



Lao Population and Housing Census 2015

Provisional Report

Ministry of Planning and Investment

Lao Statistics Bureau

2 December 2015

Supported by:



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



Table of Contents

Foreword	i
Executive Summary	ii
I Introduction	1
1.1. Census Objectives	1
1.2. Legal Basis of the census	2
1.3. Methodology	2
1.3.1. De jure Census	2
1.3.2 The household concept	3
1.3.3. The Census Questionnaire	3
1.3.4. Census Activities	4
II Key Findings	5
2.1 Population Size	5
2.1.1 Population Distribution by Province	5
2.1.2 Sex Composition of Population by Province	6
2.1.3 Number of households and average household size	7
2.1.4 Land area and population density	8
2.1.5 Population by Urban and Rural	9
2.2 Number, size and infrastructure of districts and villages	11
2.2.1 Number of districts and population size	11
2.2.2 Number of villages and population size	12
2.2.3 The village infrastructure	13
2.2.4 Number of villages distributed by Urban and Rural	14
Appendix 1 Provincial Tables	15
Appendix 2 Thematic Maps	26
Appendix 3 District Tables	35
Appendix 4 Census Questionnaire	54

Forward

The Ministry of Planning and Investment, through the Lao Statistics Bureau, conducted the Lao Population and Housing census in 2015. This census is the fourth in a series of periodic censuses being undertaken in this country every 10 years starting from 1985. The data collection for this census took place on 1-7 March 2015. Funding for the Census comes mainly from the Lao Government with support from the Chinese Government as well as from international organizations which include the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), World Bank (WB), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

This report is the first to be generated from the 2015 Population and Housing Census. The main objective of this report is to disseminate some of the key results of the Census which are deemed of immediate importance to planners, policy makers and other data users. The report includes data on total number of households, total population and their distribution by geographical area and by sex. The report also includes information on number of villages in the country and their characteristics with respect to presence of certain types of infrastructure such as school, market, health center, electricity, public water distribution system and access to roads.

The main census report, which is expected to be disseminated in June 2016, will include much more comprehensive information about the population of the country. In the meantime, Lao Statistics Bureau continues to systematically review the voluminous data that have been collected to ensure high quality of information that will be disseminated to the public.

On behalf of the Lao Government and, in particular, the National Census Steering Committee, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all government agencies, international organizations, private sector organizations for their valuable support to the conduct of the census. I would also like to give my heartfelt appreciation to the thousands of census enumerators who collected the data and to all respondents, namely, Lao citizens and citizens of foreign countries who were residing in Lao during the Census, for their cooperation and support that made the 2015 Census successful.

Vientiane Capital, 25 November 2015

Samaychanh Boupha, PhD
Head of Lao Statistics Bureau
National Steering Committee

Executive Summary

The 2015 Census of Population and Housing of Lao PDR was conducted in March 2015 with 1st of March as the census reference date. This is the fourth in a series of decennial censuses conducted during the post-independence era. Previous censuses were carried out in 2005, 1995 and 1985. Included in the census enumeration of 2015 are : all Lao citizens who usually reside in the country; Lao citizens who are temporarily residing abroad; citizens of foreign countries who reside in Laos at the time of the census.

The population was enumerated using the de jure method, that is, each individual was listed in his usual place of residence regardless of where he or she happened to be at during the census reference period. Enumeration was carried out over a period of one week through house to house visits by around 26,000 census enumerators. The results of the census indicate that the population of Lao PDR as of March 2015 is 6.5 million. Population growth seems to have slowed down; annual growth during the period 2005 to 2015 is 1.45 percent – down from 2.08 percent which was the annual growth rate from 1995-2005.

There are slightly more males than females among the country's population. The sex ratio of the population indicates that there are 100.5 males for every 100 females. Savannahket remains the largest province with around 15 percent of the total population, followed by Vientiane capital with nearly 13 percent and Champasack with around 11 percent. The total number of private households listed during the last census is nearly 1.2 million. These households have an average size of 5.3 members as compared to those in 2005 which had an average size of 5.8. The reduction in size could be due to a number of factors such as decline in fertility and tendency towards nuclear-family living arrangement, among others.

As of 2015, the population density in Lao PDR, or the average number of people living in one square kilometer of land is still relatively low, at 27. In 2005, it was 23 persons per square kilometer. Phongsaly Province is the least dense with only 11 people per square kilometer on average. On the other side of the spectrum is Vientiane Capital with 210 people inhabiting in one square kilometer of land.

There are now a total of 8507 villages in the country. This has reduced from 10,052 in 2005 as a result of moves to merge two or more small villages into one larger village for the purpose of increasing efficiency of governance at the village level. As a result of merging of villages, coupled with increase in population, the average size of villages now stand at 761 persons – up from 533 a decade ago. As regards the districts, of which there are a total of 148 in the country, the average population size ranges from around 17 thousand in Xaysomboon to 91 thousand in Vientiane Capital. For the country as a whole, the average size of a district is about 44 thousand people.

Urbanization in the country increased from 27 percent in 2005 to 33 percent in 2015. Improvements in village infrastructure have been observed with proportionately more villages in 2015 having selected infrastructure compared to villages in 2005.

I. Introduction

Population data are indispensable tools for planning, monitoring and evaluating programs on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of a country. These data are usually obtained from a number of sources among which are surveys, registration systems and population censuses.

As a source of data, population census has the unique distinction of being able to provide a complete count of the population, including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics, as of a specific point in time. More notably, a census provides statistics at the lowest administrative area which is not possible through sources like sample surveys. In view of the valuable information that censuses provide, most countries of the world conduct censuses of their population on a regular basis, often at a ten-year interval.

In Lao PDR, the first nation-wide census in the country after independence was carried out in 1985. It reported a total population of 3.6 million persons. Thereafter, censuses were undertaken regularly every 10 years. Thus, in 1995 and 2005, the second census and third population census were carried out. The total population enumerated during these censuses was 4.6 million and 5.6 million, respectively.

The last census of population was conducted in March 2015. This report provides a short description of this most recent census in terms of its objectives, its legal basis, the methodology used in collecting the information. The questionnaire used in data collection is attached as Appendix 3.

This report also includes provisional data on some of the key findings of the 2015 census. The aim of publishing this report is to provide users with advance results as early as possible since the full report of the census may take some time to complete.

1.1. Census Objectives

The main objectives of the 2015 census were:

- To provide up-to-date and appropriate information on demographic and related socio-economic characteristics of the population at national and sub-national levels. Such information is needed for social and economic planning and monitoring at central as well as regional levels in the country.
- To provide and maintain a time series of demographic data at national and sub-national levels.
- To develop and maintain an efficient sampling frame for sample surveys.

1.2. Legal Basis of the census

Conduct of a Census of Population and Housing is a major undertaking that requires major financial outlay. It is for this reason that such a project is normally carried out only once in 10 years. It is also the reason, why in most countries, special decrees by the government are required every time a census is conducted, as these decrees serve the purpose of legitimizing the budgetary allocations and the use of other government resources by the organization tasked to implement the census.

For the 2015 round of Lao PDR censuses, the following special decrees serve as the legal basis for its conduct:

- Statistical law No 03/NS, dated 30 June 2010, article 19, topic 1 regarding Census;
- Decree No 89/PM, dated 11 September 2013, issued by the Prime Minister, authorizing the conduct of the 2015 census;
- Decree No 17/DPM dated 2 April 2014, issued by the Deputy Prime Minister, creating the Census Central Office within the Lao Statistics Bureau and mandating it to plan, prepare and implement the census;
- Decree No 53/PM dated 2 April 2014, issued by the Prime Minister, creating the National and Provincial Census Steering Committees, to issue policies and administrative guidelines that shall govern the conduct of the census.

The Lao Statistics Bureau is the primary statistical agency of the government and as such it is the agency which is tasked to plan and implement the census. Prior to 2010, it was one of the departments, (Department of Statistics) in the Ministry of Planning. It was subsequently elevated to become a sub-Ministry under the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) through the enactment of the Statistical Law of the country.

1.3. Methodology

1.3.1. De jure Census

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

The 2015 census in Lao PDR used the same methodology as in the 1995 and 2005 censuses, that is, counting people according to the *de jure* concept. The past censuses included only Lao citizens and they were counted at their usual place of residence, or in most cases, at the village where they were registered. Laotians who were temporarily abroad at the time of the census were enumerated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreign nationals, who had residence permit to stay in the country, were also included in the 2015 population census.

1.3.2 The household concept

The household is the unit of enumeration used in conducting population censuses. That is, each individual person is enumerated through the household of which they are a member. Prior to the enumeration of the population, households therefore need to be identified and listed.

