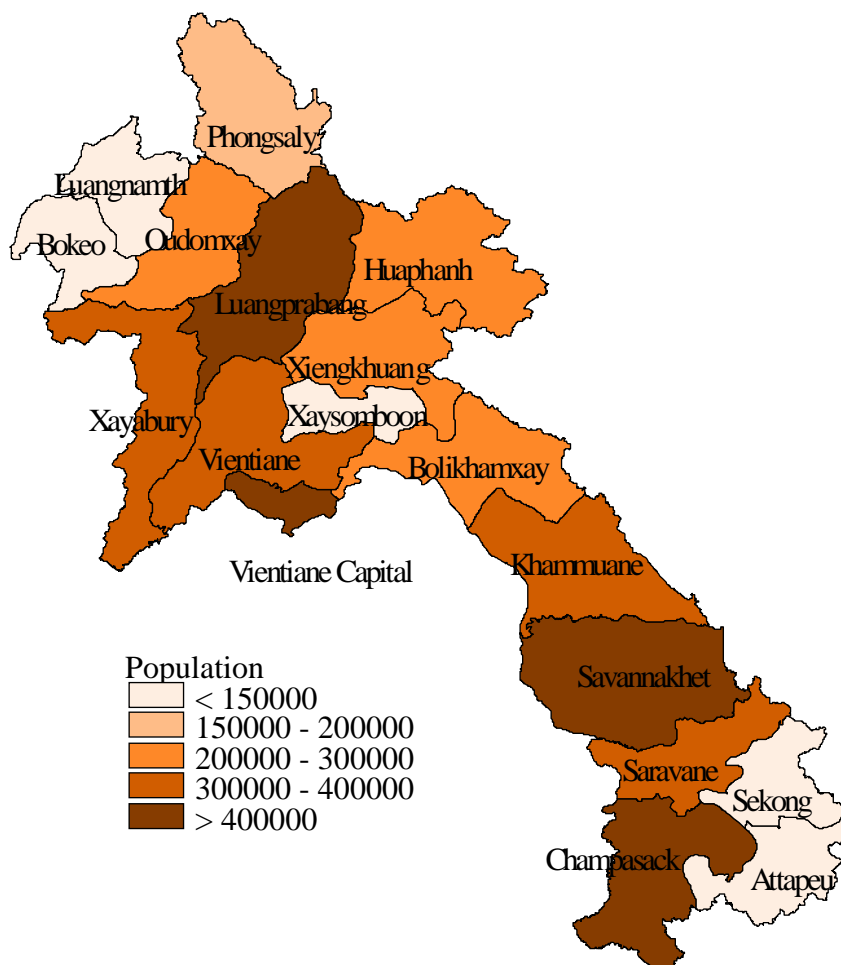
The Lao Census 2005 thus collected three types of internal migration information.

- ❖ *Migration since birth with district as the lowest regional level (movements within districts are not registered),*
- ❖ *Migration since last census March 1995 also with district as lowest regional level, and*
- ❖ *Migration the last twelve months prior to the census*

The first two pieces of information were identical with those of the 1995 census. Migration the last twelve months before the census was not asked in the 1995 census.

Population distribution is of particular important for planning purposes, especially when data is disaggregated by geographic subdivision such as provinces and districts.

Population Size by Province



2.1. Population Size and Distribution by Province

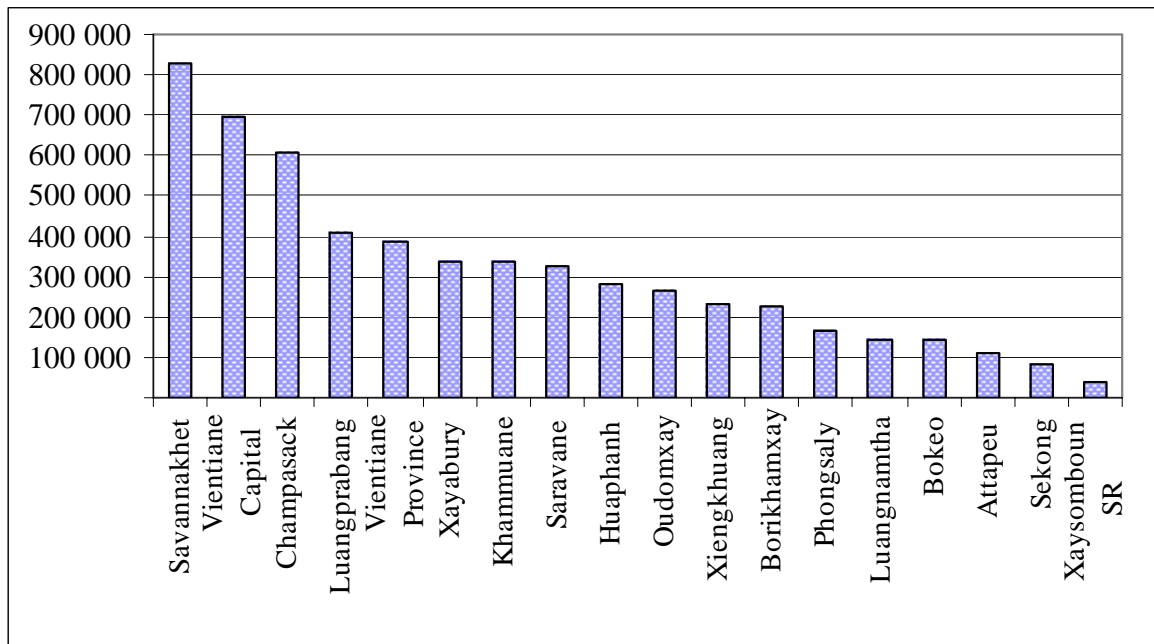
The results from the 2005 Census are distributed across 16 provinces, Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Oudomxay, Bokeo, Luangprabang, Huaphanh, Xayaboury, Xiengkhuang, Vientiane Province, Borikhamxay, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Champasack, Attapeu, 1 Capital and Xaysomboon Special Region (SR). The provinces are the same as in the 1995 Census with the only difference that 2 districts, Longsan and Hom districts, were moved from Xaysomboon SR to Vientiane Province.

Data however are presented by urban villages, rural villages with access to road and rural villages without access to road. In practice, urban villages constitute the villages that form the principal towns in the provinces. Other villages are rural villages and road accessibility is based on whether there is a road that can be used in the rainy and dry seasons passing through.

Changes in the population at the provincial level depend on natural increase and net-migration, domestically and internationally. Savannakhet is the most populous province with a population of 826 000. While the country's population has increased by 23 percent since 1995, some provinces like Borikhamxay, Vientiane C, Vientiane P. and surprisingly Sekong have population increases of more than 30 percent. Provinces such as Xaysomboon SR, Phongsaly, Luangprabang, Xiengkhuang, and Huaphanh have had slower population growth. For Xaysomboon SR the population is lower due to administrative changes (see table 2.1).

The reasons for these different developments are mainly due to internal migration.

Figure 2.1. Population by Province



2.1.1 Urban/Rural Population

About 73 percent of population lives in rural areas. Since 1995 there has been a substantial movement from rural to urban areas across all provinces. In 1995, 83 percent of the population lived in rural areas. This trend to move to cities has been particularly strong in provinces such as Borikhamxay, Vientiane Capital, Xayaboury and Xiengkhuang, but slow in Oudomxay (no such movements), Luangnamtha, Huaphanh, Saravane, and Sekong. There is a positive correlation between high population increase and movements to cities, which suggests that internal migration plays an important role.

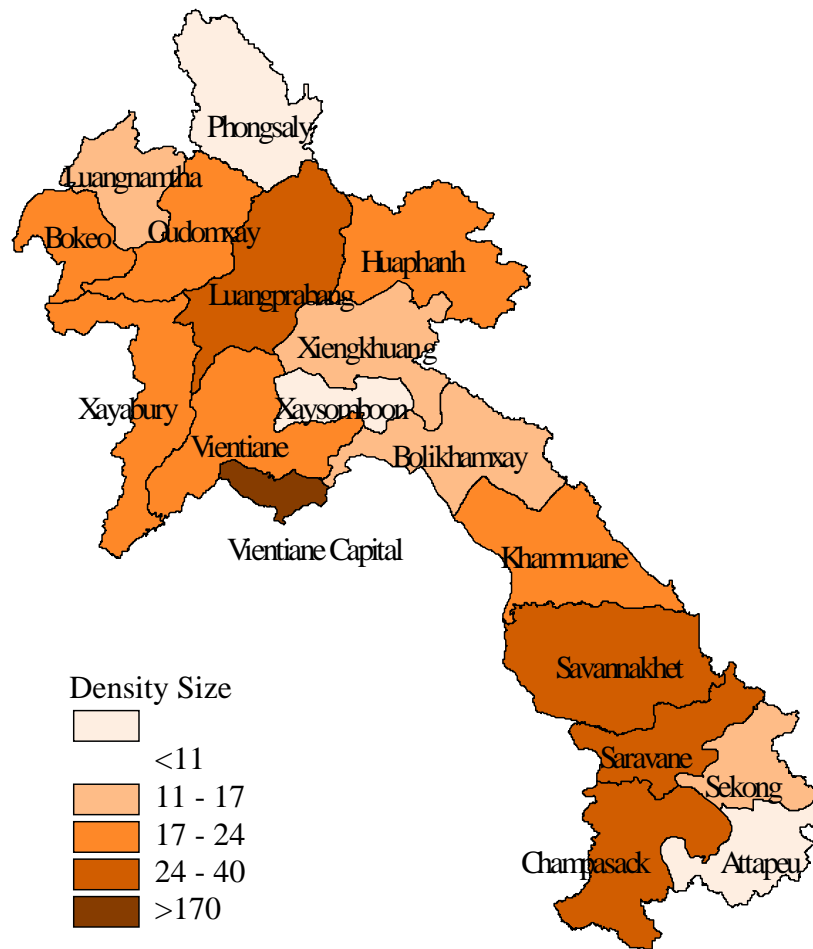
Vientiane Capital had the highest proportion in urban areas about 82 percent and Saravane the lowest, about 9 percent (see table 2.2).

2.1.2 Population Density

The population density of Lao PDR has increased from 15 persons per square kilometer in 1985 to 19 in 1995 and to 24 persons in 2005.

From table 2.3 it will be seen that the population density ranges from about 10 persons in Xaysomboon SR, Attapeu, Sekong and Phongsaly to 178 persons per square kilometer in Vientiane Capital.

Density of Population by Province



2.2. Internal and External Migration

Questions concerning internal migration provide information on lifetime (place of birth) migration and intercensal migration. Lifetime and intercensal migration are crude measures of internal migration, since neither the timing nor the possibility of intermediate moves are considered. Also, persons who have moved within districts have not been recorded. Lifetime and intercensal migration can be recorded as movements between districts and provinces (internal migration) and as external migration if people have moved in (back) from other countries. Persons who have emigrated during the intercensal period have not been enumerated. Net-migration has been estimated by means of population projections.

2.3. Life-time Internal Migration

The majority of the population (82 percent) was enumerated in the same district as they were born in (table 2.4). The lifetime migration was of the same size as in 1995. For people living in Vientiane Capital 41 percent were not born in the same districts as they now live in. Low lifetime migration was recorded for people living in Phongsaly, Huaphanh, Saravane and Savannakhet.

2.4. Intercensal Internal Migration

For those born prior to 1995, i.e., the population aged 10 years and over, almost 92 percent were enumerated in the same district as in 1995. This figure was actually higher than in 1995 when 86 percent were enumerated in the same district as in 1985.

Data about intercensal migration is shown in Table 2.5. In Vientiane Capital and Xaysomboon SR, 81 percent of the population in 2005 were enumerated in the same district as 10 years ago. The lowest movements for people in Huaphanh, Xayaboury, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champasack and Attapeu. Although migration appears placid it still involves that about 350 000 people have moved since 1995 and of those about 185 000 have actually moved to another province.

Figure 2.2. Intercensal Provincial Net-migration 1995-2005

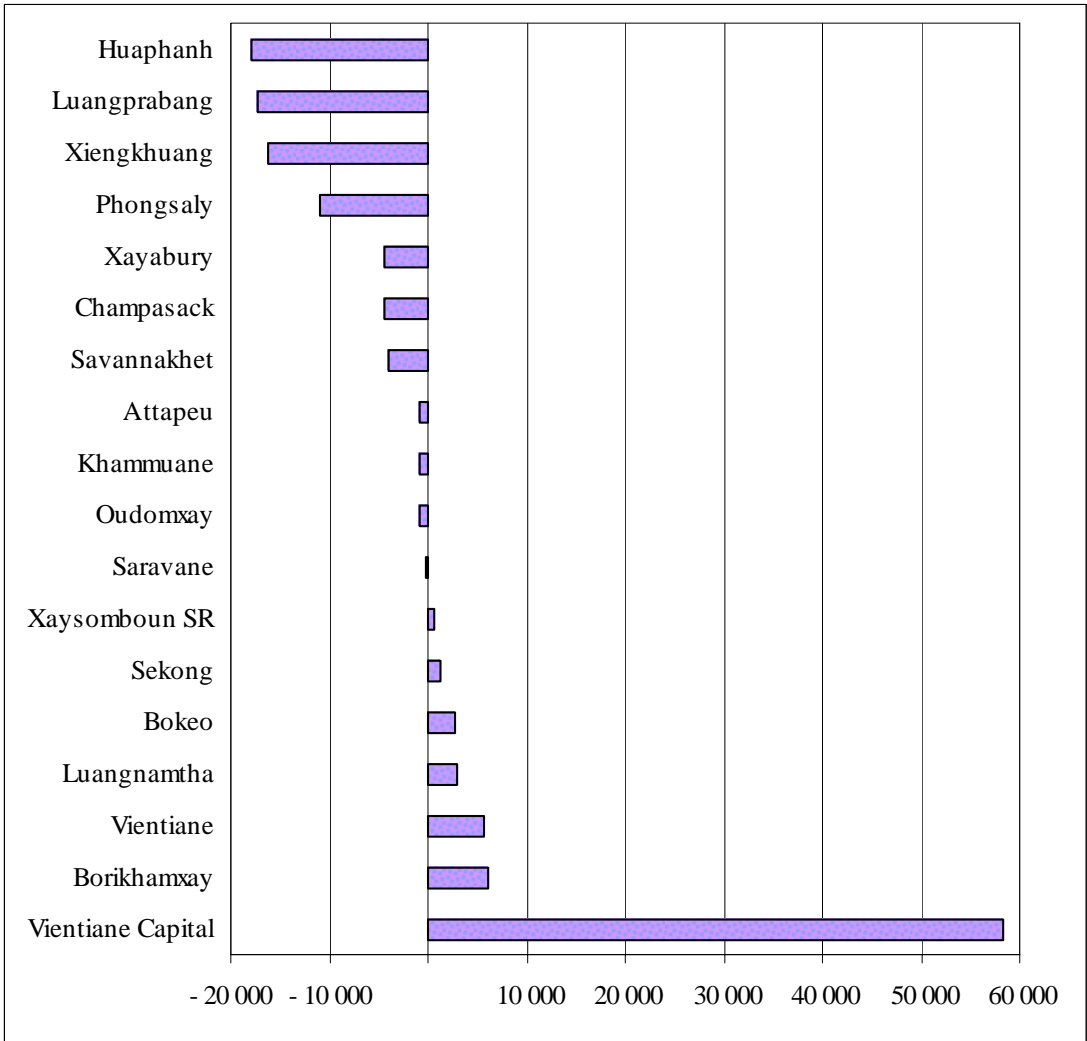


Figure 2.2 shows net intercensal migration between provinces since 1995. It shows that Vientiane Capital has taken the overwhelming part of the migration. Positive flows are also recorded for Borikhamxay, Vientiane P., Bokeo, Luangnamtha and Sekong. The majority of the provinces have experienced negative net-migration particularly the northern provinces Huaphanh, Luangprabang, Xiengkhuang, Phongsaly, Savannakhet and Champasack.

Between the two censuses 72 800 people moved to Vientiane Capital; about 54 percent from the Northern provinces, 29 percent from Central Laos and 17 percent from the South. From the Vientiane Capital 14 500 moved mostly to the central and southern parts of the country.

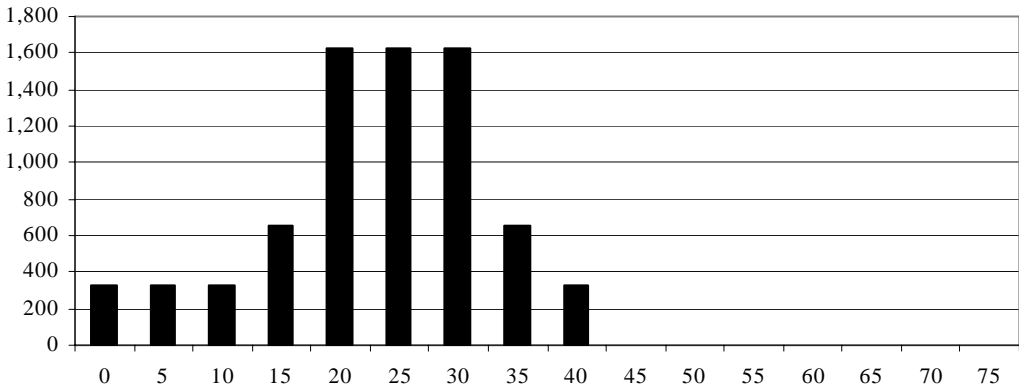
In total, just under 200 000 persons have moved to another province since the 1995 census, of which 97 000 were men and 84 000 women. Younger age groups dominate for both sexes. Very few persons at ages 65+ move across provincial borders.

2.5. Intercensal External Migration

About 7 000 persons enumerated in the 2005 census were staying in foreign countries at the time of the 1995 census. The majority (about 75 percent) were Lao citizens who had moved back to Laos during the intercensal period. The Vietnamese constituted the other main group (about 16 percent).

External net-migration for the intercensal period has been estimated using the censuses taken in 1995 and 2005 as well as current estimates of fertility and mortality. (See chapter 6 and 7 for details). The estimated net-migration should be seen as somewhat approximate -15 000 net-migrants per year during the intercensal period. Net-migration for males and females is of the same magnitude, about 7 500 persons per year. The age distribution of net-migrants, also estimated, reflects the assumption that these persons predominantly are at working ages (labor force migration). The actual age distribution of net-migrants cannot, however, be accurately estimated from the censuses.

Figure 2.3. Age Distribution of Net-Migration for both Sexes



2.6. Internal Migration during 12 Months Prior to the Census

Contrary to the 1995 census, the 2005 census has also captured the migration within the country and abroad during the past 12 months. About 53 600¹ people had migrated which is a lot more than the average annual intercensal migration 1995–2005. About 60 percent had moved within the same province, and about 40 percent of all movements to a province from another, 40 percent had gone to Vientiane Capital.

¹ The 2005 Census included two questions on migration during a twelve-month period, notably if any member of the household had joined it during the last twelve months and if any member left it. There were four alternative answers: to and from the same province, other province, the Capital and other country. Both questions are subject to reporting errors, in particular whether the head of household (proxy) remembers the movements. The questions may also be perceived as sensitive. Furthermore, it turned out that, after excluding external movements, those moving out from household were about 15 percent more than those moving in. In the tabulation the numbers from the two questions have been reconciled to match the numbers moving out from households (about 53 600 persons)

Figure 2.4. Migration to and from Provinces during the 12 Months Prior to the 2005 Census

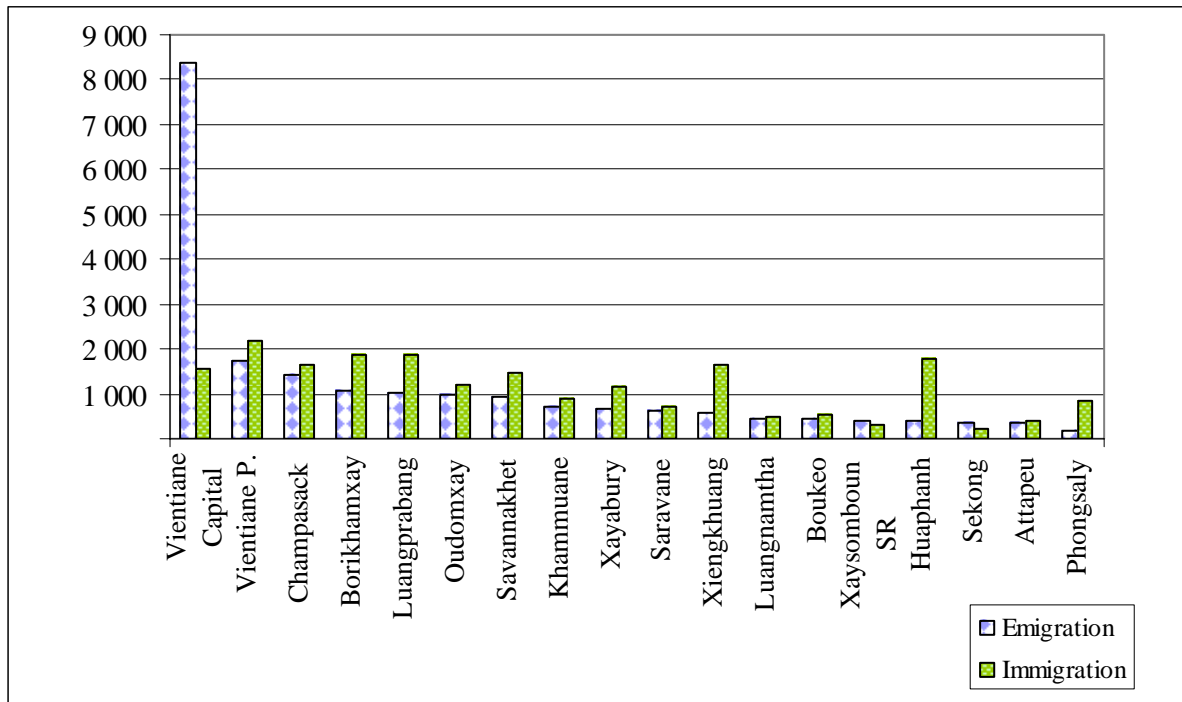


Figure 2.5. Net Migration to and from Provinces during the last 12 Months Prior to the 2005 Census

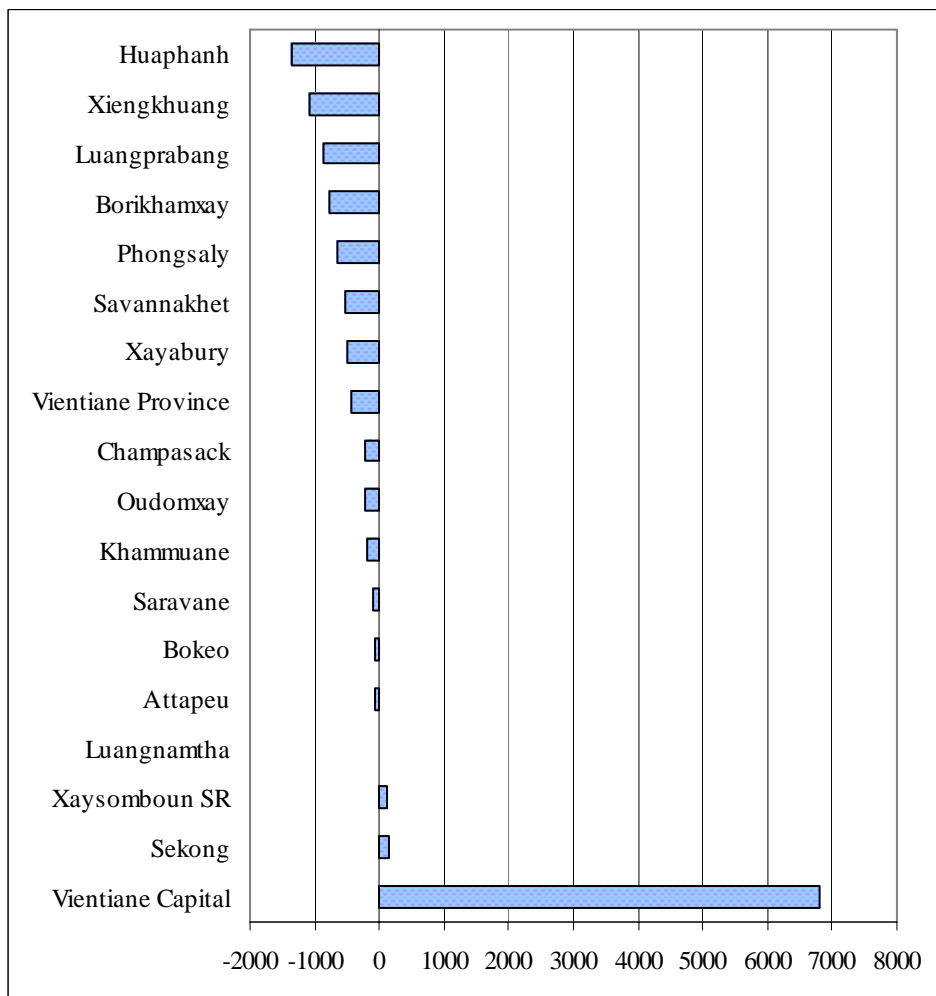
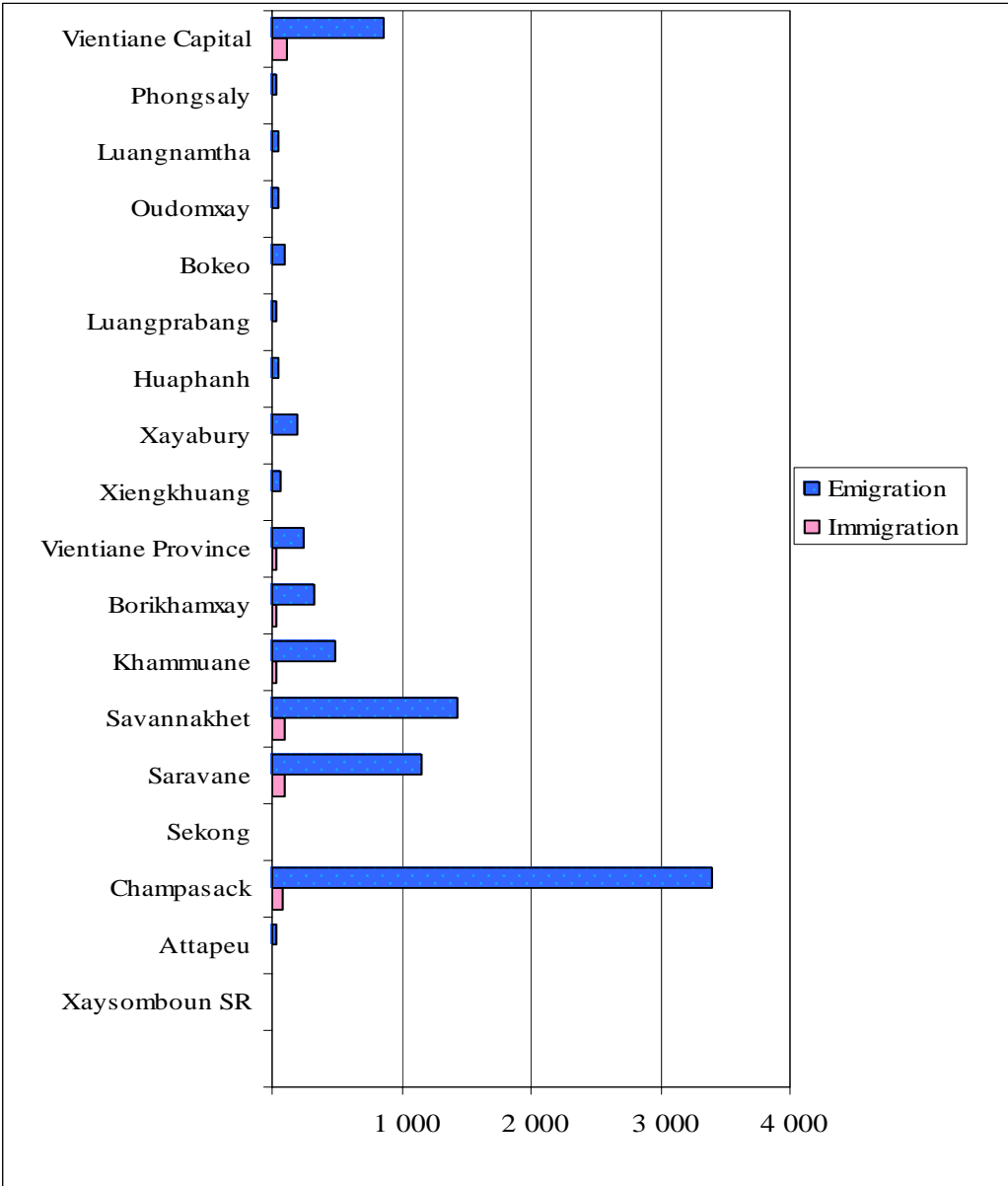


Figure 2.4 shows gross flows (from and to a province) while Figure 2.5 illustrates provincial net flows. Vientiane Capital received the main bulk of migration. Of the other provinces only Sekong and Xaysomboon had positive net-migration. Huaphanh, Xiengkhuang and Luangprabang experienced the largest net-outflow.

2.7. External Migration during the 12 Months Prior to the Census

Migration during the last twelve months preceding the census also involves migration to and from foreign countries. The number of people moving to Laos from abroad was small (about 500) while those moving to foreign countries numbered roughly 8 500. Hence, negative net-migration took place. The main bulk of emigrants came from the southern provinces such as Champasack, Savannakhet and Saravane and to a lesser extent from the central provinces while the Northern provinces had few emigrants. Almost 80 percent of the emigrants come from rural areas.

Figure 2.6. Immigration and Emigration during the last 12 Months Prior to the 2005 Census



Reference Tables

Table 2.1	Population, Distribution by Sex and Province.
Table 2.2	Population, Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province.
Table 2.3	Population, Area and Population Density by Province.
Table 2.4	Population, Percent Distribution by Place of Birth and Enumeration by Province.
Table 2.5	Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Place of Enumeration in 1995 and 2005 by Province.
Table 2.5.1	Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Place of Enumeration in 1995 and 2005 by Province and Sex.
Table 2.6	Intercensal Migration Between Provinces.
Table 2.7	Number of People Moving Between Provinces since 1995 Census.

Table 2.1
Population, Distribution by Sex and Province

Province	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Sex ratio
Vientiane Capital	698 318	12.4	349 624	348 694	99.73
Phongsaly	165 947	3.0	82 838	83 109	100.33
Luangnamtha	145 310	2.6	73 599	71 711	97.43
Oudomxay	265 179	4.7	133 126	132 053	99.19
Bokeo	145 263	2.6	73 162	72 101	98.55
Luangprabang	407 039	7.2	203 429	203 610	100.09
Huaphanh	280 938	5.0	139 327	141 611	101.64
Xayaboury	338 669	6.0	167 633	171 036	102.03
Xiengkhuang	229 596	4.1	113 944	115 652	101.50
Vientiane	388 895	6.9	191 433	197 462	103.15
Borikhamxay	225 301	4.0	111 293	114 008	102.44
Khammuane	337 390	6.0	171 825	165 565	96.36
Savannakhet	825 902	14.7	419 101	406 801	97.07
Saravane	324 327	5.8	165 508	158 819	95.96
Sekong	84 995	1.5	43 041	41 954	97.47
Champasack	607 370	10.8	306 524	300 846	98.15
Attapeu	112 120	2.0	57 338	54 782	95.54
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	0.7	18 686	20 737	110.98
Total	5 621 982	100	2 821 431	2 800 551	99.26
Urban	1 522 137	27.1	759 094	763 043	100.5
Rural with road	2 895 179	51.5	1 452 837	1 442 342	99.3
Rural without road	1 198 069	21.3	607 122	590 947	97.3
NS	6 597	0.1	2 378	4 219	177.4

Table 2.2
Population, Distribution by Urban/Rural areas and Province

Province	Total population	Urban Areas		Rural with road		Rural without road	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vientiane Capital	698 318	569 729	81.6	121 220	17.4	772	0.1
Phongsaly	165 947	20 854	12.6	48 066	29.0	97 027	58.5
Luangnamtha	145 310	31 734	21.8	81 379	56.0	32 197	22.2
Oudomxay	265 179	40 409	15.2	121 375	45.8	103 395	39.0
Bokeo	145 263	19 915	13.7	78 228	53.9	47 120	32.4
Luangprabang	407 039	76 665	18.8	202 479	49.7	127 895	31.4
Huaphanh	280 938	33 022	11.8	143 335	51.0	104 581	37.2
Xayabury	338 669	76 984	22.7	227 534	67.2	34 151	10.1
Xiengkhuang	229 596	48 338	21.1	139 966	61.0	41 292	18.0
Vientiane	388 895	91 597	23.6	266 253	68.5	31 045	8.0
Borikhamxay	225 301	59 316	26.3	129 869	57.6	36 116	16.0
Khammuane	337 390	71 855	21.3	170 575	50.6	94 960	28.1
Savannakhet	825 902	185 308	22.4	500 649	60.6	139 945	16.9
Saravane	324 327	27 989	8.6	245 739	75.8	50 599	15.6
Sekong	84 995	18 067	21.3	46 429	54.6	20 499	24.1
Champasack	607 370	124 438	20.5	309 993	51.0	172 939	28.5
Attapeu	112 120	19 026	17.0	43 105	38.4	49 989	44.6
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	6 891	17.5	18 985	48.2	13 547	34.4
Total	5 621 982	1 522 137	27.1	2 895 179	51.5	1 198 069	21.3

Remark: Number of people living abroad is excluded in urban/rural areas

Table 2.3
Population, Area and Population Density by Province

Province	Total population	Area Square KM	Density
Vientiane Capital	698 318	3 920	178.1
Phongsaly	165 947	16 270	10.2
Luangnamtha	145 310	9 325	15.6
Oudomxay	265 179	15 370	17.3
Bokeo	145 263	6 196	23.4
Luangprabang	407 039	16 875	24.1
Huaphanh	280 938	16 500	17.0
Xayabury	338 669	16 389	20.7
Xiengkhuang	229 596	15 880	14.5
Vientiane	388 895	18 526	21.0
Borikhamxay	225 301	14 863	15.2
Khammuane	337 390	16 315	20.7
Savannakhet	825 902	21 774	37.9
Saravane	324 327	10 691	30.3
Sekong	84 995	7 665	11.1
Champasack	607 370	15 415	39.4
Attapeu	112 120	10 320	10.9
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	4 506	8.7
Total	5 621 982	236 800	23.7

Table 2.4
Population, Percent Distribution by Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration by Province

Province	Total Population	Born in the same District	Not born in the same District	Total
Vientiane Capital	698 318	58.9	41.1	100
Phongsaly	165 947	91.2	8.8	100
Luangnamtha	145 310	79.3	20.7	100
Oudomxay	265 179	86.7	13.3	100
Bokeo	145 263	75.0	25.0	100
Luangprabang	407 039	83.5	16.5	100
Huaphanh	280 938	91.0	9.0	100
Xayabury	338 669	87.5	12.5	100
Xiengkhuang	229 596	78.5	21.5	100
Vientiane	388 895	71.0	29.0	100
Borikhamxay	225 301	76.0	24.0	100
Khammuane	337 390	88.2	11.8	100
Savannakhet	825 902	90.7	9.3	100
Saravane	324 327	91.5	8.5	100
Sekong	84 995	78.5	21.5	100
Champasack	607 370	85.7	14.3	100
Attapeu	112 120	89.2	10.8	100
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	60.6	39.4	100
Total	5 621 982	81.7	18.3	100
Urban	1 522 137	66.6	33.4	100
Rural with road	2 895 179	85.3	14.7	100
Rural without road	1 198 069	92.4	7.6	100
NS	6 597	0.6	99.4	100

Table 2.5
Population Age 10 Years and above, Percent Distribution by Place of Enumeration
1995 and 2005 by Province

Province	Population aged 10 years and above	Enumerated in the District	Not enumerated in the same District	Total
Vientiane Capital	577 507	81.1	18.9	100
Phongsaly	120 028	96.1	3.9	100
Luangnamtha	107 442	90.0	10.0	100
Oudomxay	186 650	93.6	6.4	100
Bokeo	106 206	91.2	8.8	100
Luangprabang	295 222	91.1	8.9	100
Huaphanh	195 965	94.9	5.1	100
Xayabury	261 965	95.0	5.0	100
Xiengkhuang	164 003	90.5	9.5	100
Vientiane	295 665	87.9	12.1	100
Borikhamxay	163 438	88.2	11.8	100
Khammuane	243 905	95.3	4.7	100
Savannakhet	612 022	96.1	3.9	100
Saravane	228 580	95.6	4.4	100
Sekong	57 455	88.4	11.6	100
Champasack	450 133	94.8	5.2	100
Attapeu	78 552	95.2	4.8	100
Xaysomboon SR	27 121	81.1	18.9	100
Total	4 171 859	91.6	8.4	100
Urban	1 522 137	69.2	30.8	100
Rural with road	2 895 179	68.2	31.8	100
Rural without road	1 198 069	66.3	33.7	100
NS	6 597	31.4	68.6	100

Table 2.5.1
Population Aged 10 Years and above, Percent Distribution by Place of Enumeration
in 1995 and 2005 by Province

Province	Population aged 10 years and above	Enumerated in the same District	Not enumerated in the same District	Total
Vientiane Capital	577 507	81.1	18.9	100
Female	290 346	81.5	18.5	100
Male	287 161	80.7	19.3	100
Phongsaly	120 028	96.1	3.9	100
Female	60 263	96.3	3.7	100
Male	59 765	95.9	4.1	100
Luangnamtha	107 442	90.0	10.0	100
Female	54 731	90.5	9.5	100
Male	52 711	89.5	10.5	100
Oudomxay	186 650	93.6	6.4	100
Female	93 863	94.2	5.8	100
Male	92 787	92.9	7.1	100
Bokeo	106 206	91.2	8.8	100
Female	53 784	91.7	8.3	100
Male	52 422	90.6	9.4	100
Luangprabang	295 222	91.1	8.9	100
Female	147 791	91.8	8.2	100
Male	147 431	90.5	9.5	100
Huaphanh	195 965	94.9	5.1	100
Female	97 199	94.9	5.1	100
Male	98 766	94.8	5.2	100
Xayabury	261 965	95.0	5.0	100
Female	129 854	96.0	4.0	100
Male	132 111	94.0	6.0	100
Xiengkhuang	164 003	90.5	9.5	100
Female	81 536	91.1	8.9	100
Male	82 467	89.9	10.1	100
Vientiane	295 665	87.9	12.1	100
Female	145 420	88.6	11.4	100
Male	150 245	87.1	12.9	100

Table 2.5.1 (Continued)
Population Age 10 Years and above, Percent Distribution by Place of Enumeration
1995 and 2005 by Province

Province	Population aged 10 years and above	Enumerated in the same District	Not enumerated in the same District	Total
Borikhamxay	163 438	88.2	11.8	100
Female	80 848	88.7	11.3	100
Male	82 590	87.8	12.2	100
Khammuane	243 905	95.3	4.7	100
Female	125 060	96.0	4.0	100
Male	118 845	94.4	5.6	100
Savannakhet	612 022	96.1	3.9	100
Female	312 123	96.6	3.4	100
Male	299 899	95.5	4.5	100
Saravane	228 580	95.6	4.4	100
Female	117 667	96.3	3.7	100
Male	110 913	94.9	5.1	100
Sekong	57 455	88.4	11.6	100
Female	29 350	89.3	10.7	100
Male	28 105	87.5	12.5	100
Champasack	450 133	94.8	5.2	100
Female	228 622	95.8	4.2	100
Male	221 511	93.8	6.2	100
Attapeu	78 552	95.2	4.8	100
Female	40 827	95.9	4.1	100
Male	37 725	94.4	5.6	100
Xaysomboon SR	27 121	81.1	18.9	100
Female	12 720	83.4	16.6	100
Male	14 401	79.1	20.9	100
Total	4 171 859	91.6	8.4	100
Female	2 102 004	92.3	7.7	100
Male	2 069 855	90.9	9.1	100

Table 2.6
Intercensal Migration Between Provinces

	Moved from	Moved to	Net movement
Vientiane Capital	14 511	72 789	58 278
Phongsaly	11 655	715	- 10 940
Luangnamtha	3 444	6 347	2 903
Oudomxay	7 584	6 812	- 772
Bokeo	2 856	5 512	2 656
Luangprabang	26 584	9 228	- 17 356
Huaphanh	19 602	1 635	- 17 967
Xayaboury	9 566	5 127	- 4 439
Xiengkhuang	20 040	3 898	- 16 142
Vientiane	19 837	25 550	5 173
Borikhamxay	6 762	12 771	6 009
Khammuane	5 837	5 052	- 785
Savannakhet	9 469	5 548	- 3 921
Saravane	4 441	4 322	- 119
Sekong	1 425	2 783	1 358
Champasack	11 773	7 423	- 4 350
Attapeu	2 031	1 230	- 801
Xaysomboon SR	4 034	4 709	675
Total	181 451	181 451	-

Table 2.7
Number of People Moving Between Provinces since 1995 Census

Province	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	498 735	2 657	776	2 028	891	8 557	11 092	3 549	9 781
	2	131	118 475	52	210	18	148	9	21	27
	3	342	2 509	100 104	1 092	660	851	272	99	213
	4	488	2 861	489	178 664	409	1 351	153	651	123
	5	398	218	1 281	1 360	99 249	892	166	910	62
	6	808	2 115	400	1 525	442	284 060	428	1 840	967
	7	603	39	26	46	9	267	192 278	48	314
	8	620	306	58	684	232	2 170	220	255 009	185
	9	728	54	71	91	18	1 040	830	76	158 674
	10	3 783	328	110	281	84	8 170	3 067	1 701	4 177
	11	1 847	393	102	74	20	2 285	1 543	310	2 223
	12	860	43	20	15	12	122	127	48	208
	13	1 045	41	18	28	15	154	101	77	161
	14	572	5	4	6	9	65	39	23	55
	15	270		1	17	1	9	6	4	22
	16	1 397	25	21	31	16	171	227	155	200
	17	199	10	1	2	5	20	13	11	18
	18	420	51	14	94	15	312	1 309	43	1 304
Moved from		14 511	11 655	3 444	7 584	2 856	26 584	19 602	9 566	20 040

Remark: (*)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1= Vientiane Capital | 10= Vientiane |
| 2= Phongsaly | 11= Borikhamxay |
| 3= Luangnamtha | 12= Khammuane |
| 4= Oudomxay | 13= Savannakhet |
| 5= Bokeo | 14= Saravane |
| 6= Luangprabang | 15= Sekong |
| 7= Huaphanh | 16= Champasack |
| 8= Xayaboury | 17= Attapeu |
| 9= Xiengkhuang | 18= Xaysomboon (Special Region) |

Table 2.7
Number of People Moving Between Provinces since 1995 Census (Continued)

Province *	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Moved to
1	13 616	3 794	2 565	4 924	1 098	213	5 629	573	1 046	72 789
2	58	10	1	7	0	2	10	9	2	715
3	119	36	12	13	10	5	42	35	37	6 347
4	174	24	10	37	6	1	31	1	3	6 812
5	89	33	25	34	3	2	24	13	2	5 512
6	398	58	23	69	19	3	85	5	43	9 228
7	165	48	13	13	3	0	32	1	8	1 635
8	472	31	23	50	5	0	64	3	4	5 127
9	400	213	28	66	17	3	51	21	191	3 898
10	267 329	712	229	334	138	32	425	55	1 924	25 550
11	1 821	148 101	672	465	56	8	225	40	687	12 771
12	423	1 121	236 676	1 686	61	8	248	29	21	5 052
13	407	247	1 717	602 389	608	41	781	83	24	5 548
14	238	73	118	594	222 855	309	2 100	95	17	4 322
15	90	38	48	121	580	54 274	1 407	168	1	2 783
16	536	179	242	903	1 666	738	439 410	893	23	7 423
17	74	28	34	78	100	59	577	76 504	1	1 230
18	757	117	77	75	71	1	42	7	22 121	4 709
Moved from	19 837	6 762	5 837	9 469	4 441	1 425	11 773	2 031	4 034	181 451

Remark: (*)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1= Vientiane Capital | 10= Vientiane |
| 2= Phongsaly | 11= Borikhamxay |
| 3= Luangnamtha | 12= Khammuane |
| 4= Oudomxay | 13= Savannakhet |
| 5= Bokeo | 14= Saravane |
| 6= Luangprabang | 15= Sekong |
| 7= Huaphanh | 16= Champasack |
| 8= Xayaboury | 17= Attapeu |
| 9= Xiengkhuang | 18= Xaysomboon (Special Region) |

Chapter 3: Household Characteristics

This chapter discusses household characteristics recorded in the 2005 Lao Census. Distinction was made between private and collective households.

A private household can be single person or multi-person households. (A) a single person household comprises of a dwelling unit, arranging for food and other life necessities on his/her own without joining other persons and possessing his/her own civil registration book. (B) a multi-person household comprises of a dwelling unit, and who together arrange for food and other life necessities and share a common registration book.

A collective household consists of accommodation units of a government, organization, enterprise, school, temple, hospital, etc. To be enumerated in a collective household the person must be registered under a common registration book for the collective household.

A household is not the same as a family. The difference is that a household may consist of one person or more persons not necessarily related by blood. A family must have at least two related members. The concept of family is not used in the census. In practice, however, a household is usually composed of a single family, or contains more than one family.

3.1 Number of Households and Household Size

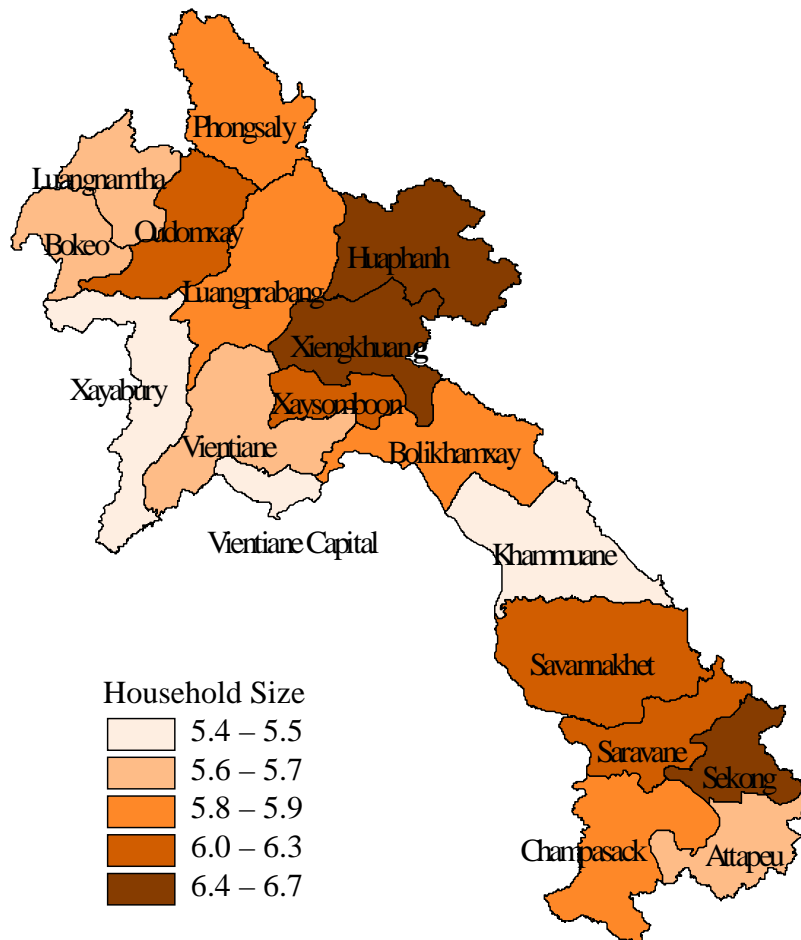
Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the total household population, in private households, numbers of households, and average household size by province and region. There were almost 952 386 private households in the country with a total population of almost 5.6 million persons. The average household size was 5.9 persons, slightly lower than in the 1995 census. The remainder of the population about 123 000 persons were living in collective households.

The distribution of household size by province and urban/rural presented in table 3.1 and 3.2. The provinces Sekong, Huaphanh and Xiengkhuang had the highest average household size about 6.5 members while Xayaboury, Vientiane Capital and Khammuane had the lowest average size about 5.5 members.

The household size is generally lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas and the size is also somewhat lower in rural areas with access to road than in areas without access to road.

Table 3.4 also shows the distribution of private households by size of household. Just over 1 percent of the households are single-person households, while 4 percent have more than 10 members, with 3 percent in urban, 4 in rural with road and 5.5 percent in rural without access to road.

Household Size by Province



3.2. Household Headship

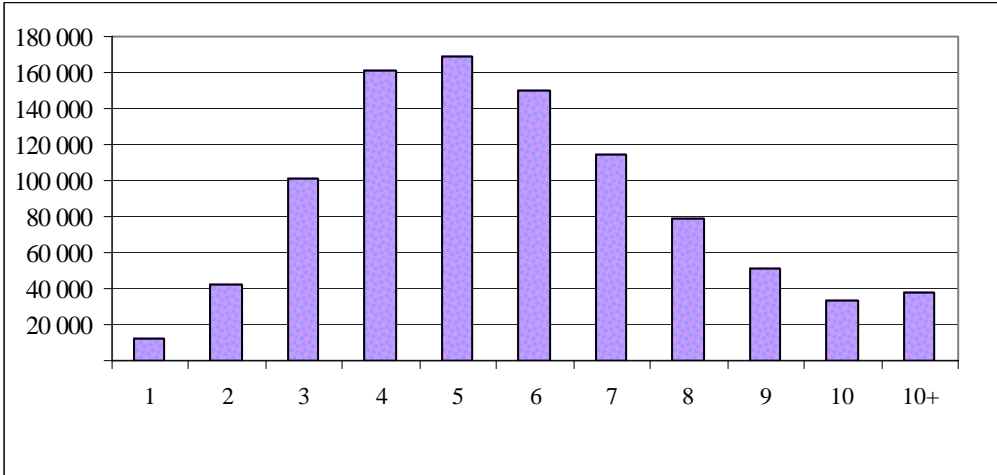
Household headship is a household member who is recognized as a head of household. This person can be male or female.

On average 10 percent of private households were headed by women, in urban households 14 percent and in rural areas without road 7 percent (see table 3.4).

3.3. Collective Households

Table 3.7 shows that there are more males than females in collective households. On average women presented about one third and the adults at ages 15-24 make up two thirds of all collective household members. Further, one third of collective households are located in Vientiane Capital. Small size collective households are most common but there are a few having 100 and more members, most of them situated in Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province.

Figure 3.1. Private Households by Household Size



Reference Tables

- Table 3.1 Population in Households (Private and Collective), Average Household Size, Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province.
- Table 3.2 Population in Private Households, Average Household Size, Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province.
- Table 3.3 Population in Private Households, Distribution by Sex and Age Group.
- Table 3.4 Population in Private Households, Distribution by Sex of Head of Household, Household Size and Urban/Rural Areas.
- Table 3.5 Population in Collective Households, Distribution by Sex and Age Group.
- Table 3.6 Population in Collective Households, Distribution by Sex and Province.
- Table 3.7 Population in Collective Households, Percent Distribution by Size of Household and Province.

Table 3.1
Population in Households (Collective + Private) , Average Household Size,
Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province

Province	Total			Urban*		
	Total Households	Average Size	Population Size	Total Households	Average Size	Population Size
Vientiane City	126 997	5.5	698 318	102 377	5.6	569 729
Phongsaly	28 450	5.8	165 947	4 060	5.1	20 854
Luangnamtha	26 109	5.6	145 310	5 750	5.5	31 734
Oudomxay	42 722	6.2	265 179	6 915	5.8	40 409
Bokeo	25 629	5.7	145 263	3 665	5.4	19 915
Luangprabang	69 981	5.8	407 039	12 903	5.9	76 665
Huaphanh	43 321	6.5	280 938	5 746	5.7	33 022
Xayabury	62 472	5.4	338 669	14 970	5.1	76 984
Xiengkhuang	36 140	6.4	229 596	8 390	5.8	48 338
Vientiane	69 128	5.6	388 895	16 558	5.5	91 597
Borikhamxay	38 441	5.9	225 301	10 439	5.7	59 316
Khammuane	61 505	5.5	337 390	13 094	5.5	71 855
Savannakhet	131 216	6.3	825 902	30 485	6.1	185 308
Saravane	53 013	6.1	324 327	4 874	5.7	27 989
Sekong	12 609	6.7	84 995	2 894	6.2	18 067
Champasack	105 093	5.8	607 370	20 582	6.0	124 438
Attapeu	19 779	5.7	112 120	3 469	5.5	19 026
Xaysomboon SR	6 350	6.2	39 423	1 011	6.8	6 891
Total:	958 955	5.9	5 621 982	268 182	5.7	1 522 137

(*) Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

Table 3.1(Continued)**Population in Households (Collective + Private) , Average Household Size, Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province**

Province	Rural with road*			Rural without road*		
	Total Households	Average Size	Population Size	Total Households	Average Size	Population Size
Vientiane City	22 981	5.3	121 220	143	5.4	772
Phongsaly	8 647	5.6	48 066	15 743	6.2	97 027
Luangnamtha	14 724	5.5	81 379	5 635	5.7	32 197
Oudomxay	19 674	6.2	121 375	16 133	6.4	103 395
Bokeo	14 046	5.6	78 228	7 918	6.0	47 120
Luangprabang	35 242	5.7	202 479	21 836	5.9	127 895
Huaphanh	22 202	6.5	143 335	15 373	6.8	104 581
Xayabury	42 034	5.4	227 534	5 468	6.2	34 151
Xiengkhuang	21 862	6.4	139 966	5 888	7.0	41 292
Vientiane	47 261	5.6	266 253	5 309	5.8	31 045
Borikhamxay	22 231	5.8	129 869	5 771	6.3	36 116
Khammuane	31 632	5.4	170 575	16 779	5.7	94 960
Savannakhet	78 655	6.4	500 649	22 076	6.3	139 945
Saravane	39 914	6.2	245 739	8 225	6.2	50 599
Sekong	6 964	6.7	46 429	2 751	7.5	20 499
Champasack	54 162	5.7	309 993	30 349	5.7	172 939
Attapeu	7 800	5.5	43 105	8 510	5.9	49 989
Xaysomboon SR	3 130	6.1	18 985	2 209	6.1	13 547
Total:	493 161	5.9	2 895 179	196 116	6.1	1 198 069

(*) Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

Table 3.2
Population in Private Households, Average Household Size, Distribution by
Urban/Rural Areas and Province

Province	Total			Urban*		
	Private Households	Average Size	Population Size	Private Households	Average Size	Population Size
Vientiane City	125 625	5.2	656 630	101 173	5.2	530 062
Phongsaly	28 340	5.8	164 435	4 013	5.0	20 012
Luangnamtha	25 943	5.5	141 922	5 690	5.4	30 496
Oudomxay	42 546	6.1	261 249	6 823	5.6	38 198
Bokeo	25 470	5.6	142 453	3 622	5.1	18 527
Luangprabang	69 592	5.7	397 937	12 677	5.5	69 675
Huaphanh	43 182	6.5	278 819	5 698	5.6	32 176
Xayabury	62 092	5.4	332 520	14 835	5.0	74 265
Xiengkhuang	35 942	6.3	226 385	8 334	5.6	46 935
Vientiane	68 584	5.5	378 937	16 322	5.2	85 687
Borikhamxay	38 182	5.8	221 285	10 339	5.5	56 885
Khammuane	61 081	5.5	333 487	12 969	5.3	69 037
Savannakhet	130 399	6.3	816 847	30 260	6.0	180 247
Saravane	52 676	6.1	321 332	4 816	5.5	26 592
Sekong	12 533	6.7	83 791	2 843	6.0	17 056
Champasack	104 249	5.7	593 839	20 382	5.7	116 883
Attapeu	19 708	5.6	110 682	3 432	5.2	17 938
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	5.9	36 697	978	5.8	5 690
Total:	952 386	5.8	5 499 247	265 206	5.4	1 436 361

(*) Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

Table 3.2(Continued)**Population in Private Households, Average Household Size, Distribution by Urban/Rural Areas and Province**

Province	Rural with road*			Rural without road*			NS Hou- seholds	NS Population
	Private Households	Average Population Size	Population Size	Private Households	Average Population Size	Population Size		
Vientiane City	22 815	5.2	119 301	142	5.4	770	1495	6497
Phongsaly	8 603	5.5	47 470	15 724	6.2	96 953	-	
Luangnamtha	14 638	5.4	79 498	5 615	5.7	31 928	-	
Oudomxay	19 604	6.1	119 778	16 119	6.4	103 273	-	
Bokeo	13 972	5.5	77 203	7 876	5.9	46 723	-	
Luangprabang	35 114	5.7	200 528	21 801	5.9	127 734	-	
Huaphanh	22 137	6.4	142 130	15 347	6.8	104 513	-	
Xayabury	41 806	5.4	224 175	5 451	6.3	34 080	-	
Xiengkhuang	21 730	6.4	138 177	5 878	7.0	41 273	-	
Vientiane	46 971	5.6	262 261	5 291	5.9	30 989	-	
Borikhamxay	22 087	5.8	128 332	5 756	6.3	36 068	-	
Khammuane	31 408	5.4	169 727	16 704	5.7	94 723	-	
Savannakhet	78 158	6.4	496 902	21 981	6.4	139 698	-	
Saravane	39 675	6.2	244 231	8 185	6.2	50 509	-	
Sekong	6 940	6.7	46 239	2 750	7.5	20 496	-	
Champasack	53 759	5.7	305 349	30 108	5.7	171 607	-	
Attapeu	7 776	5.5	42 873	8 500	5.9	49 871	-	
Xaysomboon SR	3 079	5.8	17 993	2 185	6.0	13 014	-	
Total:	490 272	5.8	2 862 167	195 413	6.1	1 194 222	1495	6497

(*) Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

Table 3.3
Population in Private Households, Distribution by Sex and Agegroup
 Lao Population and Housing Census 2005

Age-group	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
00-04	700 749	12.7	349275	12.5	351474	13.0
05-09	748 861	13.6	369959	13.3	378902	14.0
10-14	760 512	13.8	374562	13.4	385950	14.3
15-19	613 241	11.2	312899	11.2	300342	11.1
20-24	466 320	8.5	248311	8.9	218009	8.1
25-29	413 522	7.5	215754	7.7	197768	7.3
30-34	354 276	6.4	182712	6.5	171564	6.3
35-39	326 623	5.9	164954	5.9	161669	6.0
40-44	264 252	4.8	133319	4.8	130933	4.8
45-49	226 045	4.1	113150	4.1	112895	4.2
50-54	177 218	3.2	91124	3.3	86094	3.2
55-59	127 717	2.3	65569	2.3	62148	2.3
60-64	104 401	1.9	54943	2.0	49458	1.8
65-69	78 780	1.4	41171	1.5	37609	1.4
70-74	58 881	1.1	31852	1.1	27029	1.0
75+	77 233	1.4	42046	1.5	35187	1.3
NS	616	0.0	472	0.0	144	0.0
Total	5 499 247	100	2 792 072	100	2 707 175	100

Table 3.4
Population in Private Households, Distribution by Sex of Head
of Household, Household Size and Urban/Rural Areas

Urban/Rural Household Size	Households		Household headed by	
	Number	Percent	Female	Male
Total	952 386	100.0	96 392	855 994
1	12 435	1.3	6 914	5 521
2	42 209	4.4	12 816	29 393
3	101 366	10.6	15 390	85 976
4	161 413	16.9	15 605	145 808
5	169 073	17.8	14 260	154 813
6	149 517	15.7	11 299	138 218
7	114 731	12.0	7 756	106 975
8	79 242	8.3	5 081	74 161
9	50 575	5.3	3 166	47 409
10	33 717	3.5	2 037	31 680
>10	38 108	4.0	2 068	36 040
Urban *	263 337	100.0	36 825	226 512
1	4 455	1.7	2 557	1 898
2	12 741	4.8	4 681	8 060
3	31 286	11.9	5 800	25 486
4	52 434	19.9	5 963	46 471
5	51 554	19.6	5 471	46 083
6	40 367	15.3	4 372	35 995
7	27 699	10.5	3 004	24 695
8	17 577	6.7	1 917	15 660
9	10 814	4.1	1 293	9 521
10	7 160	2.7	880	6 280
>10	7 250	2.8	887	6 363

Remark:(*) Table does not include Lao citizens living abroad at the time of the census

Table 3.4 (Continued)
Population in Private Households, Distribution by Sex of Head
of Household, Household Size and Urban/Rural Areas

Urban/Rural Household Size	Households		Household headed by	
	Number	Percent	Female	Male
Rural With Road *	488 162	100.0	44 925	443 237
1	4 852	1.0	3 072	1 780
2	20 351	4.2	5 948	14 403
3	51 066	10.5	7 155	43 911
4	80 664	16.5	7 269	73 395
5	85 348	17.5	6 642	78 706
6	77 833	15.9	5 311	72 522
7	60 809	12.5	3 718	57 091
8	42 411	8.7	2 449	39 962
9	27 096	5.6	1 475	25 621
10	17 606	3.6	931	16 675
>10	20 126	4.1	955	19 171
Rural Without Road *	194 451	100.0	14 545	179 906
1	1 928	1.0	1 206	722
2	8 256	4.2	2 179	6 077
3	18 062	9.3	2 432	15 630
4	27 451	14.1	2 371	25 080
5	31 511	16.2	2 147	29 364
6	30 831	15.9	1 615	29 216
7	25 880	13.3	1 032	24 848
8	18 996	9.8	715	18 281
9	12 490	6.4	398	12 092
10	8 417	4.3	224	8 193
>10	10 629	5.5	226	10 403

Remark:(*) Table does not include Lao citizens living abroad at the time of the census

Table 3.5
Population in Collective Households, Distribution by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
00-04	166	0.1	81	0.3	85	0.1
05-09	347	0.3	112	0.4	235	0.3
10-14	6 644	5.4	809	2.8	5 835	6.2
15-19	34 028	27.7	10 641	36.2	23 387	25.0
20-24	48 977	39.9	13 060	44.5	35 917	38.5
25-29	16 087	13.1	2 576	8.8	13 511	14.5
30-34	5 719	4.7	768	2.6	4 951	5.3
35-39	3 154	2.6	408	1.4	2 746	2.9
40-44	1 615	1.3	213	0.7	1 402	1.5
45-49	1 122	0.9	148	0.5	974	1.0
50-54	762	0.6	86	0.3	676	0.7
55-59	614	0.5	71	0.2	543	0.6
60-64	613	0.5	65	0.2	548	0.6
65-69	760	0.6	80	0.3	680	0.7
70-74	698	0.6	75	0.3	623	0.7
75-79	637	0.5	61	0.2	576	0.6
80+	748	0.6	88	0.3	660	0.7
N.S	44	0.0	17	0.1	27	0.0
Total:	122 735	100	29 359	100	93 376	100

Table 3.6
Population in Collective Households, Distribution by Sex and Province

Province	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vientiane Capital	41 688	34.0	16 049	54.7	25 639	27.5
Phongsaly	1 512	1.2	212	0.7	1 300	1.4
Luangnamtha	3 388	2.8	689	2.3	2 699	2.9
Oudomxay	3 930	3.2	537	1.8	3 393	3.6
Bokeo	2 810	2.3	374	1.3	2 436	2.6
Luangprabang	9 102	7.4	2 264	7.7	6 838	7.3
Huaphanh	2 119	1.7	292	1.0	1 827	2.0
Xayabury	6 149	5.0	530	1.8	5 619	6.0
Xiengkhuang	3 211	2.6	329	1.1	2 882	3.1
Vientiane	9 958	8.1	1 890	6.4	8 068	8.6
Borikhamxay	4 016	3.3	477	1.6	3 539	3.8
Khammuane	3 903	3.2	744	2.5	3 159	3.4
Savannakhet	9 055	7.4	1 540	5.2	7 515	8.0
Saravane	2 995	2.4	381	1.3	2 614	2.8
Sekong	1 204	1.0	223	0.8	981	1.1
Champasack	13 531	11.0	2 310	7.9	11 221	12.0
Attapeu	1 438	1.2	209	0.7	1 229	1.3
Xaysomboun SR	2 726	2.2	309	1.1	2 417	2.6
Total	122 735	100	29 359	100	93 376	100

Table 3.7
Collective Households by Size of Household and Province

Province	Household size							Total
	-4	5-9	10-19	20-39	40-69	70-99	100+	
Vientiane Capital	328	255	235	176	103	240	35	1372
Phongsaly	60	21	12	6	4	7	0	110
Luangnamtha	51	37	34	19	11	7	7	166
Oudomxay	38	59	33	13	9	20	4	176
Bokeo	46	40	43	13	5	10	2	159
Luangprabang	129	84	50	45	32	46	3	389
Huaphanh	71	22	16	10	13	7	0	139
Xayabury	147	105	47	32	21	23	5	380
Xiengkhuang	125	23	11	6	16	16	1	198
Vientiane	263	92	67	38	27	46	11	544
Borikhamxay	135	49	27	13	14	19	2	259
Khammuane	303	41	30	19	17	10	4	424
Savannakhet	525	139	56	31	17	46	3	817
Saravane	244	52	8	11	8	14	0	337
Sekong	34	19	9	4	5	5	0	76
Champasack	326	274	98	41	34	65	6	844
Attapeu	17	21	16	4	7	5	1	71
Xaysomboun SR	14	26	28	20	14	4	2	108
Total	2856	1359	820	501	357	590	86	6569

Chapter 4: Education and Literacy

Educational characteristics of the population in the 2005 Lao Census were restricted to persons aged 6 years and over. The information on education and literacy was obtained by three standard questions on:

- ❖ *School attendance,*
- ❖ *Educational attainment, and*
- ❖ *Literacy*

School attendance is defined as attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education. It was specified as:

Has (name) ever attended school?

- ❖ *Never been to school*
- ❖ *Currently at school*
- ❖ *Left school*
- ❖ *(No answer)*

Persons who are currently at school or have left school should specify their educational attainment, i.e. their highest grade completed in the educational system divided by basic education and a higher (vocational) education:

Basic education:

- ❖ *None (no level completed)*
- ❖ *Primary school (grades 1-6)*
- ❖ *Lower secondary school (grades 1-3)*
- ❖ *Upper secondary school (grades 4-6)*

Higher (vocational) education:

- ❖ *First level*
- ❖ *Middle level*
- ❖ *High level/University*
- ❖ *Post graduate level*
- ❖ *Other*

Information on level of completed education meant the completion of a full academic year/course. For example, a child currently attending grade one would not have completed grade one yet and would therefore be in the category of “no level completed”. Also, all persons in the category “never been to school” in the question on school attendance were categorized as “No level completed”.

On literacy there was one question only also to be answered by all persons aged 6 years and over:

Can (name) read and write Lao?

Response alternatives:

- ❖ *Yes*
- ❖ *No*

In order to obtain correct information on literacy it is necessary to carry out reading as well as writing tests. Such an approach is not viable with the limited time given to the enumeration.

Hence, the measure of literacy rates based on the census information should be considered as fairly crude one.

4.1 Population by School Attendance

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of the population aged six years and above by school attendance by sex, province and urban/rural areas. According to the 2005 census 23 percent of the population had never been to school, 28 percent were at school and 47 percent had left school. A much higher percentage of women than men had never been to school, 30 percent for women compared to 16 percent for men.

As the following table shows, comparing the 2005 census data with the 1995 census data, the share of population “never been to school” has dropped markedly for both sexes but actually more for women than men. Also substantial improvements have been made across regional areas, somewhat better in urban areas. Female attendance in rural areas is still the lowest at 37 percent in 2005.

School Attendance in 1995 and 2005

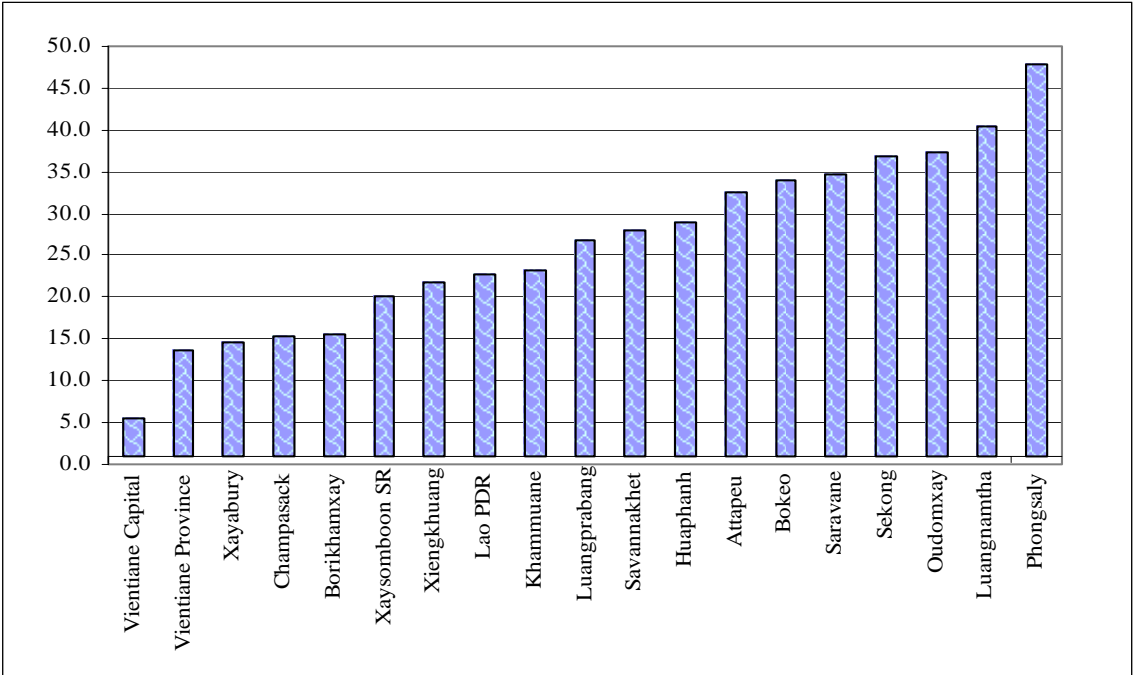
Sex	1995 Census			2005 Census			NS (%)
	Never been to school (%)	At school (%)	Left school (%)	Never been to school (%)	At school (%)	Left school (%)	
Female	47.1	21.4	31.5	29.5	25.6	42.4	2.6
Male	27.7	28.9	43.4	16.1	31.3	51.1	1.6
Total	37.6	25.1	37.3	22.8	28.4	46.7	2.1

With increasing ages the proportion of “never been to school” will become larger, as previous cohorts of people had fewer opportunities to attend school. Figure 4.2 describes how this pattern looks like for men and women. In every age group the percentage of women who never went to school is higher than for men, but the difference grows by increasing ages.

Those who have “left school” can be divided into four categories, (a) those, who are above school ages, (more than 16 for basic education) and have left without completing all grades and (b) those in the same ages that have left school with completion and (c) those who are still at school ages and have left school with completed basic education and finally (d) those whose at the same ages have left school with incomplete basic education. Categories (a) and (d) are “drop outs”.

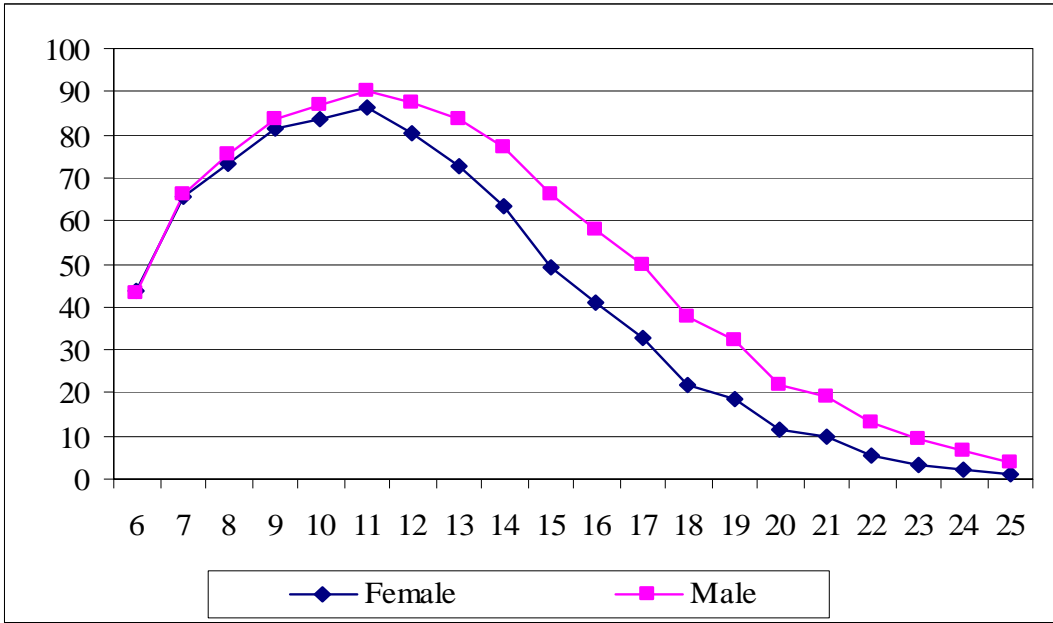
Table 4.2 shows the percentages of those at school age who already left school are lower in 2005 than in 1995 in age groups 6-9 and 10-14 but higher in the age group 15-19. In 2005, in this group 42 percent had left school (33 percent for girls and 50 percent for boys) compared to 37 percent in 1995, (41 and 33 percent for girls and boys, respectively). Although school attendance has improved since 1995, it seems there is a tendency to leave school earlier. Figure 4.1 also illustrates school attendance (never been to school) by province. Most people 6 years and above have attended school in the Capital while almost half of that population in Phongsaly had never been to school.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Population 6 years and above “Never Been to School” by Province



School attendance by sex and ethnic group is presented in *Tables 4.3* for both sexes and *4.3.1* for females and *4.3.2* for males. The data reveal that 12 percent of Lao had never gone to school and a few other groups have attendance below 20 percent. Among the larger ethnic groups 33 percent of Khmou had never been to school, 42 percent of Hmong and 25 percent of Phouthay. For Tri, Akha and Lolo the percentages of never been to school are as high as 75 percent and more. However, there have been improvements for all ethnic groups but females are behind in all groups; low differences among some groups such as Lao, Ngouan, Thaineua, Then and Moy or large differences for groups like Lamed, Katang, Ta-oy, Cheng, Sdang, Pacoh and Hmong.

Figure 4.2. Percent of Population Never Been to School by Age Group and Sex



4.2. School Enrolment

School enrolment rates are the number of persons currently attending school per hundred persons in the same age group. Such calculations are presented in *Table 4.4* for females, males and both sexes for single years starting from age 6 up to 25 years. The rationale for setting the limit at 25 is that there are very few people attending school after that age. The table shows that the enrolment rate peaks at 11 years (90 percent for males and 86 percent for females) and then declines quite rapidly. It also demonstrates that enrolment is higher for boys and girls across all ages but the differences are rather small for ages up to 10 years.

School enrolment rates have improved between 1995 and 2005 as the figure 4.3 and 4.4 illustrate. Improvements are more accentuated for girls than for boys and there are higher rates for girls in all ages while the higher rates for boys are not maintained from age 14 up 18 years of age.

Figure 4.3. School Enrolment of Girls Aged 6-25 Years in 1995 and 2005

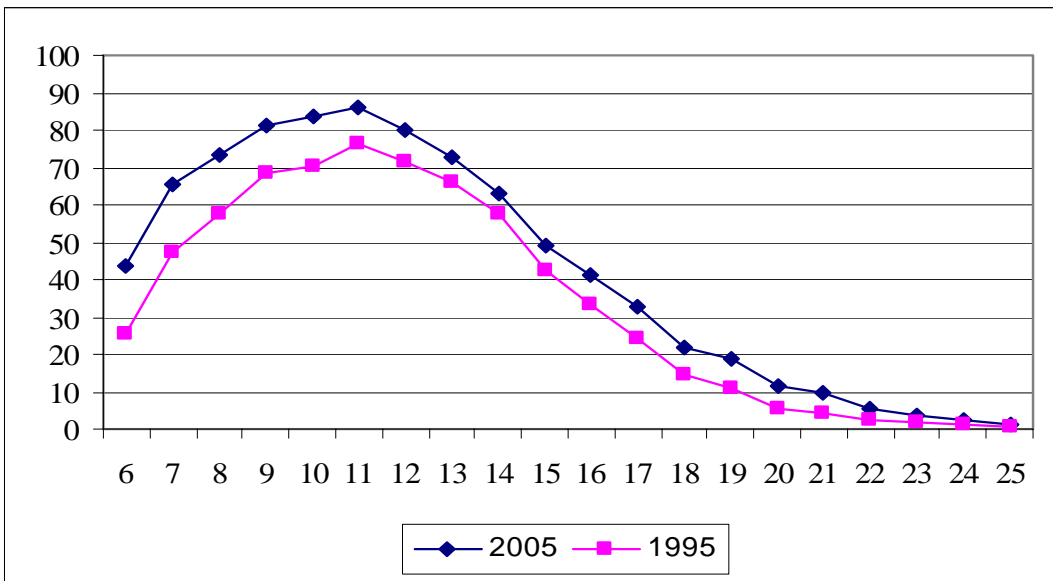
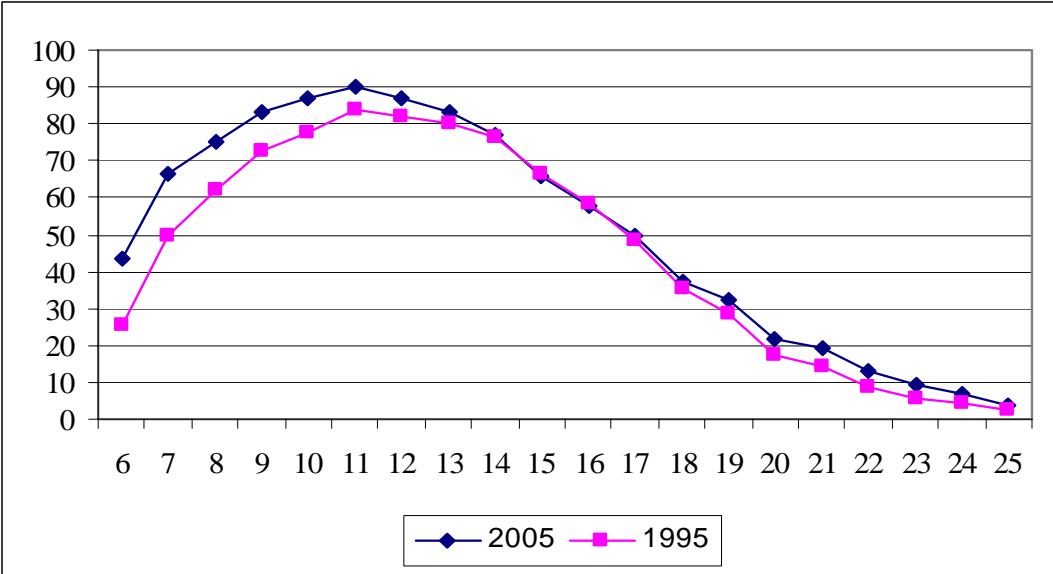


Figure 4.4. School Enrolment of Boys Aged 6-25 Years in 1995 and 2005



4.3. Highest Education Completed

Of all persons 6 years and over, 26 percent had not gotten any education, down from 43 percent in 1995. About 16 percent had completed primary school, 6 percent completed lower secondary and 5 percent upper secondary schools, respectively. Improvements in completed highest education tend to be small even with increasing enrolment rates for low ages. There are larger shares of persons completed school across all levels comparing 2005 with 1995 censuses (see table 4.5).

Table 4.5 shows data on school completion by province. The changes between 1995 and 2005 are further illustrated in figures 4.5 (primary school) and 4.6 (lower secondary school). Interestingly, there are no changes in the share that have completed primary school in Vientiane Capital. In all other provinces there are higher completion rates and particular Xayaboury province seems to have been successful.

Table 4.6 presents completion rates by age group which also provides indications of dropouts in primary and secondary school. Of girls at ages 10-14 about 15 percent had completed primary school (about 7 percent in 1995) and for boys 14 percent (7 percent in 1995). Similarly in age group 15-19 the completion rate for girls was 10 percent and for boys 12 percent (7 percent in 1995 for both sexes). In age group 20-24 there was a rate of 12 percent for girls and 21 percent for boys (7 and 10 percent in 1995, respectively). It seems that girls, when it comes to completion, are better in primary school but boys tend to have better rate in secondary schools. Also when it comes to higher education men outnumber women with two times as many students with completion record.