For purposes of census taking, households are classified into two types: private households and so called “collective household”.

- *Private households* comprise persons who live together in a part of or in an entire dwelling unit and who share food and other necessities for day-to-day living together. The persons in a household are usually, but not necessarily, related by blood. Very often, a private household consists of members who belong to the same nuclear or extended family and sometimes include one or more persons who are unrelated to any of the family members. Private households may be a one-person household if a person lives all by himself or herself. Two or more unrelated persons who decide to live together, such as two or more students renting and sharing an apartment for economic reasons, may also comprise a private household.
- “*Collective households*” consist of persons who live in accommodation units of an institution, such as school dormitories, temples, seminaries, orphanages, penal colonies, etc. All persons belonging to the same collective household are subject to a common management.

1.3.3. The Census Questionnaire

The 2015 Census questionnaire was designed to collect a number of different types of information about a household and its members. These included the following:

1. Demographic (such as age, sex, marital status, , etc.) , social (literacy, school attendance, educational level) , economic (labor force participation) and cultural (religion, ethnicity) data
2. Disability Status
3. Fertility (for women 15-49 years of age)
4. Internal and international migration
5. Mortality
6. Housing including ownership of consumer goods

1.3.4. Census Activities

Planning and implementing a population census usually spans over a period of about 3 to 5 years. The period can be divided into 3 phases, namely:

- *Phase 1*: Pre-enumeration or preparatory stage
- *Phase 2*: Data Collection phase
- *Phase 3*: Post-enumeration phase

Phase 1 was carried out beginning sometime in January 2013 and continued on until the last quarter of 2014. It was during this time that the detailed plans for the census were made. Users were consulted as to their data needs, on the basis of which, the census questionnaire was designed and subsequently pre-tested. Following the finalization of the census questionnaires, a manual of instructions for census enumerators and supervisors was prepared. A pilot census was conducted in selected villages located in three provinces: Savannahket Province (in the North), Champasack (in the South) and Vientiane Capital. It was also during phase 1 that a listing of all households in the country was made by the field staff of Lao Statistics Bureau.

During phase 2, training of census field workers was undertaken and immediately followed by actual data collection. Training was conducted at three levels, - central, provincial and district levels – in January to February of 2015. Actual census data collection was done over a period of 1 week, that is, 1-7 March 2015.

A post-enumeration survey was also conducted following the main census. The post-enumeration survey is a separate and independent survey, the purpose of which is to collect information that could be used to evaluate the quality of the main census.

Phase 3 covers all post census activities including data capture and data editing. Data capture refers to the transfer of all information collected through the census questionnaire by the enumerators to computer-readable format. Scanning machines were used for this purpose. Data editing refers to the process of cleaning and correcting errors in the data using a software called CSPro. After editing, the data will then be summarized in the form of statistical tables and analyzed prior to dissemination.

II. Key Findings

2.1 Population Size

The most basic information that a population census provides is the size of the population, not only for the country as a whole, but also for each of the subnational administrative areas such as province, district and village. Knowledge about the total number of people living in these areas is essential for planning and administrative governance. It is the basis for estimating, for example, the number of classrooms and textbooks for the student population, number of jobs to be provided for the economically active population, and many others it is also the basis for planning health and other social services.

Monitoring progress of development plans also require population data. Many development indicators need data on total population for their computation such as gross national income (GNI) per capita, average income and average expenditures, poverty index, etc.

Distribution of a country's population across governance units is commonly used as basis for allocating the number of representations from each unit. In an electoral exercise, data on total population by geographic area provide estimates of the number of voters from each electoral area.

Preliminary results of the 2015 Population and Housing Census show that as of 1st of March 2015, Lao PDR has a total population of about 6.5 million persons. The results of the 2015 census also indicate that since the last census conducted in 2005, the total population of Lao PDR increased by about 870 thousand persons implying that the population increased, on average, by 1.45 percent annually.

2.1.1 Population Distribution by Province

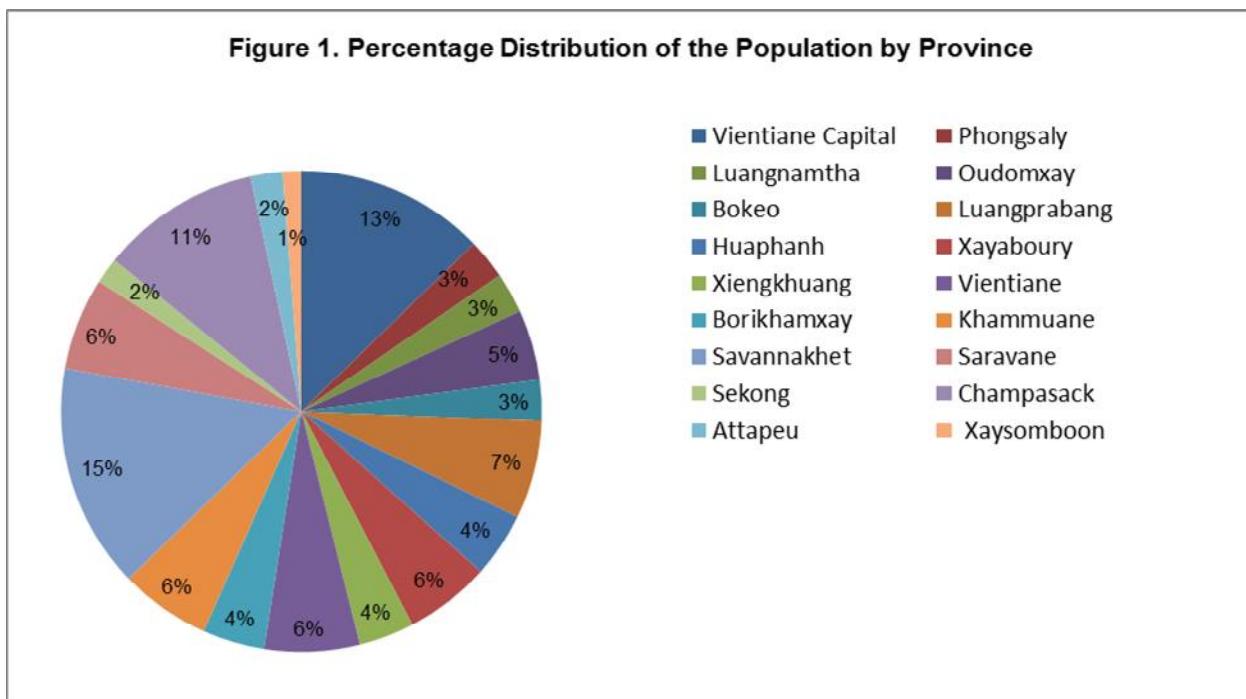
As shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, Savannakhet Province remains the largest in terms of population size. With nearly a million people, this province is home to about 15 percent of the total population of the country. The other 2 provinces with large population are Vientiane Capital and Champasack with 13 and 11 percent, respectively, as share of the total population. At the other end of the spectrum, Xaysomboon and Sekong provinces are the smallest; each has less than 2 percent share of the total population.

The growth of population during the 10 year period has been uneven across the provinces. Sekong is the fastest growing province with an annual growth rate of nearly 3 percent followed by Xaysomboon with 2.8 percent annual growth rate. It is useful to mention here that the growth rate of Xaysomboon has been calculated based on the population residing in those districts that were under its jurisdiction as of 2005; that is, excluding the population of the two districts (Home and Longsane) from Vientiane Province that were subsequently annexed to Xaysomboon.

The growth rate of Vientiane Province has been calculated also along that principle and it indicates that the province's population increased by 1.5 percent per year between 2005 and 2015.

Attapeu, Bokeo, and Saravane are also growing more rapidly than the other provinces. These 3 provinces are growing at an annual growth that is more than 2 percent per annum while the capital city of Vientiane increased at the rate of only 1.6 percent a year.

Meanwhile, the provinces with sluggish population growth were Phongsaly, Huaphanh and Luangprabang. This is probably the result of continued out-flow of their populations who leave their homes in search for better economic opportunities elsewhere.



2.1.2 Sex Composition of Population by Province

Sex ratio of the population is a common measure to determine the composition of the population by sex and it is obtained by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplied by 100. It therefore shows the number of males for every 100 females in a given population. A sex ratio that is above 100 would then indicate that there are more males than females in that population.

For the country as a whole, the male population slightly outnumbers that of the female -- over-all sex ratio being 101(see Table 1). This is an apparent reversal of the demographics in 2005 when the females outnumbered the males. Sex ratio at that time was 99. One possible reason for this - finding could be out-migration. When more females than males move out of the country, the sex

composition of the population that remains in the country tends to be in favor of the males. Another possible reason is increasing sex ratio at birth. Normally, the number of boys born each year exceeds the number of girls by a ratio of 104 to 106. If the sex ratio at birth increases, this would have a corresponding increase in the sex ratio of the over-all population.