Population Aged 6 years and Above and Highest Level of Education Completed

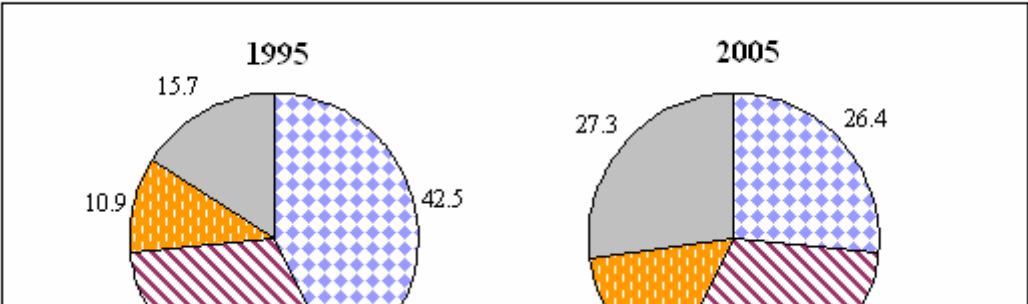


Figure 4.5. Percent Completed Primary School by Province in 1995 and 2005

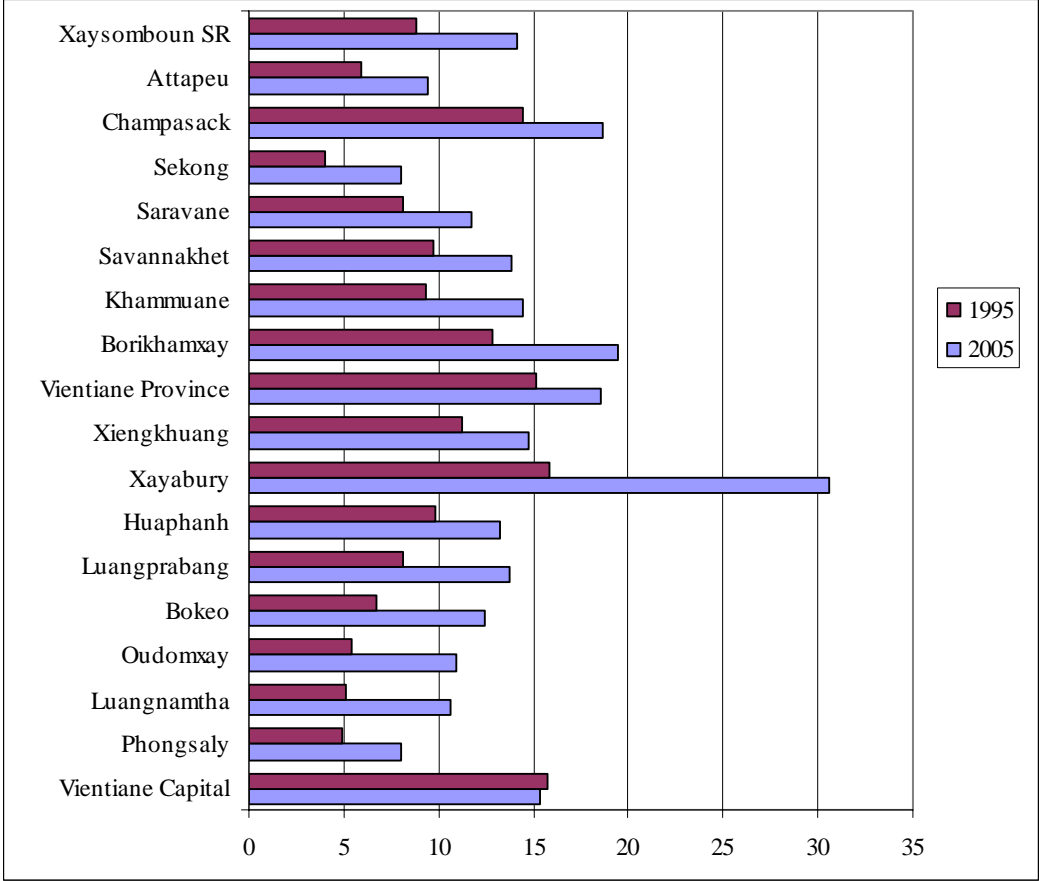
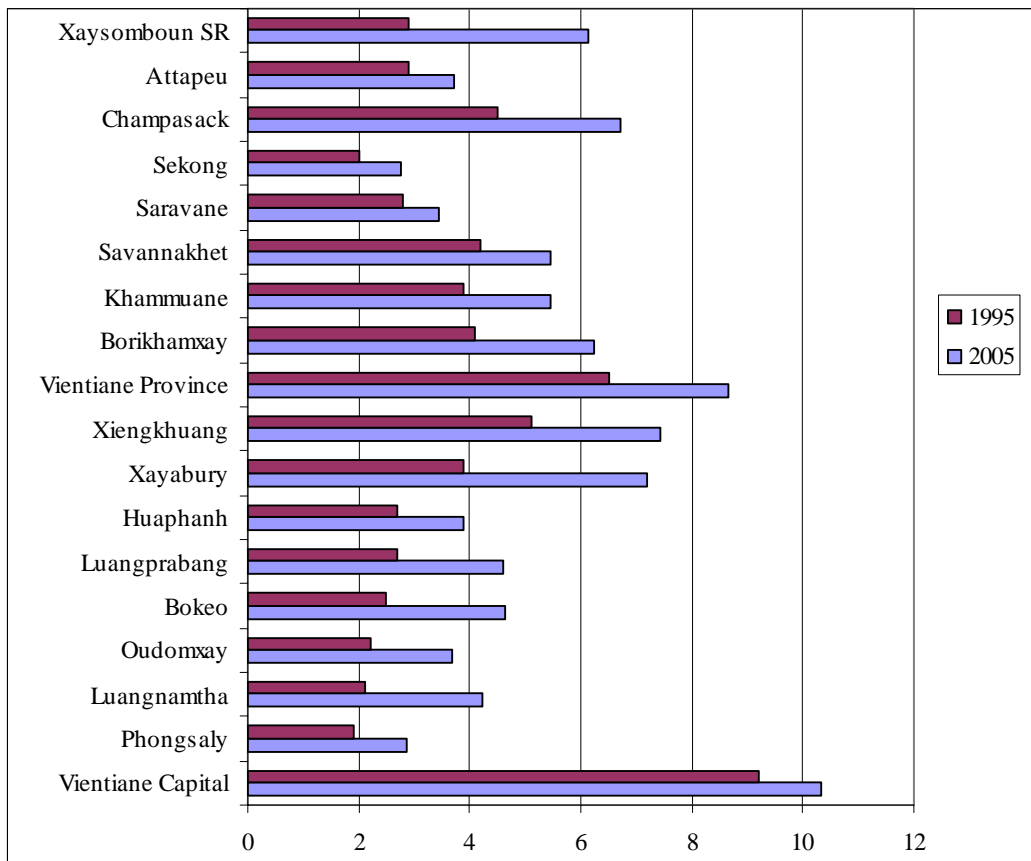


Figure 4.6. Percent Completed Lower Secondary School by Province 1995 and 2005



4.4. Literacy Rates

As already noted, literacy information from a census may not be as exact as in special surveys where tests can be made. However, the percentage of population aged 15 and above is very similar to recently made special surveys on literacy and also compared to the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS) in 2002.

73 persons out of 100 were literate according to the 2005 census. See table 4.7. In 1995 census the literacy rate was 60 percent. The literacy rate was highest in Vientiane Capital (92 percent) and lowest in Phongsaly (43 percent). The rate was also higher in urban areas (89 percent) and lowest (54 percent) were in rural areas without road.

Men were more literate than women, 83 compared to 63 percent, but the difference was larger in 1995 when men's and women's rate was 74 and 48 percent, respectively. Even across all ages men were more literate than women, see Table 4.8. There were also improvements across all age groups compared to 1995 but a more accentuated for women as figures 4.7 and 4.8 illustrate. These figures also show the impact education has on literacy, in lower ages the literacy rates are high and the ability to read and write declines with age.

The literacy rate differed considerably among the ethnic groups (see table 4.9). The rate was higher than national average for Lao ethnic group was 85 percent, Moy 84 percent, Ngouan 81 percent, Thainuea 80 percent, Tai 77 percent and Lue 76 percent. The rate was in particular low for Lahoo, Akha, Lolo and Tri. With the exception of Lao the literacy rate for the minorities were 55 percent. This is relatively low compared to Lao ethnic group, for female minorities 41 percent of which Lao females 79 percent, and for male minorities' 70 percent of which Lao male 91 percent. Thus women in particular are lacking behind men among minorities.

Literacy by Province



Figure 4.7. Literacy Rates for Women in 1995 and 2005

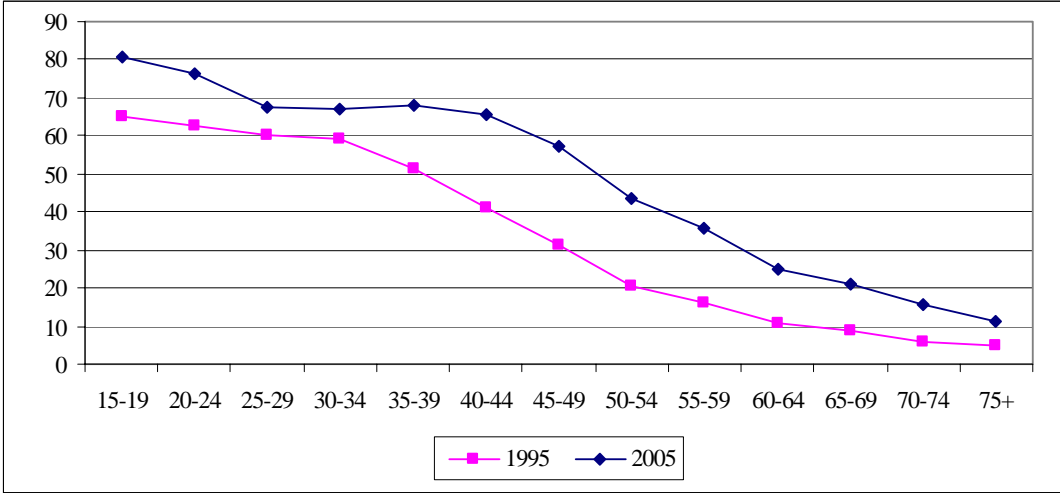
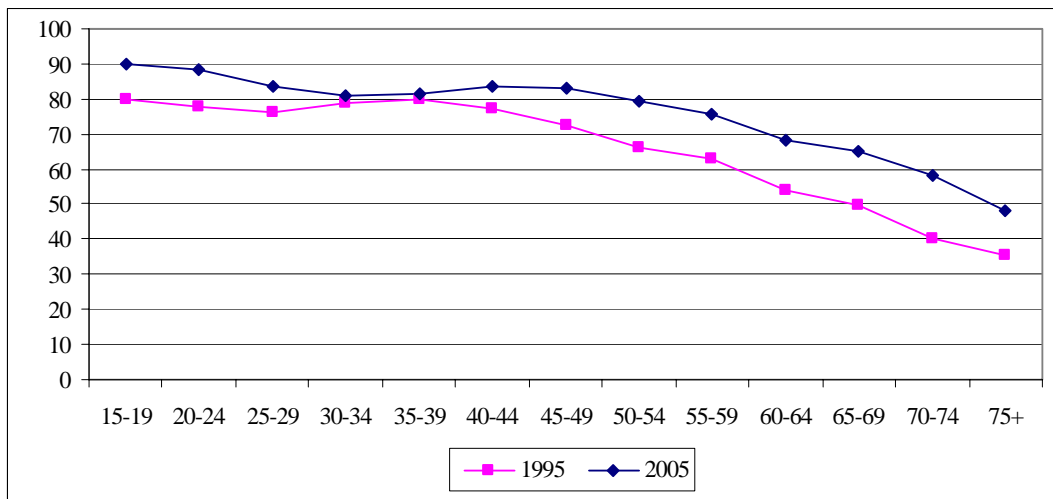


Figure 4.8. Literacy Rates for Men in 1995 and 2005



Reference Tables

- Table 4.1 School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas.
- Table 4.2 School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above by Sex and Age Group.
- Table 4.3 School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above by Sex and Ethnic Group.
- Table 4.4 School Enrolment Rate by Sex and Age (6-25 Years).
- Table 4.5 Highest Level of Education Completed by Province for Population Aged 6 Years and Above.
- Table 4.6 Highest Level of Education Completed by Sex and Age Group.
- Table 4.7 Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above By Sex and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
- Table 4.8 Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above By Sex and Age Group.
- Table 4.9 Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Ethnic Group.

Table 4.1
School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above by Province, Sex and
Urban/Rural Areas

Province/Sex Urban/Rural	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Vientiane Capital	626 952	5.6	29.7	63.0	1.7	100
Female	314 504	7.9	27.1	63.0	2.1	100
Male	312 448	3.3	32.3	63.1	1.3	100
Phongsaly	139 245	47.7	22.7	26.0	3.5	100
Female	69 663	55.4	19.9	20.4	4.3	100
Male	69 582	40.1	25.5	31.7	2.7	100
Luangnamtha	123 061	40.5	27.6	29.3	2.6	100
Female	62 431	49.3	24.4	23.1	3.2	100
Male	60 630	31.4	31.0	35.6	2.0	100
Oudomxay	218 922	37.3	27.2	32.5	3.0	100
Female	109 897	48.6	24.1	23.5	3.8	100
Male	109 025	25.9	30.3	41.6	2.2	100
Bokeo	121 699	34.0	26.8	36.0	3.2	100
Female	61 497	44.0	23.4	28.6	4.0	100
Male	60 202	23.9	30.3	43.6	2.3	100
Luangprabang	339 260	26.9	30.1	41.1	2.0	100
Female	169 653	35.6	26.5	35.4	2.4	100
Male	169 607	18.1	33.6	46.7	1.5	100
Huaphanh	231 778	29.0	31.8	37.7	1.5	100
Female	114 853	38.6	28.4	31.1	1.9	100
Male	116 925	19.5	35.1	44.3	1.2	100
Xayabury	293 120	14.5	27.8	55.9	1.8	100
Female	145 190	19.0	25.3	53.5	2.2	100
Male	147 930	10.2	30.2	58.2	1.4	100
Xiengkhuang	191 340	21.8	35.8	40.9	1.6	100
Female	95 072	29.4	32.7	35.9	2.0	100
Male	96 268	14.3	38.8	45.7	1.1	100
Vientiane	333 471	13.7	31.1	51.6	3.6	100
Female	164 045	19.1	28.9	47.4	4.6	100
Male	169 426	8.5	33.2	55.6	2.7	100
Borikhamxay	188 787	15.6	32.8	48.3	3.3	100
Female	93 310	21.0	30.0	44.8	4.3	100
Male	95 477	10.3	35.7	51.7	2.4	100

Tab:4.1(Continued)

School Attendance for Propulation Aged 6 Years and above by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas

Urban/Rural Sex	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Khammuane	281 529	23.2	28.6	44.7	3.5	100
Female	143 901	29.9	25.9	40.0	4.3	100
Male	137 628	16.2	31.4	49.7	2.7	100
Savannakhet	700 687	28.1	25.3	45.4	1.2	100
Female	356 164	34.9	23.0	40.6	1.5	100
Male	344 523	21.1	27.7	50.3	1.0	100
Saravane	266 778	34.8	24.3	40.0	1.0	100
Female	136 670	43.8	20.9	34.2	1.2	100
Male	130 108	25.3	27.9	46.1	0.8	100
Sekong	67 541	36.8	24.9	36.5	1.7	100
Female	34 316	45.7	22.4	29.7	2.2	100
Male	33 225	27.6	27.5	43.6	1.2	100
Champasack	512 659	15.3	27.8	55.4	1.5	100
Female	259 498	20.5	25.0	52.6	1.8	100
Male	253 161	9.9	30.7	58.3	1.2	100
Attapeu	91 548	32.4	26.4	39.8	1.4	100
Female	47 280	40.9	23.6	33.8	1.6	100
Male	44 268	23.4	29.4	46.1	1.1	100
Xaysomboon SR	32 116	20.2	34.8	43.6	1.5	100
Female	15 160	29.2	33.2	36.1	1.6	100
Male	16 956	12.1	36.3	50.3	1.4	100
Total	4 760 493	22.8	28.4	46.7	2.1	100
Female	2 393 104	29.5	25.6	42.4	2.6	100
Male	2 367 389	16.1	31.3	51.1	1.6	100
Urban	1 354 691	7.7	33.0	57.5	1.7	100
Female	676 336	10.9	30.6	56.3	2.1	100
Male	678 355	4.6	35.4	58.7	1.3	100
Rural with road	2 429 345	24.5	28.0	45.4	2.1	100
Female	1 221 214	31.9	25.3	40.3	2.6	100
Male	1 208 131	17.1	30.8	50.5	1.6	100
Rural without road	970 053	39.7	22.7	35.1	2.5	100
Female	493 268	49.2	19.3	28.5	3.0	100
Male	476 785	29.9	26.2	42.0	1.9	100
NS	6 404	1.2	58.8	28.9	11.1	100
Female	2 286	2.2	41.3	41.3	15.1	100
Male	4 118	0.7	68.5	22.0	8.8	100

Tab.4.2**School Attendance(Aged 6 years and above) by Sex and Age group**

Sex Agegroup	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Total	4 760 493	22.8	28.4	46.7	2.1	100
6-09	588 634	28.6	66.6	0.4	4.4	100
10-14	767 156	10.2	81.2	8.0	0.5	100
15-19	647 269	12.9	41.5	44.7	0.9	100
20-24	515 297	15.9	10.8	72.3	1.1	100
25-29	429 609	22.3	1.6	74.6	1.5	100
30-34	359 995	23.6	0.6	74.1	1.6	100
35-39	329 777	23.1	0.4	74.9	1.6	100
40-44	265 867	23.2	0.3	74.9	1.6	100
45-49	227 167	27.2	0.2	70.6	2.0	100
50-54	177 980	35.8	0.2	61.2	2.8	100
55-59	128 331	40.9	0.2	55.3	3.6	100
60-64	105 014	49.4	0.2	45.6	4.7	100
65-69	79 540	51.9	0.3	42.0	5.8	100
70-74	59 579	57.7	0.5	34.8	6.9	100
75+	79 278	62.6	0.6	27.8	9.0	100
Female	2 393 104	29.5	25.6	42.4	2.6	100
6-09	291 100	29.1	66.1	0.4	4.4	100
10-14	375 371	12.5	77.2	9.7	0.6	100
15-19	323 540	17.2	33.3	48.5	1.0	100
20-24	261 371	21.7	6.9	70.1	1.3	100
25-29	218 330	29.7	0.8	67.7	1.8	100
30-34	183 480	29.8	0.3	67.9	2.0	100
35-39	165 362	29.4	0.2	68.4	2.0	100
40-44	133 532	31.3	0.2	66.3	2.2	100
45-49	113 298	38.9	0.2	58.1	2.8	100
50-54	91 210	51.5	0.2	44.0	4.2	100
55-59	65 640	58.3	0.3	36.0	5.4	100
60-64	55 008	67.4	0.3	25.4	6.9	100
65-69	41 251	70.0	0.4	21.3	8.2	100
70-74	31 927	74.5	0.6	15.7	9.2	100
75+	42 684	76.3	0.5	11.3	11.8	100
Male	2 367 389	16.1	31.3	51.1	1.6	100
6-09	297 534	28.1	67.1	0.4	4.5	100
10-14	391 785	8.1	85.0	6.4	0.5	100
15-19	323 729	8.6	49.8	40.9	0.7	100
20-24	253 926	10.0	14.8	74.5	0.8	100
25-29	211 279	14.6	2.5	81.8	1.1	100
30-34	176 515	17.3	0.8	80.6	1.3	100
35-39	164 415	16.8	0.5	81.4	1.3	100
40-44	132 335	15.0	0.3	83.6	1.1	100
45-49	113 869	15.5	0.2	83.1	1.1	100
50-54	86 770	19.3	0.1	79.2	1.4	100
55-59	62 691	22.6	0.1	75.5	1.8	100
60-64	50 006	29.6	0.1	67.9	2.4	100
65-69	38 289	32.4	0.1	64.3	3.2	100
70-74	27 652	38.3	0.5	56.9	4.3	100
75+	36 594	46.5	0.6	47.0	5.8	100

Table 4.3
School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above and Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Lao	2 674 502	11.8	29.8	56.8	1.6	100
Tai	186 273	16.5	34.3	47.2	1.9	100
Phouthay	159 143	24.5	27.6	45.9	2.0	100
Lue	111 111	17.9	29.1	51.2	1.8	100
Ngouan	26 428	13.3	29.5	55.3	1.9	100
Yang	5 438	26.5	27.1	43.7	2.6	100
Xaek	3 156	18.0	32.5	44.4	5.1	100
Thaneua	12 987	13.7	31.1	52.6	2.5	100
Khmou	503 348	32.9	27.8	36.5	2.8	100
Pray	17 740	33.1	24.7	38.5	3.7	100
Xingmoun	6 908	47.3	21.9	30.0	0.7	100
Phong	21 433	38.4	20.4	38.7	2.5	100
Thaen	421	26.6	28.7	43.9	0.7	100
Oedou	546	44.0	28.0	26.2	1.8	100
Bid	1 650	48.4	21.6	25.5	4.4	100
Lamed	16 290	47.6	23.0	27.1	2.3	100
Samtao	2 956	23.0	32.4	39.5	5.0	100
Katang	94 298	58.7	16.1	24.5	0.7	100
Makong	94 185	56.5	16.9	22.5	4.1	100
Tri	21 046	79.8	7.5	9.6	3.1	100
Yrou	38 197	32.4	26.8	39.8	1.1	100
Triang	23 219	36.8	25.2	36.9	1.1	100
Ta-oy	25 725	51.4	18.5	28.8	1.3	100
Yae	8 471	44.1	21.1	33.5	1.3	100
Brao	18 528	46.4	19.9	32.7	1.0	100
Katu	17 793	45.5	20.1	32.3	2.1	100

Table 4.3 (Continued)**School Attendance for Population Aged 6 Years and above and Ethnic Group**

Ethnic Group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Harak	16 884	40.1	23.0	34.9	2.0	100
Oy	17 959	30.9	29.3	37.7	2.1	100
Kriang	10 346	41.2	21.9	34.7	2.2	100
Cheng	6 059	49.2	21.6	28.1	1.0	100
Sadang	751	67.5	10.5	20.9	1.1	100
Shuay	35 136	42.0	22.4	34.2	1.4	100
Nhaheun	5 231	26.8	27.9	44.1	1.2	100
Lavy	965	27.4	24.6	47.5	0.6	100
Pakoh	12 914	70.6	13.8	14.4	1.2	100
Khmer	4 566	45.0	21.2	30.0	3.8	100
Toum	3 496	29.7	27.1	38.4	4.7	100
Hgouan	600	22.5	30.2	42.7	4.7	100
Moy	476	10.9	37.0	50.6	1.5	100
Kree	404	47.5	25.7	23.3	3.5	100
Akha	74 655	76.5	14.3	6.1	3.1	100
Singsily	32 608	25.8	32.0	38.3	4.0	100
Lahu	11 952	78.9	11.6	7.0	2.5	100
Sila	2 377	71.0	15.8	12.2	1.0	100
Hanyi	727	67.4	23.8	7.0	1.8	100
Lolo	1 402	76.9	13.4	8.6	1.1	100
Hor	8 775	53.8	25.1	18.5	2.7	100
Hmong	350 602	42.2	31.7	22.5	3.6	100
Lewmien	22 547	49.7	23.7	24.0	2.6	100
Other	10 532	25.9	26.5	44.4	3.2	100
No answer	36 737	21.5	28.9	38.7	10.9	100
TOTAL	4 760 493	22.8	28.4	46.7	2.1	100

Table 4.3.1**Female School attendance(aged 6 years and above) and major ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Lao	1 344 037	15.8	27.5	54.7	2.0	100
Tai	92 705	22.9	31.8	42.8	2.5	100
Phouthay	81 517	31.7	24.7	41.0	2.6	100
Lue	56 013	23.5	26.8	47.4	2.2	100
Ngouan	13 447	17.9	27.0	52.7	2.4	100
Yang	2 696	35.2	25.8	35.6	3.5	100
Xaek	1 623	23.8	30.0	40.4	5.7	100
Thaneua	6 496	18.1	27.9	50.8	3.3	100
Khmou	251 969	44.2	25.0	27.3	3.5	100
Pray	8 963	39.2	21.4	35.4	4.1	100
Xingmoun	3 415	57.6	18.2	23.3	0.9	100
Phong	10 701	50.8	17.1	29.0	3.1	100
Thaen	220	29.5	27.3	42.3	0.9	100
Oedou	270	55.6	20.7	21.5	2.2	100
Bid	788	60.2	16.2	17.8	5.8	100
Lamed	8 571	63.5	18.8	14.7	3.0	100
Samtao	1 503	30.8	29.9	33.0	6.3	100
Katang	47 871	72.6	11.9	14.7	0.8	100
Makong	47 936	66.7	13.7	14.7	4.8	100
Tri	10 735	87.2	5.5	3.6	3.6	100
Yrou	19 753	40.7	24.7	33.3	1.3	100
Triang	11 873	46.3	22.8	29.4	1.4	100
Ta-oy	12 830	65.7	14.6	18.1	1.5	100
Yae	4 265	55.7	18.7	24.0	1.6	100
Brao	9 544	56.9	18.0	23.9	1.2	100
Katu	9 061	55.3	17.4	24.5	2.7	100

Table 4.3.1 (Continued)**Female School attendance(aged 6 years and above) and major ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Harak	8 658	50.2	19.9	27.5	2.4	100
Oy	9 224	41.4	25.7	30.2	2.7	100
Kriang	5 257	52.9	19.1	24.8	3.2	100
Cheng	3 125	62.1	17.8	18.9	1.2	100
Sadang	368	85.1	6.5	6.8	1.6	100
Shuay	18 152	52.2	19.4	26.7	1.8	100
Nhaheun	2 591	35.4	25.0	38.0	1.6	100
Lavy	484	35.1	20.5	43.4	1.0	100
Pakoh	6 587	84.0	10.3	4.1	1.6	100
Khmer	2 326	54.2	19.6	21.8	4.4	100
Toum	1 734	38.5	23.5	32.0	6.1	100
Hgouan	317	29.7	27.4	37.9	5.0	100
Moy	224	13.8	36.2	49.1	0.9	100
Kree	203	59.6	20.7	14.8	4.9	100
Akha	37 127	85.3	9.2	1.9	3.6	100
Singsily	16 496	32.3	30.9	31.9	4.9	100
Lahu	5 990	84.9	8.9	3.4	2.8	100
Sila	1 146	80.5	11.0	7.5	1.0	100
Hanyi	357	74.2	18.8	5.3	1.7	100
Lolo	708	87.7	8.2	2.5	1.6	100
Hor	4 308	59.4	22.2	15.3	3.1	100
Hmong	173 947	55.6	25.8	14.1	4.5	100
Lewmien	11 151	57.2	21.5	18.1	3.2	100
Other	5 104	33.4	23.5	39.4	3.7	100
No answer	18 718	28.0	26.0	35.4	10.7	100
TOTAL	2 393 104	29.5	25.6	42.4	2.6	100

Table 4.3.2**Male school attendance(aged 6 years and above) and major ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Lao	1 330 465	7.7	32.2	59.0	1.2	100
Tai	93 568	10.3	36.8	51.6	1.4	100
Phouthay	77 626	16.9	30.6	51.0	1.5	100
Lue	55 098	12.2	31.5	54.9	1.4	100
Ngouan	12 981	8.6	32.1	57.9	1.4	100
Yang	2 742	18.1	28.5	51.7	1.8	100
Xaek	1 533	11.9	35.1	48.5	4.5	100
Thaneua	6 491	9.4	34.3	54.4	1.8	100
Khmou	251 379	21.7	30.5	45.8	2.0	100
Pray	8 777	26.8	28.0	41.8	3.4	100
Xingmoun	3 493	37.2	25.6	36.6	0.6	100
Phong	10 732	26.0	23.7	48.4	1.9	100
Thaen	201	23.4	30.3	45.8	0.5	100
Oedou	276	32.6	35.1	30.8	1.4	100
Bid	862	37.7	26.6	32.6	3.1	100
Lamed	7 719	30.0	27.6	40.9	1.5	100
Samtao	1 453	15.0	35.0	46.3	3.6	100
Katang	46 427	44.5	20.5	34.6	0.5	100
Makong	46 249	45.9	20.2	30.6	3.3	100
Tri	10 311	72.0	9.5	15.8	2.7	100
Yrou	18 444	23.5	29.0	46.7	0.9	100
Triang	11 346	26.7	27.7	44.7	0.8	100
Ta-oy	12 895	37.1	22.5	39.4	1.1	100
Yae	4 206	32.4	23.5	43.1	1.0	100
Brao	8 984	35.3	22.0	42.0	0.8	100
Katu	8 732	35.3	22.9	40.4	1.5	100

Table 4.3.2 (Continued)
Male school attendance(aged 6 years and above) and major ethnic group

Ethnic group	Population Aged 6 +	Never been to school	At school	Left school	No answer	Total
Harak	8 226	29.5	26.2	42.6	1.7	100
Oy	8 735	19.7	33.1	45.6	1.5	100
Kriang	5 089	29.1	24.8	44.8	1.3	100
Cheng	2 934	35.4	25.7	38.0	0.9	100
Sadang	383	50.7	14.4	34.5	0.5	100
Shuay	16 984	31.1	25.6	42.2	1.1	100
Nhaheun	2 640	18.4	30.8	50.1	0.8	100
Lavy	481	19.5	28.7	51.6	0.2	100
Pakoh	6 327	56.7	17.5	25.0	0.8	100
Khmer	2 240	35.4	22.9	38.6	3.2	100
Toum	1 762	21.2	30.8	44.7	3.3	100
Hgouan	283	14.5	33.2	48.1	4.2	100
Moy	252	8.3	37.7	52.0	2.0	100
Kree	201	35.3	30.8	31.8	2.0	100
Akha	37 528	67.9	19.5	10.2	2.5	100
Singsily	16 112	19.1	33.0	44.8	3.0	100
Lahu	5 962	72.9	14.3	10.6	2.2	100
Sila	1 231	62.1	20.3	16.7	0.9	100
Hanyi	370	60.8	28.6	8.6	1.9	100
Lolo	694	65.9	18.7	14.8	0.6	100
Hor	4 467	48.3	27.9	21.5	2.3	100
Hmong	176 655	29.1	37.5	30.8	2.6	100
Lewmien	11 396	42.3	25.9	29.8	2.0	100
Other	5 428	18.9	29.3	49.0	2.8	100
No answer	18 019	14.8	31.9	42.1	11.2	100
Total	2 367 389	16.1	31.3	51.1	1.6	100

Tab.4.4
School Enrolment Rates by Sex and Age (6-25 years)

Age	Female			Male			Total Population		
	At school	Population	Rate	At school	Population	Rate	At school	aged 6+	Rate
Total									
6	31 410	71 936	43.7	32 348	74 746	43.3	63 758	146 682	43.5
7	46 924	71 360	65.8	47 872	72 146	66.4	94 796	143 506	66.1
8	57 476	78 230	73.5	59 673	79 164	75.4	117 149	157 394	74.4
9	56 700	69 574	81.5	59 633	71 478	83.4	116 333	141 052	82.5
10	67 128	80 522	83.4	72 249	83 106	86.9	139 377	163 628	85.2
11	58 727	68 231	86.1	63 486	70 527	90.0	122 213	138 758	88.1
12	64 443	80 415	80.1	74 951	85 940	87.2	139 394	166 355	83.8
13	54 191	74 325	72.9	65 393	78 374	83.4	119 584	152 699	78.3
14	45 459	71 878	63.2	57 044	73 838	77.3	102 503	145 716	70.3
15	35 755	72 672	49.2	49 565	75 270	65.8	85 320	147 942	57.7
16	26 549	64 408	41.2	38 853	67 129	57.9	65 402	131 537	49.7
17	19 332	58 632	33.0	29 974	60 136	49.8	49 306	118 768	41.5
18	15 598	71 979	21.7	25 430	67 738	37.5	41 028	139 717	29.4
19	10 508	55 849	18.8	17 241	53 456	32.3	27 749	109 305	25.4
20	7 990	71 247	11.2	14 566	66 913	21.8	22 556	138 160	16.3
21	4 471	45 675	9.8	8 947	46 614	19.2	13 418	92 289	14.5
22	2 852	53 667	5.3	6 910	53 040	13.0	9 762	106 707	9.1
23	1 569	45 847	3.4	4 217	44 760	9.4	5 786	90 607	6.4
24	999	44 935	2.2	2 864	42 599	6.7	3 863	87 534	4.4
25	624	58 017	1.1	2 105	58 477	3.6	2 729	116 494	2.3
6-25 Years	608 705	1 309 399	46.5	733 321	1 325 451	55.3	1 342 026	2 634 850	50.9
6-16 Years	544 762	803 551	67.8	621 067	831 718	74.7	1 165 829	1 635 269	71.3

Table 4.5
Highest Level of Education Completed by Province (Aged 6 years and above)

Province/ Urban/Rural	Population aged 6+	Basic education						
		None	Primary		Lower secondary		Upper secondary	
			Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed
Vientiane Capital	626 952	8.9	15.4	20.1	10.3	10.2	15.1	5.3
Phongsaly	139 245	52.1	8.0	26.6	2.9	4.4	1.3	1.5
Luangnamtha	123 061	44.5	10.6	25.5	4.2	5.3	2.5	2.7
Oudomxay	218 922	41.5	11.0	31.7	3.7	5.2	1.8	1.9
Bokeo	121 699	38.6	12.4	29.9	4.6	5.5	2.6	2.5
Luangprabang	339 260	30.3	13.8	34.4	4.6	6.1	4.1	2.5
Huaphanh	231 778	32.1	13.2	36.5	3.9	7.5	1.2	2.1
Xayabury	293 120	18.1	30.5	26.9	7.2	7.2	2.9	2.8
Xiengkhuang	191 340	25.1	14.8	31.2	7.4	10.2	2.6	3.6
Vientiane	333 471	19.2	18.6	27.2	8.7	9.8	6.6	4.4
Borikhamxay	188 787	20.9	19.5	33.6	6.2	8.2	3.8	3.1
Khammuane	281 529	28.2	14.5	33.2	5.5	7.8	3.7	2.9
Savannakhet	700 687	30.6	13.8	33.0	5.5	7.1	4.5	2.5
Saravane	266 778	37.0	11.7	36.2	3.5	5.5	1.9	1.6
Sekong	67 541	39.6	8.0	36.9	2.7	4.3	1.5	1.7
Champasack	512 659	18.3	18.6	35.1	6.7	8.6	5.5	3.3
Attapeu	91 548	35.1	9.4	37.0	3.7	5.9	2.2	2.2
Xaysomboun SR	32 116	24.1	14.2	33.7	6.1	8.3	2.6	3.2
Total	4 760 493	26.4	15.5	30.8	6.1	7.6	5.1	3.1
Urban	1 354 691	17.7	16.2	28.5	7.8	8.8	8.6	3.9
Rural with road	2 429 345	31.1	14.7	30.9	5.4	7.1	3.9	2.7
Rural without road	970 053	26.8	16.4	33.4	5.6	7.5	3.5	2.8
NS	6 404	0.0	18.7	54.5	6.1	7.4	3.5	3.4

Table 4.5 (Continued)
Highest level of education completed by province (Aged 6 years and above)

Province/ Urban/Rural	Population aged 6+	Higher education					Total
		First level	Middle level	High level/Univ. Post grad. Lev.	Ns/Others		
Vientiane Capital	626 952	3.3	5.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	100
Phongsaly	139 245	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100
Luangnamtha	123 061	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	100
Oudomxay	218 922	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	100
Bokeo	121 699	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	100
Luangprabang	339 260	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100
Huaphanh	231 778	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100
Xayabury	293 120	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	100
Xiengkhuang	191 340	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Vientiane	333 471	1.9	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	100
Borikhamxay	188 787	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	100
Khammuane	281 529	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	100
Savannakhet	700 687	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
Saravane	266 778	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
Sekong	67 541	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	100
Champasack	512 659	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Attapeu	91 548	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Xaysomboun SR	32 116	3.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	100
Total	4 760 493	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	100
Urban	1 354 691	2.3	3.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	100
Rural with road	2 429 345	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Rural without road	970 053	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	100
NS	6 404	2.7	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100

Table 4.6
Highest Level of Education Completed by Sex and Age Group

Sex	Population aged 6+	Basic education				Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Higher Education	Total
		None	Primary		Complete	Not complete	Complete	Not complete			
Age group			Complete	Not complete	Complete	Not complete	Complete	Not complete			
Total	4 760 493	26.4	15.5	30.8	6.1	7.6	5.1	3.1	5.4	100	
06-09	588 634	43.9	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
10-14	767 156	10.8	14.4	57.7	2.6	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
15-19	647 269	13.9	17.9	18.2	11.1	16.0	6.9	15.3	0.7	100	
20-24	515 297	17.2	20.1	17.3	9.0	9.2	16.4	4.5	6.4	100	
25-29	429 609	23.9	19.5	18.7	10.1	7.6	8.8	2.2	9.2	100	
30-34	359 995	25.5	18.4	19.2	10.5	7.1	7.7	1.7	9.9	100	
35-39	329 777	24.9	19.6	20.6	9.4	5.7	6.2	1.1	12.5	100	
40-44	265 867	25.0	21.0	23.9	7.5	4.4	4.1	0.7	13.5	100	
45-49	227 167	29.4	20.9	27.0	4.6	2.6	2.9	0.4	12.2	100	
50-54	177 980	38.9	18.6	26.0	2.7	1.7	2.2	0.3	9.6	100	
55-59	128 331	44.8	16.1	25.3	2.2	1.4	2.0	0.3	7.9	100	
60-64	105 014	54.5	13.1	22.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.2	5.4	100	
65-69	79 540	58.1	11.8	21.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.2	4.3	100	
70-74	59 579	65.1	10.0	18.9	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.1	2.6	100	
75+	79 278	72.1	7.9	15.5	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.3	100	
Female	2 393 104	33.5	14.6	29.6	5.4	6.7	4.1	2.5	3.5	100	
06-09	291 100	44.3	0.0	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
10-14	375 371	13.1	14.8	54.4	2.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
15-19	323 540	18.4	19.2	17.8	10.2	13.2	6.9	13.5	0.8	100	
20-24	261 371	23.2	20.9	18.0	8.6	8.2	12.3	3.0	5.8	100	
25-29	218 330	31.7	19.1	19.0	9.2	6.5	6.4	1.6	6.4	100	
30-34	183 480	32.0	18.0	19.4	9.6	6.5	6.2	1.4	7.0	100	
35-39	165 362	31.6	20.0	21.5	7.7	4.9	4.6	0.8	9.0	100	
40-44	133 532	33.7	19.7	26.3	5.2	3.3	2.7	0.4	8.6	100	
45-49	113 298	42.0	17.1	29.0	2.3	1.4	1.7	0.2	6.2	100	
50-54	91 210	56.1	12.2	24.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	3.9	100	
55-59	65 640	64.2	9.4	21.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	2.6	100	
60-64	55 008	74.7	6.0	15.8	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.5	100	
65-69	41 251	78.8	4.6	13.8	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.0	100	
70-74	31 927	84.2	3.4	10.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	100	
75+	42 684	88.6	2.3	7.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	100	
Male	2 367 389	19.1	16.3	31.9	6.9	8.6	6.2	3.6	7.2	100	
06-09	297 534	43.5	0.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
10-14	391 785	8.6	13.9	60.9	2.4	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
15-19	323 729	9.5	16.7	18.5	12.0	18.8	6.8	17.1	0.7	100	
20-24	253 926	10.9	19.2	16.5	9.5	10.2	20.6	6.1	6.9	100	
25-29	211 279	15.8	19.9	18.5	10.9	8.8	11.3	2.8	12.0	100	
30-34	176 515	18.7	18.8	19.0	11.5	7.7	9.4	2.1	12.9	100	
35-39	164 415	18.2	19.1	19.6	11.2	6.5	7.8	1.5	16.1	100	
40-44	132 335	16.2	22.2	21.5	9.8	5.4	5.5	0.9	18.4	100	
45-49	113 869	16.8	24.6	25.0	6.8	3.9	4.2	0.6	18.1	100	
50-54	86 770	20.9	25.3	27.3	4.5	2.9	3.1	0.5	15.6	100	
55-59	62 691	24.6	23.2	29.6	3.7	2.4	2.8	0.4	13.4	100	
60-64	50 006	32.2	21.0	29.4	2.9	1.8	2.6	0.4	9.7	100	
65-69	38 289	35.9	19.7	29.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	0.4	7.9	100	
70-74	27 652	43.0	17.5	29.0	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.2	5.1	100	
75+	36 594	52.9	14.5	25.2	1.3	0.8	2.6	0.2	2.5	100	

Table 4.7
Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province and Urban/Rural Areas

Province/ Urban/Rural	Female			Male			Total		
	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate
Vientiane City	223 731	254 067	88.1	238 160	249 894	95.3	461 891	503 961	91.7
Phongsaly	16 418	48 925	33.6	25 301	47 791	52.9	41 719	96 716	43.1
Luangnamtha	17 645	45 428	38.8	27 053	42 876	63.1	44 698	88 304	50.6
Oudomxay	29 820	75 522	39.5	53 696	73 761	72.8	83 516	149 283	55.9
Bokeo	19 815	44 565	44.5	31 055	42 936	72.3	50 870	87 501	58.1
Luangprabang	65 951	119 683	55.1	93 373	117 411	79.5	159 324	237 094	67.2
Huaphanh	38 978	76 267	51.1	59 921	76 553	78.3	98 899	152 820	64.7
Xayabury	78 999	106 876	73.9	93 819	108 009	86.9	172 818	214 885	80.4
Xiengkhuang	39 335	63 680	61.8	53 197	63 546	83.7	92 532	127 226	72.7
Vientiane	84 743	119 704	70.8	108 930	123 398	88.3	193 673	243 102	79.7
Borikhamxay	44 312	65 100	68.1	56 711	65 807	86.2	101 023	130 907	77.2
Khammuane	60 524	101 633	59.6	76 859	94 813	81.1	137 383	196 446	69.9
Savannakhet	151 260	255 691	59.2	189 599	241 555	78.5	340 859	497 246	68.5
Saravane	46 867	94 856	49.4	65 201	87 075	74.9	112 068	181 931	61.6
Sekong	11 499	23 882	48.1	17 127	22 548	76.0	28 626	46 430	61.7
Champasack	138 542	187 142	74.0	160 420	178 354	89.9	298 962	365 496	81.8
Attapeu	17 359	33 527	51.8	23 315	30 110	77.4	40 674	63 637	63.9
Xaysomboon SR	5 900	10 085	58.5	9 861	11 633	84.8	15 761	21 718	72.6
Total	1091698*	1 726 633	63.2	1 383 598	1 678 070	82.5	2 475 296	3 404 703	72.7
Urban	441 514	522 560	84.5	489 892	520 018	94.2	931 406	1 042 578	89.3
Rural with road	508 543	861 217	59.0	674 764	835 421	80.8	1 183 307	1 696 638	69.7
Rural without road	139 881	340 679	41.1	215 376	318 644	67.6	355 257	659 323	53.9