At provincial level, the highest sex ratio is recorded in Xaysomboon province which is 111 males for every 100 females. This is a usual characteristic of rural agricultural areas since it is mostly males that work in the farms whereas the females of working age leave these areas in search of employment in the non-agricultural sector. The provinces of Huaphanh and Phongsaly, both of which are largely rural, have also a relatively high sex ratio in their population which is 104. Xayaboury is interesting in the sense that despite its higher degree of urbanization, the sex ratio has remained high at 105 males per 100 females.

On the other hand, the province with the lowest sex ratio (that is, where females outnumber the males) is Saravane whose sex ratio in 2015 is 97. Other provinces whose population consists of more females than males (sex ratio is less than 100) are Vientiane Capital, Luangnamtha, Savannakhet, Khammuane, and Luangnamtha.

2.1.3 Number of households and average household size

The household is the basic social unit in most societies. It is also the unit of enumeration during a census of population in the sense that every person is enumerated through a household. For purposes of the census, distinction is made between private and collective households. (Please see definition of private and collective household in section 1.3.2). In most cases, a private household and a family are the same.

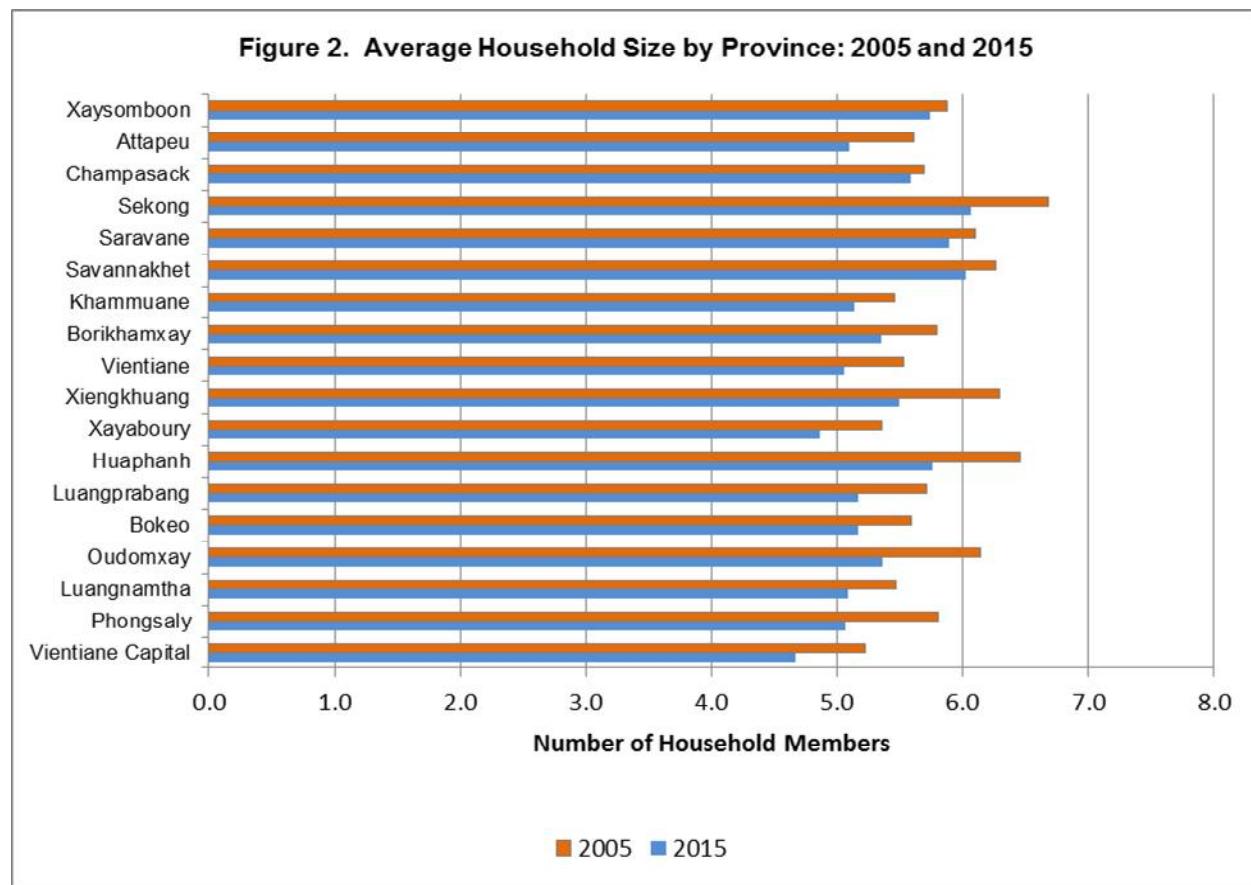
One important statistic about a household is its size, that is, the number of members belonging to that household. This information is useful, for example, in planning for the construction and provision of housing facilities in a community. It is also useful in food rationing programs to determine the quantity of food that may be allocated to a typical household.

Figure 2 below and Table 2 show a comparison of the number of private households and the number of persons enumerated in these households during the 2005 and 2015 population censuses. The number of private households in the entire country as of 2015 is nearly 1.2 million 225 thousand more than in 2005. While there has been an increase in the number of private households, the average size of these households actually declined from 5.8 persons in 2005 to 5.3 in 2015.

The reduction of the average size of household is a phenomenon that is observed in all provinces. This happens when married couples decide to limit their number of children and is further exacerbated by a breakdown of extended-family system. Traditionally, Lao households consist of extended family members living together either due to cultural or economic demands or both. Possibly as a result of increasing prosperity and increasing migration, traditional households have shrunk as some family members establish their own households or move to other provinces.

In 2015, households in Vientiane Capital, on average, have 4.7 members whereas in 2005, the average was 5.2 members. Similar significant decline in household size is also observed in a number of other provinces, notably, Phongsaly, Oudomxay and Huaphanh.

In 2015, average household size in Sekong is highest at 6.1 members per household followed by Savannakhet with 6. On the other hand, households in Vientiane Capital are the smallest with an average size of 4.7. Those in Vientiane province are only slightly bigger than in Vientiane Capital with 5.1 members, on average. Small-sized households can also be found in Xayaboury province (4.9 members on average).



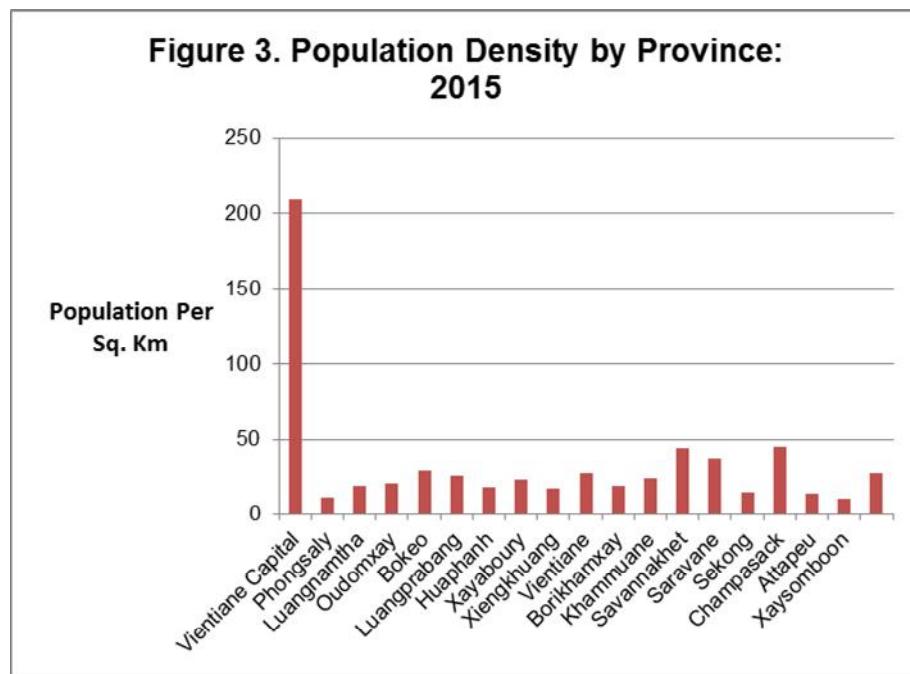
2.1.4 Land area and population density

Population density of a given administrative area refers to the average number of persons living within one square kilometer of land in that administrative area. If the population is evenly dispersed within the geographic boundaries of the province where they belong, then population density indicates the extent of crowdedness or how closely people live next to each other within a defined territory. In reality, habitation is not even as there may be areas within the province which are not fit nor intended for settlement such as farms, lakes, forests, etc. Therefore,

population density should be considered only as a rough indicator of the concentration of population residing within an area.

Table 3 shows that in 2015 the population density of the country was 27 persons per square kilometer, an increase from 24 persons per square kilometer in 2005. Population density increased in all provinces, especially Vientiane Capital, where it increased from 178 persons in 2005 to 209 persons per square kilometer in 2015 mainly as a result of migration of people to the capital city of the country (Figure 3). As one might expect, it is the area with the highest concentration of population living within its boundaries. Vientiane Capital is nearly 5 times more crowded than Champasack and Savannakhet, which are the two other population centers in the country.

The most mountainous parts of the country are expected to have the lowest population density. It is lowest in Phongsaly province with just about 11 persons per square kilometer of geographical area. The other provinces with low population density are Attapeu, Sekong and Xiengkhuang.



2.1.5 Population by Urban and Rural

In the Population and Housing Census 2015, information regarding the location of villages relative to the district or provincial center, their accessibility through roads, access to electricity and piped water by the population, the presence of school and health center facilities, were collected for each village. This information provides a picture of the characteristics of the village and is the basis for determining the urbanity of each village.

A village is classified as urban if it has at least 3 of 5 of the following conditions fulfilled:

1. Village is situated in a district or provincial center;
2. More than 70% of total households in the village use electricity;
3. More than 70% of total households in the village use piped water;
4. Village is accessible by road in two seasons;
5. Village has permanent market that is operating whole day.

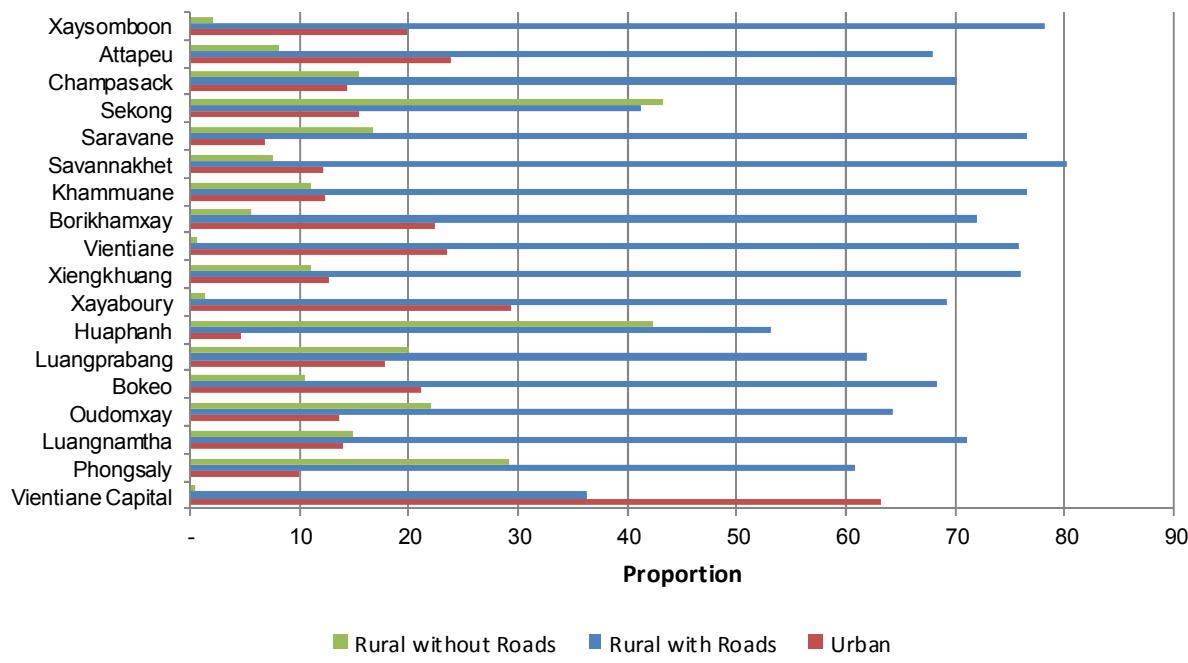
Villages that fail the above criteria are considered rural villages. Rural villages are further classified as those with road access and those without.

As of March 2015, one third of the country's population (33 percent) lives in urban areas as shown in Table 4. A decade earlier, this proportion was only 27 percent suggesting that urbanization is taking place at a moderate pace. The most urbanized area is the Vientiane capital with 78 percent of its population residing in areas classified as urban (Figure 4). However, compared to the urban proportion of its population in 2005 was 82 percent, the current urbanity of the capital city has gone down somewhat to 78 percent.

Next to Vientiane Capital, the most urbanized province is Xayaboury with 40 percent of its population in 2015 living in urban areas. In 2005, this province was only 23 percent urban. Other provinces which experienced rapid urbanization are Attapeu, Xaysomboon, Bokeo, and Vientiane Province where urban proportions are currently in the range 33 to 36 percent. It is interesting to note that the proportion which is urban in Savannakhet and Champasack provinces has not changed much during the last decade.

The least urbanized provinces are Saravane, Phongsaly Huaphanh; less than 20 percent of their population still lives in areas classified as urban. In Huaphanh, as much as 34 percent of the population even lives in rural villages that do not have roads. In Sekong province, the proportion of the population living in rural villages without roads did not change much between 2005 and 2015 which is still about 24 percent. However, the proportion living in rural villages with roads declined significantly from about 55 percent to 41 percent while the urban proportion increased. This implies that rural development seems to have reached only the villages that are already accessible by road while areas without villages seem to remain untouched.

Figure 4. Proportion of Population in Urban and Rural Areas by Province: 2015



2.2 Number, size and infrastructure of districts and villages

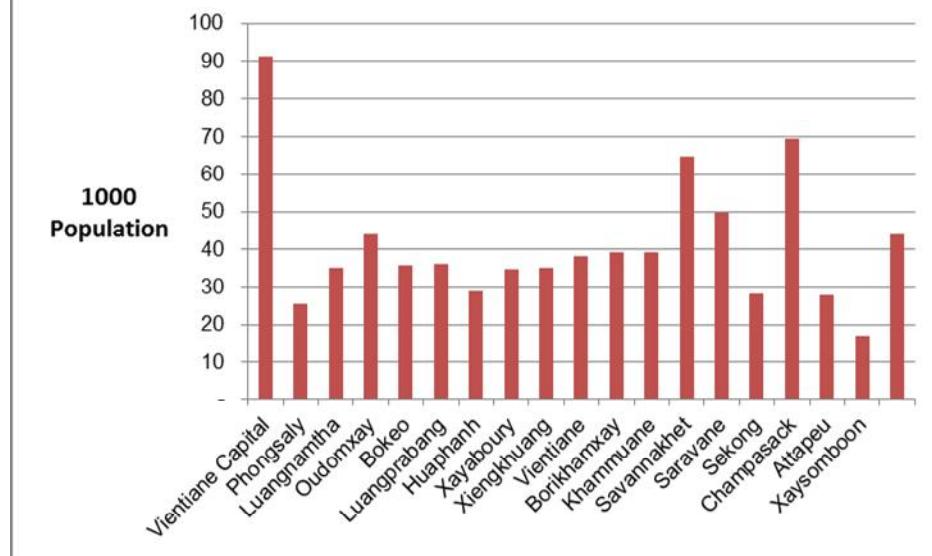
2.2.1 Number of districts and population size

The geographical administrative units in Lao PDR consist of the province, the district and village. Village is the lowest administrative level. The number of administrative areas, as in most countries of the world, constantly changes as a result of any of the following resolutions by the government: merging of two or more villages or districts, creation of new villages/districts by redefining existing boundaries, or transfer of control over smaller administrative areas from one higher level area to another, etc.

As a result of these types of decisions during the period 2005 to 2015, the total number of districts in the whole country increased from 141 in 2005 to 148 2015. Changes maybe noted in the following provinces: Luangprabang, Huaphanh, Xayaboury, Vientiane Province, Borikhamxay, Khammuane and Xaysomboon.

At the national level, the average number of population per district in 2015 is nearly 44 thousand compared to about 40 thousand in 2005. There is quite a variation across provinces in terms of district population size. Districts in Vientiane Capital are bigger in terms of number of population which averages about 91 thousand per district. In Phongsaly, average size is only about 25 thousand people per district. Savannakhet and Champasack also have fairly large districts on average, their districts have approximately 65 and 69 thousand people, respectively.