(*) Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

Table 4.8
Literacy Rates for the Population aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Female			Male			Total		
	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate
15-19	261 613	323 540	80.9	290 418	323 729	89.7	552 031	647 269	85.3
20-24	198 945	261 371	76.1	224 778	253 926	88.5	423 723	515 297	82.2
25-29	147 372	218 330	67.5	176 716	211 279	83.6	324 088	429 609	75.4
30-34	123 370	183 480	67.2	142 753	176 515	80.9	266 123	359 995	73.9
35-39	112 243	165 362	67.9	134 154	164 415	81.6	246 397	329 777	74.7
40-44	87 740	133 532	65.7	110 819	132 335	83.7	198 559	265 867	74.7
45-49	65 049	113 298	57.4	94 790	113 869	83.2	159 839	227 167	70.4
50-54	39 692	91 210	43.5	68 870	86 770	79.4	108 562	177 980	61.0
55-59	23 290	65 640	35.5	47 477	62 691	75.7	70 767	128 331	55.1
60-64	13 764	55 008	25.0	34 170	50 006	68.3	47 934	105 014	45.6
65-69	8 682	41 251	21.0	24 893	38 289	65.0	33 575	79 540	42.2
70-74	5 048	31 927	15.8	16 058	27 652	58.1	21 106	59 579	35.4
75+	4 890	42 684	11.5	17 702	36 594	48.4	22 592	79 278	28.5
Total	1 091 698	1 726 633	63.2	1 383 598	1 678 070	82.5	2 475 296	3 404 703	72.7

Table 4.9
Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Female			Male			Total		
	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate
Lao	791 026	1 002 593	78.9	893 802	977 796	91.4	1 684 828	1 980 389	85.1
Tai	43 331	64 370	67.3	55 951	64 028	87.4	99 282	128 398	77.3
Phouthay	34 842	58 276	59.8	44 239	54 023	81.9	79 081	112 299	70.4
Lue	29 074	42 887	67.8	35 225	41 575	84.7	64 299	84 462	76.1
Ngouan	7 668	10 297	74.5	8 662	9 860	87.8	16 330	20 157	81.0
Yang	1 016	1 930	52.6	1 544	1 971	78.3	2 560	3 901	65.6
Xaek	696	1 119	62.2	846	1 031	82.1	1 542	2 150	71.7
Thaneua	3 525	4 814	73.2	4 134	4 724	87.5	7 659	9 538	80.3
Khmou	74 000	173 941	42.5	129 730	170 698	76.0	203 730	344 639	59.1
Pray	3 028	6 193	48.9	3 754	5 807	64.6	6 782	12 000	56.5
Xingmoun	727	2 357	30.8	1 328	2 306	57.6	2 055	4 663	44.1
Phong	3 015	7 297	41.3	5 406	7 276	74.3	8 421	14 573	57.8
Thaen	102	165	61.8	104	131	79.4	206	296	69.6
Oedou	62	184	33.7	106	170	62.4	168	354	47.5
Bid	153	572	26.7	339	584	58.0	492	1 156	42.6
Lamed	1 393	6 035	23.1	3 613	5 263	68.6	5 006	11 298	44.3
Samtao	555	1 054	52.7	789	1 005	78.5	1 344	2 059	65.3
Katang	6 607	32 323	20.4	16 754	30 242	55.4	23 361	62 565	37.3
Makong	7 184	32 854	21.9	15 413	30 682	50.2	22 597	63 536	35.6
Tri	443	7 793	5.7	1 837	7 328	25.1	2 280	15 121	15.1
Yrou	6 784	13 242	51.2	9 409	12 219	77.0	16 193	25 461	63.6
Triang	4 000	8 361	47.8	6 010	7 764	77.4	10 010	16 125	62.1
Ta-oy	2 384	8 889	26.8	5 561	8 760	63.5	7 945	17 649	45.0
Yae	1 166	2 980	39.1	2 109	2 906	72.6	3 275	5 886	55.6
Brao	2 320	6 784	34.2	4 063	6 218	65.3	6 383	13 002	49.1
Katu	2 453	6 316	38.8	4 090	5 941	68.8	6 543	12 257	53.4
Harak	2 552	6 087	41.9	3 954	5 478	72.2	6 506	11 565	56.3
Oy	3 094	6 407	48.3	4 611	5 799	79.5	7 705	12 206	63.1
Kriang	1 354	3 606	37.5	2 611	3 441	75.9	3 965	7 047	56.3
Cheng	660	2 241	29.5	1 274	2 001	63.7	1 934	4 242	45.6

Table 4.9 (Continued)**Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Ethnic Group**

Ethnic Group	Female			Male			Total		
	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate	Literate	Population	Rate
Sadang	28	274	10.2	146	277	52.7	174	551	31.6
Shuay	4 926	12 498	39.4	7 835	11 214	69.9	12 761	23 712	53.8
Nhaheun	1 044	1 773	58.9	1 485	1 747	85.0	2 529	3 520	71.8
Lavy	201	341	58.9	281	339	82.9	482	680	70.9
Pakoh	370	4 646	8.0	1 864	4 377	42.6	2 234	9 023	24.8
Khmer	505	1 618	31.2	926	1 522	60.8	1 431	3 140	45.6
Toum	566	1 240	45.6	875	1 202	72.8	1 441	2 442	59.0
Hgouan	140	238	58.8	154	195	79.0	294	433	67.9
Moy	119	156	76.3	169	187	90.4	288	343	84.0
Kree	35	149	23.5	74	128	57.8	109	277	39.4
Akha	878	25 673	3.4	4 909	25 136	19.5	5 787	50 809	11.4
Singsily	6 563	12 017	54.6	8 623	11 598	74.3	15 186	23 615	64.3
Lahu	208	4 453	4.7	725	4 286	16.9	933	8 739	10.7
Sila	99	795	12.5	260	817	31.8	359	1 612	22.3
Hanyi	29	247	11.7	66	253	26.1	95	500	19.0
Lolo	22	473	4.7	129	474	27.2	151	947	15.9
Hor	840	3 002	28.0	1 283	3 135	40.9	2 123	6 137	34.6
Hmong	28 706	111 080	25.8	71 094	110 939	64.1	99 800	222 019	45.0
Lewmien	2 052	7 630	26.9	3 774	7 681	49.1	5 826	15 311	38.1
Other	2 178	3 599	60.5	3 164	3 885	81.4	5 342	7 484	71.4
NS	6 975	12 764	54.6	8 494	11 651	72.9	15 469	24 415	63.4
Total	1 091 698	1 726 633	63.2	1 383 598	1 678 070	82.5	2 475 296	3 404 703	72.7

Chapter 5: Economic Activity and Labor Force

The 2005 census measures, like the 1995 census, the activity status of the Lao population by the approach of “the usually active population”, which means the main activity during the past 12 months. This approach was chosen instead of the “currently active population” usually referred to the status for the past week, because it represents a more stable measure of the economically active population and its structural distribution for economic analysis, projections and development planning. The activity status has been measured for the population 10 years and above. It thus includes children who have still not finished school because many children normally participate in agriculture or other types of economic activity.

The first question asked was:

What was your main activity the last twelve months?

Response alternatives:

- ❖ *Paid Employee/Government (01)*
- ❖ *Paid Employee/Parastatal (02)*
- ❖ *Paid Employee/Private (03)*
- ❖ *Paid Employee/State Enterprise (04)*
- ❖ *Employer (05)*
- ❖ *Own Account Worker (06)*
- ❖ *Unpaid Family Worker (07)*
- ❖ *Unemployed (08)*
- ❖ *Student (09)*
- ❖ *Household Duties (10)*
- ❖ *Retired/Sick/Too Old (11)*
- ❖ *Other (12)*

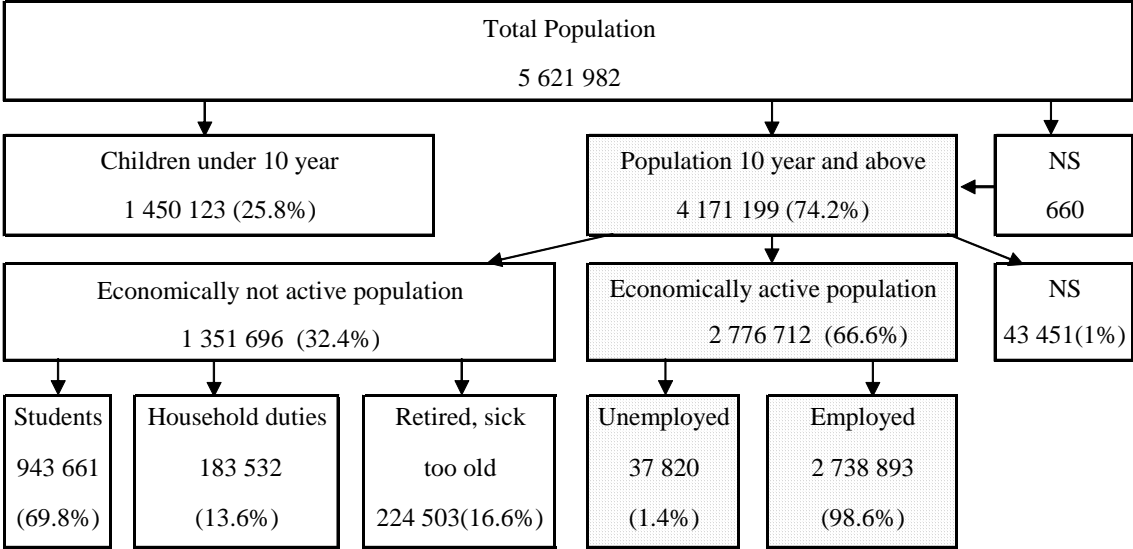
A person with response alternatives 01-08 is considered to be economically active, alternative 08 with the assumption that the person actually is looking for a job. Students (09) and persons whose main activity is household duties (10), retired/sickness/too old (11) are together with the other response alternatives considered to fall in the category “economically not active population”.

The usually active population, or the labor force, comprises all persons who are 10 years and above and who are either employed or unemployed specified as 01 to 08 in the above list.

5.1. The Labor Force in 2005

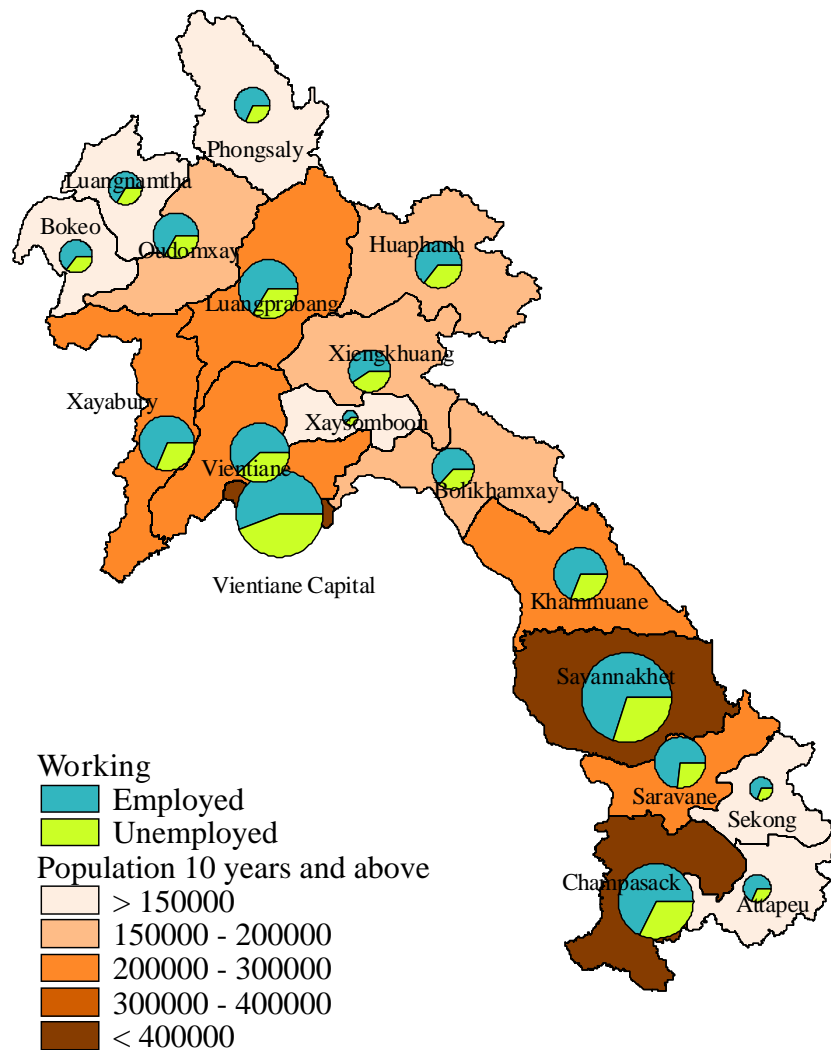
What should be noted first is that the population 10 years and above has increased with just over 1 million people since 1995, while children under 10 are only slightly more (23 000). For the population 10 years and above it is the economically not active population that has become 400 000 more (44 percent increase), in particular more students and people with household duties as main activity. The economically active population 560 000 more (up with 25 percent).

Figure 5.1. Distribution of the Population by Main Activity



As the figure above illustrates, the active population is divided into two categories, those who were employed and those who were unemployed but looking for work during the past 12 months. Among those employed the majority is (still) self-employed, own account workers mainly in agriculture and unpaid family workers. The employed can be divided into seven categories with the numbers according to the following table.

Employment and Unemployment by Province



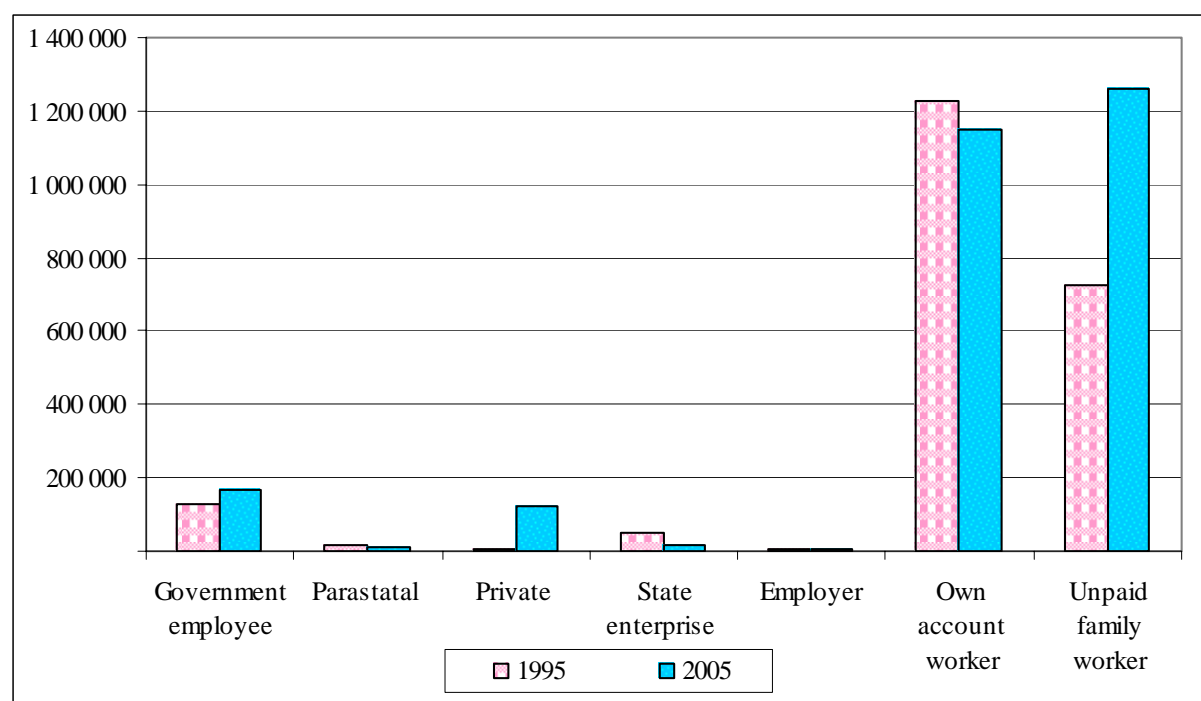
Number of Employed in the 2005 Census

Code	Categories	Employed	Females(%)	Males (%)
01	Government Employee	168 388	31	69
02	Parastatal Employee	11 446	33	67
03	Private Employee	121 786	40	60
04	State Enterprise Employee	19 486	27	73
05	Employer	7 210	31	69
06	Own Account Worker	1 149 906	32	68
07	Unpaid family Worker	1 260 671	71	29
	TOTAL	2 738 893	50	50

The changes since 1995 census is illustrated in figure 5.2. The dominance of self-employed is evident but the last 10 years has also seen an upswing in the private sector, although

from a low level. Government staff has increased but employment in state enterprises and parastatals declined.

Figure 5.2. Changes in Employment between 1995 and 2005



The following table presents the distribution of economically active and non-economically active population by sex, those who were 10-14 and 15 years and over in 2005. It can be seen that only few population aged 10 to 14 years were economically active and of those active in this group girls outnumber boys and the main activity is “unpaid family workers”.

Number of Active and Inactive Persons by Sex, Children and Adults in 2005

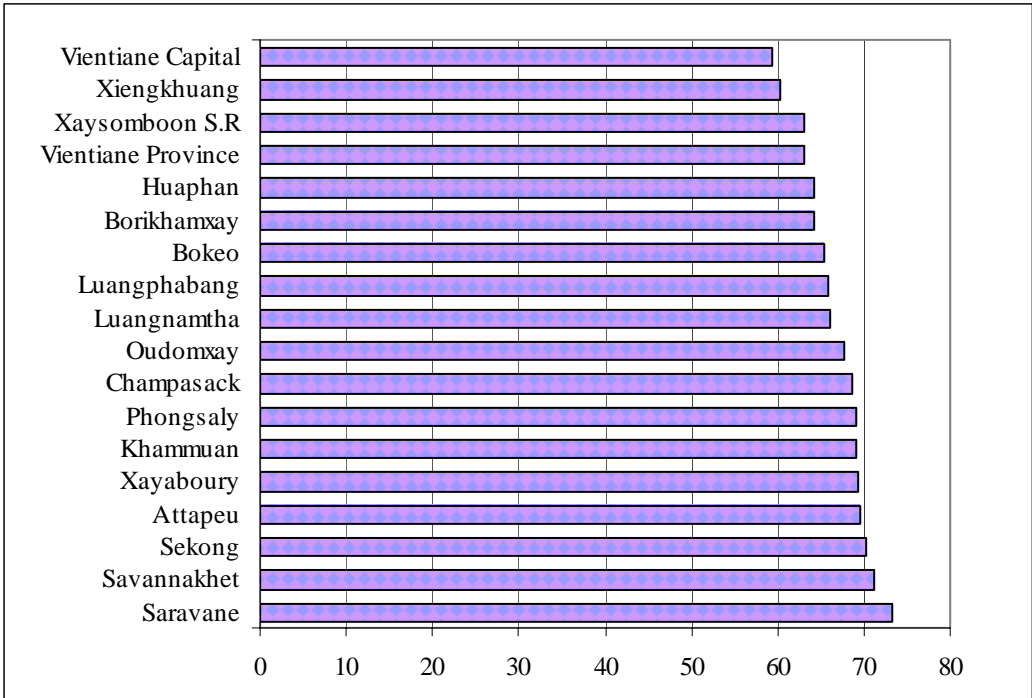
	Economically active				Economically not active	
	Own account Workers	Unpaid family	Unemploy-ment	Total	Students	Total
Total	1 149 906	1 260 670	37 820	2 776 712	943 661	1 351 696
Children 10-14	9 271	120 366	4 225	136 488	610 705	616 663
Adultes 15+	1 140 635	1 140 304	33 595	2 640 224	332 956	735 033
Female	371 400	892 691	18 470	1 393 920	414 312	686 381
Children 10-14	5 570	72 509	2 314	81 953	285 312	286 561
Adultes 15+	365 830	820 182	16 156	1 311 967	129 000	399 820
Male	778 506	367 979	19 350	1 382 792	529 349	665 315
Children 10-14	3 701	47 857	1 911	54 535	325 393	330 102
Adultes 15+	774 805	320 122	17 439	1 328 257	203 956	335 213

Note: The table in above does not show the number of Government Employee, Parastatal, Private, State enterprise and Employer.

5.2. Provincial comparisons

Participation in labor force varies considerably between provinces. In comparing with Savannakhet and Saravane province, Vientiane capital covers more of proportion of number of economic activities employees. It can be noted that the definition for economically active population included own account workers and unpaid family workers, those covered large proportion. In rural areas without access to road 73 percent of the population 10 years and above are active, a rate that is down to 69 percent in rural areas with road and to 56 percent in urban areas.

Figure 5.3. Economically Active Persons, Percent by Province



5.3. Employment and Level of Education

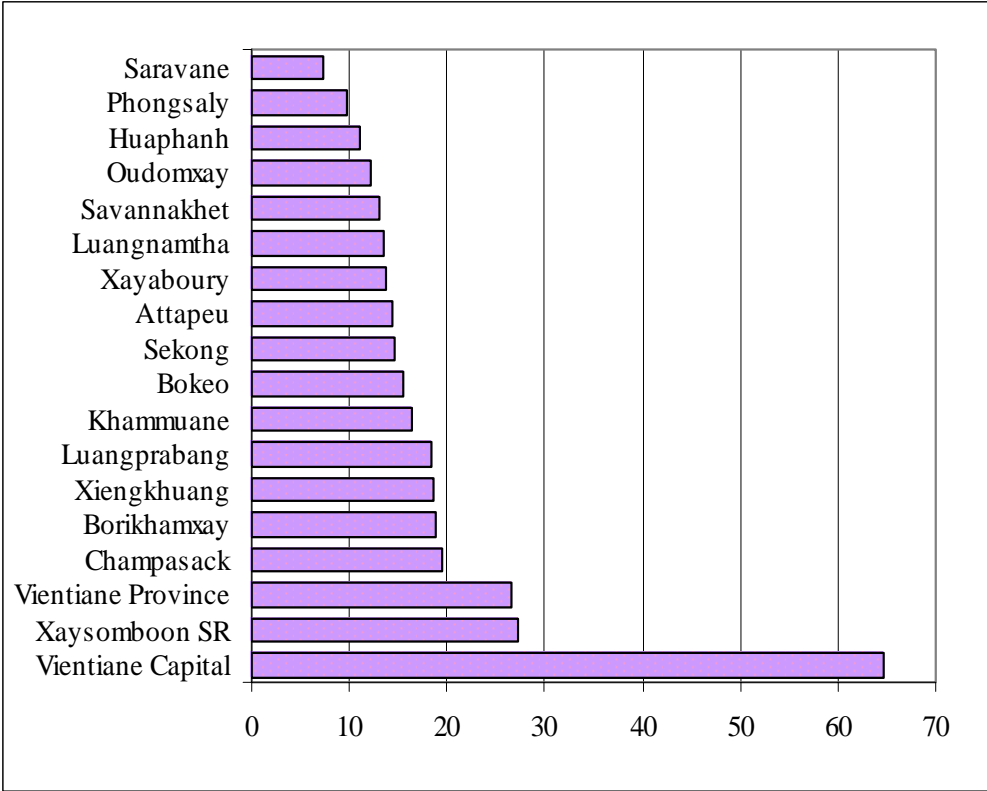
Employment cross-tabulated with education level is presented in table 5.2.1. Higher education can obviously explain a higher rate of employment than lower levels of education. This difference is most clear for men where the activity rate lies at 86 percent compared to 74 percent for women. However, for people with basic education the figures are not conclusive, partly because the population 10 years and above encompasses large numbers of people at school.

5.4. Agriculture and Non- Agriculture Occupation

Table 5.7 presents the results from a question about the main occupation in the last 12 months divided into various types of farming and non-farm activities. Farming is the dominant sector of the economy in all provinces except Vientiane Capital where 65 percent of those

economically active persons are occupied in non-farm activities. This is further illustrated in figure 5.4. Within agriculture only a small fraction has livestock farming as the main activity, while mixed farming (crop and livestock production) is more frequent in Xiengkhuang, Xaysomboon SR, Xayaboury and Luangprabang than in other provinces.

Figure 5.4. Non-Farm Activities by Province, percent



Reference Tables

- Table 5.1 Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity, Urban/Rural Areas, Sex and Age Group.
- Table 5.2.1 Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity, Sex and Highest Level of Basic Education.
- Table 5.2.2 Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity, Sex, and Highest Level of Vocational Education.
- Table 5.3 Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main, Activity, Province and Sex.
- Table 5.4 Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity Ethnic Group and Sex.
- Table 5.5 Population, Age 10 Years and Above, Activity and Unemployment Rates by Province.
- Table 5.6 Economically Not Active Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Activity, Sex and Age Group.
- Table 5.7 Percent Distribution of Occupation in Agriculture, Fishery and Non-Farm Activities by Province and Sex.

Table 5.1
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity Sex
and Age Group

Urban/Rural Sex/Age Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	4 171 199	65.7	0.9	66.6	32.4	1.0	100
10-14	767 156	17.2	0.6	17.8	80.4	1.8	100
15-19	647 269	54.4	1.5	55.9	43.0	1.0	100
20-24	515 297	82.4	2.1	84.6	14.5	0.9	100
25-29	429 609	91.9	1.2	93.1	6.1	0.9	100
30-34	359 995	93.1	0.7	93.9	5.4	0.7	100
35-39	329 777	93.6	0.5	94.1	5.3	0.6	100
40-44	265 867	93.0	0.4	93.4	6.0	0.6	100
45-49	227 167	91.8	0.3	92.1	7.3	0.6	100
50-54	177 980	81.5	0.3	81.8	17.6	0.6	100
55-59	128 331	70.7	0.3	70.9	28.3	0.8	100
60-64	105 014	48.0	0.2	48.2	50.8	0.9	100
65-69	79 540	35.5	0.2	35.8	63.2	1.1	100
70-74	59 579	19.7	0.3	20.0	78.7	1.3	100
75+	78 618	11.3	0.0	11.7	86.5	1.8	100
Female	2 101 515	65.4	0.9	66.3	32.7	1.0	100
10-14	375 371	21.2	0.6	21.8	76.3	1.8	100
15-19	323 540	62.7	1.6	64.3	34.8	1.0	100
20-24	261 371	85.5	2.0	87.4	11.7	0.9	100
25-29	218 330	90.4	1.1	91.6	7.6	0.8	100
30-34	183 480	90.4	0.7	91.1	8.2	0.7	100
35-39	165 362	90.8	0.4	91.2	8.2	0.6	100
40-44	133 532	89.6	0.3	89.9	9.5	0.6	100
45-49	113 298	87.6	0.3	87.9	11.5	0.6	100
50-54	91 210	71.9	0.2	72.1	27.2	0.7	100
55-59	65 640	57.6	0.2	57.8	41.3	0.9	100
60-64	55 008	33.8	0.3	34.1	64.8	1.1	100
65-69	41 251	22.2	0.3	22.5	76.2	1.3	100
70-74	31 927	10.7	0.3	11.1	87.4	1.5	100
75+	42 195	6.1	0.3	6.4	91.5	2.1	100
Male	2 069 684	65.9	0.9	66.8	32.1	1.1	100
10-14	391 785	13.4	0.5	13.9	84.3	1.8	100
15-19	323 729	46.1	1.5	47.6	51.3	1.1	100
20-24	253 926	79.3	2.3	81.6	17.4	1.0	100
25-29	211 279	93.3	1.4	94.7	4.4	0.9	100
30-34	176 515	96.0	0.8	96.8	2.5	0.8	100
35-39	164 415	96.5	0.5	97.0	2.3	0.7	100
40-44	132 335	96.4	0.4	96.9	2.5	0.6	100
45-49	113 869	96.0	0.3	96.3	3.1	0.6	100
50-54	86 770	91.7	0.3	91.9	7.5	0.6	100
55-59	62 691	84.3	0.3	84.6	14.7	0.7	100
60-64	50 006	63.5	0.2	63.8	35.5	0.7	100
65-69	38 289	49.8	0.2	50.0	49.1	0.8	100
70-74	27 652	30.0	0.3	30.3	68.7	1.0	100
75+	36 423	17.5	0.3	17.8	80.7	1.6	100

Total includes Lao living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

**Table 5.1 (Continued):
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity
Urban Area , Sex and Age Group**

Urban Sex/Age Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	1 230 698	55.5	2.2	57.7	41.3	1.0	100
10-14	188 311	5.1	1.0	6.0	92.5	1.4	100
15-19	202 877	33.0	3.5	36.6	62.4	1.0	100
20-24	180 777	65.1	4.9	70.0	29.0	1.0	100
25-29	132 858	81.7	3.3	85.0	14.1	0.9	100
30-34	110 035	84.4	1.9	86.3	12.8	0.9	100
35-39	99 816	85.6	1.2	86.8	12.4	0.8	100
40-44	80 714	85.2	0.9	86.1	13.2	0.7	100
45-49	65 746	83.6	0.8	84.4	14.9	0.7	100
50-54	47 891	74.8	0.6	75.4	23.9	0.7	100
55-59	34 546	62.2	0.6	62.8	36.4	0.8	100
60-64	26 734	40.3	0.5	40.8	58.3	1.0	100
65-69	21 869	27.1	0.4	27.5	71.5	1.0	100
70-74	16 214	13.9	0.4	14.3	84.2	1.5	100
75+	22 310	6.8	0.5	7.2	90.7	2.1	100
Female	614 960	52.5	2.2	54.8	44.2	1.0	100
10-14	92 542	6.3	1.1	7.4	91.2	1.4	100
15-19	101 494	38.6	3.8	42.4	56.7	0.9	100
20-24	89 698	68.7	4.8	73.5	25.6	0.9	100
25-29	66 779	77.5	3.1	80.6	18.5	0.9	100
30-34	56 621	77.3	1.9	79.2	20.0	0.8	100
35-39	50 321	78.2	1.1	79.3	20.1	0.7	100
40-44	40 182	76.7	0.7	77.4	22.0	0.7	100
45-49	31 702	73.4	0.7	74.1	25.3	0.6	100
50-54	23 076	59.7	0.5	60.2	39.1	0.7	100
55-59	16 853	44.9	0.5	45.4	53.8	0.8	100
60-64	13 624	26.0	0.5	26.4	72.4	1.1	100
65-69	11 205	15.2	0.4	15.7	83.1	1.2	100
70-74	8 600	6.8	0.4	7.2	90.9	1.9	100
75+	12 263	3.0	0.4	3.5	94.1	2.4	100
Male	615 738	58.4	2.3	60.7	38.3	1.0	100
10-14	95 769	3.8	0.9	4.7	93.8	1.5	100
15-19	101 383	27.5	3.3	30.7	68.2	1.0	100
20-24	91 079	61.7	5.0	66.6	32.4	1.0	100
25-29	66 079	85.9	3.5	89.4	9.5	1.0	100
30-34	53 414	91.9	2.0	93.9	5.2	0.9	100
35-39	49 495	93.2	1.3	94.5	4.6	0.9	100
40-44	40 532	93.7	1.1	94.8	4.6	0.7	100
45-49	34 044	93.1	0.9	93.9	5.3	0.8	100
50-54	24 815	88.8	0.7	89.6	9.7	0.7	100
55-59	17 693	78.6	0.7	79.3	19.9	0.8	100
60-64	13 110	55.2	0.5	55.6	43.6	0.8	100
65-69	10 664	39.5	0.4	39.9	59.3	0.8	100
70-74	7 614	21.9	0.4	22.4	76.6	1.1	100
75+	10 047	11.3	0.5	11.8	86.5	1.8	100

**Table 5.1 (Continued):
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity
Rural with Road , Sex and Age Group**

Rural with road Sex/Age Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	2 109 073	68.9	0.4	69.2	29.8	1.0	100
10-14	412 739	17.9	0.4	18.3	79.9	1.8	100
15-19	323 000	61.4	0.7	62.0	36.9	1.0	100
20-24	242 855	91.4	0.7	92.1	7.0	0.9	100
25-29	210 052	96.3	0.4	96.7	2.5	0.8	100
30-34	179 089	96.9	0.2	97.1	2.2	0.7	100
35-39	164 482	97.0	0.2	97.2	2.2	0.6	100
40-44	133 232	96.4	0.1	96.5	2.9	0.5	100
45-49	114 971	95.2	0.1	95.3	4.2	0.5	100
50-54	92 379	84.6	0.1	84.8	14.6	0.6	100
55-59	66 891	74.4	0.2	74.6	24.7	0.7	100
60-64	55 680	51.3	0.2	51.5	47.6	0.9	100
65-69	41 747	39.0	0.2	39.2	59.8	1.1	100
70-74	31 327	21.8	0.2	22.1	76.7	1.2	100
75+	62 536	35.9	0.9	36.8	84.0	1.7	100
Female	1 062 685	69.5	0.3	69.8	29.2	1.0	100
10-14	201 686	22.1	0.4	22.5	75.7	1.8	100
15-19	159 898	70.7	0.7	71.4	27.7	0.9	100
20-24	124 088	93.8	0.5	94.3	4.8	0.8	100
25-29	106 821	95.9	0.3	96.1	3.1	0.7	100
30-34	91 092	96.0	0.2	96.1	3.3	0.6	100
35-39	82 043	96.0	0.1	96.1	3.4	0.5	100
40-44	67 066	95.0	0.1	95.1	4.4	0.5	100
45-49	57 858	93.1	0.1	93.1	6.3	0.5	100
50-54	48 139	76.6	0.1	76.7	22.6	0.7	100
55-59	34 692	62.5	0.2	62.7	36.5	0.8	100
60-64	29 308	37.0	0.2	37.2	61.7	1.1	100
65-69	21 625	25.0	0.2	25.2	73.5	1.3	100
70-74	16 714	12.2	0.3	12.5	86.1	1.4	100
75+	21 655	6.9	0.3	7.2	90.8	2.0	100
Male	1 046 388	68.2	0.4	68.6	30.3	1.0	100
10-14	211 053	14.0	0.3	14.3	83.9	1.8	100
15-19	163 102	52.2	0.7	52.9	46.0	1.2	100
20-24	118 767	88.9	0.9	89.8	9.2	1.0	100
25-29	103 231	96.8	0.4	97.3	1.8	0.9	100
30-34	87 997	97.9	0.3	98.2	1.1	0.7	100
35-39	82 439	98.0	0.2	98.2	1.1	0.7	100
40-44	66 166	97.8	0.2	98.0	1.5	0.5	100
45-49	57 113	97.4	0.1	97.5	2.0	0.5	100
50-54	44 240	93.4	0.1	93.5	5.9	0.5	100
55-59	32 199	87.2	0.1	87.3	12.0	0.6	100
60-64	26 372	67.2	0.1	67.4	31.9	0.7	100
65-69	20 122	54.0	0.1	54.1	45.1	0.8	100
70-74	14 613	32.9	0.2	33.0	66.0	1.0	100
75+	18 974	19.3	0.2	19.5	78.9	1.5	100

**Table 5.1 (Continued):
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity
Rural without Road , Sex and Age Group**

Rural Without Road Sex/Age Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	825 147	73.0	0.3	73.3	25.6	1.1	100
10-14	165 980	29.3	0.5	29.9	67.8	2.4	100
15-19	120 763	71.9	0.4	72.3	26.6	1.1	100
20-24	89 763	94.6	0.3	94.9	4.2	0.8	100
25-29	85 469	97.7	0.2	97.9	1.4	0.7	100
30-34	70 092	98.0	0.1	98.1	1.3	0.6	100
35-39	64 965	97.9	0.1	98.0	1.5	0.5	100
40-44	51 545	96.9	0.1	97.0	2.5	0.5	100
45-49	46 168	95.3	0.1	95.4	4.1	0.5	100
50-54	37 534	82.5	0.1	82.6	16.8	0.6	100
55-59	26 778	72.3	0.1	72.5	26.8	0.7	100
60-64	22 546	48.9	0.2	49.1	50.1	0.8	100
65-69	15 890	38.1	0.2	38.3	60.6	1.0	100
70-74	12 016	21.9	0.3	22.2	76.6	1.2	100
75+	15 638	14.3	0.3	14.6	83.8	1.6	100
Female	421 648	74.3	0.3	74.6	24.3	1.1	100
10-14	81 089	36.0	0.6	36.6	60.9	2.5	100
15-19	61 903	81.7	0.4	82.0	16.9	1.0	100
20-24	46 998	96.6	0.2	96.8	2.5	0.8	100
25-29	44 332	97.6	0.1	97.7	1.6	0.7	100
30-34	35 442	97.6	0.1	97.7	1.7	0.6	100
35-39	32 812	97.4	0.1	97.5	2.0	0.5	100
40-44	26 136	96.1	0.1	96.2	3.3	0.5	100
45-49	23 641	93.7	0.1	93.8	5.7	0.5	100
50-54	19 920	74.7	0.1	74.8	24.5	0.7	100
55-59	14 052	60.6	0.2	60.8	38.4	0.8	100
60-64	12 054	35.2	0.2	35.4	63.7	0.9	100
65-69	8 403	24.5	0.3	24.8	74.0	1.2	100
70-74	6 609	12.3	0.4	12.7	85.9	1.4	100
75+	8 257	8.2	0.3	8.5	89.7	1.8	100
Male	403 499	71.6	0.3	71.9	27.0	1.1	100
10-14	84 891	23.0	0.4	23.4	74.4	2.2	100
15-19	58 860	61.7	0.5	62.1	36.7	1.2	100
20-24	42 765	92.5	0.4	92.9	6.2	0.9	100
25-29	41 137	97.8	0.3	98.1	1.2	0.8	100
30-34	34 650	98.3	0.1	98.5	0.9	0.6	100
35-39	32 153	98.3	0.1	98.5	1.0	0.5	100
40-44	25 409	97.7	0.1	97.8	1.6	0.6	100
45-49	22 527	97.1	0.1	97.2	2.3	0.5	100
50-54	17 614	91.3	0.1	91.4	8.1	0.5	100
55-59	12 726	85.2	0.1	85.3	14.1	0.6	100
60-64	10 492	64.8	0.1	64.9	34.4	0.7	100
65-69	7 487	53.3	0.1	53.5	45.7	0.8	100
70-74	5 407	33.7	0.3	33.9	65.2	0.9	100
75+	7 381	21.2	0.2	21.4	77.3	1.3	100

Table: 5.2.1:
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Sex and Highest Level of Basic Education

Sex Highest Level Of Education	Total Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	3 835 149	64.4	0.8	65.3	33.8	0.9	100.0
No education	917 958	78.2	0.6	78.7	20.1	1.1	100.0
Basic education	2 917 191	60.1	0.9	61.1	38.1	0.9	100.0
Primary	1 872 872	63.1	0.6	63.7	35.4	0.9	100.0
Completed	1 821 971	62.9	0.6	63.5	35.6	0.9	100.0
Not completd	50 901	71.2	0.9	72.2	27.1	0.7	100.0
Lower secondary	654 762	58.6	1.2	59.8	39.4	0.8	100.0
Completed	362 930	49.6	1.1	50.7	48.5	0.8	100.0
Not completd	291 832	69.7	1.4	71.1	28.1	0.8	100.0
Upper secondary	389 557	48.3	2.1	50.4	48.7	0.9	100.0
Completed	145 635	29.9	1.1	31.0	68.3	0.7	100.0
Not completd	243 922	59.3	2.8	62.0	37.0	1.0	100.0
Female	1 965 018	65.0	0.8	65.8	33.3	0.9	100.0
No education	620 754	75.6	0.5	76.1	22.9	1.1	100.0
Basic education	1 344 264	60.1	1.0	61.1	38.1	0.8	100.0
Primary	898 955	64.1	0.6	64.7	34.5	0.9	100.0
Completed	880 462	64.1	0.6	64.7	34.4	0.9	100.0
Not completd	18 493	62.9	1.2	64.1	35.4	0.6	100.0
Lower secondary	288 475	56.3	1.4	57.7	41.5	0.7	100.0
Completed	160 541	48.5	1.2	49.6	49.6	0.7	100.0
Not completd	127 934	66.2	1.7	67.9	31.3	0.7	100.0
Upper secondary	156 834	44.1	2.4	46.5	52.6	0.9	100.0
Completed	59 951	28.2	1.3	29.5	69.8	0.7	100.0
Not completd	96 883	53.9	3.2	57.0	42.0	1.0	100.0
Male	1 870 131	63.9	1.4	64.7	34.3	0.9	100.0
No education	297 204	83.5	0.8	84.3	14.4	1.3	100.0
Basic education	1 572 927	60.2	0.9	61.0	38.1	0.9	100.0
Primary	973 917	62.3	0.5	62.8	36.3	0.9	100.0
Completed	941 509	61.8	0.5	62.3	36.8	0.9	100.0
Not completd	32 408	76.0	0.8	76.8	22.4	0.8	100.0
Lower secondary	366 287	60.3	1.1	61.4	37.8	0.8	100.0
Completed	202 389	50.5	1.0	51.5	47.6	0.8	100.0
Not completd	163 898	72.4	1.3	73.7	25.6	0.8	100.0
Upper secondary	232 723	51.1	1.9	53.0	46.1	0.9	100.0
Completed	85 684	31.0	1.0	32.0	67.2	0.8	100.0
Not completd	147 039	62.8	2.5	65.3	33.7	1.0	100.0

Table: 5.2.1 (Continued)**Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Sex and Highest Level of Vocational Education**