Figure 5. Average Population of Districts by Province: 2015



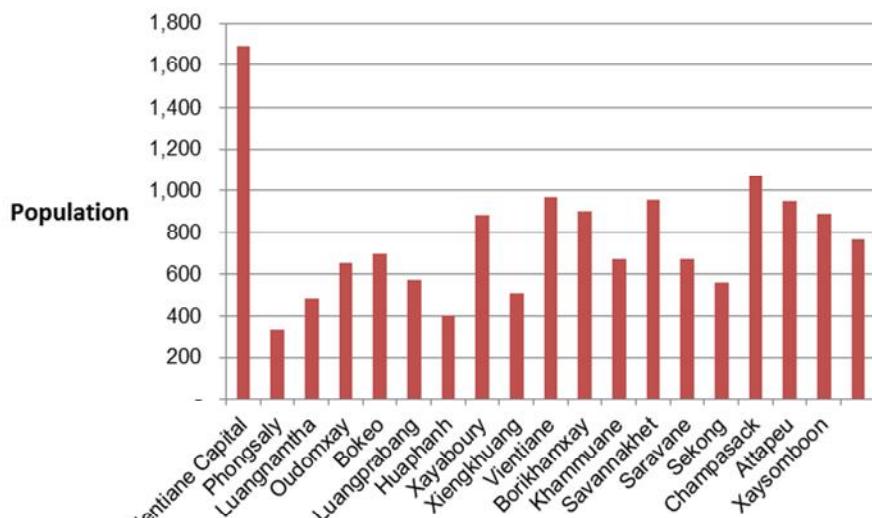
In Luangprabang and Huaphan, the number of districts increased following the division of the largest district into two smaller districts. As a consequence, the average population size per district in these provinces declined particularly in the case of Huaphan.

2.2.2 Number of villages and population size

Table 6 shows the number of villages in the country and in each of the 18 provinces. It shows that, overall, the number of villages decreased from 10,552 in 2005 to 8,507 in 2015 most likely as a result of the territorial re-alignment mentioned above. Savannakhet has the greatest change in number of villages, from 1543 in 2005 to 1017 in 2015 or a difference of some 520 villages. To a lesser degree, Champasack and Vientiane Province also registered reduction in the number of villages. On the other hand, Xaysomboon now has more villages than in 2005. The increase, which was from 84 to 96, is due to the annexation of territories that used to fall under Xiengkhuang and Vientiane Province.

The size of villages in terms of number of population has increased between 2005 and 2015. Whereas in 2005, a village was typically a unit of a little over 500 people, now it comprises a population of about 763. In Vientiane Capital, a village is more than two times larger (with an average number of 1693 people) than the average village at the national level. Champasack, Savannakhet and Vientiane Province also have relatively large villages- averaging about 1000 people per village.

Figure 6. Average Population of Villages by Province: 2015



2.2.3 The village infrastructure

The censuses of both 2005 and 2015 collected information about each of the villages in the country in terms of such features as presence of primary schools, health centers, and residents' access to electricity and piped water, having road access. These data provide a good profile of the villages in the country which is useful for planning improvements beneficial to the residents.

Table 7 shows the number of existing villages as of 2005 and 2015 and the distribution according to their characteristics. It is not possible to compare the 2015 distribution with that of 2005 because the number of villages has changed so much.

Table 7a presents the distribution of villages as of 2015 according to the presence or absence of selected infrastructure or facilities. Three of every 4 villages in the country have a primary school. Three of every 4 villages also have access to electricity. Health centers and availability of public water supply are, however, less common. One or both of these facilities are present in less than a fifth of the villages. Eighty percent of the villages have road access and only about 7 percent have markets.

The results of the census show that there is considerable disparity among provinces in terms of having features associated with development. As expected, Vientiane Capital is the most developed province based on the proportion of villages with the selected features. Primary schools are present in nearly 80 percent of villages and nearly all have access to electricity and/or roads. One of every four villages in Vientiane Capital has a market.

On the other end of the spectrum, Phongsaly appears to be the least developed. Only about half of its villages have a primary school although this may be compensated in a way by having

incomplete primary schools, which are present in about 43 percent of all villages in the province. It has the lowest proportion of villages (about 9 percent) with a health center. Availability of electricity is observed in only about 44 percent and public water supply in 8 percent of villages. Many of these villages (about 40 percent) do not have road access either.

Table 7b presents data on availability of certain village facilities in terms of the number of people that live in villages that have those facilities. Table 7b shows that at the national level, while 85 percent of the population lives in villages where electricity is available, only about 25 percent live in those that have public water distribution. Access to a health facility is, likewise, limited with less than 20 percent of people live in villages that have such a facility.

The data by province show disparities in people's access to the various facilities. Nearly all residents of Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province have access to electricity; 99 percent of their population lives in villages where electric power is available. In contrast, only 54 percent of Phongsaly's population and 61 percent of Huaphanh's, have access to electricity.

With regard to availability of piped water in their communities, residents of Vientiane Capital are in the most advantageous position with 70 percent enjoying access to this most essential service. Outside the capital city, piped water is still not common. In Xaysomboon and Huaphanh, less than 10 percent of the population has access to piped water.

2.2.4 Number of villages distributed by Urban and Rural

Table 8 shows a comparison of the distribution of villages according to their urban-rural classification in 2005 and 2015. For the country as a whole, 12 percent of villages were considered urban in 2005. This proportion has increased to 17 percent. On the other hand, nearly a third (34 percent) of villages were rural and without road access in 2005 whereas only 16 percent were characterized as such in 2015. Countryside development embarked by the government during the past 10 years that involved construction of new roads, provision of electric power and water to more remote areas partly explains the transformation of Lao PDR to a more urbanized and modern country.

As expected, Vientiane capital is the most urbanized area with slightly over 63 percent of villages considered as urban. Nearly all villages in the capital are with road access.

The provinces of Xayaboury, Vientiane, Borikhamxay and Attapeu have proportionately more villages that are classified as urban while Huaphanh, Saravane, and Phongsaly have proportionately less.

As mentioned earlier, about 15 percent of all villages in the country are still in the category rural without road access. This type of village is much more common in Huaphanh (42 percent of all villages in the province) and Sekong (43 percent).

Appendix 1

Provincial Tables

Table 1. Total population by Sex, Sex Ratio, Percentage share of Provincial population to total and Population Growth Rate by Province: 2005-2015

Province	2005					2015					Population Growth Rate 2005-2015
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	% share of provincial population	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	% share of provincial population	
01 Vientiane Capital	698,318	348,694	349,624	100	12.4	820,900	408,700	412,200	99	12.7	1.6
02 Phongsaly	165,947	83109	82,838	100	3.0	178,000	90,700	87,300	104	2.7	0.7
03 Luangnamtha	145,310	71711	73,599	97	2.6	175,700	87,300	88,400	99	2.7	1.9
04 Oudomxay	265,179	132,053	133,126	99	4.7	307,600	154,700	152,900	101	4.7	1.5
05 Borkeo	145,263	72101	73,162	99	2.6	179,300	90,000	89,300	101	2.8	2.1
06 Luangprabang	407,039	203,610	203,429	100	7.2	431,900	218,700	213,200	103	6.6	0.6
07 Huaphanh	280,938	141,611	139,327	102	5.0	289,400	147,700	141,700	104	4.4	0.3
08 Xayaboury	338,669	171,036	167,633	102	6.0	381,300	194,900	186,400	105	5.8	1.2
09 Xiengkhuang	229,596	115652	113,944	101	4.1	244,700	124,400	120,300	103	3.7	0.6
10 Vientiane	388,895	197,462	191,433	103	6.9	419,100	211,400	207,700	102	6.4	1.5*
11 Borikhamxay	225,301	114008	111,293	102	4.0	273,700	138,600	135,100	103	4.2	2.0
12 Khammuane	337,390	165,565	171,825	96	6.0	392,100	194,800	197,300	99	6.1	1.5
13 Savannakhet	825,902	406,801	419,101	97	14.7	969,700	480,700	489,000	98	15.1	1.6
14 Saravane	324,327	158,819	165,508	96	5.8	397,000	195,700	201,300	97	6.2	2.0
15 Sekong	84,995	41954	43,041	97	1.5	113,200	56,800	56,400	101	1.7	2.9
16 Champasack	607,370	300,846	306,524	98	10.8	694,000	345,200	348,800	99	10.8	1.3
17 Attapeu	112,120	54782	57,338	96	2.0	139,600	69,800	69,800	100	2.2	2.2
18 Xaysomboon	39,423	20737	18,686	111	0.7	85,200	44,700	40,500	111	1.2	2.8*
Total	5,621,982	2,800,551	2,821,431	99	100.0	6,492,400	3,254,800	3,237,600	100	100.0	1.4

Note: Xaysomboon growth rate was calculated on the basis of the 2015 population that excludes the population from two districts (Home and Longsane) which used to be part of Vientiane Province. Similarly, for Vientiane Province.

Table 2. Population in Private Households, Number of Private Households and Average Household Size

Province	2005			2015		
	Population in Private Households	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population in Private Households	Number of Households	Average Household Size
01 Vientiane Capital	656,630	125,625	5.2	772,000	165,400	4.7
02 Phongsaly	164,435	28,340	5.8	171,400	33,800	5.1
03 Luangnamtha	141,922	25,943	5.5	168,400	33,100	5.1
04 Oudomxay	261,249	42,546	6.1	295,800	55,200	5.4
05 Bokeo	142,453	25,470	5.6	171,600	33,200	5.2
06 Luangprabang	397,937	69,592	5.7	418,000	80,900	5.2
07 Huaphanh	278,819	43,182	6.5	285,500	49,500	5.8
08 Xayaboury	332,520	62,092	5.4	368,300	75,800	4.9
09 Xiengkhuang	226,385	35,942	6.3	238,800	43,500	5.5
10 Vientiane	378,937	68,584	5.5	406,800	80,400	5.1
11 Borikhamxay	221,285	38,182	5.8	264,100	49,400	5.4
12 Khammuane	333,487	61,081	5.5	383,200	74,500	5.1
13 Savannakhet	816,847	130,399	6.3	943,600	156,800	6.0
14 Saravane	321,332	52,676	6.1	390,500	66,300	5.9
15 Sekong	83,791	12,533	6.7	110,000	18,200	6.1
16 Champasack	593,839	104,249	5.7	676,900	121,200	5.6
17 Attapeu	110,682	19,708	5.6	135,800	26,600	5.1
18 Xaysomboon	36,697	6,242	5.9	79,500	13,900	5.7
Total	5,499,247	952,386	5.8	6,280,000	1,177,600	5.3

Table 3. Population Density by Province: 2005 and 2015

Province	2005			2015		
	Total Population	Land Area (sq. km)	Population Density	Total Population	Land Area (sq. km.)	Population Density
01 Vientiane Capital	698,318	3,920	178.1	820,900	3920	209
02 Phongsaly	165,947	16,270	10.2	178,000	16270	11
03 Luangnamtha	145,310	9,325	15.6	175,700	9325	19
04 Oudomxay	265,179	15,370	17.3	307,600	15370	20
05 Bokeo	145,263	6,196	23.4	179,300	6196	29
06 Luangprabang	407,039	16,875	24.1	431,900	16875	26
07 Huaphanh	280,938	16,500	17.0	289,400	16500	18
08 Xayaboury	338,669	16,389	20.7	381,300	16389	23
09 Xiengkhuang	229,596	15,880	14.5	244,700	14751	17
10 Vientiane	388,895	18,526	21.0	419,100	15610	27
11 Borikhamxay	225,301	14,863	15.2	273,700	14863	18
12 Khammuane	337,390	16,315	20.7	392,100	16315	24
13 Savannakhet	825,902	21,774	37.9	969,700	21774	45
14 Saravane	324,327	10,691	30.3	397,000	10691	37
15 Sekong	84,995	7,665	11.1	113,200	7665	15
16 Champasack	607,370	15,415	39.4	694,000	15415	45
17 Attapeu	112,120	10,320	10.9	139,600	10320	14
18 Xaysomboon	39,423	4,506	8.7	85,200	8551	10
Total	5,621,982	236,800	23.7	6,492,400	236,800	27

Table 4 Total Population by Urban-Rural by Province: 2005-2015

Province	2005						2015							
	Total Population	Urban		Rural with roads		Rural roads	without	Total Population	Urban		Rural with roads		Rural roads	without
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
01 Vientiane Capital	698,318	569,729	81.6	121,220	17.4	772	0.1	820,900	639,600	77.9	180,700	22.0	600	0.1
02 Phongsaly	165,947	20,854	12.6	48,066	29.0	97,027	58.5	178,000	34,100	19.2	105,900	59.5	38,000	21.3
03 Luangnamtha	145,310	31,734	21.8	81,379	56.0	32,197	22.2	175,800	47,600	27.1	111,500	63.4	16,700	9.5
04 Oudomxay	265,179	40,409	15.2	121,375	45.8	103,395	39.0	307,600	74,000	24.1	187,000	60.8	46,600	15.1
05 Bokeo	145,263	19,915	13.7	78,228	53.9	47,120	32.4	179,200	58,900	32.9	110,200	61.5	10,200	5.7
06 Luangprabang	407,039	76,665	18.8	202,479	49.7	127,895	31.4	431,900	139,700	32.3	238,600	55.2	53,600	12.4
07 Huaphanh	280,938	33,022	11.8	143,335	51.0	104,581	37.2	289,400	41,500	14.3	148,500	51.3	99,400	34.3
08 Xayaboury	338,669	76,984	22.7	227,534	67.2	34,151	10.1	381,400	152,200	39.9	226,800	59.5	2,400	0.6
09 Xiengkhuang	229,596	48,338	21.1	139,966	61.0	41,292	18.0	244,700	70,800	28.9	152,900	62.5	21,000	8.6
10 Vientiane	388,895	91,597	23.6	266,253	68.5	31,045	8.0	419,100	139,800	33.4	277,900	66.3	1,400	0.3
11 Borikhamxay	225,301	59,316	26.3	129,869	57.6	36,116	16.0	273,700	92,200	33.7	172,500	63.0	9,100	3.3
12 Khammuane	337,390	71,855	21.3	170,575	50.6	94,960	28.1	392,100	88,000	22.4	274,600	70.0	29,500	7.5
13 Savannakhet	825,902	185,308	22.4	500,649	60.6	139,945	16.9	969,700	215,200	22.2	713,800	73.6	40,600	4.2
14 Saravane	324,327	27,989	8.6	245,739	75.8	50,599	15.6	397,000	44,800	11.3	309,700	78.0	42,500	10.7
15 Sekong	84,995	18,067	21.3	46,429	54.6	20,499	24.1	113,200	39,700	35.1	46,600	41.2	26,800	23.7
16 Champasack	607,370	124,438	20.5	309,993	51.0	172,939	28.5	694,000	180,400	26.0	445,800	64.2	67,800	9.8
17 Attapeu	112,120	19,026	17.0	43,105	38.4	49,989	44.6	139,600	49,900	35.7	83,700	59.9	6,100	4.4
18 Xaysomboon	39,423	6,891	17.5	18,985	48.2	13,547	34.4	85,200	29,600	34.8	55,000	64.6	500	0.6
Total	5,621,982	1,522,137	27.1	2,895,179	51.5	1,198,069	21.3	6,492,400	2,137,800	32.9	3,841,700	59.2	512,800	7.9

Table 5. Number of Districts, Total Population and Average Population Size of districts by Province: 2005-2015

Province	2005			2015		
	Number of Districts	Total Population	Average Population per district	Number of Districts	Total Population	Average Population per district
01 Vientiane Capital	9	698,318	77,591	9	820,900	91,216
02 Phongsaly	7	165,947	23,707	7	178,000	25,427
03 Luangnamtha	5	145,310	29,062	5	175,700	35,151
04 Oudomxay	7	265,179	37,883	7	307,600	43,946
05 Bokeo	5	145,263	29,053	5	179,300	35,849
06 Luangprabang	11	407,039	37,004	12	431,900	35,991
07 Huaphanh	8	280,938	35,117	10	289,400	28,939
08 Xayaboury	10	338,669	33,867	11	381,300	34,671
09 Xiengkhuang	7	229,596	32,799	7	244,700	34,955
10 Vientiane	12	388,895	32,408	10	419,100	38,099
11 Borikhamxay	6	225,301	37,550	7	273,700	39,099
12 Khammuane	9	337,390	37,488	10	392,100	39,205
13 Savannakhet	15	825,902	55,060	15	969,700	64,646
14 Saravane	8	324,327	40,541	8	397,000	49,620
15 Sekong	4	84,995	21,249	4	113,200	28,293
16 Champasack	10	607,370	60,737	10	694,000	69,402
17 Attapeu	5	112,120	22,424	5	139,600	27,926
18 Xaysomboon	3	39,423	13,141	5	85,200	17,034
Total	141	5,621,982	39,872	148	6,492,400	43,867

Table. 6 Number of Villages, Total Population and Average Population Size of Villages by Province: 2005-2015