Sex Highest Level Of Education	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Total	336 710	79.4	1.6	81.0	16.6	2.5	100
First level	87091	87.8	0.8	88.6	10.5	0.9	100
Middle level	104542	85.7	2.1	87.8	11.5	0.8	100
High/Univ.	47202	83.9	2.5	86.3	12.9	0.8	100
Post grad	7024	86.3	1.6	88.0	11.1	0.9	100
Other	10173	76.8	2.3	79.1	19.8	1.1	100
NS	80678	59.3	1.2	60.5	31.9	7.6	100
Female	136 986	71.9	1.6	73.5	23.6	2.9	100
First level	30255	81.9	0.9	82.8	16.3	0.9	100
Middle level	35609	82.8	2.6	85.4	13.8	0.8	100
High/Univ.	12799	80.2	3.1	83.4	15.8	0.8	100
Post grad	1730	82.0	2.6	84.6	14.2	1.2	100
Other	4293	65.3	2.9	68.2	30.7	1.0	100
NS	52300	56.7	0.9	57.7	36.0	6.3	100
Male	199 724	84.6	1.5	86.1	11.8	2.1	100
First level	56836	90.9	0.7	91.7	7.5	0.8	100
Middle level	68933	87.2	1.8	89.0	10.3	0.8	100
High/Univ.	34403	85.2	2.2	87.4	11.8	0.8	100
Post grad	5294	87.8	1.3	89.1	10.1	0.8	100
Other	5880	85.1	1.9	87.0	11.8	1.2	100
NS	28378	64.0	1.7	65.6	24.3	10.1	100

Table: 5.3
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Province and Sex

Province	Population 10+	Economically Active		Total	Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed				
Vientiane Capital	577 507	56.5	2.8	59.3	39.8	0.8	100
Female	290 346	52.7	2.8	55.5	43.7	0.8	100
Male	287 161	60.4	2.8	63.2	35.9	0.8	100
Phongsaly	120 028	68.4	0.6	69.0	29.7	1.3	100
Female	60 263	68.5	0.6	69.0	29.6	1.4	100
Male	59 765	68.4	0.5	69.0	29.8	1.3	100
Luangnamtha	107 442	65.7	0.5	66.2	32.8	1.0	100
Female	54 731	65.9	0.5	66.3	32.6	1.0	
Male	52 711	65.5	0.5	66.0	33.0	1.0	100
Oudomxay	186 650	67.0	0.8	67.8	30.8	1.4	100
Female	93 863	68.0	0.8	68.8	29.8	1.4	100
Male	92 787	66.0	0.8	66.8	31.8	1.4	100
Bokeo	106 206	64.7	0.7	65.3	32.8	1.9	100
Female	53 784	63.7	0.7	64.4	33.7	1.9	100
Male	52 422	65.7	0.6	66.3	31.9	1.8	100
Luangprabang	295 222	65.5	0.3	65.9	33.1	1.0	100
Female	147 791	67.0	0.3	67.4	31.6	1.1	100
Male	147 431	64.0	0.4	64.4	34.7	1.0	100
Huaphanh	195 965	63.8	0.4	64.2	34.6	1.2	100
Female	97 199	65.4	0.3	65.7	33.1	1.2	100
Male	98 766	62.2	0.5	62.7	36.1	1.2	100
Xayaboury	261 965	69.0	0.3	69.3	29.6	1.1	100
Female	129 854	69.5	0.3	69.8	29.1	1.1	100
Male	132 111	68.6	0.4	68.9	30.0	1.1	100
Xiengkhuang	164 003	59.5	0.7	60.2	38.9	0.9	100
Female	81 536	60.7	0.6	61.4	37.7	0.9	100
Male	82 467	58.3	0.7	59.0	40.1	0.8	100
Vientiane	295 665	61.9	1.2	63.1	35.6	1.3	100
Female	145 420	60.4	1.1	61.5	37.2	1.3	100
Male	150 245	63.5	1.2	64.7	34.0	1.3	100

Table: 5.3 (Continued)**Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity, Province and Sex**

Province Sex	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Borikhamxay	163 438	63.6	0.8	64.3	34.3	1.4	100
Female	80 848	63.6	0.7	64.4	34.3	1.4	100
Male	82 590	63.5	0.8	64.3	34.3	1.4	100
Khammuane	243 905	68.5	0.6	69.1	29.3	1.6	100
Female	125 060	68.7	0.7	69.3	29.1	1.5	100
Male	118 845	68.2	0.6	68.9	29.4	1.7	100
Savannakhet	612 022	70.4	0.7	71.1	28.2	0.7	100
Female	312 123	69.9	0.6	70.6	28.8	0.7	100
Male	299 899	70.9	0.7	71.7	27.6	0.7	100
Saravane	228 580	73.1	0.1	73.2	26.2	0.5	100
Female	117 667	74.9	0.1	75.0	24.5	0.5	100
Male	110 913	71.2	0.1	71.3	28.1	0.6	100
Sekong	57 455	69.9	0.4	70.3	28.9	0.8	100
Female	29 350	70.1	0.4	70.5	28.8	0.7	100
Male	28 105	69.6	0.5	70.1	29.1	0.8	100
Champasack	450 133	67.8	0.7	68.6	30.4	1.0	100
Female	228 622	68.4	0.7	69.1	29.9	0.9	100
Male	221 511	67.2	0.7	68.0	31.0	1.1	100
Attapeu	78 552	69.3	0.3	69.5	29.5	0.9	100
Female	40 827	69.8	0.2	69.9	29.2	0.9	100
Male	37 725	68.8	0.4	69.1	29.9	1.0	100
Xaysomboon S.R	27 121	62.4	0.7	63.1	35.0	1.9	100
Female	12 720	59.7	0.5	60.2	37.8	2.0	100
Male	14 401	64.8	0.8	65.6	32.6	1.9	100
Total	4171859 *	65.7	0.9	66.6	32.4	1.0	100
Female	2 102 004	65.4	0.9	66.3	32.7	1.0	100
Male	2 069 855	65.9	0.9	66.8	32.1	1.1	100

Note: * Total included NS

Table 5.4:
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Ethnic Group and Sex

Ethnic Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Lao	2 391 669	63.6	1.2	64.8	34.3	0.9	100
Female	1 204 431	62.4	1.2	63.6	35.5	0.9	100
Male	1 187 238	64.8	1.3	66.0	33.0	0.9	100
Tai	161 759	61.3	0.6	61.9	37.2	0.9	100
Female	80 599	61.4	0.5	61.9	37.1	1.0	100
Male	81 160	61.2	0.7	61.9	37.2	0.9	100
Phouthay	139 092	68.6	0.4	69.1	30.0	0.9	100
Female	71 445	69.1	0.4	69.5	29.5	0.9	100
Male	67 647	68.1	0.5	68.6	30.5	0.9	100
Lue	101 201	63.8	0.4	64.3	34.6	1.2	100
Female	51 104	63.9	0.4	64.4	34.6	1.0	100
Male	50 097	63.7	0.4	64.2	34.5	1.3	100
Ngouan	24 087	62.8	0.5	63.4	35.2	1.4	100
Female	12 277	62.0	0.5	62.5	36.1	1.4	100
Male	11 810	63.7	0.6	64.2	34.4	1.4	100
Yang	4 786	65.7	0.1	65.8	32.5	1.6	100
Female	2 353	65.4	0.0	65.4	32.9	1.7	100
Male	2 433	66.1	0.2	66.3	32.1	1.6	100
Xaek	2 730	64.0	0.9	64.9	33.4	1.7	100
Female	1 405	65.8	1.0	66.8	31.5	1.6	100
Male	1 325	62.1	0.8	62.9	35.4	1.7	100
Thaneua	11 612	62.6	0.7	63.4	35.8	0.9	100
Female	5 846	62.1	0.7	62.8	36.3	0.9	100
Male	5 766	63.1	0.8	63.9	35.3	0.8	100
Khmou	430 357	68.0	0.4	68.4	30.4	1.2	100
Female	215 849	68.3	0.4	68.7	30.1	1.2	100
Male	214 508	67.8	0.4	68.2	30.7	1.1	100
Pray	14 885	75.4	0.1	75.4	22.7	1.8	100
Female	7 572	77.0	0.1	77.1	21.0	1.8	100
Male	7 313	73.7	0.0	73.7	24.5	1.8	100
Xingmoun	5 882	71.8	0.7	72.4	27.2	0.4	100
Female	2 940	73.8	0.7	74.5	25.1	0.4	100
Male	2 942	69.7	0.7	70.4	29.2	0.4	100
Phong	18 131	74.4	0.2	74.6	23.7	1.7	100
Female	9 083	76.3	0.1	76.4	21.9	1.7	100
Male	9 048	72.5	0.3	72.8	25.5	1.7	100
Thaen	377	65.3	0.0	65.3	33.7	1.1	100
Female	203	67.0	0.0	67.0	32.5	0.5	100
Male	174	63.2	0.0	63.2	35.1	1.7	100
Oedou	442	63.8	0.2	64.0	35.1	0.9	100
Female	221	68.3	0.5	68.8	30.8	0.5	100
Male	221	59.3	0.0	59.3	39.4	1.4	100
Bid	1 410	74.3	0.6	74.8	24.3	0.9	100
Female	695	77.7	0.3	78.0	20.6	1.4	100
Male	715	70.9	0.8	71.7	27.8	0.4	100
Lamed	13 979	69.6	0.5	70.1	28.8	1.1	100
Female	7 387	71.1	0.4	71.5	27.3	1.2	100
Male	6 592	68.0	0.5	68.5	30.4	1.1	100
Samtao	2 531	53.6	2.7	56.3	41.4	2.4	100
Female	1 301	46.3	3.4	49.7	48.0	2.4	100
Male	1 230	61.3	2.0	63.3	34.4	2.4	100

Table 5.4 (Continued)
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Ethnic Group and Sex

Ethnic Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Katang	78 834	80.4	0.2	80.5	18.9	0.5	100
Female	40 251	82.2	0.2	82.4	17.0	0.6	100
Male	38 583	78.4	0.2	78.6	20.9	0.5	100
Makong	79 165	78.0	0.3	78.3	20.6	1.1	100
Female	40 506	78.7	0.3	79.0	19.9	1.1	100
Male	38 659	77.3	0.4	77.6	21.3	1.1	100
Tri	18 177	82.8	0.3	83.1	15.4	1.5	100
Female	9 278	81.8	0.2	82.1	16.3	1.7	100
Male	8 899	83.7	0.4	84.2	14.5	1.3	100
Yrou	32 176	72.2	0.1	72.3	27.0	0.7	100
Female	16 649	73.3	0.1	73.4	25.8	0.8	100
Male	15 527	71.0	0.1	71.1	28.2	0.7	100
Triang	19 749	70.0	0.2	70.3	29.1	0.7	100
Female	10 154	70.3	0.1	70.4	29.0	0.6	100
Male	9 595	69.7	0.4	70.1	29.2	0.7	100
Ta-oy	21 856	77.2	0.2	77.4	22.0	0.7	100
Female	10 858	79.0	0.2	79.1	20.1	0.8	100
Male	10 998	75.5	0.2	75.6	23.8	0.6	100
Yae	7 205	72.0	0.2	72.2	27.0	0.7	100
Female	3 624	72.2	0.2	72.4	26.9	0.7	100
Male	3 581	71.8	0.2	72.0	27.2	0.8	100
Brao	15 825	77.1	0.2	77.3	21.9	0.8	100
Female	8 177	77.5	0.1	77.6	21.7	0.7	100
Male	7 648	76.7	0.3	77.0	22.1	0.8	100
Katu	15 111	74.4	0.3	74.7	24.6	0.7	100
Female	7 709	74.8	0.3	75.1	24.2	0.7	100
Male	7 402	73.9	0.4	74.3	25.0	0.7	100
Harak	14 367	72.4	0.4	72.8	26.5	0.7	100
Female	7 452	73.2	0.3	73.5	25.7	0.8	100
Male	6 915	71.6	0.4	72.0	27.4	0.7	100
Oy	15 220	67.9	0.1	68.1	31.2	0.7	100
Female	7 873	69.1	0.1	69.3	29.9	0.8	100
Male	7 347	66.7	0.1	66.8	32.7	0.5	100
Kriang	8 734	72.9	0.2	73.1	25.8	1.1	100
Female	4 480	73.3	0.2	73.5	25.3	1.2	100
Male	4 254	72.4	0.2	72.7	26.3	1.0	100
Cheng	5 213	75.5	0.1	75.6	23.6	0.8	100
Female	2 711	78.1	0.0	78.1	21.2	0.7	100
Male	2 502	72.8	0.2	72.9	26.2	0.9	100
Sadang	643	82.0	0.0	82.0	17.1	0.9	100
Female	313	80.8	0.0	80.8	17.9	1.3	100
Male	330	83.0	0.0	83.0	16.4	0.6	100
Shuay	29 963	73.9	0.2	74.0	25.4	0.6	100
Female	15 583	75.6	0.2	75.8	23.6	0.6	100
Male	14 380	72.0	0.2	72.1	27.2	0.6	100
Nhaheun	4 374	71.4	0.1	71.5	27.5	0.9	100
Female	2 170	74.1	0.0	74.1	24.9	1.0	100
Male	2 204	68.9	0.1	69.0	30.1	0.9	100
Lavy	827	64.0	1.8	65.8	33.9	0.4	100
Female	413	59.8	1.7	61.5	38.0	0.5	100
Male	414	68.1	1.9	70.0	29.7	0.2	100

Table 5.4 (Continued)
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Main Activity,
Ethnic Group and Sex

Ethnic Group	Population 10+	Economically Active			Not Economically Active	NS	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Pakoh	10 940	78.1	0.1	78.2	21.4	0.4	100
Female	5 596	81.1	0.1	81.2	18.5	0.3	100
Male	5 344	74.9	0.2	75.1	24.4	0.4	100
Khmer	3 882	75.0	0.9	75.9	22.8	1.3	100
Female	1 979	75.6	1.0	76.7	21.9	1.5	100
Male	1 903	74.4	0.8	75.2	23.7	1.1	100
Toum	2 953	70.7	0.2	70.9	27.2	1.9	100
Female	1 482	72.1	0.2	72.3	26.0	1.8	100
Male	1 471	69.4	0.1	69.5	28.4	2.0	100
Hgouan	539	62.0	1.1	63.1	35.3	1.7	100
Female	291	56.0	1.4	57.4	39.9	2.7	100
Male	248	69.0	0.8	69.8	29.8	0.4	100
Moy	423	55.1	1.4	56.5	41.4	2.1	100
Female	192	56.3	1.0	57.3	40.1	2.6	100
Male	231	54.1	1.7	55.8	42.4	1.7	100
Kree	336	71.7	0.0	71.7	25.9	2.4	100
Female	173	73.4	0.0	73.4	24.9	1.7	100
Male	163	69.9	0.0	69.9	27.0	3.1	100
Akha	63 374	78.0	0.4	78.4	20.3	1.3	100
Female	31 627	79.8	0.4	80.2	18.4	1.4	100
Male	31 747	76.3	0.4	76.6	22.2	1.2	100
Singsily	28 811	60.5	0.6	61.1	37.3	1.6	100
Female	14 643	59.2	0.6	59.8	38.5	1.7	100
Male	14 168	61.8	0.6	62.4	36.1	1.5	100
Lahu	10 297	80.4	0.6	81.0	17.3	1.7	100
Female	5 162	79.6	0.4	80.0	18.1	1.9	100
Male	5 135	81.2	0.7	81.9	16.5	1.6	100
Sila	2 016	75.8	0.1	76.0	23.1	0.9	100
Female	978	77.6	0.1	77.7	21.1	1.2	100
Male	1 038	74.2	0.2	74.4	25.0	0.7	100
Hanyi	629	66.8	0.3	67.1	32.6	0.3	100
Female	307	70.0	0.0	70.0	29.3	0.7	100
Male	322	63.7	0.6	64.3	35.7	0.0	100
Lolo	1 208	78.8	0.1	78.9	20.6	0.5	100
Female	597	83.4	0.0	83.4	16.2	0.3	100
Male	611	74.3	0.2	74.5	24.9	0.7	100
Hor	7 579	65.0	1.1	66.1	32.9	1.0	100
Female	3 717	65.5	1.0	66.5	32.4	1.0	100
Male	3 862	64.5	1.1	65.6	33.4	1.0	100
Hmong	288 633	63.9	0.7	64.6	34.0	1.4	100
Female	143 234	67.9	0.7	68.6	30.0	1.5	100
Male	145 399	60.0	0.7	60.8	37.9	1.3	100
Lewmien	19 116	70.8	0.3	71.1	27.7	1.2	100
Female	9 478	69.8	0.3	70.1	28.5	1.4	100
Male	9 638	71.8	0.3	72.1	26.8	1.1	100
Other	9 103	67.0	0.6	67.7	30.9	1.4	100
Female	4 387	68.5	0.6	69.1	29.6	1.3	100
Male	4 716	65.7	0.7	66.3	32.1	1.6	100
NS	29 651	54.3	1.4	55.6	37.2	7.2	100
Female	15 249	52.8	1.2	54.0	39.8	6.2	100
Male	14 402	55.8	1.5	57.3	34.4	8.2	100
Total	4171859 *	65.7	0.9	66.6	32.4	1.0	100
Female	2 102 004	65.4	0.9	66.3	32.7	1.0	100
Male	2 069 855	65.9	0.9	66.8	32.1	1.1	100

(*) Total included NS

Table: 5.5
Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Activity and Unemployment Rates
by Province

Province	Population 10+	Economically Active Persons	Activity Rate	Unemployment Persons	Unemployment Rate
Vientiane Capital	577 507	326 395	56.5	16 261	5.0
Phongsaly	120 028	82 150	68.4	662	0.8
Luangnamtha	107 442	70 567	65.7	544	0.8
Oudomxay	186 650	125 135	67.0	1 422	1.1
Bokeo	106 206	68 663	64.7	726	1.1
Luangprabang	295 222	193 425	65.5	1 025	0.5
Huaphanh	195 965	125 013	63.8	785	0.6
Xayabury	261 965	180 829	69.0	835	0.5
Xiengkhuang	164 003	97 628	59.5	1 093	1.1
Vientiane	295 665	183 133	61.9	3 445	1.9
Borikhamxay	163 438	103 890	63.6	1 238	1.2
Khammuane	243 905	166 973	68.5	1 585	0.9
Savannakhet	612 022	431 045	70.4	4 098	1.0
Saravane	228 580	167 166	73.1	198	0.1
Sekong	57 455	40 133	69.9	253	0.6
Champasack	450 133	305 407	67.8	3 261	1.1
Attapeu	78 552	54 420	69.3	207	0.4
Xaysomboon SR	27 121	16 920	62.4	182	1.1
Urban	1 230 891	682 668	55.5	27 686	4.1
Rural with road access	2 109 379	1 452 491	68.9	7 754	0.5
Rural without road access	825 304	602 533	73.0	2 269	0.4
Total	4171199 *	2 738 892	65.7	37 820	1.4

Remark: Total includes Lao Living abroad but they are not included in the urban/rural distribution

(*) Total included NS

Table 5.6**Economically Not Active Population Aged 10 Years and Above, Percent Distribution by Activity, Sex and Age Group**

Sex Age- group	Population 10+	Studies	Household Duties	Retired/sick Too old	Others	Total
Total	1 351 696	69.8	13.6	13.3	3.3	100
10-14	616 663	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100
15-19	278 569	95.7	1.1	0.2	3.0	100
20-24	74 815	76.3	14.4	0.7	8.6	100
25-29	26 001	25.5	55.0	1.5	17.9	100
30-34	19 473	8.6	72.8	2.5	16.2	100
35-39	17 319	5.1	75.5	2.8	16.5	100
40-44	16 014	0.8	77.0	4.6	17.6	100
45-49	16 581	0.0	75.9	9.3	14.8	100
50-54	31 284	0.0	61.9	32.5	5.5	100
55-59	36 309	0.0	53.0	43.5	3.5	100
60-64	53 391	0.0	38.6	59.3	2.1	100
65-69	50 246	0.0	34.5	63.3	2.2	100
70-74	46 901	0.0	26.3	71.7	2.1	100
75+	68 130	0.0	20.9	76.7	2.4	100
Female	686 381	60.4	21.9	16.4	1.3	100
10-14	286 561	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
15-19	112 482	96.4	2.5	0.2	0.9	100
20-24	30 617	60.6	34.4	0.8	4.2	100
25-29	16 695	9.0	83.2	1.2	6.5	100
30-34	15 090	2.2	90.5	1.7	5.5	100
35-39	13 597	1.2	91.7	1.9	5.2	100
40-44	12 679	0.2	90.8	3.6	5.4	100
45-49	13 065	0.0	87.5	8.4	4.1	100
50-54	24 798	0.0	66.4	31.8	1.8	100
55-59	27 118	0.0	56.7	41.9	1.4	100
60-64	35 648	0.0	41.4	57.7	0.9	100
65-69	31 427	0.0	36.9	62.1	1.0	100
70-74	27 898	0.0	27.1	72.0	0.9	100
75+	38 616	0.0	20.7	78.4	0.9	100
Male	665 315	79.6	5.0	10.2	5.3	100
10-14	330 102	98.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	100
15-19	166 087	95.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	100
20-24	44 198	87.1	0.6	0.6	11.7	100
25-29	9 306	55.1	4.4	2.1	38.4	100
30-34	4 383	30.5	11.6	5.1	52.8	100
35-39	3 722	19.3	16.6	6.3	57.8	100
40-44	3 335	2.8	24.6	8.5	64.1	100
45-49	3 516	0.0	32.8	12.9	54.3	100
50-54	6 486	0.0	45.0	35.2	19.8	100
55-59	9 191	0.0	41.9	48.2	9.9	100
60-64	17 743	0.0	32.9	62.6	4.5	100
65-69	18 819	0.0	30.5	65.3	4.3	100
70-74	19 003	0.0	25.0	71.3	3.7	100
75+	29 387	0.0	21.2	74.5	4.4	100

Table 5.7
Percent Distribution of Occupation in Agriculture, Fishery and Non-Farm Activities
by Province and Sex

Code Province/ Sex	Total active population	Farmer	Fisherman	Livestock farmer mainly	Mixed farmer	Non-farm activity	Total
1 Vientiane Capital	326395	25.4	0.1	0.3	9.5	64.7	100
Female	152 929	26.2	0.1	0.3	10.3	63.1	100
Male	173 466	24.7	0.2	0.3	8.8	66.1	100
2 Phongsaly	82 150	84.2	0.0	0.1	5.9	9.7	100
Female	41 256	84.6	0.0	0.1	6.4	8.9	100
Male	40 894	83.9	0.0	0.1	5.4	10.6	100
3 Luangnamtha	70 567	83.5	0.0	0.1	2.9	13.4	100
Female	36 042	86.3	0.0	0.1	3.1	10.5	100
Male	34 525	80.6	0.0	0.1	2.7	16.6	100
4 Oudomxay	125 135	77.8	0.1	0.2	9.7	12.3	100
Female	63 862	79.8	0.0	0.2	10.5	9.5	100
Male	61 273	75.8	0.1	0.2	8.9	15.1	100
5 Bokeo	68 663	70.3	0.1	0.2	14.0	15.4	100
Female	34 239	71.4	0.1	0.2	15.4	12.9	100
Male	34 424	69.3	0.1	0.2	12.6	17.9	100
6 Luangprabang	193 425	59.2	0.1	0.3	22.1	18.3	100
Female	99 086	60.2	0.1	0.3	23.0	16.5	100
Male	94 339	58.2	0.1	0.3	21.2	20.2	100
7 Huaphanh	125 013	70.0	0.1	0.1	18.7	11.1	100
Female	63 577	69.4	0.1	0.1	20.7	9.7	100
Male	61 436	70.6	0.1	0.1	16.6	12.5	100
8 Xayaboury	180 829	47.3	0.0	0.3	38.6	13.8	100
Female	90 262	48.3	0.0	0.3	40.4	10.9	100
Male	90 567	46.4	0.0	0.2	36.8	16.6	100
9 Xiengkhuang	97 628	24.8	0.1	0.2	56.3	18.6	100
Female	49 530	25.4	0.0	0.2	58.6	15.6	100
Male	48 098	24.1	0.1	0.2	53.9	21.7	100

Table 5.7. (Continued)**Percent Distribution of Occupation in Agriculture, Fishery and Non-Farm Activities
by Province and Sex**

Code	Province/ Sex	Total active population	Farmer	Fisherman	Livestock farmer mainly	Mixed farmer	Non-farm activity	Total
10	Vientiane	183 133	62.7	0.1	0.3	10.2	26.6	100
	Female	87 785	65.5	0.1	0.3	10.9	23.3	100
	Male	95 348	60.2	0.1	0.3	9.6	29.7	100
11	Borikhamxay	103 890	67.1	0.1	0.2	13.8	18.9	100
	Female	51 440	69.4	0.0	0.2	15.1	15.3	100
	Male	52 450	64.8	0.1	0.2	12.5	22.5	100
12	Khammuane	166 973	81.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	16.5	100
	Female	85 872	84.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.7	100
	Male	81 101	78.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	19.4	100
13	Savannakhet	431 045	85.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	13.0	100
	Female	218 291	87.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	11.2	100
	Male	212 754	84.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	14.8	100
14	Saravane	167 166	79.8	0.0	0.0	12.9	7.3	100
	Female	88 176	81.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	5.8	100
	Male	78 990	78.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	8.9	100
15	Sekong	40 133	66.7	0.0	0.0	18.7	14.5	100
	Female	20 580	69.4	0.0	0.0	19.5	11.0	100
	Male	19 553	63.8	0.0	0.0	17.8	18.3	100
16	Champasack	305 407	62.9	0.0	0.1	17.3	19.6	100
	Female	156 444	65.0	0.0	0.2	17.8	17.0	100
	Male	148 963	60.8	0.0	0.1	16.8	22.3	100
17	Attapeu	54 420	83.6	0.0	0.1	1.9	14.4	100
	Female	28 484	87.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	10.6	100
	Male	25 936	79.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	18.5	100
18	Xaysomboon SR	16 920	22.2	0.0	0.1	50.3	27.3	100
	Female	7 595	23.2	0.0	0.1	63.2	13.5	100
	Male	9 325	21.5	0.0	0.1	39.9	38.5	100
	Total	2 738 892	64.3	0.1	0.2	14.0	21.5	100
	Female	1 375 450	66.3	0.0	0.2	14.8	18.7	100
	Male	1 363 442	62.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	24.3	100

Chapter 6: Fertility

Fertility is one of three basic demographic main features provided by the Census, the others being mortality and migration. Fertility and related statistics are based on questions asked to women in their reproductive ages, 15 - 49 years of age. While the other census questions were answered by the heads of households, the questions on fertility were supposed to be answered directly by the women.

All the women in the age group 15 – 49 years of age were asked the following question:

Have you given any live birth?

- ❖ *Yes*
- ❖ *No*

For those who answered “yes”, there were some more questions asked:

How many children born alive to you

- ❖ *Were with you during the census night (by sex of child)?*
- ❖ *Were elsewhere during the census night (by sex of child)?*
- ❖ *Have died?*

These questions thus provide number of children ever born and the specification was made in order to minimize the risk that children away from home or dead would not be accounted for.

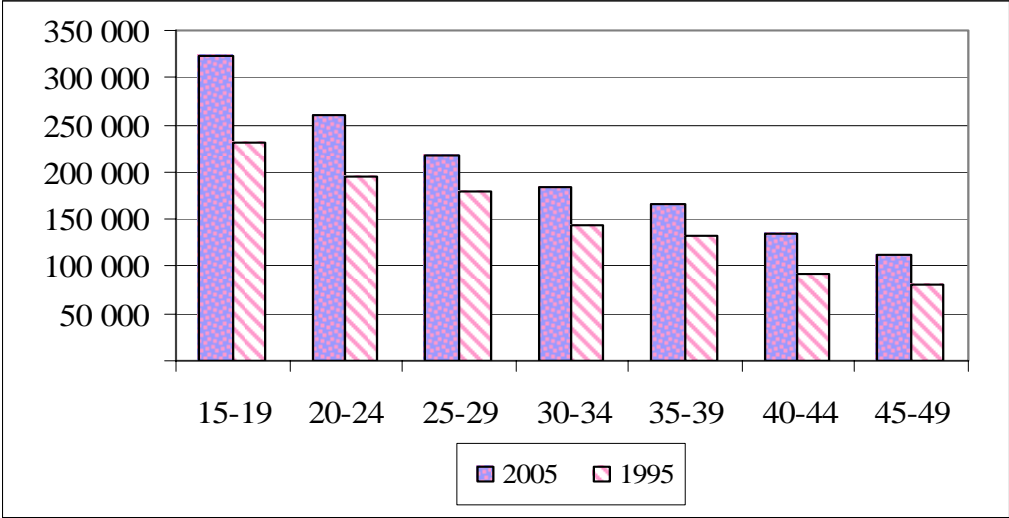
The section on fertility was completed by the question:

- ❖ ***How old were you when you had your first live birth?***

6.1. Number of women at reproductive ages

Women aged 15 – 49 years of age were asked about number of children ever born and surviving. As fertility has been high in the past the number of women that reaches reproductive ages continues to increase. Figure 6.1 shows the changes between the 1995 and the 2005 censuses. The population projections (presented in chapter 9) demonstrate that the female population 15-49 years will continue to increase in absolute numbers, and as a share of the total female population. The share will go up from current 2005 level of 49.6 percent to 51.4 in 2010 and 52.6 percent in 2020.

Figure 6.1. Numbers of Women in Reproductive Ages (15-49) in 1995 and 2005

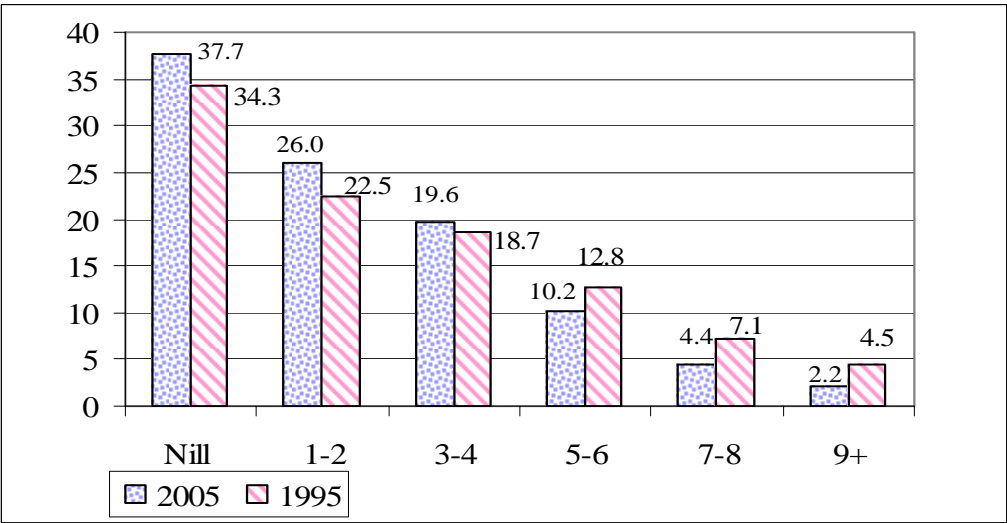


6.2. Number of Children Ever Born and Living

Despite high fertility, almost 38 percent in 2005 (35 percent in 1995) of all women in reproductive ages have not given birth (table 6.1), and aHmong younger women (15-24) 70 percent were childless. For women aged 30 and above the proportion of childlessness was 9 percent.

Table 6.1 also shows that about 10 percent of women aged 15-19 have given birth to at least one child and this early childbearing has increased to 50 percent aHmong women aged 20-24. By the end of the reproductive period about 92 percent of all women have given birth to at least one child.

Figure 6.2. Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) aHmong Female Population Aged 15-49 Years in the 1995 and 2005 Censuses



For reproductive women with children the most common number of children was 1 to 4 children, while those who had more than 4 children constituted about 17 percent of all

reproductive women. Those women with 9 and more children were only 2 out of 100 compared with 4.5 in 1995.

The average children ever born (mean CEB) were 2.2 children for the whole country, varying from 0.1 children for women at age 15- 49 to 4.6 children at age 45-49. The mean CEB varies from 1.3 in Vientiane Capital to 2.9 in Huaphanh and Xaysomboon SR, and from 1.6 in urban areas to 2.7 in rural areas without road.

The following table provides data on mean CEB for the largest ethnic groups. Hmong people have the highest average number of children ever born. The Hmong population has also increased with 3.7 percent per year from 1995 to 2005.

Average Children Ever Born (CEB) by Age Group of Women and Selected Ethnic Group

Ethnic group	Age group							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Lao	0.1	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.4	4	4.4	1.9
Tai	0.2	1.2	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.2	5.6	2.6
Phouthay	0.1	0.9	2.2	3.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	2.4
Lue	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.2	1.8
Khmou	0.2	1.3	2.6	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	2.6
Katang	0.2	1.4	2.9	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	2.8
Makong	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	2.8
Akha	0.1	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	2.4
Hmong	0.3	1.8	3.5	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	3.1
National Average	0.1	0.9	2.1	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.6	2.2

The average number of children ever born to women aged 45-49 years was 4.6 (5.6 in 1995). As this age group marks the end of a woman's reproductive period this number reflects the fertility performance and is thus an indicator of completed fertility.

The following table is a summary of *Table 6.3*. Of 3 047 248 children ever born 2 746 397 were still living at the day of the census. Thus 10 percent of the children ever born had died.

Age of mother	Children ever born (CEB)	Children surviving (CS)	Number of women
15-19	44 445	40 928	323 540
20-24	235 989	220 061	261 371
25-29	448 759	415 471	218 330
30-34	560 780	513 662	183 480
35-39	641 880	578 816	165 362
40-44	590 279	522 595	133 532
45-49	525 116	454 864	113 298
15-49	3 047 248	2 746 397	1 398 913

6.3. Number of Children and Education

Table 6.1 shows the number of women by age group and number of children born alive by level of education. The most obvious impact seems to be that more educated women have fewer children. Less than 5 percent of the women with secondary school had more than 4 children compared to 28 percent of the women without schooling. Childbearing for women with education is also postponed to higher ages.

6.4. Age at First Live Birth

An important demographic indicator is age at first birth. Early start in childbearing may result in higher number of children ever born compared to later starts. Table 6.2 shows the frequencies of the age of woman when she has her first live birth. For the country as a whole the most common age is 20-24 years. The median age at first birth is 20 years, with small provincial variations, lowest in Huaphanh and Xaysomboon SR (19 years) and highest in Vientiane Capital and Champasack (21 years). In rural areas with access to road 15-19 years are more common. In rural areas with access to road 28 percent start childbearing in ages 15-19 compared to 31 percent in rural areas without access to road and 16 percent in urban areas. Very few women got a child before the age of 15, but it is more common in rural than in urban areas.

The median age at first birth also shows relatively small variations. For Lao and Akha it is 23 years, for Phouthay, Lue, Khmou, Makong 22 years and for Tai, Katang and Hmong it is 21 years.

The proportion of women aged 15-19 years who had given birth is 10 percent as Table 6.1 indicates. It is highest in Xaysomboon SR (18 percent), Huaphanh (15 percent) and Sekong (14 percent) and lowest in Vientiane Capital (4 percent), Champasack (6 percent) and Luangnamtha (9 percent). Among the major ethnic groups one can find high proportions for Hmong (21 percent), Makong (19 percent), Katang (16 percent) and Tai (12 percent) but lower than the national average for Lao (6 percent), Lue (8 percent), Akha and Phouthay (9 percent).

6.5. Adolescent fertility trends

The proportion of women who gave birth before the age of 20 years was 24 percent among women currently at age 45-49 and increased to 33 percent at age 30-34 and then declined to 31 percent among women currently at age 20-24. This trend of increasing adolescent fertility, observed e.g. in the 2000 reproductive health survey, does not seem to be so clear.

6.6. Estimated Number of Children

As mentioned before a question was asked to women aged 15-49 about the number of live births during the past 12 months. This question was not asked in 1995 census. However the number of children born was then obtained by adding the number of children aged 0 years on the day of the census and the number of children who died during the last twelve months at the age of 0 years. The results from the 2005 census are presented in Table 6.4.

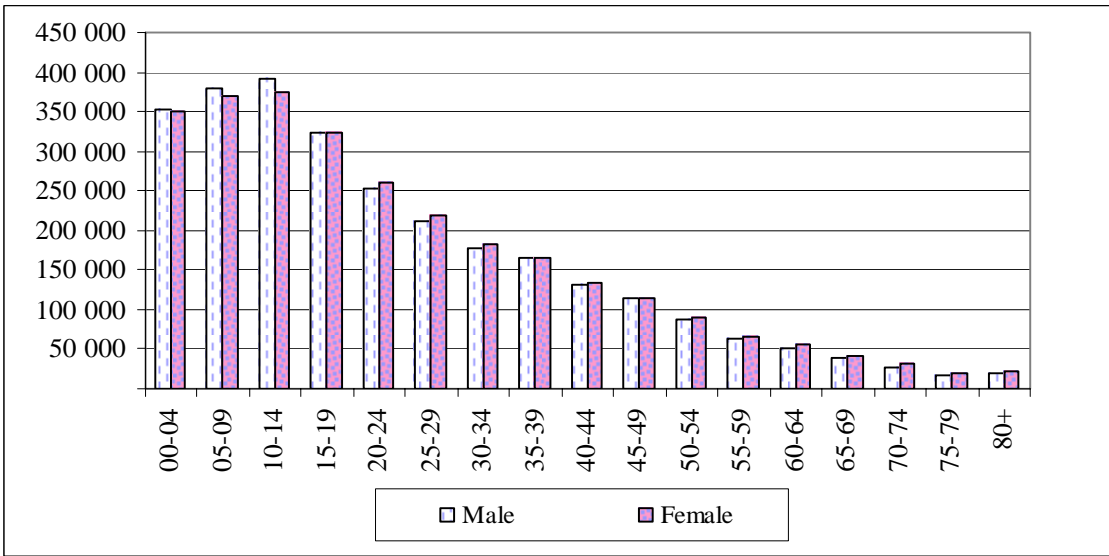
About 114 000 children were reported to be born during the last twelve months. The sex ratio at birth was 104. The number of children is somewhat lower than in 1995. Both figures are believed to be too low due to underreporting. Demographic analysis made suggests that in 2005 the annual number of births was about 195 000 (see chapter 9 on population projections).

6.7. Fertility

Fertility has fallen during the intercensal period. Figure 6.3 shows the enumerated total Lao population by age and sex in 2005 and suggests that some 10 years ago fertility began to drop markedly. A similar result was established in the analysis of the 1995 census.

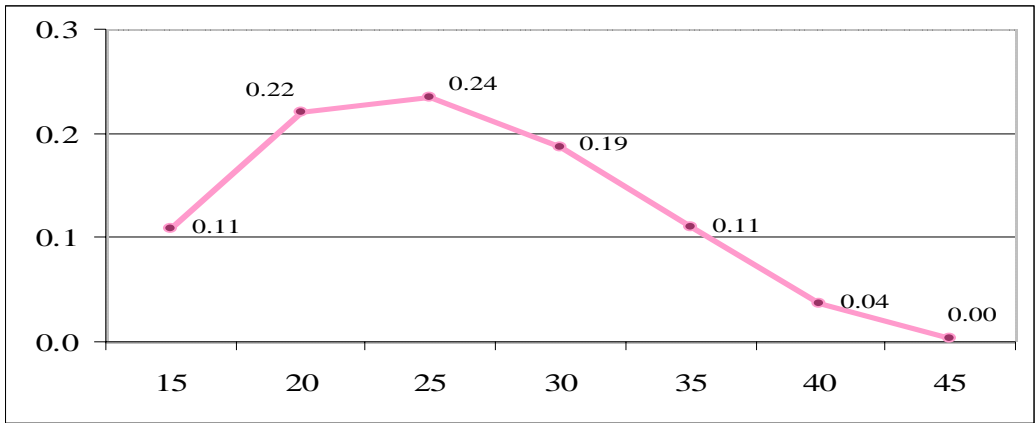
It is apparent that at the national level as well as at provincial levels there must have been a marked fertility transition during the past 10 years or so. As one would expect, the transition seems to begin in Vientiane Capital. Here the fertility drop began some 20 or 25 years ago. Roughly speaking, there is a 10-year time lag between onsets of fertility declines in urban and rural areas.

Figure 6.3. Population by Sex and Age in Lao PDR in 2005



Estimated age-specific fertility rates for Lao PDR are shown in figure 6.4. These estimates are based partly on reported live births during the 12 months preceding the census, partly on the census age-distribution. The age-specific rate would give a total fertility rate of 4.5. The mean age of the fertility schedule is 28 years. This, roughly speaking, is also the mean age at childbearing.

Figure 6.4. Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Lao PDR



An age-specific rate is calculated as the number of births in a year to mothers of a specific age (usually 5-year age group) per woman of the same age.

The table below summarizes the demographic estimates on fertility since 1995 with estimates up to 2020.