Province	2005			2015			per
	Number of Villages	Total Population	Average Population per village	Number of Villages	Total Population	Average Population per Village	
01 Vientiane Capital	499	698,318	1,399	485	820,900	1693	
02 Phongsaly	607	165,947	273	528	178,000	337	
03 Luangnamtha	380	145,310	382	364	175,700	483	
04 Oudomxay	587	265,179	452	471	307,600	653	
05 Bokeo	354	145,263	410	256	179,300	700	
06 Luangprabang	855	407,039	476	753	431,900	574	
07 Huaphanh	784	280,938	358	718	289,400	403	
08 Xayaboury	487	338,669	695	432	381,300	883	
09 Xiengkhuang	541	229,596	424	485	244,700	505	
10 Vientiane	593	388,895	656	434	419,100	966	
11 Borikhamxay	327	225,301	689	303	273,700	903	
12 Khammuane	803	337,390	420	583	392,100	672	
13 Savannakhet	1543	825,902	535	1017	969,700	953	
14 Saravane	724	324,327	448	588	397,000	675	
15 Sekong	253	84,995	336	201	113,200	563	
16 Champasack	924	607,370	657	646	694,000	1074	
17 Attapeu	207	112,120	542	147	139,600	950	
18 Xaysomboon	84	39,423	469	96	85,200	887	
Total	10552	5,621,982	533	8507	6,492,400	763	

Table 7 Number of Villages with Specified Features by Province: 2005 and 2015

Province	2005							2015						
	Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages with						Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages with					
		Primary Schools	Incom- plete Schools	Health Center	Water Supply	Elec- tricity	Roads		Primary Schools	Incom- plete schools	Health Center	Water Supply	Elec- tricity	Roads
01 Vientiane Capital	499	391	47	68	203	488	497	485	384	39	79	259	478	474
02 Phongsaly	607	91	422	68	25	36	197	528	269	226	47	45	230	318
03 Luangnamtha	380	89	247	27	24	77	256	364	257	88	63	74	281	302
04 Oudomxay	587	135	294	25	22	42	271	471	375	74	71	49	301	349
05 Bokeo	354	118	134	43	20	78	218	256	184	39	54	49	230	226
06 Luangprabang	855	308	411	29	58	212	484	753	585	116	121	124	461	556
07 Huaphanh	784	205	476	55	11	131	410	718	551	137	83	26	420	401
08 Xayaboury	487	326	115	43	15	138	408	432	371	20	95	80	379	424
09 Xiengkhuang	541	143	259	43	18	56	399	485	316	91	70	57	396	415
10 Vientiane	593	280	197	52	34	431	513	434	333	61	66	88	428	422
11 Borikhamxay	327	177	125	40	14	169	241	303	249	38	62	57	272	284
12 Khammuane	803	271	320	80	39	458	495	583	449	102	122	43	502	493
13 Savannakhet	1,543	496	665	81	73	621	1154	1017	813	158	187	111	739	890
14 Saravane	724	130	378	31	44	260	580	588	397	159	77	47	406	455
15 Sekong	253	71	115	14	7	27	151	201	178	20	35	35	89	103
16 Champasack	924	376	394	58	53	432	606	646	519	99	95	76	611	518
17 Attapeu	207	80	105	16	12	29	85	147	120	19	42	22	106	131
18 Xaysomboon	84	70	0	16	3	31	47	96	77	17	29	6	74	85
Total	10,552	3757	4704	789	675	3716	7012	8507	6427	1503	1398	1248	6403	6846
														575

Table 7a. Total Number of Villages and Proportion with the Specified Facilities by Province: 2015

Province	Total Number of Villages	Proportion of Villages with						
		Primary Schools	Incomplete School	Health Center	Water Supply	Electricity	Roads	Market
01 Vientiane Capital	485	79.2	8.0	16.3	53.4	98.6	97.7	24.9
02 Phongsaly	528	50.9	42.8	8.9	8.5	43.6	60.2	2.5
03 Luangnamtha	364	70.6	24.2	17.3	20.3	77.2	83.0	5.2
04 Oudomxay	471	79.6	15.7	15.1	10.4	63.9	74.1	4.5
05 Bokeo	256	71.9	15.2	21.1	19.1	89.8	88.3	4.3
06 Luangprabang	753	77.7	15.4	16.1	16.5	61.2	73.8	5.3
07 Huaphanh	718	76.7	19.1	11.6	3.6	58.5	55.8	3.2
08 Xayaboury	432	85.9	4.6	22.0	18.5	87.7	98.1	11.1
09 Xiengkhuang	485	65.2	18.8	14.4	11.8	81.6	85.6	4.9
10 Vientiane	434	76.7	14.1	15.2	20.3	98.6	97.2	10.1
11 Borikhamxay	303	82.2	12.5	20.5	18.8	89.8	93.7	10.9
12 Khammuane	583	77.0	17.5	20.9	7.4	86.1	84.6	6.0
13 Savannakhet	1017	79.9	15.5	18.4	10.9	72.7	87.5	5.1
14 Saravane	588	67.5	27.0	13.1	8.0	69.0	77.4	2.6
15 Sekong	201	88.6	10.0	17.4	17.4	44.3	51.2	3.0
16 Champasack	646	80.3	15.3	14.7	11.8	94.6	80.2	7.7
17 Attapeu	147	81.6	12.9	28.6	15.0	72.1	89.1	6.8
18 Xaysomboun	96	80.2	17.7	30.2	6.3	77.1	88.5	10.4
Total	8507	75.5	17.7	16.4	14.7	75.3	80.5	6.8

Table 7b Total Population and Proportion of Population living in Villages with Specified Facilities by Province: 2015

Province	Total Population	Proportion of Population Living in Villages with						
		Electricity	Water Supply	Road access	Market	Health Center	Primary school	
01	Vientiane Capital	820,900	99.2	69.8	98.9	37.1	21.7	93.1
02	Phongsaly	178,000	53.9	14.6	68.4	6.9	16.1	92.9
03	Luangnamtha	175,700	85.3	32.0	89.0	12.1	22.3	94.8
04	Oudomxay	307,600	74.0	19.2	81.3	11.3	25.0	95.0
05	Bokeo	179,300	94.3	27.7	93.5	12.5	30.2	88.6
06	Luangprabang	431,900	71.9	26.4	82.4	12.5	24.5	92.7
07	Huaphanh	289,400	61.1	8.9	59.3	5.2	14.4	96.6
08	Xayaboury	381,300	90.3	23.0	98.9	12.4	19.0	89.9
09	Xiengkhuang	244,700	83.6	19.9	86.3	7.8	14.5	83.2
10	Vientiane Province	419,100	98.9	19.8	97.7	11.9	16.7	91.9
11	Borikhamxay	273,700	92.5	22.4	95.7	9.7	19.6	94.4
12	Khammuane	392,100	87.8	12.8	87.4	8.0	22.0	92.9
13	Savannakhet	969,700	80.6	16.4	90.2	7.3	19.4	94.7
14	Saravane	397,000	73.5	10.2	81.4	2.5	11.6	94.5
15	Sekong	113,200	63.3	30.4	68.5	3.2	20.4	97.3
16	Champasack	694,000	95.5	15.6	82.4	9.1	14.1	94.9
17	Attapeu	139,600	82.2	20.1	92.8	8.5	25.8	92.1
18	Xaysomboon	85,200	76.3	7.5	89.4	11.3	33.4	98.1
Total		6,492,400	84.6	24.8	87.7	12.4	19.4	93.3