Fertility Measurements and Estimate for (selected years) from 1995-2020

Fertility measurements	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
TFR	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.1
GRR	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
NRR	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0
Mean age of childbearing	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.8	27.9	27.3

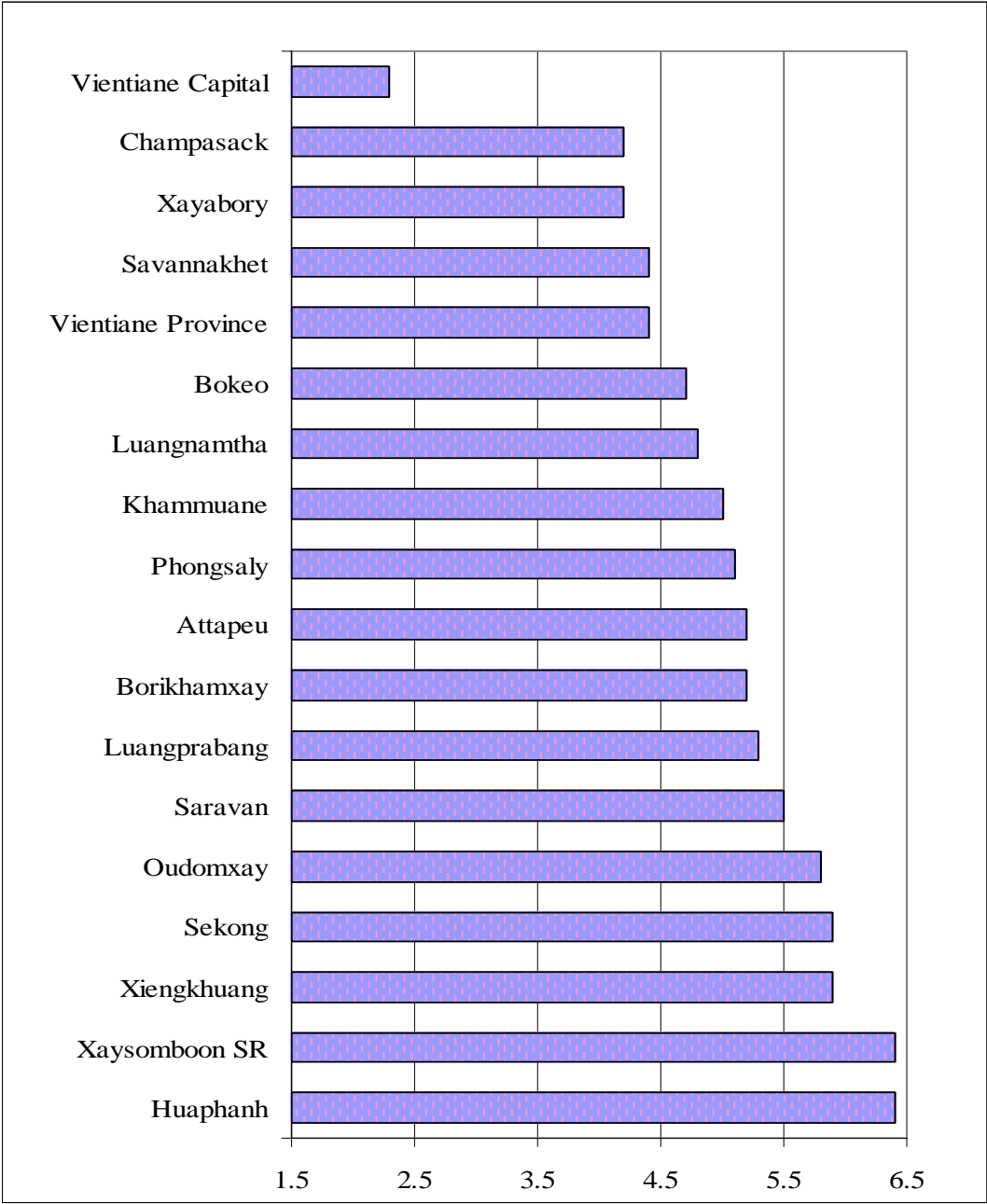
Any estimate of TFR is uncertain. In the 1995 census report TFR was estimated at 5.6 (alternatively 5.4). However, when reconciling the two censuses it seems that 5.5 for 1995 are too high. This estimate is now downgraded to 5.0. The estimated fertility trend from 1995 to 2005 is well in line with other estimates. The Reproductive Health Survey thus estimated a rate of 4.9 for year 2000.

6.8. Fertility at Provincial Level

As expected there are large differences between provinces. The estimates are based on the current reproductive tempo and quantum of women aged 20-29 years. This approach is often taken in indirect estimation of fertility. These estimates have been upgraded so that they are in agreement with the previously given estimate of TFR for Lao PDR in 2005, namely 4.5. The corresponding estimate for Lao PDR based on women aged 20-29 was 4.2. The discrepancy between the two estimates is reasonably small (7 percent). A few comments are in place. Indirect estimation methods (with few exceptions) build on the assumption that variables are stationary.

In the case of fertility this means that women below age 30, say, all share the same fertility schedule. Such an assumption will always stand invalidated by nature. Hence, whichever method is chosen imprecision is necessarily imputed. Moreover, the reported number of children ever born is almost always affected by some underreporting. It is reasonable, then, to upgrade the provincial original estimates by a factor of 1.07 to reflect partly adjustment for underreporting, partly to bring it into balance with the previously given estimate (TFR = 4.5). The results are presented in the following table.

Figure 6.5. Estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Province



It will be noted that there are considerable differences between provinces. Vientiane Capital is close to the level of reproduction whereas Huaphanh and Xaysomboon SR have TFR levels of 6.4 (a very high level of reproduction). The table below gives the estimates together with number of children ever born.

**Children Ever Born (CEB) and Total Fertility Rate by Province
Estimated from 2005 Population Census**

Province	CEB	TFR
Vientiane capital	3.8	2.3
Phongsaly	4.3	5.1
Luangnamtha	4.4	4.8
Oudomxay	5.1	5.8
Bokeo	3.8	4.7
Luangprabang	5.2	5.3
Huaphanh	5.5	6.4
Xayabury	4.3	4.2
Xiengkhuang	5.8	5.9
Vientiane province	4.5	4.4
Borikhamxay	5.0	5.2
Khammuane	4.6	5.0
Savannakhet	4.5	4.4
Saravan	5.1	5.5
Sekong	5.3	5.9
Champasack	4.8	4.2
Attapeu	4.8	5.2
Xaysomboon SR	5.1	6.4
Lao PDR	4.6	4.5

Reference Tables

- Table 6.1 Female Population Aged 15-49 Years, Percent Distribution by Number of Children Ever Born Alive, Education and Age Group.
- Table 6.2 Population Aged 15-49 Years, Percent Distribution by Age and First Live Birth, Current Age and urban/Rural Areas.
- Table 6.3 Female Population Aged 15-49 Years, Percent Distribution by Number of Children Living and Age Group.
- Table 6.4 Estimates of Children Born During the Last 12 Months by Sex and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.

Table 6.1
Female Population Aged 15-49 Years, Percent Distribution by Number of Children Ever Born (CEB), Alive, Education and Age Group

Level of Education Age Group	Total Female Population Aged 15-49	Null Birth	Number of Children Born Alive (percent distribution)						Total
			1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+		
All levels									
15-19	323 540	89.7	9.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
20-24	261 371	50.1	40.5	8.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	100	
25-29	218 330	22.0	43.0	26.7	7.0	1.1	0.2	100	
30-34	183 480	12.0	30.7	35.4	16.0	4.7	1.2	100	
35-39	165 362	8.4	21.0	34.7	22.2	9.8	4.0	100	
40-44	133 532	7.7	16.6	30.3	24.4	13.3	7.7	100	
45-49	113 298	8.4	16.4	26.7	23.7	14.4	10.5	100	
15-49	1 398 913	37.7	26.0	19.6	10.2	4.4	2.2	100	
No Schooling									
15-19	55 576	78.5	19.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	
20-24	56 740	31.2	47.3	18.8	2.4	0.3	0.1	100	
25-29	64 776	13.6	31.3	37.4	14.7	2.6	0.4	100	
30-34	54 653	9.8	19.1	32.9	25.8	9.7	2.6	100	
35-39	48 630	8.7	14.4	25.6	27.2	16.3	7.7	100	
40-44	41 816	9.8	14.5	22.1	24.3	17.1	12.2	100	
45-49	44 093	10.5	16.5	22.3	21.8	15.5	13.4	100	
15-49	366 284	24.2	24.3	23.3	15.8	7.9	4.5	100	
Primary School									
15-19	120 075	86.9	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
20-24	102 045	41.2	49.1	9.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	
25-29	83 434	17.8	46.4	29.4	5.6	0.7	0.1	100	
30-34	68 850	9.4	29.2	40.0	16.6	4.0	0.9	100	
35-39	68 923	6.6	18.7	36.6	24.7	9.9	3.5	100	
40-44	61 712	5.8	14.7	31.0	27.2	14.2	7.1	100	
45-49	52 519	6.5	15.2	27.6	25.9	15.1	9.8	100	
15-49	557 558	32.1	27.6	21.7	11.5	4.8	2.3	100	
Secondary School									
15-19	142 095	96.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
20-24	83 898	67.4	30.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	
25-29	52 061	30.9	52.2	15.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	100	
30-34	43 584	16.0	41.6	34.5	6.8	1.0	0.2	100	
35-39	29 674	10.2	28.1	42.2	15.4	3.2	0.9	100	
40-44	15 557	8.3	21.1	40.4	20.7	6.9	2.5	100	
45-49	6 466	9.0	18.7	33.9	23.6	10.1	4.8	100	
15-49	373 335	59.3	23.7	12.3	3.5	0.9	0.3	100	
High Education									
15-19	2 491	95.2	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
20-24	15 247	84.0	15.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
25-29	14 075	52.6	42.6	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	
30-34	12 773	21.3	52.1	23.6	2.6	0.3	0.0	100	
35-39	14 886	12.6	38.5	40.1	7.3	1.1	0.3	100	
40-44	11 529	9.7	28.4	42.8	14.7	3.2	1.2	100	
45-49	7 026	8.3	22.7	40.2	19.3	7.1	2.4	100	
15-49	78 027	37.0	33.0	22.4	5.8	1.4	0.5	100	
No answer									
	23 709								

Table 6.2
Female Population Aged 15-49 Years, Percent Distribution by Age at First Live Birth,
Current Age and Urban/Rural Areas

Urban/Rural Age Group	Total Female Population Aged 15-49	Null Birth	Age at First Live Birth					Total
			<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	
Total								
15-19	323 540	89.8	0.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	261 371	50.5	0.7	30.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	100
25-29	218 330	22.6	1.0	32.6	36.6	7.2	0.0	100
30-34	183 480	11.5	0.8	32.7	38.5	13.4	3.2	100
35-39	165 362	8.0	0.6	29.4	42.9	13.8	5.3	100
40-44	133 532	7.3	0.5	25.4	43.6	16.2	6.9	100
45-49	113 298	7.9	0.4	23.9	39.7	18.6	9.6	100
15-49	1 398 913	36.7	0.7	25.2	26.7	7.6	3.2	100
Urban								
15-19	101 494	95.4	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	89 698	69.3	0.2	15.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	100
25-29	66 779	35.3	0.4	19.8	34.7	9.8	0.0	100
30-34	56 621	17.4	0.4	22.7	38.2	17.3	4.0	100
35-39	50 321	10.6	0.4	22.1	43.7	16.8	6.4	100
40-44	40 182	8.2	0.3	20.6	45.9	17.9	7.1	100
45-49	31 702	7.4	0.3	21.1	43.8	19.2	8.2	100
15-49	436 797	45.9	0.3	16.2	25.7	8.7	3.2	100
Rural With Road								
15-19	159 898	88.3	0.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	124 088	42.3	0.8	36.9	20.0	0.0	0.0	100
25-29	106 821	17.5	1.1	37.3	37.9	6.2	0.0	100
30-34	91 092	8.7	0.9	36.7	39.2	11.7	2.8	100
35-39	82 043	6.6	0.6	32.4	43.3	12.3	4.8	100
40-44	67 066	6.7	0.5	27.5	43.6	15.1	6.6	100
45-49	57 858	7.7	0.4	25.2	38.9	18.2	9.5	100
15-49	688 866	33.2	0.7	28.5	27.3	7.0	3.1	100
Rural Without Road								
15-19	61 903	84.6	0.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
20-24	46 998	35.7	1.5	42.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	100
25-29	44 332	15.1	1.6	40.6	36.8	5.8	0.0	100
30-34	35 442	8.5	1.2	38.8	37.6	11.3	2.7	100
35-39	32 812	7.2	0.8	33.1	41.1	12.8	5.0	100
40-44	26 136	7.3	0.6	27.5	40.7	16.4	7.4	100
45-49	23 641	8.6	0.5	24.4	36.1	19.0	11.5	100
15-49	271 264	30.6	1.1	31.1	26.5	7.2	3.5	100

Table 6.3
Female Population Age 15-49 years, Percent Distribution by Number of Children
Living and Age Group

Age Group	Total Female Population	Number of Children Living						Total	Number of Children Living
		Age 15-49	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8		
15-19	323 540	90.1	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	40 928
20-24	261 371	50.8	41.5	7.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	100	220 061
25-29	218 330	22.6	45.6	26.3	5.0	0.5	0.1	100	415 471
30-34	183 480	12.4	33.3	37.6	13.8	2.6	0.3	100	513 662
35-39	165 362	8.9	23.2	38.4	21.6	6.6	1.3	100	578 816
40-44	133 532	8.3	19.0	34.4	25.4	10.1	2.8	100	522 595
45-49	113 298	9.0	19.2	30.8	25.5	11.6	3.9	100	454 864
15-49	1 398 913	38.1	27.5	20.8	9.7	3.1	0.8		2 746 397

Table 6.4
Number of Children Born During the Last 12 Months by
Sex and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas

Province	Total Population	Girls	Boys	Boy and Girls	Percent
Vientiane Capital	698 318	5 513	5 230	10 743	1.5
Phongsaly	165 947	1 652	1 597	3 249	2.0
Luangnamtha	145 310	1 545	1 537	3 082	2.1
Oudomxay	265 179	3 398	3 316	6 714	2.5
Bokeo	145 263	1 368	1 387	2 755	1.9
Luangprabang	407 039	4 715	4 542	9 257	2.3
Huaphanh	280 938	3 158	3 051	6 209	2.2
Xayabury	338 669	2 745	2 590	5 335	1.6
Xiengkhuang	229 596	2 672	2 707	5 379	2.3
Vientiane	388 895	2 879	2 784	5 663	1.5
Borikhamxay	225 301	2 246	2 171	4 417	2.0
Khammuane	337 390	3 649	3 609	7 258	2.2
Savannakhet	825 902	8 528	7 804	16 332	2.0
Saravane	324 327	4 481	4 387	8 868	2.7
Sekong	84 995	1 451	1 340	2 791	3.3
Champasack	607 370	6 276	6 041	12 317	2.0
Attapeu	112 120	1 571	1 572	3 143	2.8
Xaysomboon SR	39 423	451	479	930	2.4
TOTAL	5 621 982	58 298	56 144	114 442	2.0
Urban	1 522 137	10 903	10 506	21 409	1.4
Rural With Road	2 895 179	31 146	29 962	61 108	2.1
Rural With out Road	1 198 069	16 225	15 654	31 879	2.7
Missing	6 597	24	22	46	0.7

Chapter 7: Mortality

The mortality level is one of the main health indicators in a country. In the Lao Census 2005 there was one direct question and sub-questions asked about deaths in the household during the last twelve months. This chapter is based on these questions and on the demographic analysis that has been made.

The questions about mortality were:

- ❖ *Did any deaths occur in the household during the last 12 months?*

With a “yes” answer the followed questions were:

- ❖ *Was the deceased a female or male?*
- ❖ *How old was the deceased?*

Furthermore for women 15-49 years of age and for deaths other than in accidents:

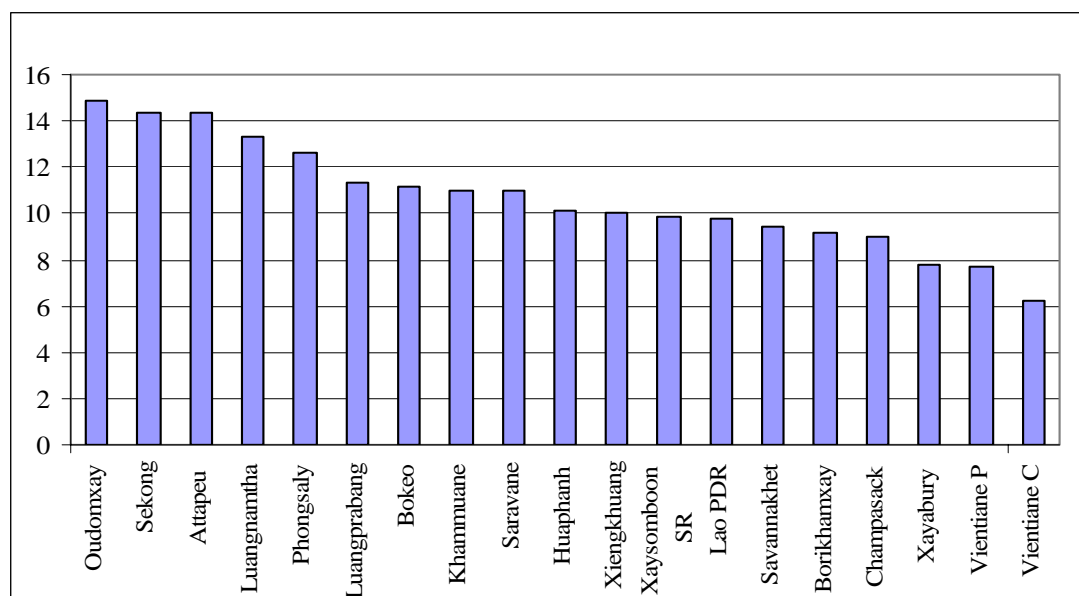
- ❖ *Did she die while pregnant, while giving birth or within 42 days after giving birth?*

7.1. Estimated mortality

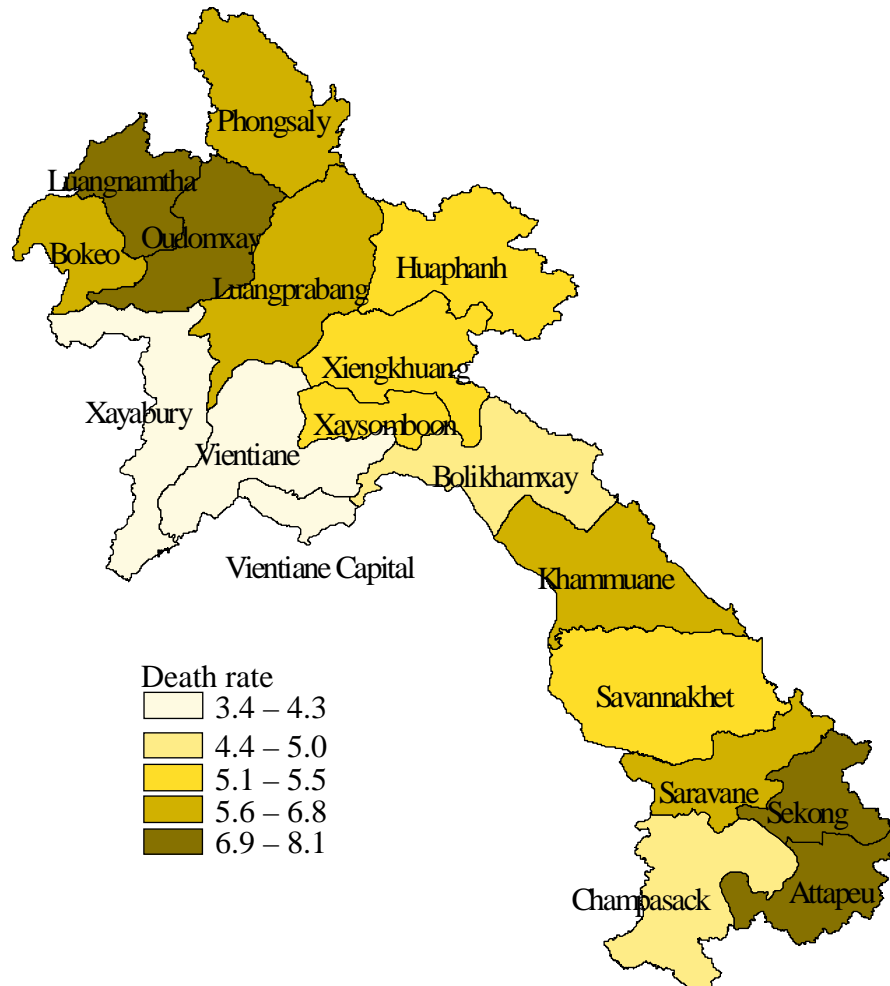
The demographic analysis instead tells that the number of deaths should be around 55 000 per year making the estimate in agreement with estimates of infant mortality and life expectancy.

The estimate of crude death rate (CDR) number of deaths per 1000 persons by province is illustrated in the figure 7.1. The average for the country is 9.8 per 1000 persons, lowest in Vientiane Capital (6.2 per 1000 person), Vientiane Province (7.7 per 1000 person and Xayabury (7.8) and highest in Oudomxay (14.9) Attapeu (14.4 per 1000 person) and Sekong (14.4 per 1000 person).

Figure 7.1. Crude Death Rates by Province in 2005 (per 1000)



Death rate by Province



7.2. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Infant mortality rate is the number of newborn children who die during the first year of life per 1000 live birth. In recent years there has been a drop in infant and child mortality. While at the time of the census in 1995 infant mortality was 104 per 1000 live births, in 2005 it was about 70 per 1000 live births. These estimates derive from reported children ever born and surviving children. Under- 5 mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and the age of 5 was estimated at 97.6 per 1 000 live births. As a comparison the 2000 reproductive health survey estimated IMR to 82.2 and U5MR to 106.9.

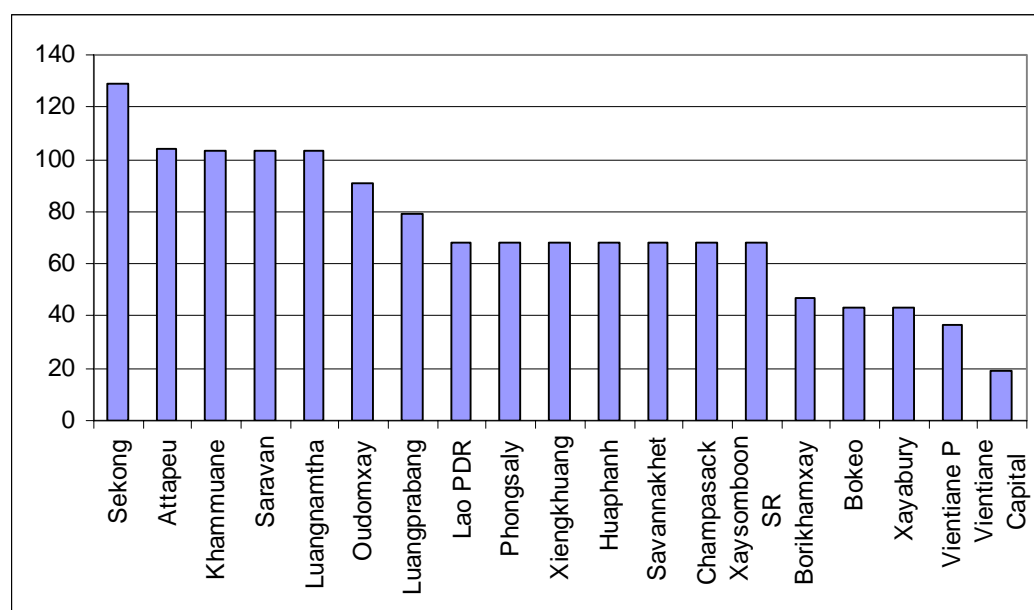
The estimated infant mortality by province in 2005 is shown in figure 7.3 and in the table together with life expectancies. IMR varies a great deal between provinces, with the lowest rate in Vientiane Capital (18) and highest in Sekong (122). Relative levels of mortality are indicated by index R. It will be seen, for example, that Vientiane Capital has 26 percent of the mortality of Lao PDR. Sekong has 183 percent higher mortality than the average for the country.

7.3. Life expectancies

The estimated life expectancies (LE) for females and males for the country and by provinces are shown in the table at next page. In 2005 the LE-estimate was 63 years for women and 59 years for men. In the 1995 census the corresponding estimates were 52 years for women and 50 years for men.

The only possibility of estimating life expectancies is to take advantage of the relationship between infant mortality and the life expectancy at birth. Estimation of this nature involves a degree of uncertainty. Likely the estimated life expectancies derived from estimates of infant mortality are of precision ± 2.5 years².

Figure 7.2. Infant Mortality Rates by Province in 2005 (per 1000)



² It is important to note that it is not possible to estimate a proper life table for Lao PDR owing to lack of statistics on deaths and under enumeration in the census. Current registration is incomplete and so is also registration of deaths in the census. In view of the importance of having a reasonably accurate life table for assessment of general health conditions, attention should be given to this issue. A life table could, for example, be estimated from a vital statistics survey.

Infant Mortality and Life Expectancies by Province, Estimated from the 2005 Lao Population Census

Province	Relative Level (R)	Infant mortality		Life expectancy	
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females
Lao PDR	1	75	61	59	63
Vientiane Capital	0.26	22	15	68	71
Phongsaly	1.02	75	61	60	63
Luangnamtha	1.52	112	94	56	59
Oudomxay	1.36	99	82	58	60
Bokeo	0.65	52	33	63	66
Luangprabang	1.17	87	71	59	62
Huaphanh	1.05	75	60	60	63
Xayabury	0.67	52	33	63	66
Xiengkhuang	1.02	75	61	60	63
Vientiane province	0.61	42	32	65	68
Borikhamxay	0.73	52	41	63	66
Khammuane	1.45	112	94	56	59
Savannakhet	0.95	75	60	60	63
Saravan	1.47	112	94	56	59
Sekong	1.83	140	118	54	56
Champasack	0.97	75	60	60	63
Attapeu	1.62	113	94	55	58
Xaysomboon SR	0.94	75	60	60	63

7.4. Maternal Mortality

The following table demonstrates estimation of maternal mortality. From the 2005 population census the estimated maternal mortality per 100 000 births was 405. This is an approximate estimate. As a comparison it can be mentioned that the 2000 Reproductive health survey estimated a ratio of 530. The estimated figure for 2005 indicated that maternal mortality has slightly decreased. Maternal mortality higher than 400 per 100 000 births was found more among women aged between 15-39 years, it even was higher among women aged between 30-39 years.

Age Specific Maternal Mortality

Age group of woman	Number of women	Number of births	Maternal deaths	Age specific maternal mortality
15-19	323 540	33 594	136	405.8
20-24	261 371	55 282	224	405.2
25-29	218 330	49 327	200	405.4
30-34	183 480	32 987	134	406.2
35-39	165 362	17 487	71	406.0
40-44	133 532	4 750	19	400.0
45-49	113 298	326	1	306.7
15-49	1 398 913	19 3754	785	405.0

7.5. Summary of mortality estimates

As mortality rates have declined and continue to decline. Life expectancy (LE) has increased by 10 years during the intercensal period. It is estimated to increase another 7 years up to 2015 both for men and women. During the same period infant mortality rate (IMR) and under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) are expected to decrease about 40 percent.

Mortality Measurements 1995-2005 (selected years) and Estimations for 2010 and 2020

Mortality Measurements	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Female LE	52.0	61.0	63.0	66.7	70.3	74.0
Male LE	50.0	57.0	59.0	62.7	66.3	70.0
Total LE	51.0	59.0	61.0	64.7	68.3	72.0
CDR per 1000	13.6	11.6	9.8	8.0	6.5	5.3
IMR	104.0	82.0	70.0	56.5	44.0	32.4
U5MR	170.0	107.0	97.6	76.4	57.2	40.5

Reference Tables

- Table 7.1 Deceased Persons During the Last 12 Months by Sex and Province.
Table 7.2 Deceased Persons During the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group.
Table 7.3 Estimated of Maternal Death and Female Population Aged 15-49 Years by Age Group.

Table 7.1**Deceased Person During the Last 12 Months by Sex and Province**

Province	Mid-year Population Estimate	Estimated number of Deceased in the Last Twelve Months			Estimated Crude Death Rate
		Female	Male	Total	
Vientiane Capital	701 984	1779	2581	4 360	6.2
Phongsaly	166 818	933	1150	2 083	12.6
Luangnamtha	146 073	925	1000	1 925	13.3
Oudomxay	266 571	1810	2135	3 945	14.9
Bokeo	146 026	720	910	1 630	11.2
Luangprabang	409 176	2204	2399	4 603	11.3
Huaphanh	282 413	1317	1521	2 838	10.1
Xayabury	340 447	1226	1427	2 653	7.8
Xiengkhuang	230 801	1052	1249	2 301	10.0
Vientiane	390 937	1322	1683	3 005	7.7
Borikhamxay	226 484	917	1153	2 070	9.2
Khammuane	339 161	1670	2033	3 703	11.0
Savannakhet	830 238	3549	4215	7 764	9.4
Saravane	326 030	1571	2000	3 571	11.0
Sekong	85 441	576	649	1 225	14.4
Champasack	610 559	2419	3031	5 450	9.0
Attapeu	112 709	753	864	1 617	14.4
Xaysomboon SR	39 630	175	214	390	9.9
TOTAL	5 651 497	24 920	30 212	55 132	9.8

Table 7.2**Deceased Person During the Last 12 Months by Sex and Age Group**

Age Group	Deceased in the Last Twelve Months			Estimated number of death
	Female	Male	Total	
00	15.1	16.2	15.7	8640
01-04	12.7	12.0	12.3	6787
05-09	4.6	4.4	4.5	2486
10-14	3.0	2.8	2.9	1604
15-19	3.1	3.3	3.2	1762
20-24	2.7	2.7	2.7	1494
25-29	2.5	2.5	2.5	1366
30-34	2.7	2.5	2.6	1426
35-39	2.9	3.1	3.0	1655
40-44	3.3	3.3	3.3	1831
45-49	4.1	4.1	4.1	2266
50-54	3.9	4.6	4.3	2356
55-59	3.9	4.7	4.3	2378
60-64	4.6	5.5	5.1	2805
65-69	4.7	4.7	4.7	2612
70-74	5.2	5.4	5.3	2909
75+	14.9	11.8	13.2	7293
NS	6.1	6.4	6.3	3461
Total	100	100	100	55 132

Table 7.3
Estimated of Maternal Death and Female Population Aged 15-49 Years by Age Group

Age Group	Total Female Population Aged 15-49	Birth	Maternal Death Number	Maternal Mortality Rate Per 100 000 live birth
15-19	323 540	33 594	136	404.8
20-24	261 371	55 282	224	405.2
25-29	218 330	49 327	200	405.5
30-34	183 480	32 987	134	406.2
35-39	165 362	17 487	71	406.0
40-44	133 532	4 750	19	400.0
45-49	113 298	326	1	306.7
15-49	1 398 913	193 753	785	405

Estimated maternal mortality rate is 405 per 100 000 live births

Chapter 8: Housing Characteristics

The 2005 census, like the 1995 census, included a large part regarding housing conditions of the population. This part contains housing tenure, electricity, size of living area, access to water, main source of energy for cooking and type of toilet facilities. Results are presented in Tables 8.1 to 8.7. They refer to private households.

8.1. Housing

Tenure status refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there (see table 8.1). As an average for the whole country 96 percent of the households own their own houses/dwelling units. Only on urban areas and in particular in Vientiane Capital are there any significant number of other arrangements such as tenant and tied accommodation, in urban areas about 6 percent and in Vientiane Capital about 9 percent. In rural areas owner-occupiers are close to 100 percent. The tenure arrangements are basically the same as in the 1995 census.

Occupancy status definitions used

Response alternatives:

- ❖ *Owner: An owner is one who owns the house or is in a process of buying it*
- ❖ *Tenant: A tenant rents and occupies the whole dwelling unit and generally pays electricity and water charges to urban authorities*
- ❖ *Lodger: A lodger rents part of a dwelling unit which is normally occupied by the owner*
- ❖ *Tied accommodation: A person living in tied accommodation occupies it by virtue of his or her job. The accommodation belongs to the employer and is made available as part of terms of employment.*
- ❖ *Other: Includes those who stay free in a dwelling unit but constituting a separate household*

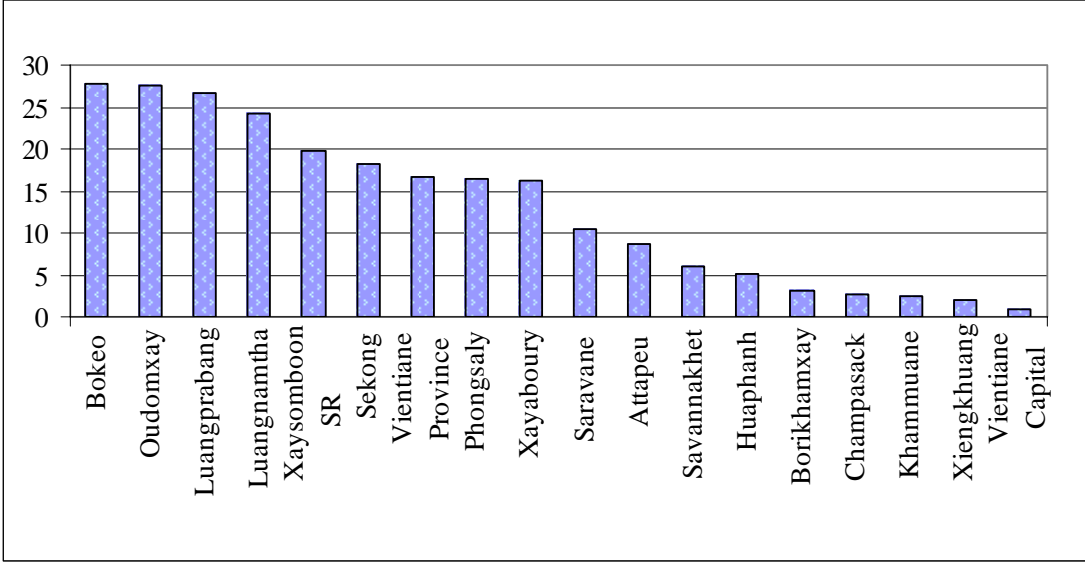
8.2 House construction

Tables 8.2.1 and 8.2.3 include questions about the construction quality of the house on type of building materials used for roof, wall and floor. Basically four types of houses can be identified referring to the structure of materials:

- ❖ *Concrete/brick houses,*
- ❖ *Wooden houses,*
- ❖ *Concrete/wooden houses and*
- ❖ *Semi-permanent houses with structures of bamboo, plywood and grass.*

The first three types of house are defined as permanence houses and the fourth type is defined as temporary house. About 10 percent of the private households live in semi-permanent houses where floor wall and roof are made of bamboo or grass (grass only on roof). The remaining households live in permanent houses (either of floor, wall or roof not made of bamboo or grass). The situation by province is illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 8.1. Percentage of Semi-Permanent Houses by Province



The average actual living area was 44 square meters with variation from 68 square meters in Vientiane Capital to 31 square meter in Attapeu and Oudomxay (see figure 8.2).

Average area per household by Province

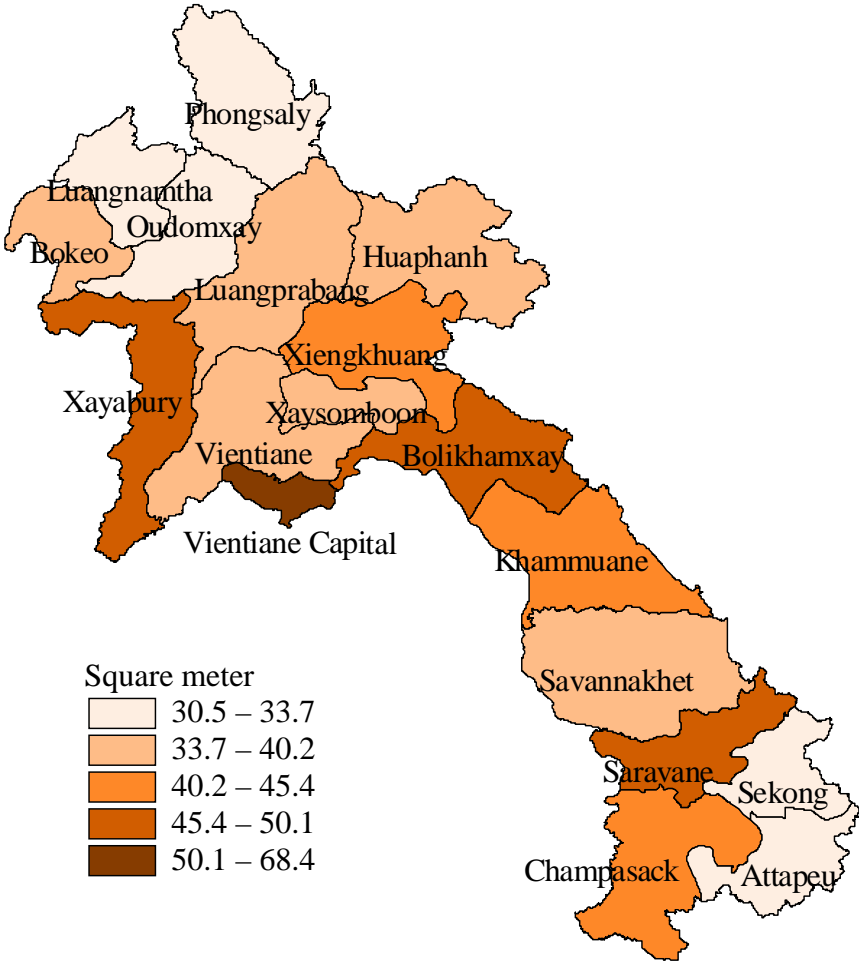
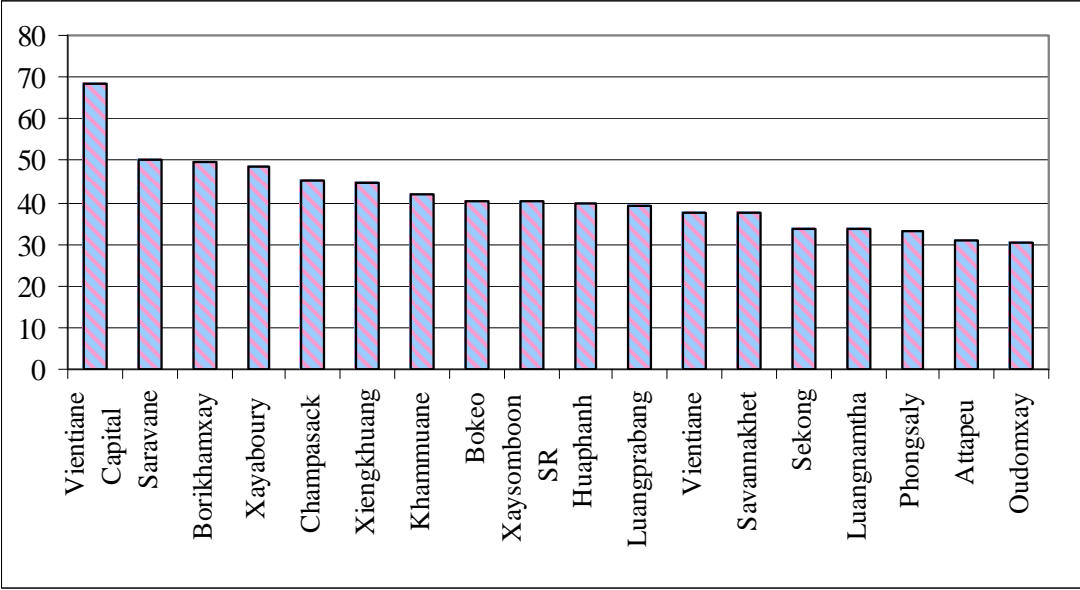


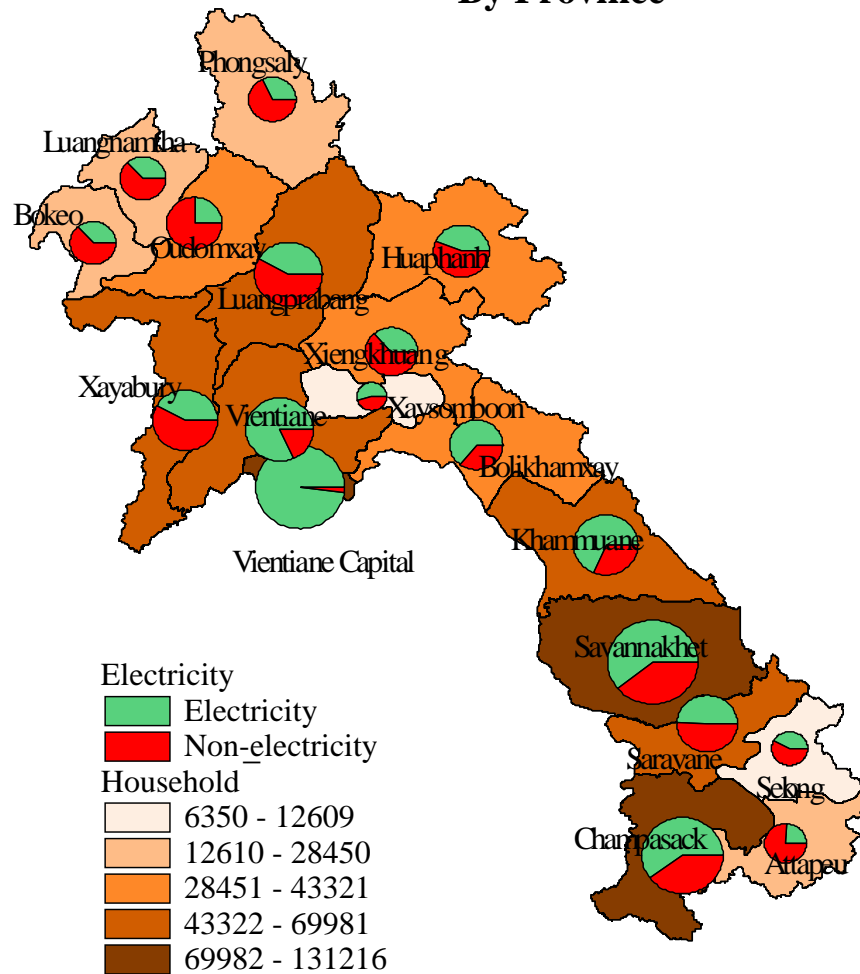
Figure 8.2. Average Size of Living Area (square meters)



8.3 Use of Electricity

Almost 50 percent of the private households have access to electricity through the national grid and another 10 percent through own generator or car battery. Thus about 40 percent of the households have no access to any electricity supply. In the 1995 census almost 75 percent had no access to electricity at all. Large achievements have thus been made during the past 10 years. Urban areas are by far better off compared to rural areas. In urban areas 90 percent had access to electricity from the public net, while 43 and 11 percent have similar access in rural areas with and without road, respectively. Among provinces accessibility vary from 95 percent in Vientiane Capital to 12 percent in Phongsaly. However, improvements have been made in all provinces.

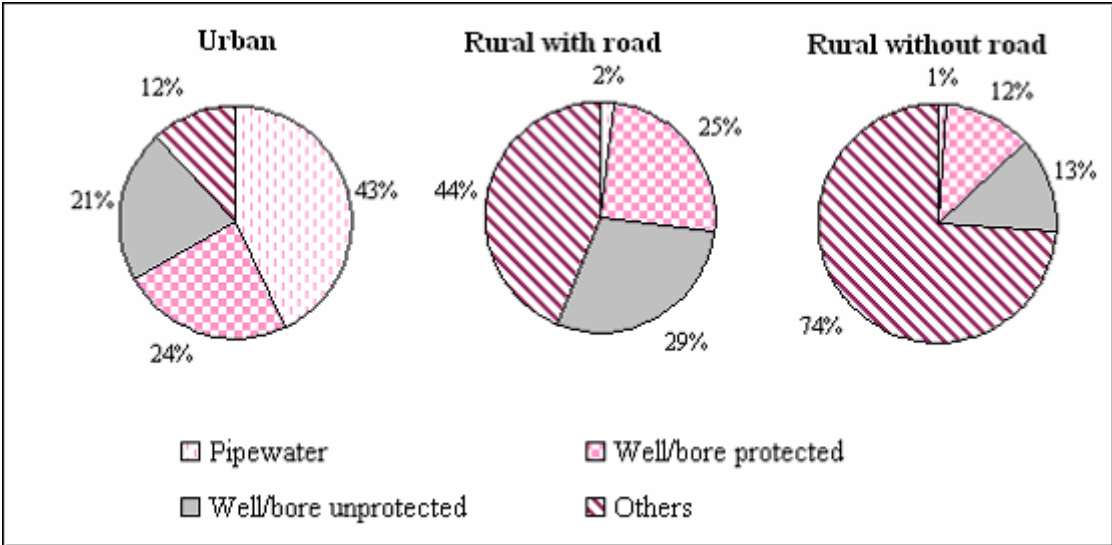
Number of household using electricity By Province



8.4 Water for Drinking and Cooking

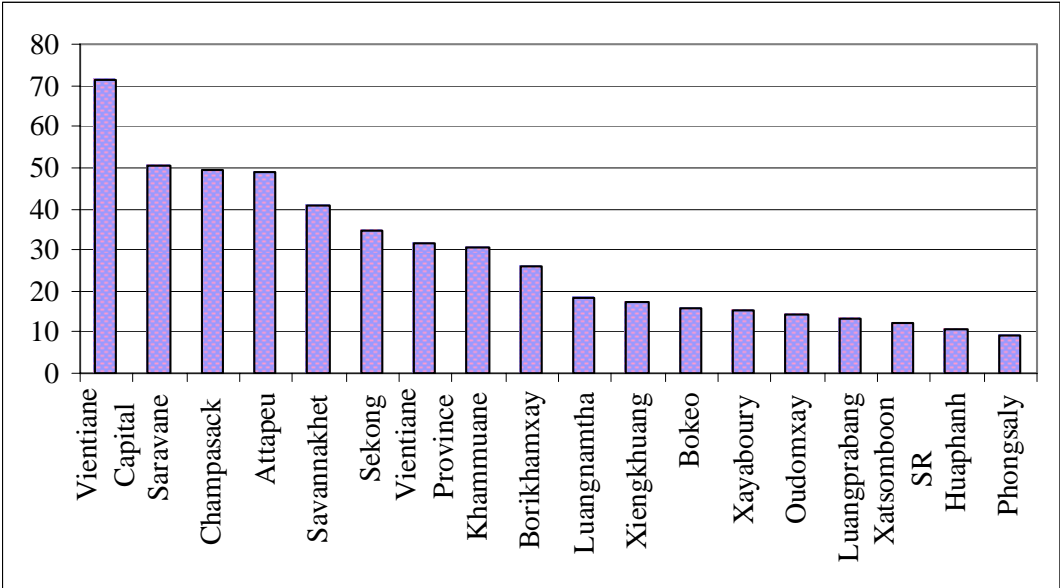
About 35 percent of all private households had access to safe water (water from pipes or protected well/boreholes). During the last decade the use of safe water was improved which obviously showed the percentages of household using safe water were more than double. The corresponding share in 1995 was 15 percent. There are (still) large differences between regions and provinces. Thus 67 percent of urban households had safe water compared to 27 and 13 percent in rural areas with and without road, respectively.

Source of Water Used for Drinking and Cooking in

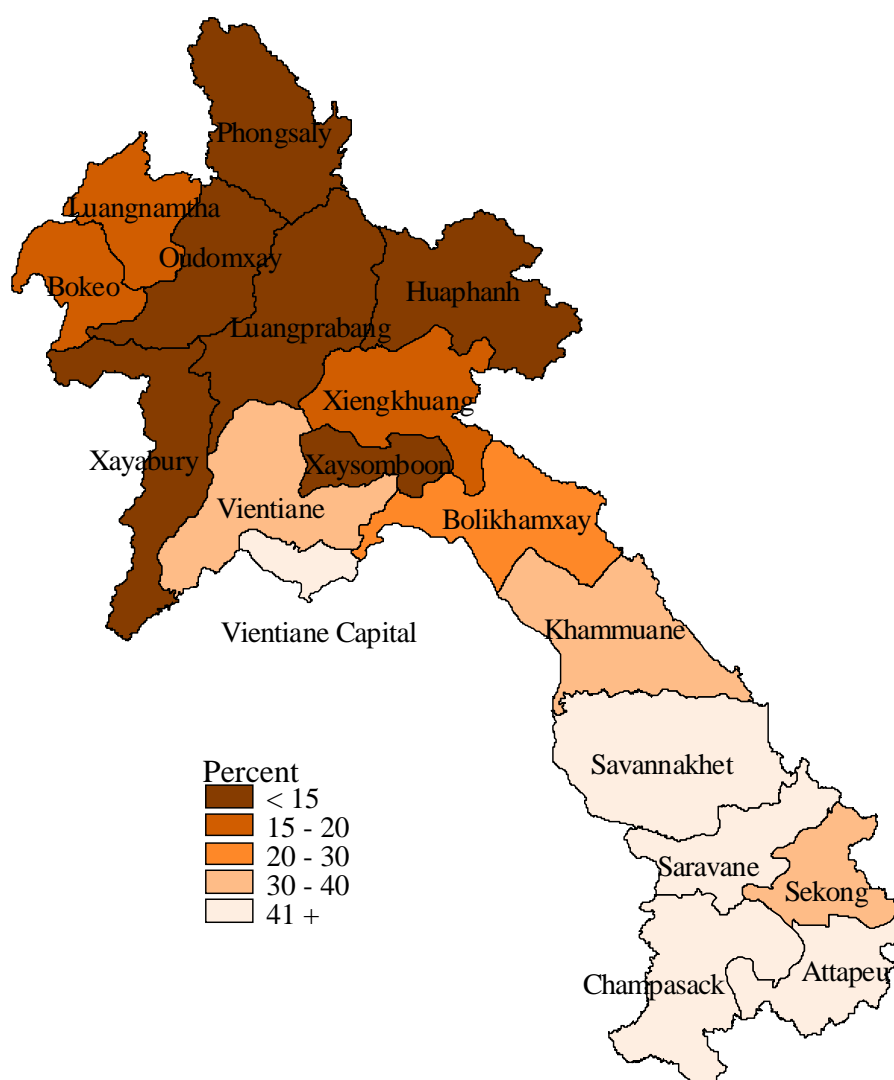


Almost 53 percent of the households had access to water on the premises and 40 percent fetched water less than 500 meters from the house. Accessibility of water on the premises has almost doubled since 1995. See table 8.5.

Figure 8.3. Percent of Private Households with Access to Safe Water



Percent of Private Households with Access to Safe Water



8.5 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Around 80 percent of the households use wood as the main source for cooking, 15 percent use charcoal and 1 percent use electricity and gas, respectively. The change since 1995 is that charcoal has become more common at the expense of wood but use of electricity is even less used than in 1995. Changes in relative prices of energy sources has probably hold back uses of electricity in spite of the fact that many more households have access to electricity compared to 1995. In Vientiane Capital the percentage of households that use of electricity for cooking has declined from 14 to 7 percent.

Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking in 1995 and 2005

Household with	Census 1995			Census 2005		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	10.4	0.1	1.9	3.8	0.1	1.1
Wood	68.3	97.7	92.7	55.1	88.5	79.1
Charcoal	10.0	1.6	4.3	34.6	7.4	14.9
Sawdust	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	1.6	0.3	0.5	6.2	4.0	5.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

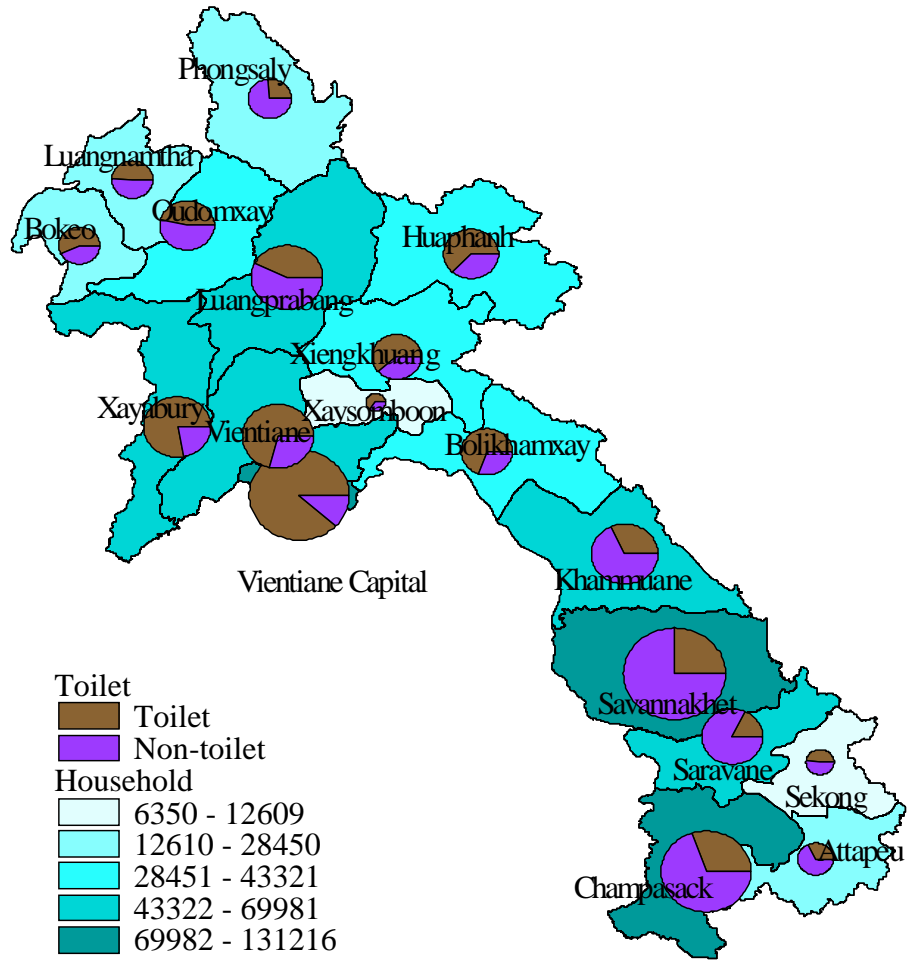
8.6 Type of Toilet

Table 8.7 shows households' uses of toilet. Almost half of the households did not make use of any toilets. In rural areas the proportion of households that uses proper toilet was 27 percent compared to 76 percent in urban areas.

As for the different types of toilet used, "normal" toilets (water toilet without flush) were most common, used by 38.5 percent of the households. Modern toilets are seldom used, not even in Vientiane Capital which was only 9.2 percent.

Province, Urban/Rural	Type of toilet					
	Modern Toilet	Normal Toilet	Others	None	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	9.2	73.6	3.5	11.3	2.3	100
Urban	6.0	70.1	6.8	15.5	1.5	100
Rural	0.2	26.4	9.8	62.1	1.5	100
Rural with road	0.3	32.2	10.7	55.4	1.5	100
Rural without road	0.1	11.7	7.7	78.9	1.6	100
Country	1.8	38.5	9.0	49.0	1.7	100

Household have Toilet by Province



Reference Tables

Table 8.1	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Tenure Status and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.2.1	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Roof and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.2.2	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Wall and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.2.3	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Floor and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.3	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Size of Living Area in the Dwelling Unit and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.4	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Use of Electricity and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.5	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking, Distance to Water and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.5.1	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking, Distance to Water and by province.
Table 8.6	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Province and Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.7	Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Toilet and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas.
Table 8.8	Household Operating Agriculture Land: Total number and Percent and Average Size of Agriculture Land Area, By Province and Urban/Rural Areas.
Table8.9	Household Operating Agriculture Land, Percent Distribution by Size of Land Area. By Province and Urban/Rural Areas.

Table 8.1
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Tenure Status and Province and by
Urban/Rural areas

Province	Number of Households	Owner/ Purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	Tied Accomod.	Other	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	125 625	86.9	4.8	3.0	3.7	0.2	1.4	100
Phongsaly	28 340	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	98.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	100
Oudomxay	42 546	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	100
Bokeo	25 470	96.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.1	100
Luangprabang	69 592	94.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	3.6	100
Huaphanh	43 182	96.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	100
Xayabury	62 092	98.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Vientiane	68 584	97.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	97.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	100
Khammuane	61 081	97.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	100
Savannakhet	130 399	96.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	100
Saravane	52 676	98.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100
Sekong	12 533	91.6	0.5	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	100
Champasack	104 249	97.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	100
Attapeu	19 708	97.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	96.5	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	100
Total	952 386	96.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	100
Urban	265 206	90.9	3.5	2.1	2.7	0.3	0.6	100
Rural with road	490 272	98.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	100
Rural without road	195 413	98.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	100
NS	1 495							

Table 8.2.1
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Roof and
Province and by Urban/Rural areas

Province	Number of Households	Tile/Sipax	Zinc	Wood	Bamboo	Grass	Other	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	125 625	30.8	60.0	0.2	1.0	6.0	0.5	1.6	100
Phongsaly	28 340	5.8	51.4	3.2	9.6	28.7	1.0	0.3	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	14.0	35.8	1.9	8.9	38.8	0.2	0.4	100
Oudomxay	42 546	12.9	33.7	3.4	12.7	36.1	1.0	0.3	100
Bokeo	25 470	23.8	24.2	0.9	22.6	26.0	0.2	2.3	100
Luangprabang	69 592	10.3	41.1	1.5	16.9	27.1	0.6	2.5	100
Huaphanh	43 182	16.0	22.3	8.3	2.8	48.4	0.4	1.8	100
Xayabury	62 092	7.2	57.1	1.1	4.5	29.0	0.7	0.3	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	19.1	35.4	6.3	0.8	38.0	0.3	0.2	100
Vientiane	68 584	21.6	44.2	2.1	21.3	9.9	0.4	0.5	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	19.0	46.6	5.1	1.9	25.3	1.5	0.5	100
Khammuane	61 081	8.7	60.2	16.8	0.8	11.0	2.1	0.4	100
Savannakhet	130 399	7.6	65.0	6.4	1.5	17.3	1.3	1.0	100
Saravane	52 676	2.7	68.2	0.8	0.7	26.5	0.8	0.3	100
Sekong	12 533	2.1	51.2	1.3	3.2	40.7	1.3	0.2	100
Champasack	104 249	5.2	80.7	0.8	0.2	12.6	0.2	0.4	100
Attapeu	19 708	1.2	53.9	0.7	0.9	42.6	0.4	0.2	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	6.7	37.2	3.8	24.9	26.7	0.4	0.3	100
Total	952 386	13.2	54.1	3.6	5.7	21.7	0.8	0.9	100
Urban	265 206	26.5	63.0	0.8	1.0	7.2	0.7	0.9	100
Rural with road	490 272	9.7	54.6	3.2	5.9	25.3	0.6	0.6	100
Rural without road	195 413	4.1	41.3	8.5	11.4	32.6	1.3	0.8	100
NS	1 495								

Table 8.2.2
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Wall and
Province and by Urban/Rural Areas

Province	Number of Households	Brick/Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	125 625	55.4	25.1	17.0	0.5	2.1	100
Phongsaly	28 340	3.8	52.7	37.2	5.5	0.7	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	7.4	38.7	52.3	0.6	0.8	100
Oudomxay	42 546	5.0	36.4	56.5	1.1	0.9	100
Bokeo	25 470	12.0	26.6	57.9	0.6	2.9	100
Luangprabang	69 592	15.1	26.8	53.2	1.0	3.9	100
Huaphanh	43 182	5.0	63.5	28.8	0.5	2.2	100
Xayabury	62 092	23.3	41.5	33.9	0.6	0.6	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	6.9	77.5	13.7	1.6	0.3	100
Vientiane	68 584	27.2	27.5	44.2	0.4	0.7	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	17.7	34.2	45.7	1.4	0.9	100
Khammuane	61 081	11.1	46.4	39.3	2.3	0.9	100
Savannakhet	130 399	10.1	53.4	30.4	4.2	1.8	100
Saravane	52 676	4.5	47.7	43.3	3.7	0.8	100
Sekong	12 533	4.0	41.1	52.6	1.5	0.8	100
Champasack	104 249	9.6	62.6	24.2	2.5	1.0	100
Attapeu	19 708	7.6	32.6	48.2	10.3	1.2	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	4.8	21.9	69.8	2.3	1.1	100
Total	952 386	17.6	43.2	35.7	2.0	1.5	100
Urban	265 206	44.6	35.5	17.6	0.9	1.5	100
Rural with road	490 272	9.4	47.2	39.9	2.2	1.2	100
Rural without road	195 413	1.5	44.0	49.8	3.2	1.5	100
NS	1 495						

Table 8.2.3
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Floor and Province and by
Urban/Rural Areas

Province	Number of Households	Ceramic/tile	Concrete	Wood	Bamboo	Other	NS	Total
Vientiane Capital	125 625	16.9	44.0	32.6	2.4	1.5	2.6	100
Phongsaly	28 340	0.8	6.9	38.3	15.9	36.6	1.5	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	3.0	8.2	40.8	38.4	8.4	1.2	100
Oudomxay	42 546	2.3	5.4	43.3	35.0	12.7	1.2	100
Bokeo	25 470	3.1	12.0	33.9	37.4	11.4	2.3	100
Luangprabang	69 592	2.7	16.8	28.4	38.6	11.4	2.1	100
Huaphanh	43 182	1.5	7.5	39.2	28.0	21.9	1.9	100
Xayabury	62 092	2.6	22.6	47.3	20.6	6.1	0.9	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	2.2	19.6	42.1	5.5	30.0	0.6	100
Vientiane	68 584	4.1	27.5	47.9	9.7	9.7	1.1	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	5.0	15.5	64.4	5.3	8.7	1.2	100
Khammuane	61 081	4.1	8.4	76.4	9.1	0.4	1.6	100
Savannakhet	130 399	2.7	9.1	76.1	10.0	0.5	1.7	100
Saravane	52 676	0.8	4.8	75.7	16.7	0.4	1.7	100
Sekong	12 533	1.0	4.8	67.3	24.6	1.0	1.2	100
Champasack	104 249	3.0	8.5	79.6	6.6	0.3	1.9	100
Attapeu	19 708	1.3	8.0	69.7	17.5	1.6	2.0	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	0.4	14.0	42.1	16.7	25.5	1.3	100
Total	952 386	4.6	16.5	54.8	15.3	7.2	1.7	100
Urban	265 206	14.2	37.5	39.0	4.6	3.1	1.6	100
Rural with road	490 272	1.1	10.9	62.9	15.9	7.7	1.5	100
Rural without road	195 413	0.2	2.1	56.2	28.7	11.3	1.5	100
NS	1 495							

Table 8.3**Private Households, Percent Distribution by Size of Living Area in the Dwelling Unit and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas**

Province	Number of Households	Square Meters				Average	Total
		<15	15-25	26-40	>40		
Vientiane Capital	125 625	3.2	11.8	16.8	68.2	68	100
Phongsaly	28 340	14.9	33.5	26.3	25.3	33	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	15.3	31.0	27.9	25.9	33	100
Oudomxay	42 546	19.0	33.4	27.9	19.7	31	100
Bokeo	25 470	8.4	27.2	29.5	34.9	40	100
Luangprabang	69 592	12.1	30.1	28.2	29.6	39	100
Huaphanh	43 182	2.4	17.5	43.4	36.6	40	100
Xayabury	62 092	5.8	21.9	25.1	47.3	49	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	2.0	15.3	38.8	43.8	44	100
Vientiane	68 584	15.6	26.0	24.3	34.0	38	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	2.4	15.1	26.6	55.9	50	100
Khammuane	61 081	12.1	23.9	23.0	41.0	42	100
Savannakhet	130 399	10.6	28.7	27.4	33.4	37	100
Saravane	52 676	5.6	18.8	20.5	55.1	50	100
Sekong	12 533	12.3	33.5	27.2	27.0	34	100
Champasack	104 249	7.0	24.6	23.6	44.8	45	100
Attapeu	19 708	16.0	37.9	22.7	23.4	31	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	3.0	21.1	40.4	35.5	40	100
Total	952 386	8.8	23.6	25.8	41.7	45	100
Urban	265 206	5.2	16.3	22.0	56.5	59.6	100
Rural with road	490 272	9.5	25.2	26.7	38.6	40.4	100
Rural without road	195 413	12.1	29.9	28.7	29.3	34.7	100
NS	1 495						

Table 8.4
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Use of Electricity and Province and by Urban/Rural areas

Province	Number of Households	With Electricity through		Own Generator	Car Battery	Not Electrified	NS	Total
		Public Net						
		Own meter	Share meter					
Vientiane Capital	125 625	74.2	20.6	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.1	100
Phongsaly	28 340	9.5	2.3	1.0	18.5	67.5	1.2	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	25.4	3.1	1.6	6.1	62.5	1.3	100
Oudomxay	42 546	11.5	5.9	2.6	4.9	73.4	1.6	100
Bokeo	25 470	20.8	5.8	1.7	6.6	61.3	3.8	100
Luangprabang	69 592	22.6	10.3	1.8	6.6	55.8	3.0	100
Huaphanh	43 182	20.9	6.1	0.8	15.1	54.4	2.6	100
Xayabury	62 092	26.5	6.5	1.4	7.0	57.4	1.2	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	17.0	5.4	5.6	8.4	62.8	0.7	100
Vientiane	68 584	57.3	18.7	0.5	5.2	17.7	0.7	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	44.6	11.3	0.3	7.8	34.7	1.3	100
Khammuane	61 081	48.2	15.5	0.3	4.6	30.1	1.4	100
Savannakhet	130 399	42.9	10.4	0.5	6.6	38.5	1.1	100
Saravane	52 676	35.1	7.3	0.8	5.2	50.4	1.2	100
Sekong	12 533	20.8	11.3	0.8	8.5	57.4	1.3	100
Champasack	104 249	41.5	8.2	0.8	8.0	39.8	1.7	100
Attapeu	19 708	12.9	6.3	0.2	3.9	75.3	1.4	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	23.7	16.1	2.5	12.6	44.2	0.8	100
Total	952 386	38.9	10.8	1.0	6.5	41.2	1.6	100
Urban	265 206	71.7	18.4	0.5	1.6	6.3	1.5	100
Rural with road	490 272	33.3	10.2	1.2	7.1	46.8	1.4	100
Rural without road	195 413	8.6	2.3	1.3	11.5	74.7	1.5	100
NS	1 495							

Table 8.5
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking,
Distance to Water and Urban/Rural Areas

Urban/Rural Water source	Number of Household	Percent	Distance to water source				NS	Total
			On the premises	<500m	500-1000m	>1000m		
Total	952 386	100	52.7	40.1	5.1	1.2	0.9	100
Piped water in/out side	122 589	12.9	95.7	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100
Well/Borehole protected	209 961	22.0	63.2	34.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	226 771	23.8	55.0	38.2	5.2	1.5	0.0	100
River, stream or dam	194 997	20.5	16.0	70.2	11.8	2.0	0.0	100
Mountain source	182 090	19.1	50.5	44.3	4.1	1.1	0.0	100
Rain water from tank	1 320	0.1	30.0	40.3	7.5	22.2	0.0	100
Other	5 962	0.6	51.7	24.2	5.7	18.4	0.0	100
Not stated	8 696	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Urban	265 206	100	81.5	15.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	100
Piped water in/out side	113 236	42.7	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100
Well/Borehole protected	64 005	24.1	82.0	16.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	56 522	21.3	74.4	22.4	2.1	1.2	0.0	100
River, stream or dam	13 277	5.0	17.5	71.5	9.9	1.2	0.0	100
Mountain source	14 065	5.3	60.1	37.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	100
Rain water from tank	217	0.1	34.1	19.4	7.4	39.2	0.0	100
Other	1 385	0.5	62.8	13.2	2.5	21.4	0.0	100
Not stated	2 499	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Rural with road access	490 272	100	46.0	46.0	5.8	1.5	0.7	100
Piped water in/out side	8 388	1.7	79.8	14.4	2.9	2.8	0.0	100
Well/Borehole protected	123 024	25.1	56.4	40.5	2.8	0.3	0.0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	144 105	29.4	51.1	41.3	6.0	1.6	0.0	100
River, stream or dam	92 078	18.8	16.8	68.2	12.5	2.5	0.0	100
Mountain source	115 466	23.6	50.3	44.8	3.7	1.3	0.0	100
Rain water from tank	852	0.2	29.5	39.8	8.3	22.4	0.0	100
Other	3 012	0.6	56.7	17.6	5.8	19.9	0.0	100
Not stated	3 347	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Rural without road access	195 413	100	59735	115114	16274	2809	1481	100
Piped water in/out side	891	0.5	69.7	17.4	10.8	2.1	0.0	100
Well/Borehole protected	22 918	11.7	46.6	49.4	3.5	0.6	0.0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	26 143	13.4	34.7	55.4	8.0	2.0	0.0	100
River, stream or dam	89 639	45.9	14.9	72.0	11.3	1.7	0.0	100
Mountain source	52 550	26.9	48.3	45.2	5.8	0.7	0.0	100
Rain water from tank	234	0.1	28.2	62.4	3.8	5.6	0.0	100
Other	1 557	0.8	32.2	46.9	8.0	13.0	0.0	100
Not stated	1 481	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100

Table 8.5.1
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking,
Distance to Water and by Province

Province Water source	Number of Household	Percent	Distance to water source				NS	Total
			On the premises	<500m	500-1000m	>1000m		
Vientiane Capital	125 625	100	74.4	18.2	4.0	3.3	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	53 444	42.5	98.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	36 118	28.8	90.1	9.3	0.6	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	30 802	24.5	85.7	13.5	0.6	0.1	0	100
River, stream or dam	1 891	1.5	36.8	53.8	6.7	2.7	0	100
Mountain source	192	0.2	78.1	16.1	4.7	1.0	0	100
Rain water from tank	21	0.0	42.9	23.8	14.3	19.0	0	100
Other	569	0.5	88.9	9.5	1.2	0.4	0	100
Not stated	2 588	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2588	100
Phongsaly	28 340	100	63.1	33.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	1 977	7.0	98.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	581	2.1	64.9	35.1	0.0	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	808	2.9	38.1	56.7	5.2	0.0	0	100
River, stream or dam	5 760	20.3	43.8	44.6	10.3	1.3	0	100
Mountain source	18 659	65.8	73.9	21.8	3.8	0.5	0	100
Rain water from tank	52	0.2	55.8	42.3	1.9	0.0	0	100
Other	332	1.2	66.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0	100
Not stated	171	0.6	0.6				171	0
Luangnamtha	25 943	100	51.7	43.1	4.9	0.3	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	2 627	10.1	88.7	7.7	3.3	0.4	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	2 195	8.5	54.9	41.4	3.7	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	3 400	13.1	43.2	50.5	5.5	0.8	0	100
River, stream or dam	4 767	18.4	14.5	73.7	11.7	0.2	0	100
Mountain source	12 540	48.3	48.0	48.5	3.5	0.0	0	100
Rain water from tank	58	0.2	31.0	62.1	6.9	0.0	0	100
Other	192	0.7	81.8	17.7	0.0	0.5	0	100
Not stated	164	1.0					164	0
Oudomxay	42 546	100	39.6	51.1	8.4	0.9	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	4 037	9.5	94.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	1 975	4.6	32.7	62.6	4.6	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	3 495	8.2	31.9	50.2	13.9	3.9	0	100
River, stream or dam	13 319	31.3	14.7	64.0	19.3	1.9	0	100
Mountain source	19 038	44.7	50.3	46.7	2.7	0.4	0	100
Rain water from tank	80	0.2	23.8	73.8	2.5	0.0	0	100
Other	324	0.8	29.0	55.2	15.7	0.0	0	100
Not stated	278	1.0					278	0
Bokeo	25 470	100	56.0	30.4	5.6	8.0	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	1 866	7.3	92.6	4.6	1.2	1.7	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	2 180	8.6	75.6	21.9	1.4	1.1	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	4 746	18.6	63.2	35.1	1.6	0.0	0	100
River, stream or dam	2 601	10.2	18.7	60.7	17.6	3.0	0	100
Mountain source	13 367	52.5	68.3	28.1	2.7	0.9	0	100
Rain water from tank	82	0.3	43.9	53.7	1.2	1.2	0	100
Other	112	0.4	29.5	8.9	13.4	48.2	0	100
Not stated	516	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	516	0

8.5.1(Continued)

Province Water source	Number of Household	Percent	Distance to water source			NS	Total	
			On the premises	<500m	500-1000m			>1000m
Luangprabang	69 592	100	39.5	50.3	9.3	0.9	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	8 427	12.1	92.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	638	0.9	54.2	34.8	8.6	2.4	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	2 440	3.5	33.9	52.3	13.5	0.3	0	100
River, stream or dam	24 206	34.8	11.8	74.3	12.3	1.6	0	100
Mountain source	32 305	46.4	40.7	54.6	4.0	0.8	0	100
Rain water from tank	160	0.2	29.4	65.6	3.8	1.3	0	100
Other	402	0.6	14.4	62.4	23.1	0.0	0	100
Not stated	1 014	1.0					1014	0
Huaphanh	43 182	100	44.7	52.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	2 329	5.4	95.5	3.9	0.5	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	2 322	5.4	19.5	76.9	3.6	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	2 744	6.4	43.1	54.3	2.6	0.0	0	100
River, stream or dam	13 978	32.4	8.8	83.2	7.7	0.3	0	100
Mountain source	21 088	48.8	32.3	64.8	2.6	0.3	0	100
Rain water from tank	49	0.1	30.6	65.3	4.1	0.0	0	100
Other	377	0.9	83.0	16.7	0.0	0.3	0	100
Not stated	295	1.0					295	0
Xayabury	62 092	100	47.4	48.2	2.8	1.6	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	2 333	3.8	96.4	3.2	0.0	0.4	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	7 209	11.6	52.3	45.0	1.9	0.8	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	20 154	32.5	42.8	53.1	4.0	0.1	0	100
River, stream or dam	15 971	25.7	16.2	73.6	9.4	0.8	0	100
Mountain source	15 917	25.6	56.3	41.0	2.3	0.3	0	100
Rain water from tank	114	0.2	52.6	44.7	1.8	0.9	0	100
Other	13	0.0	15.4	76.9	0.0	7.7	0	100
Not stated	381	1.0					381	0
Xiengkhuang	35 942	100	58.5	35.4	5.7	0.4	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	2 150	6.0	95.2	3.7	0.3	0.8	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	4 066	11.3	76.1	22.2	1.6	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	12 578	35.0	51.6	43.5	4.8	0.1	0	100
River, stream or dam	5 815	16.2	31.7	61.2	6.8	0.2	0	100
Mountain source	10 993	30.6	59.8	32.9	5.9	1.4	0	100
Rain water from tank	64	0.2	28.1	62.5	9.4	0.0	0	100
Other	187	0.5	66.8	21.4	11.2	0.5	0	100
Not stated	89	1.0					89	0
Vientiane	68 584	100	69.4	25.5	3.7	1.5	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	5 501	8.0	94.0	5.4	0.1	0.4	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	15 995	23.3	81.3	17.2	1.4	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	27 489	40.1	69.6	28.8	1.5	0.1	0	100
River, stream or dam	8 922	13.0	25.8	56.8	14.0	3.4	0	100
Mountain source	9 576	14.0	70.0	26.3	1.0	2.6	0	100
Rain water from tank	55	0.1	49.1	40.0	7.3	3.6	0	100
Other	556	0.8	95.7	3.8	0.4	0.2	0	100
Not stated	490	1.0					490	0

8.5.1(Continued)

Province Water source	Number of Household	Percent	Distance to water source				NS	Total
			On the					
			premises	<500m	500-1000m	>1000m		
Borikhamxay	38 182	100	50.7	27.3	4.8	17.2	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	2 319	6.1	95.0	3.4	0.6	0.9	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	7 588	19.9	67.0	30.7	1.8	0.4	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	16 459	43.1	67.3	27.8	3.6	1.2	0	100
River, stream or dam	6 007	15.7	25.4	66.0	7.3	1.3	0	100
Mountain source	5 180	13.6	62.3	32.5	1.6	3.6	0	100
Rain water from tank	112	0.3	21.4	23.2	13.4	42.0	0	100
Other	280	0.7	16.4	7.5	5.0	71.1	0	100
Not stated	237	1.0					237	0
Khammuane	61 081	100	53.0	32.5	8.4	6.1	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	5 390	8.8	85.0	11.6	0.7	2.7	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	13 381	21.9	62.0	33.1	4.4	0.5	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	26 659	43.6	43.0	46.9	8.6	1.5	0	100
River, stream or dam	12 690	20.8	15.9	66.7	12.3	5.2	0	100
Mountain source	1 898	3.1	36.0	45.9	13.3	4.7	0	100
Rain water from tank	12	0.0	83.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0	100
Other	601	1.0	45.8	14.6	11.1	28.5	0	100
Not stated	450	1.0					450	0
Savannakhet	130 399	100	43.0	29.4	9.4	18.1	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	12 274	9.4	96.3	2.3	1.4	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	40 713	31.2	65.7	30.9	3.0	0.4	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	49 092	37.6	46.9	39.8	8.6	4.8	0	100
River, stream or dam	19 108	14.7	22.9	55.4	17.3	4.5	0	100
Mountain source	6 938	5.3	23.6	49.8	19.4	7.2	0	100
Rain water from tank	385	0.3	15.1	11.4	12.5	61.0	0	100
Other	1 324	1.0	30.6	16.5	4.1	48.8	0	100
Not stated	565	1.0					565	0
Saravane	52 676	100	40.5	54.0	4.4	1.0	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	5 587	10.6	90.5	8.1	1.1	0.3	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	21 119	40.1	34.3	62.4	3.1	0.2	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	7 219	13.7	33.3	56.4	8.5	1.8	0	100
River, stream or dam	15 005	28.5	9.6	73.5	14.4	2.5	0	100
Mountain source	3 292	6.2	36.6	57.5	3.4	2.5	0	100
Rain water from tank	12	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0	100
Other	167	0.3	46.1	53.3	0.0	0.6	0	100
Not stated	275	1.0					275	0
Sekong	12 533	100	32.8	63.3	3.1	0.7	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	1 485	11.8	95.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	2 869	22.9	37.7	58.9	3.2	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	911	7.3	25.5	69.8	4.3	0.4	0	100
River, stream or dam	2 872	22.9	15.4	77.1	5.5	2.1	0	100
Mountain source	4 209	33.6	29.4	66.0	4.3	0.3	0	100
Rain water from tank	24	0.2	12.5	83.3	4.2	0.0	0	100
Other	110	0.9	13.6	83.6	0.0	2.7	0	100
Not stated	53	1.0					53	0

8.5.1(Continued)

Province Water source	Number of Household	Percent	Distance to water source			NS	Total	
			On the premises	<500m	500-1000m			>1000m
Champasack	104 249	100	50.0	40.6	7.4	2.1	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	8 449	8.1	97.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	42 982	41.2	58.8	38.7	2.2	0.2	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	15 027	14.4	49.1	45.6	5.0	0.3	0	100
River, stream or dam	33 559	32.2	9.7	79.9	8.9	1.4	0	100
Mountain source	2 910	2.8	34.4	48.6	15.4	1.6	0	100
Rain water from tank	19	0.0	36.8	42.1	15.8	5.3	0	100
Other	301	0.3	63.5	26.9	4.0	5.6	0	100
Not stated	1 002	1.0					1002	0
Attapeu	19 708	100	41.2	53.4	4.3	1.2	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	1 814	9.2	89.6	10.0	0.4	0.1	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	7 862	39.9	21.0	75.2	3.2	0.6	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	2 298	11.7	17.8	70.5	8.3	3.4	0	100
River, stream or dam	6 948	35.3	9.3	77.4	11.4	1.9	0	100
Mountain source	584	3.0	27.9	66.1	4.8	1.2	0	100
Rain water from tank	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100
Other	105	0.5	22.9	74.3	1.9	1.0	0	100
Not stated	95						95	0
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	100	65.8	32.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	100
Piped water in/out side	580	9.3	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole protected	168	2.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0	100
Well/Borehole unprotected	450	7.2	59.8	38.7	1.6	0.0	0	100
River, stream or dam	1 578	25.3	21.9	72.8	5.2	0.1	0	100
Mountain source	3 404	54.5	58.7	39.4	1.6	0.3	0	100
Rain water from tank	19	0.3	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	0	100
Other	10	0.2	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0	100
Not stated	33	1.0					33	0

Table 8.6
Private Households, Percent Distribution by Main Source of Energy for Cooking ,
and by province and Urban/Rural areas

Province	Number of Household	Electri-city	Parafin	Wood	Coal	Charcoal	Saw-dust	Gas	Other	NS	Total
Vientiane City	125 625	6.6	0.0	42.4	0.9	42.3	0.4	4.0	0.2	3.2	100
Phongsaly	28 340	0.2	0.1	97.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	0.1	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	100
Oudomxay	42 546	0.2	0.1	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	100
Bokeo	25 470	0.3	0.3	90.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	7.1	100
Luangprabang	69 592	0.6	0.0	87.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	10.4	100
Huaphanh	43 182	0.2	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	100
Xayabury	62 092	0.2	0.0	92.8	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	0.5	0.3	98.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	100
Vientiane	68 584	0.6	0.1	92.5	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	0.7	0.4	87.3	0.4	7.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	100
Khammuane	61 081	0.3	0.1	83.5	0.5	12.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	100
Savannakhet	130 399	0.1	0.1	72.4	0.3	23.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.6	100
Saravane	52 676	0.1	0.0	82.0	0.3	15.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	100
Sekong	12 533	0.1	0.1	87.2	0.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	100
Champasack	104 249	0.3	0.0	65.1	0.6	30.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.2	100
Attapeu	19 708	0.4	0.0	93.2	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	0.5	0.0	95.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100
Total	952 386	1.1	0.1	79.1	0.3	14.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	3.4	100
Urban	265 206	3.8	0.1	55.1	0.7	34.6	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.6	100
Rural	685 685	0.1	0.1	88.5	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	100
Rural with road	490 272	0.1	0.1	87.3	0.2	8.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.2	100
Rural without road	195 413	0.0	0.1	91.5	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	100
NS	1 495	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	94.5	100
Total	952 386	1.1	0.1	79.1	0.3	14.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	3.4	100

Table 8.7**Private Households, Percent Distribution by Type of Toilet and Province and by Urban/Rural Areas**

Province	Number of Households	Modern Toilet	Normal Toilet	Other	None	NS	Total
Vientiane City	125 625	9.2	73.6	3.5	11.3	2.3	100
Phongsaly	28 340	0.0	13.5	12.8	72.8	1.0	100
Luangnamtha	25 943	0.2	42.6	5.6	50.4	1.1	100
Oudomxay	42 546	0.2	27.9	17.3	53.4	1.4	100
Bokeo	25 470	1.0	50.7	3.2	41.0	4.2	100
Luangprabang	69 592	1.2	25.3	15.0	55.1	3.5	100
Huaphanh	43 182	0.1	31.5	29.1	35.8	3.5	100
Xayabury	62 092	0.4	54.6	22.2	22.1	0.8	100
Xiengkhuang	35 942	0.3	23.3	38.6	37.4	0.3	100
Vientiane	68 584	1.0	61.4	7.8	29.1	0.7	100
Borikhamxay	38 182	1.5	64.9	3.1	29.6	0.9	100
Khammuane	61 081	1.1	29.6	1.0	66.9	1.4	100
Savannakhet	130 399	0.8	21.7	1.7	74.4	1.3	100
Saravane	52 676	0.3	15.7	1.8	80.8	1.4	100
Sekong	12 533	0.6	36.8	9.9	51.6	1.2	100
Champasack	104 249	0.9	26.8	2.3	68.4	1.5	100
Attapeu	19 708	0.4	24.3	6.4	67.4	1.5	100
Xaysomboon SR	6 242	0.6	33.4	29.9	34.9	1.2	100
Total	952 386	17 381	366 763	85 449	466 945	15 847	100
Urban	265 206	6.0	70.1	6.8	15.5	1.5	100
Rural	685 685	0.2	26.4	9.8	62.1	1.5	100
Rural with road	490 272	0.3	32.2	10.7	55.4	1.5	100
Rural without road	195 413	0.1	11.7	7.7	78.9	1.6	100
Total	952 386	1.8	38.5	9.0	49.0	1.7	100
NS	1 495						

Table 8.8
Households Operating Agriculture Land; Total Number and Percent
and Average Size of Agriculture Land Area, by Province and Urban/Rural Areas.

Province	Number of household operating agriculture land	Percent of all households	Average size of agricultural land (hectar)
Vientiane Capital	40 386	32.1	2.96
Phongsaly	26 077	92.0	0.98
Luangnamtha	19 803	76.3	1.19
Oudomxay	35 634	83.8	1.71
Bokeo	18 484	72.6	1.39
Luangprabang	54 097	77.7	2.26
Huaphanh	16 922	39.2	0.77
Xayabury	51 526	83.0	1.68
Xiengkhuang	22 350	62.2	1.20
Vientiane	48 335	70.5	2.92
Borikhamxay	28 223	73.9	1.95
Khammuane	41 274	67.6	3.19
Savannakhet	99 607	76.4	2.42
Saravane	43 000	81.6	2.21
Sekong	10 186	81.3	1.38
Champasack	68 542	65.7	2.10
Attapeu	15 527	78.8	1.57
Xaysomboon SR	4 290	68.7	1.64
Total	644 263	67.6	2.11
Urban	107 609	40.6	2.58
Rural with road	384 142	78.4	2.08
Rural without road	152 512	78.0	1.84

Table 8.9
Households Operating Agriculture Land; Percent Distribution by Size of land Area.
By Proovince and Urban/rural Areas.

Province	Number of households	Size of agriculture land (hectar)						NS
		0.01-0.49	0.5-0.99	1.00-1.49	1.50-1.99	2.00-2.99	3.00+	
Vientiane Capital	40 386	20.7	12.8	21.7	7.3	14.7	22.8	0.0
Phongsaly	26 077	23.9	35.8	23.6	9.7	4.8	2.1	0.0
Luangnamtha	19 803	22.0	27.4	24.7	9.3	10.3	6.4	0.0
Oudomxay	35 634	14.4	25.0	27.9	10.4	12.9	9.3	0.0
Bokeo	18 484	24.1	29.8	24.7	7.4	8.2	5.7	0.0
Luangprabang	54 097	5.7	15.3	22.7	9.3	18.1	29.0	0.0
Huaphanh	16 922	60.9	26.9	7.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.0
Xayabury	51 526	13.1	24.1	21.0	11.6	15.6	14.6	0.0
Xiengkhuang	22 350	22.9	38.4	20.8	8.5	5.7	3.6	0.1
Vientiane	48 335	14.1	17.6	21.6	9.2	14.0	23.4	0.1
Borikhamxay	28 223	14.4	19.3	29.7	9.2	14.9	12.4	0.1
Khammuane	41 274	9.4	18.2	23.9	11.9	17.7	18.9	0.0
Savannakhet	99 607	8.3	17.3	20.4	10.9	17.3	25.7	0.0
Saravane	43 000	5.5	16.0	20.8	11.3	21.5	24.9	0.0
Sekong	10 186	11.7	26.2	30.6	8.4	13.6	9.5	0.0
Champasack	68 542	4.8	15.0	24.8	13.7	21.8	19.8	0.0
Attapeu	15 527	8.6	19.0	33.8	15.1	16.0	7.5	0.0
Xaysomboon SR	4 290	21.6	29.7	24.9	9.7	8.4	5.7	0.0
Total	644 263	13.4	20.3	22.9	10.3	15.3	17.8	0.0
Urban	107 609	17.8	19.3	21.4	9.4	14.2	17.9	0.0
Rural with road	384 142	12.2	19.3	22.2	10.4	16.3	19.5	0.0
Rural without road	152 512	13.2	23.8	25.8	10.5	13.5	13.3	0.0

Chapter 9: Population Projections

Population projections are made in order to provide future estimates of the population size and structure to planners, policy makers and researchers. Such projections are based on past trends of fertility, mortality and migration as well as on assumptions on how these factors develop in the future. The size and structure of the projected population will depend on these assumptions.

The population projections in this report cover the period of 2006-2020. There are two projections made: the first one is what will happen if the 2005 levels of fertility and mortality prevail for the projection period (2006-2020) which means levels of fertility and mortality are the same as 1995, and the second one is based on a continued decline in fertility and mortality.

9.1. Population Projection in the 1995 Census

The population in the 1995 census was projected up to 2020 also in two alternatives. One assumed that the 1995 fertility and mortality levels would prevail, another assumed declines in fertility and mortality. The first projections estimated a population of 5,916 thousand people in 2005 and the second (more realistic) projection a population of 5,763 thousand people in 2005. Neither of the projections took into account of any negative migration abroad, but assumed that migration, as situation at that time indicated, would be negligible. With that clarification the first projections made from the 1995 census look pretty accurate.

9.2. Annual Estimated Populations 1995 – 2005

With knowledge about the most recent estimates of fertility and mortality and net-migration annually projected populations during the intercensal period have been calculated and the results are given in the table below. The demographic characteristics providing this estimate are the followings:

- ❖ Total fertility rate (TFR) declined from 5.0 in 1995 (and estimated from the 1995 census) to 4.5 in 2005
- ❖ The gross reproduction rate (GRR), the number of daughters a woman gives birth to, reduced from 2.4 to 2.2
- ❖ The net reproduction rate (NRR), the number of daughters a woman leaves behind while accounting for the possibility of her death before the end of her reproductive period, unchanged at 1.9
- ❖ A negative net-migration of about 15 000 persons per year, evenly divided between men and women
- ❖ Life expectancies at birth increased from 51.4 years for males in 1995 to 59.1 years and for women from 55.0 to 63.0 years
- ❖ Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 fell from 36.6 in 1995 to 34.3 in 2005
- ❖ Crude death rate (CDR) per 1000 fell from 13.6 in 1995 to 9.6 in 2005

Intercensal Estimated Population Characteristics 1995-2005

Characteristics	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fertility											
Input TFR	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
GRR	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
NRR	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Vital Rates											
CBR per 1000	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.3
CDR per 1000	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6
RNI percent	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Mortality											
Female LE	52.0					61.0					63.0
Male LE	50.0					57.0					59.0
Total LE	51.0					59.0					61.0
IMR	104.0					82.2					70.0
U5MR	170.0					106.9					97.6

Under these circumstances the theoretical population would grow from 4 575 million in 1995 to 5 646 in 2005 as the table 9.1 indicates. The estimated population is thus only marginally higher than the enumerated population in 2005 – the difference is only about 20 000 persons.

The intercensal projections also show that the annual number of births and deaths are higher than the enumerated figures. The annual number of births was thus estimated at 167 000 in 1995 and at 193 800, while the enumeration stops at 109 000 in 1995 and 195 000 in 2005. Similar under-enumeration can be spotted for number of deaths.

It should be noted that even though fertility was declining for the intercensal period, nevertheless the yearly number of births is likely to increase due to structural effects. Increasingly large cohorts of women enter reproductive ages and therefore more children are born even though TFR declines. As it can be seen in table 9.1 Women in reproductive ages are taken an increasingly higher share of the population or from 45.6 percent in 1995 to 49.1 percent in 2005.

The table on intercensal estimated population shows that the actual population growth for 2005 is estimated at 2.1 percent, but the natural population growth (real net increase, RNI), that is, crude birth rate minus crude death rate is about 2.5 percent. Furthermore, there seems to be no reduction in the natural growth rate during the intercensal period. The fact that actual growth rate is lower is due to negative net-migration, i.e. people has emigrated in greater numbers than those who has immigrated.

9.3. Population Projections 2005-2020

Based on the enumerated population in the 2005 population census projections have been made up to 2020. The main projection is presented in Table 9.2 and the projection shows what would happen assuming a reasonable decline in fertility and mortality. The assumptions behind the projection are as depicted in the following table. In summary the assumptions are:

- ❖ TFR declines from 4.5 in 2005 to 2.1 in 2020
- ❖ Life expectancies for males and females increase from 59 and 63 in 2005 to 70 and 74 years in 2020, respectively.
- ❖ Infant mortality decreases from 70 per 1000 in 2005 to 34.2 per 1000 in 2020
- ❖ Net migration is assumed to increase from -15 000 persons per year to -20 000 persons in 2020
- ❖ The annual number of births would decrease from about 190 000 in 2005 to about 136 000 in 2020
- ❖ The crude birth rate decreases from about 34 per 1000 in 2005 to about 19 per 1000 in 2020

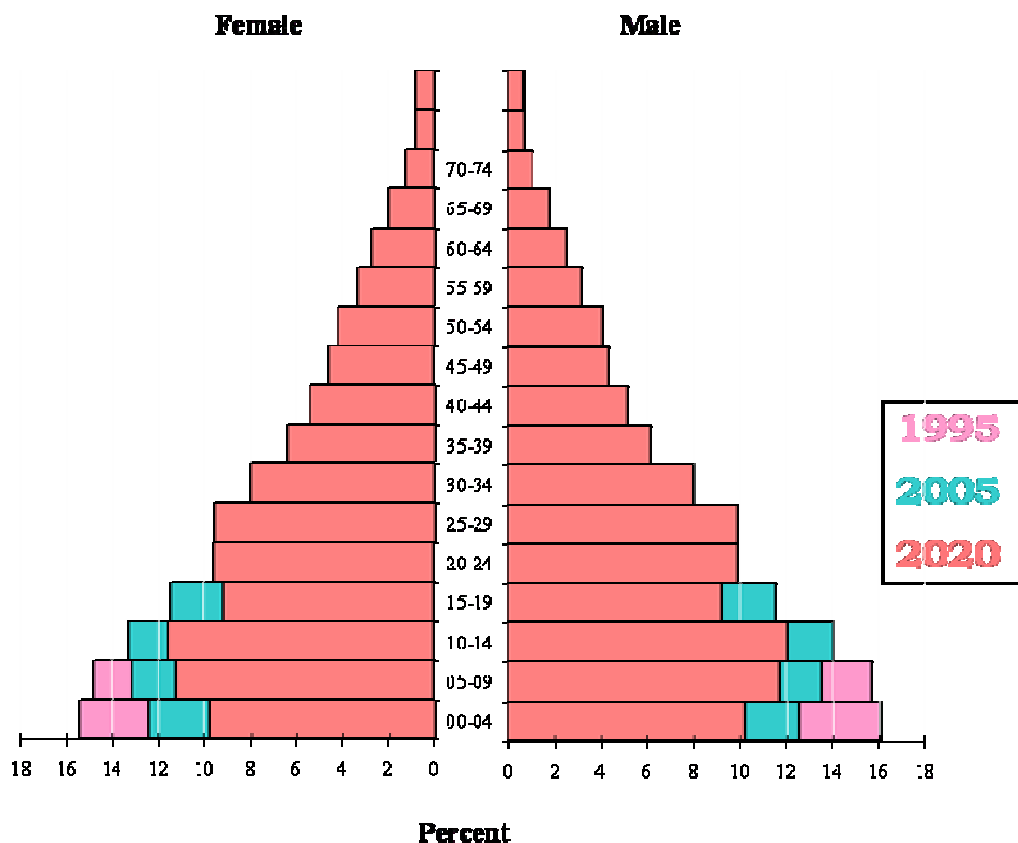
Population Projection for Lao PDR 2005-2020

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fertility								
Input TFR	4.5	4.3	4.2	4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4
GRR	2.2	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
NRR	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Mortality								
Female LE	63.0	63.7	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.4	68.1
Male LE	59.0	59.7	60.5	61.2	61.9	62.7	63.4	64.1
Total LE	61.0	61.7	62.5	63.2	63.9	64.7	65.4	66.1
IMR	70.0	67.2	64.4	61.8	59.2	56.6	54.1	51.5
U5MR	97.6	93.0	88.6	84.4	80.4	76.4	72.4	68.4
Vital Rates								
CBR per 1000	34.7	33.7	32.6	31.6	30.7	29.9	28	28.1
CDR per 1000	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.4
RNI percent	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Characteristic	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fertility								
Input TFR	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
GRR	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
NRR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Mortality								
Female LE	68.9	69.6	70.3	71.1	71.8	72.5	73.3	74.0
Male LE	64.9	65.6	66.3	67.1	67.8	68.5	69.3	70.0
Total LE	66.9	67.6	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.5	71.3	72.0
IMR	48.9	46.4	44.0	41.7	39.4	37.1	34.7	32.4
U5MR	64.3	60.7	57.2	53.8	50.5	47.2	43.8	40.5
Vital Rates								
CBR per 1000	27.2	26.2	25.1	24.0	22.8	21.5	20.1	18.7
CDR per 1000	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3
RNI percent	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4

As the above table demonstrates the natural growth rate of the population will remain at 2.4 percent the next years but drop to 2.2 percent in 2010 and to 1.9 percent in 2015 and to 1.4 percent in 2020. With a continued and somewhat increased negative net immigration the actual growth rate will drop from current 2.5 percent down to 1.1 percent in 2020. The population size in 2020 would with these assumptions reach 7,260 thousand persons. With constant 2005 mortality, fertility and net-migration the population would instead reach 7,990 thousand by 2020, more than 730 thousand more compared to the more realistic projection with falling fertility and mortality.

The age structure of the 2020 projected population is also shown in a population pyramid. The population in working ages will slowly increase as percentage of total population, from 57 percent in 2005 to 59 and 61 percent in 2010 and 2020, respectively.

Population Pyramid in years 1995, 2005 and 2020



As noted, the projection for 2020 assumes that in this year TFR will reach the reproductive level of about 2.1. (see table 9.2). In this respect it must be noted that fertility trends have pointed downwards in almost all countries since the 1970s. Especially in recent years it has become apparent that fertility is likely to remain below replacement level in many countries during the next decades. The population aged 65+ in Lao PDR is likely to remain very low during the next decades.

It might not be happening in the Lao PDR because fertility is likely to remain well above the reproductive level. However, because fertility now is falling and possibly quite rapidly, it is important that some thought is given to the future age-distribution of the population. This can be done by means of population projections.

Table 9.3 shows a hypothetical projection based on demographic estimates for 2005. In this projection the population estimate for 2020 is about 7.9 million. The corresponding population estimate in table 9.2 is 7.3 million. Projections show rounded figures and are subject to revision when demographic estimates have been finalized.

Reference Tables

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| Table 9.1 | Estimated Lao PDR Population 1995-2005 by Sex and Age Group. |
| Table 9.2 | Population Projection to 2020 by Sex and Age Group. |
| Table 9.3 | Population Projection to 2020 with Constant Levels of Fertility, Mortality and Net Immigration in 2005 by Sex and Age Group. |

Table 9.1.
Estimated Lao PDR Population 1995-2005 by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
0-4	720 297	356 993	363 304	719 603	356 807	362 796	721 735	357 899	363 836
5-9	697 352	342 186	355 166	705 863	347 021	358 842	711 731	350 389	361 342
10-14	605 838	294 757	311 081	627 821	305 065	322 756	646 040	314 332	331 708
15-19	454 963	231 826	223 137	479 007	241 178	237 829	506 301	251 935	254 366
20-24	365 048	195 039	170 009	370 860	197 198	173 662	380 248	200 647	179 601
25-29	340 961	179 769	161 192	342 325	181 565	160 760	340 950	181 901	159 049
30-34	281 593	144 139	137 454	285 958	147 509	138 449	293 891	152 677	141 214
35-39	265 945	132 108	133 837	269 749	134 529	135 220	268 585	134 705	133 880
40-44	181 814	91 157	90 657	194 709	97 335	97 374	211 077	105 236	105 841
45-49	156 928	80 514	76 414	158 263	80 688	77 575	159 047	80 797	78 250
50-54	133 236	72 648	60 588	135 991	73 857	62 134	138 962	74 690	64 272
55-59	109 812	56 684	53 128	111 741	58 522	53 219	113 964	60 793	53 171
60-64	89 916	46 735	43 181	91 037	47 458	43 579	92 109	47 967	44 142
65-69	67 917	33 779	34 138	69 492	34 952	34 540	70 822	36 181	34 641
70-74	46 222	24 293	21 929	44 467	23 047	21 420	45 141	23 091	22 050
75+	57 007	31 234	25 773	52 314	28 685	23 629	62 448	34 399	28 049
Total	4 574 849	2 313 861	2 260 988	4 659 200	2 355 416	2 303 784	4 763 051	2 407 639	2 355 412

Age Group	1998			1999			2000		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
0-4	728 441	361 007	367 434	741 950	367 068	374 882	765 956	377 673	388 283
5-9	713 667	351 840	361 827	709 892	350 738	359 154	697 375	345 864	351 511
10-14	661 119	322 579	338 540	674 019	329 904	344 115	685 312	336 319	348 993
15-19	535 095	263 533	271 562	563 105	275 225	287 880	588 629	286 429	302 200
20-24	393 342	205 507	187 835	410 129	211 859	198 270	430 404	219 693	210 711
25-29	338 601	181 515	157 086	337 767	181 471	156 296	340 253	182 552	157 701
30-34	303 448	158 654	144 794	311 811	164 016	147 795	317 121	167 805	149 316
35-39	264 875	133 795	131 080	262 064	133 449	128 615	262 499	134 784	127 715
40-44	228 354	113 666	114 688	243 072	121 002	122 070	252 935	126 164	126 771
45-49	160 682	81 466	79 216	164 999	83 497	81 502	173 088	87 366	85 722
50-54	141 922	75 241	66 681	144 591	75 655	68 936	146 869	76 076	70 793
55-59	116 411	63 211	53 200	118 978	65 400	53 578	121 593	67 119	54 474
60-64	93 248	48 485	44 763	94 598	49 295	45 303	96 253	50 564	45 689
65-69	71 982	37 379	34 603	73 102	38 468	34 634	74 264	39 410	34 854
70-74	47 207	23 953	23 254	49 476	25 075	24 401	51 272	26 122	25 150
75+	62 510	34 465	28 045	62 218	34 270	27 948	62 211	34 169	28 042
Total	4 860 904	2 456 296	2 404 608	4 961 771	2 506 392	2 455 379	5 066 034	2 558 109	2 507 925

Table 9.1.
Estimated Lao PDR Population 1995-2005 (Continued)

Age Group	2001			2002			2003		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
0-4	780 589	384 673	395 916	796 280	392 200	404 080	812 964	400 250	412 714
5-9	697 589	346 152	351 437	700 704	347 738	352 966	708 357	351 319	357 038
10-14	694 135	341 318	352 817	700 348	344 868	355 480	702 666	346 518	356 148
15-19	610 703	296 814	313 889	629 092	306 183	322 909	644 400	314 552	329 848
20-24	454 391	229 094	225 297	481 601	239 888	241 713	510 321	251 523	258 798
25-29	346 310	184 870	161 440	355 870	188 453	167 417	369 072	193 423	175 649
30-34	318 833	169 758	149 075	317 875	170 288	147 587	315 958	170 109	145 849
35-39	267 101	138 236	128 865	275 172	143 443	131 729	284 828	149 445	135 383
40-44	256 940	128 659	128 281	256 171	128 988	127 183	252 949	128 267	124 682
45-49	185 668	93 420	92 248	201 587	101 140	100 447	218 399	109 379	109 020
50-54	148 351	76 353	71 998	149 329	76 570	72 759	151 127	77 324	73 803
55-59	124 349	68 355	55 994	127 301	69 249	58 052	130 247	69 889	60 358
60-64	98 221	52 345	45 876	100 457	54 511	45 946	102 895	56 806	46 089
65-69	75 417	40 136	35 281	76 534	40 690	35 844	77 712	41 259	36 453
70-74	52 625	27 116	25 509	53 820	28 162	25 658	54 907	29 191	25 716
75+	62 739	34 303	28 436	63 603	34 592	29 011	64 742	35 051	29 691
Total	5 173 961	2 611 602	2 562 359	5 285 744	2 666 963	2 618 781	5 401 544	2 724 305	2 677 239

Age Group	2004			2005		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
0-4	830 587	408 801	421 786	849 050	417 807	431 243
5-9	722 742	357 819	364 923	747 517	368 818	378 699
10-14	699 321	345 634	353 687	687 296	341 003	346 293
15-19	657 568	322 015	335 553	669 155	328 582	340 573
20-24	538 307	263 264	275 043	563 878	274 536	289 342
25-29	385 912	199 862	186 050	406 199	207 766	198 433
30-34	315 515	170 263	145 252	318 311	171 515	146 796
35-39	293 335	154 856	138 479	298 873	158 738	140 135
40-44	250 594	128 093	122 501	251 377	129 553	121 824
45-49	232 792	116 578	116 214	242 558	121 693	120 865
50-54	155 473	79 380	76 093	163 403	83 197	80 206
55-59	132 930	70 403	62 527	135 259	70 923	64 336
60-64	105 433	58 892	46 541	108 002	60 555	47 447
65-69	79 076	42 082	36 994	80 704	43 296	37 408
70-74	55 964	30 135	25 829	57 042	30 961	26 081
75+	66 016	35 655	30 361	67 326	36 375	30 951
Total	5 521 565	2 783 732	2 737 833	5 645 950	2 845 318	2 800 632

Table 9.2 Population Projection to 2020 by Sex and Age Group

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Female	2 821 400	2 883 100	2 944 000	3 004 300	3 064 200	3 123 700	3 182 500	3 240 600
0-4	349 400	363 800	378 300	393 500	410 400	430 000	427 100	424 100
5-9	370 100	365 900	361 800	357 200	351 200	342 800	357 000	371 600
10-14	375 400	377 600	376 900	374 000	370 100	366 100	362 100	358 100
15-19	323 600	334 700	345 500	355 500	363 500	368 800	371 100	370 400
20-24	261 400	270 700	280 800	291 700	302 800	313 900	324 900	335 700
25-29	218 400	223 700	229 100	234 900	241 700	249 700	258 800	268 900
30-34	183 500	187 300	192 000	197 300	202 800	208 200	213 400	218 800
35-39	165 400	168 200	170 100	171 500	173 200	175 900	179 600	184 300
40-44	133 600	138 400	144 000	149 800	155 000	159 200	162 100	164 000
45-49	113 300	116 300	119 000	121 800	125 000	129 000	133 800	139 400
50-54	91 200	95 100	98 700	102 200	105 400	108 600	111 600	114 400
55-59	65 700	68 800	72 700	77 100	81 500	85 700	89 500	93 200
60-64	55 000	55 700	56 100	56 600	57 800	59 800	62 800	66 500
65-69	41 300	42 300	43 600	45 100	46 500	47 600	48 300	48 900
70-74	31 900	32 300	32 400	32 400	32 600	33 200	34 200	35 500
75-79	19 200	19 300	20 000	21 100	22 100	22 800	23 200	23 300
80+	23 000	23 200	23 000	22 800	22 600	22 600	22 800	23 300

Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	3 297 600	3 353 400	3 407 400	3 459 100	3 508 300	3 554 300	3 596 900	3 635 700
0-4	420 700	416 400	410 700	403 400	394 300	383 100	369 900	354 700
5-9	387 000	404 200	424 000	421 600	418 900	415 800	411 800	406 400
10-14	353 500	347 700	339 300	353 600	368 200	383 600	400 800	420 600
15-19	367 600	363 800	359 800	355 900	351 900	347 400	341 500	333 200
20-24	345 600	353 600	359 000	361 300	360 600	357 800	354 000	350 000
25-29	279 700	290 700	301 700	312 600	323 400	333 200	341 100	346 400
30-34	224 600	231 300	239 300	248 400	258 400	269 100	280 000	290 900
35-39	189 600	195 200	200 600	205 800	211 200	217 000	223 800	231 700
40-44	165 500	167 300	170 000	173 900	178 600	183 900	189 500	195 000
45-49	145 200	150 500	154 700	157 700	159 800	161 400	163 300	166 200
50-54	117 300	120 600	124 700	129 600	135 200	141 000	146 300	150 700
55-59	96 600	99 900	103 100	106 200	109 100	112 100	115 500	119 600
60-64	70 700	75 000	79 100	82 900	86 500	89 900	93 300	96 600
65-69	49 500	50 700	52 700	55 600	59 200	63 200	67 300	71 200
70-74	36 800	38 100	39 200	40 000	40 700	41 500	42 800	44 700
75-79	23 500	23 800	24 400	25 300	26 400	27 600	28 700	29 700
80+	24 000	24 500	25 000	25 500	26 000	26 500	27 200	28 000

Table 9.2 Population Projection to 2020 by Sex and Age Group (Continued)

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	2 800 600	2 863 100	2 924 700	2 985 800	3 046 400	3 106 600	3 166 300	3 225 200
0-4	351 600	368 000	384 800	402 600	422 700	446 500	443 900	441 100
5-9	379 200	373 500	368 300	362 600	355 300	344 700	360 900	377 700
10-14	391 800	394 100	392 100	387 000	380 800	374 700	369 200	364 100
15-19	323 700	338 000	352 600	366 400	377 300	384 400	386 800	384 800
20-24	253 900	263 700	274 700	286 700	299 600	313 100	327 200	341 800
25-29	211 300	216 300	221 300	226 700	233 300	241 500	251 100	262 000
30-34	176 500	179 700	184 200	189 600	195 200	200 500	205 500	210 400
35-39	164 400	166 200	166 500	166 300	166 600	168 200	171 400	175 900
40-44	132 300	136 900	142 500	148 300	153 400	157 000	158 900	159 400
45-49	113 900	116 600	118 600	120 500	122 800	126 200	130 800	136 400
50-54	86 800	91 000	95 500	99 800	103 800	107 200	110 000	112 100
55-59	62 700	65 200	68 300	71 800	75 500	79 400	83 500	87 800
60-64	50 000	50 600	51 100	51 900	53 200	55 000	57 400	60 300
65-69	38 300	38 700	39 300	39 900	40 600	41 200	41 900	42 500
70-74	27 700	28 000	28 200	28 500	28 700	29 100	29 600	30 200
75-79	18 000	17 700	17 800	18 100	18 400	18 800	19 000	19 300
80+	18 500	18 900	19 100	19 100	19 100	19 100	19 200	19 400
Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	3 283 200	3 339 800	3 394 600	3 447 100	3 496 900	3 543 600	3 586 700	3 625 900
0-4	438 000	433 700	428 100	420 700	411 400	400 000	386 500	370 800
5-9	395 700	416 000	440 000	437 900	435 500	432 700	428 800	423 500
10-14	358 500	351 300	340 900	357 100	373 900	391 900	412 200	436 300
15-19	379 800	373 700	367 800	362 300	357 300	351 800	344 600	334 300
20-24	355 500	366 400	373 500	375 900	374 000	369 100	363 000	357 100
25-29	273 900	286 700	300 000	314 000	328 500	342 100	352 900	359 900
30-34	215 800	222 400	230 400	240 000	250 800	262 600	275 300	288 500
35-39	181 300	186 900	192 200	197 200	202 100	207 600	214 100	222 200
40-44	159 300	159 700	161 500	164 800	169 300	174 700	180 400	185 800
45-49	142 300	147 400	151 100	153 100	153 800	153 900	154 600	156 500
50-54	114 100	116 600	120 100	124 700	130 300	136 200	141 300	145 100
55-59	92 000	95 900	99 400	102 200	104 400	106 500	109 200	112 700
60-64	63 600	67 100	70 800	74 700	78 800	82 900	86 700	90 100
65-69	43 400	44 600	46 300	48 600	51 200	54 300	57 600	61 000
70-74	30 800	31 500	32 100	32 800	33 500	34 400	35 500	37 100
75-79	19 600	19 900	20 200	20 700	21 200	21 800	22 400	23 000
80+	19 600	19 900	20 200	20 500	20 800	21 200	21 600	22 100

Table 9.2 Population Projection to 2020 by Sex and Age Group(Continued)

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5 622 000	5 746 200	5 868 800	5 990 100	6 110 600	6 230 200	6 348 800	6 465 800
0-4	701 000	731 800	763 100	796 100	833 100	876 400	871 100	865 200
5-9	749 300	739 400	730 100	719 800	706 500	687 400	717 800	749 300
10-14	767 200	771 800	769 000	761 000	750 900	740 800	731 200	722 100
15-19	647 300	672 600	698 200	721 800	740 800	753 200	757 900	755 200
20-24	515 300	534 300	555 500	578 400	602 500	627 000	652 100	677 600
25-29	429 700	439 900	450 300	461 700	475 100	491 200	510 000	530 900
30-34	360 000	367 000	376 200	386 900	398 000	408 700	418 900	429 200
35-39	329 800	334 400	336 600	337 700	339 800	344 000	351 100	360 200
40-44	265 900	275 300	286 500	298 100	308 400	316 200	321 000	323 400
45-49	227 200	232 900	237 600	242 200	247 900	255 200	264 700	275 800
50-54	178 000	186 100	194 200	202 000	209 200	215 900	221 600	226 600
55-59	128 400	134 000	140 900	148 800	157 000	165 100	173 100	181 000
60-64	105 000	106 200	107 200	108 600	110 900	114 800	120 100	126 800
65-69	79 600	81 000	82 900	85 100	87 100	88 800	90 200	91 400
70-74	59 600	60 300	60 600	60 900	61 400	62 300	63 800	65 600
75-79	37 200	37 000	37 800	39 200	40 500	41 500	42 200	42 600
80+	41 500	42 100	42 100	41 800	41 600	41 600	42 000	42 700

Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	6 580 800	6 693 300	6 802 000	6 906 200	7 005 200	7 097 900	7 183 500	7 261 600
0-4	858 700	850 100	838 800	824 100	805 700	783 100	756 400	725 500
5-9	782 700	820 200	864 000	859 500	854 400	848 500	840 600	829 900
10-14	712 100	699 000	680 200	710 600	742 100	775 500	813 000	856 900
15-19	747 500	737 500	727 600	718 200	709 200	699 200	686 200	667 500
20-24	701 100	720 000	732 400	737 200	734 600	726 900	717 000	707 100
25-29	553 600	577 400	601 700	626 700	651 900	675 300	694 000	706 300
30-34	440 400	453 700	469 700	488 400	509 200	531 700	555 300	579 400
35-39	370 900	382 000	392 800	403 000	413 300	424 600	437 900	453 900
40-44	324 800	327 000	331 500	338 600	347 900	358 700	369 900	380 800
45-49	287 500	297 800	305 800	310 800	313 500	315 300	317 900	322 700
50-54	231 400	237 200	244 700	254 300	265 500	277 200	287 600	295 800
55-59	188 600	195 900	202 500	208 400	213 600	218 600	224 700	232 300
60-64	134 300	142 200	149 900	157 600	165 300	172 800	180 000	186 700
65-69	92 900	95 300	99 100	104 200	110 400	117 500	124 900	132 200
70-74	67 700	69 600	71 400	72 800	74 200	75 900	78 300	81 800
75-79	43 100	43 700	44 600	45 900	47 600	49 400	51 100	52 700
80+	43 600	44 500	45 200	46 000	46 800	47 700	48 800	50 100

Table 9.3 Population Projection to 2020 with Constant 2005 Level of Fertility, Mortality and Net Immigration by Sex and Age Group

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Female	2 821 400	2 885 500	2 951 600	3 019 800	3 090 300	3 163 100	3 238 200	3 315 500
0-4	349 400	366 700	387 400	412 000	441 300	476 600	490 000	503 600
5-9	370 100	365 900	361 700	356 900	350 700	341 900	358 500	378 600
10-14	375 400	377 600	376 800	373 800	369 900	365 700	361 600	357 400
15-19	323 600	334 600	345 400	355 300	363 200	368 500	370 600	369 800
20-24	261 400	270 600	280 700	291 500	302 600	313 500	324 400	335 200
25-29	218 400	223 600	229 000	234 800	241 500	249 500	258 500	268 500
30-34	183 500	187 200	191 900	197 100	202 600	207 900	213 000	218 300
35-39	165 400	168 200	170 000	171 300	172 900	175 500	179 100	183 700
40-44	133 600	138 400	143 900	149 600	154 700	158 700	161 500	163 200
45-49	113 300	116 200	118 900	121 600	124 700	128 500	133 100	138 500
50-54	91 200	95 100	98 600	101 900	105 100	108 100	110 800	113 400
55-59	65 700	68 700	72 500	76 800	81 100	85 100	88 700	92 000
60-64	55 000	55 600	56 000	56 400	57 400	59 200	62 000	65 500
65-69	41 300	42 300	43 500	44 900	46 100	47 000	47 600	47 900
70-74	31 900	32 300	32 300	32 200	32 300	32 700	33 500	34 500
75-79	19 200	19 300	20 000	21 000	21 800	22 400	22 600	22 700
80+	23 000	23 100	23 000	22 700	22 400	22 300	22 500	22 800

Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female	3 395 000	3 476 600	3 560 100	3 645 300	3 731 900	3 819 800	3 908 700	3 998 200
0-4	517 300	530 900	544 100	556 900	569 000	580 100	590 300	599 300
5-9	402 700	431 600	466 400	479 600	493 000	506 400	519 700	532 700
10-14	352 600	346 400	337 700	354 200	374 100	398 100	426 800	461 400
15-19	366 900	363 000	358 900	354 700	350 600	345 800	339 700	331 000
20-24	344 900	352 700	357 900	360 100	359 300	356 400	352 500	348 400
25-29	279 200	290 100	300 900	311 700	322 300	331 900	339 600	344 700
30-34	224 000	230 700	238 500	247 400	257 300	267 700	278 500	289 100
35-39	188 800	194 200	199 400	204 400	209 600	215 200	221 700	229 400
40-44	164 500	166 100	168 600	172 100	176 600	181 600	186 800	191 900
45-49	144 000	148 900	152 800	155 400	157 100	158 300	159 800	162 300
50-54	115 900	118 900	122 500	127 000	132 100	137 300	142 000	145 700
55-59	95 100	98 000	100 800	103 400	105 800	108 200	110 900	114 300
60-64	69 300	73 200	76 800	80 000	83 000	85 800	88 400	90 900
65-69	48 200	49 100	50 700	53 100	56 000	59 400	62 700	65 700
70-74	35 600	36 600	37 300	37 700	37 900	38 200	38 900	40 200
75-79	22 600	22 700	23 000	23 500	24 300	25 000	25 700	26 200
80+	23 200	23 600	23 900	24 100	24 200	24 400	24 700	25 000

Table 9.3 Population Projection to 2020 with Constant 2005 Level of Fertility, Mortality and Net Immigration by Sex and Age Group, (Cont'd).

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	2 800 600	2 865 500	2 932 300	3 001 400	3 072 800	3 146 500	3 222 500	3 300 800
0-4	351 600	371 000	393 900	421 300	454 000	493 700	507 600	521 700
5-9	379 200	373 400	368 100	362 300	354 700	343 700	362 300	384 600
10-14	391 800	394 100	392 000	386 800	380 500	374 300	368 600	363 300
15-19	323 700	337 900	352 500	366 200	377 100	384 000	386 300	384 200
20-24	253 900	263 600	274 600	286 600	299 400	312 800	326 800	341 200
25-29	211 300	216 200	221 200	226 600	233 200	241 300	250 900	261 700
30-34	176 500	179 700	184 100	189 400	195 000	200 200	205 100	209 900
35-39	164 400	166 100	166 400	166 100	166 300	167 800	170 900	175 200
40-44	132 300	136 800	142 400	148 100	153 000	156 400	158 100	158 400
45-49	113 900	116 600	118 500	120 200	122 400	125 600	129 900	135 200
50-54	86 800	91 000	95 300	99 500	103 300	106 500	109 000	110 800
55-59	62 700	65 200	68 200	71 500	75 100	78 800	82 600	86 600
60-64	50 000	50 500	51 000	51 700	52 800	54 500	56 600	59 200
65-69	38 300	38 700	39 200	39 700	40 300	40 700	41 200	41 600
70-74	27 700	28 000	28 100	28 300	28 500	28 700	29 000	29 400
75-79	18 000	17 700	17 700	18 000	18 300	18 500	18 700	18 800
80+	18 500	18 900	19 000	19 000	18 900	18 900	18 900	19 000

Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	3 381 400	3 464 100	3 548 800	3 635 200	3 723 100	3 812 200	3 902 300	3 993 100
0-4	535 900	550 000	563 700	576 900	589 400	601 000	611 500	620 800
5-9	411 400	443 600	482 800	496 400	510 200	524 100	537 900	551 400
10-14	357 500	350 000	339 100	357 600	379 700	406 300	438 200	477 000
15-19	379 100	372 800	366 700	361 000	355 800	350 000	342 600	331 800
20-24	354 700	365 400	372 200	374 500	372 400	367 400	361 200	355 100
25-29	273 500	286 100	299 200	313 000	327 200	340 500	351 000	357 700
30-34	215 300	221 700	229 700	239 100	249 600	261 200	273 600	286 500
35-39	180 400	185 800	190 900	195 700	200 400	205 600	211 900	219 700
40-44	158 100	158 300	159 700	162 700	166 900	171 900	177 200	182 100
45-49	140 600	145 300	148 600	150 200	150 400	150 100	150 300	151 700
50-54	112 400	114 500	117 500	121 500	126 500	131 600	136 000	139 000
55-59	90 400	93 800	96 700	99 000	100 600	102 000	103 900	106 600
60-64	62 200	65 300	68 500	71 800	75 200	78 500	81 500	84 000
65-69	42 200	43 100	44 400	46 200	48 300	50 700	53 300	55 900
70-74	29 800	30 200	30 500	30 800	31 200	31 600	32 300	33 300
75-79	18 900	19 000	19 200	19 400	19 600	19 900	20 200	20 400
80+	19 100	19 300	19 400	19 500	19 600	19 700	19 800	20 000

Table 9.3 Population Projection to 2020 with Constant 2005 Level of Fertility, Mortality and Net Immigration by Sex and Age Group, (Cont'd)

Sex								
Age group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5 622 000	5 751 000	5 883 900	6 021 200	6 163 100	6 309 600	6 460 600	6 616 300
0-4	701 000	737 700	781 300	833 200	895 400	970 300	997 600	1 025 400
5-9	749 300	739 300	729 800	719 200	705 300	685 600	720 800	763 200
10-14	767 200	771 700	768 800	760 700	750 400	740 000	730 200	720 700
15-19	647 300	672 500	698 000	721 500	740 300	752 500	756 900	754 000
20-24	515 300	534 200	555 300	578 100	602 000	626 300	651 200	676 400
25-29	429 700	439 800	450 200	461 400	474 700	490 800	509 400	530 200
30-34	360 000	366 900	376 000	386 600	397 500	408 100	418 100	428 200
35-39	329 800	334 300	336 400	337 400	339 200	343 300	350 000	358 900
40-44	265 900	275 200	286 300	297 700	307 700	315 200	319 600	321 600
45-49	227 200	232 800	237 400	241 700	247 100	254 000	263 000	273 600
50-54	178 000	186 100	194 000	201 500	208 400	214 600	219 900	224 200
55-59	128 400	133 900	140 700	148 400	156 300	163 900	171 400	178 600
60-64	105 000	106 200	107 000	108 200	110 200	113 700	118 600	124 700
65-69	79 600	81 000	82 700	84 700	86 400	87 800	88 700	89 400
70-74	59 600	60 200	60 500	60 500	60 800	61 400	62 500	63 900
75-79	37 200	36 900	37 700	38 900	40 100	40 900	41 300	41 500
80+	41 500	42 000	42 000	41 700	41 300	41 200	41 400	41 800

Sex								
Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	6 776 400	6 940 700	7 108 900	7 280 400	7 455 000	7 632 100	7 811 000	7 991 200
0-4	1 053 200	1 080 800	1 107 800	1 133 800	1 158 400	1 181 200	1 201 800	1 220 100
5-9	814 100	875 300	949 200	976 000	1 003 200	1 030 500	1 057 600	1 084 100
10-14	710 100	696 400	676 800	711 700	753 800	804 300	865 100	938 400
15-19	746 000	735 700	725 500	715 700	706 300	695 900	682 300	662 800
20-24	699 600	718 100	730 200	734 600	731 700	723 700	713 600	703 500
25-29	552 600	576 200	600 100	624 700	649 500	672 400	690 600	702 500
30-34	439 300	452 400	468 100	486 500	506 900	529 000	552 100	575 600
35-39	369 200	380 000	390 300	400 100	410 000	420 900	433 600	449 100
40-44	322 500	324 300	328 300	334 800	343 500	353 500	363 900	374 000
45-49	284 600	294 200	301 400	305 600	307 500	308 400	310 100	314 000
50-54	228 300	233 400	240 000	248 500	258 500	268 900	278 000	284 700
55-59	185 500	191 900	197 600	202 400	206 400	210 200	214 900	221 000
60-64	131 500	138 500	145 300	151 800	158 200	164 300	169 900	174 900
65-69	90 400	92 200	95 100	99 300	104 400	110 100	115 900	121 600
70-74	65 400	66 700	67 800	68 500	69 100	69 800	71 200	73 500
75-79	41 500	41 700	42 100	42 900	43 900	44 900	45 900	46 600
80+	42 400	42 900	43 200	43 500	43 800	44 100	44 500	44 900