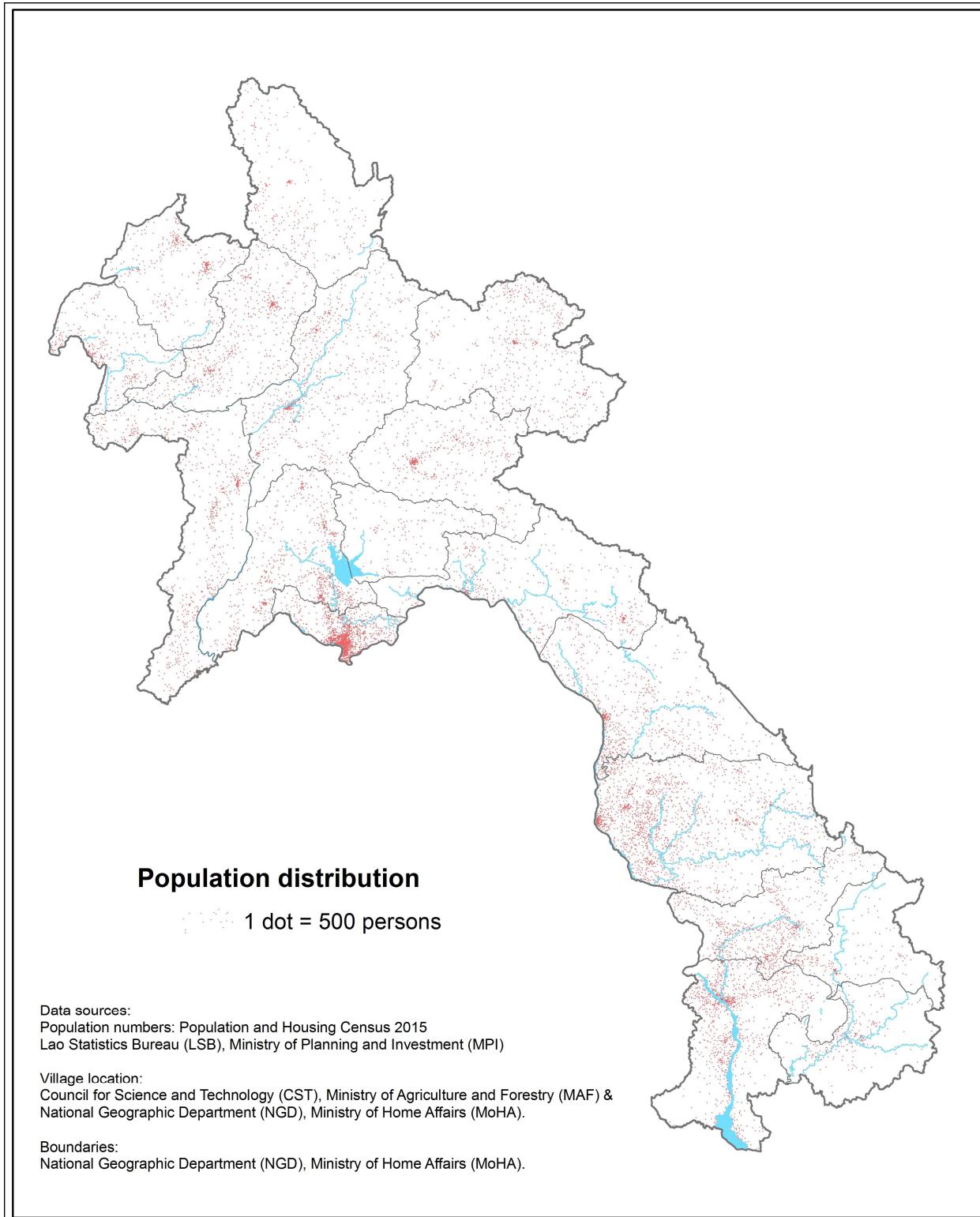
Table 8. Number of Villages by Urban-Rural Classification by Province: 2005 and 2015

Province	2005						2015							
	Total Number of Villages	Urban		Rural with roads		Rural roads without		Total Number of Villages	Urban		Rural with roads		Rural roads without	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
01 Vientiane Capital	499	339	67.9	158	31.7	2	0.4	485	307	63.3	176	36.3	2	0.4
02 Phongsaly	607	43	7.1	154	25.4	410	67.5	528	53	10.0	321	60.8	154	29.2
03 Luangnamtha	380	34	8.9	222	58.4	124	32.6	364	51	14.0	259	71.2	54	14.8
04 Oudomxay	587	41	7.0	230	39.2	316	53.8	471	64	13.6	303	64.3	104	22.1
05 Bokeo	354	28	7.9	190	53.7	137	38.7	256	54	21.1	175	68.4	27	10.5
06 Luangprabang	855	86	10.1	398	46.5	371	43.4	753	135	17.9	467	62.0	151	20.1
07 Huaphanh	784	30	3.8	380	48.5	374	47.7	718	33	4.6	381	53.1	304	42.3
08 Xayaboury	487	77	15.8	331	68.0	79	16.2	432	127	29.4	299	69.2	6	1.4
09 Xiengkuang	541	43	7.9	356	65.8	142	26.2	485	62	12.8	369	76.1	54	11.1
10 Vientiane	593	76	12.8	437	73.7	80	13.5	434	102	23.5	329	75.8	3	0.7
11 Borikhamxay	327	49	15.0	192	58.7	86	26.3	303	68	22.4	218	71.9	17	5.6
12 Khammuane	803	89	11.1	406	50.6	308	38.4	583	72	12.3	446	76.5	65	11.1
13 Savannakhet	1,543	159	10.3	995	64.5	389	25.2	1017	123	12.1	816	80.2	78	7.7
14 Saravane	724	34	4.7	546	75.4	144	19.9	588	40	6.8	450	76.5	98	16.7
15 Sekong	253	17	6.7	134	53.0	102	40.3	201	31	15.4	83	41.3	87	43.3
16 Champasack	924	123	13.3	483	52.3	318	34.4	646	93	14.4	453	70.1	100	15.5
17 Attapeu	207	19	9.2	66	31.9	122	58.9	147	35	23.8	100	68.0	12	8.2
18 Xaysomboon	84	4	4.8	43	51.2	37	44.0	96	19	19.8	75	78.1	2	2.1
Total	10,552	1291	12.2	5721	54.2	3541	33.6	8507	1,469	17.3	5,720	67.2	1,318	15.5

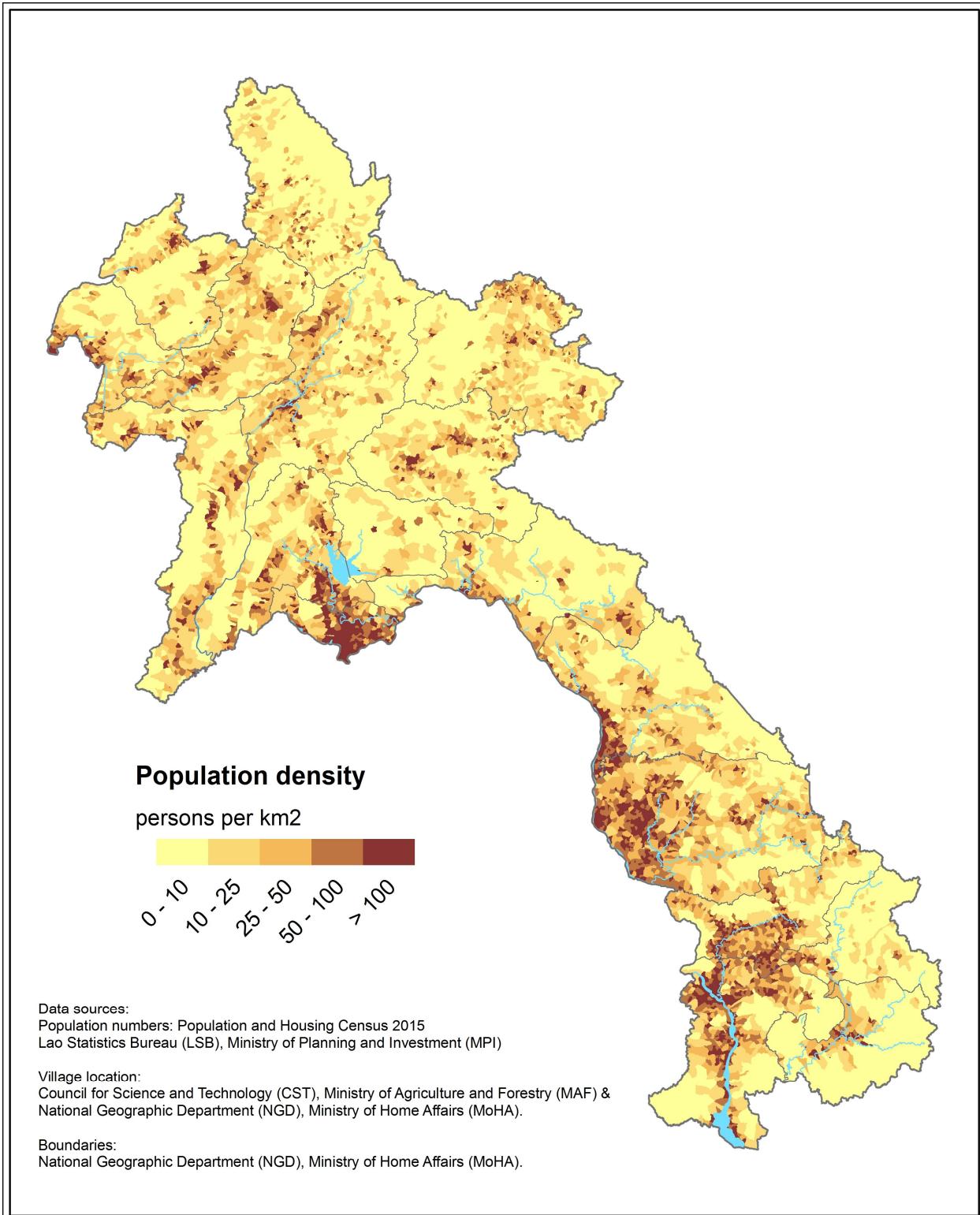
Appendix 2

Maps

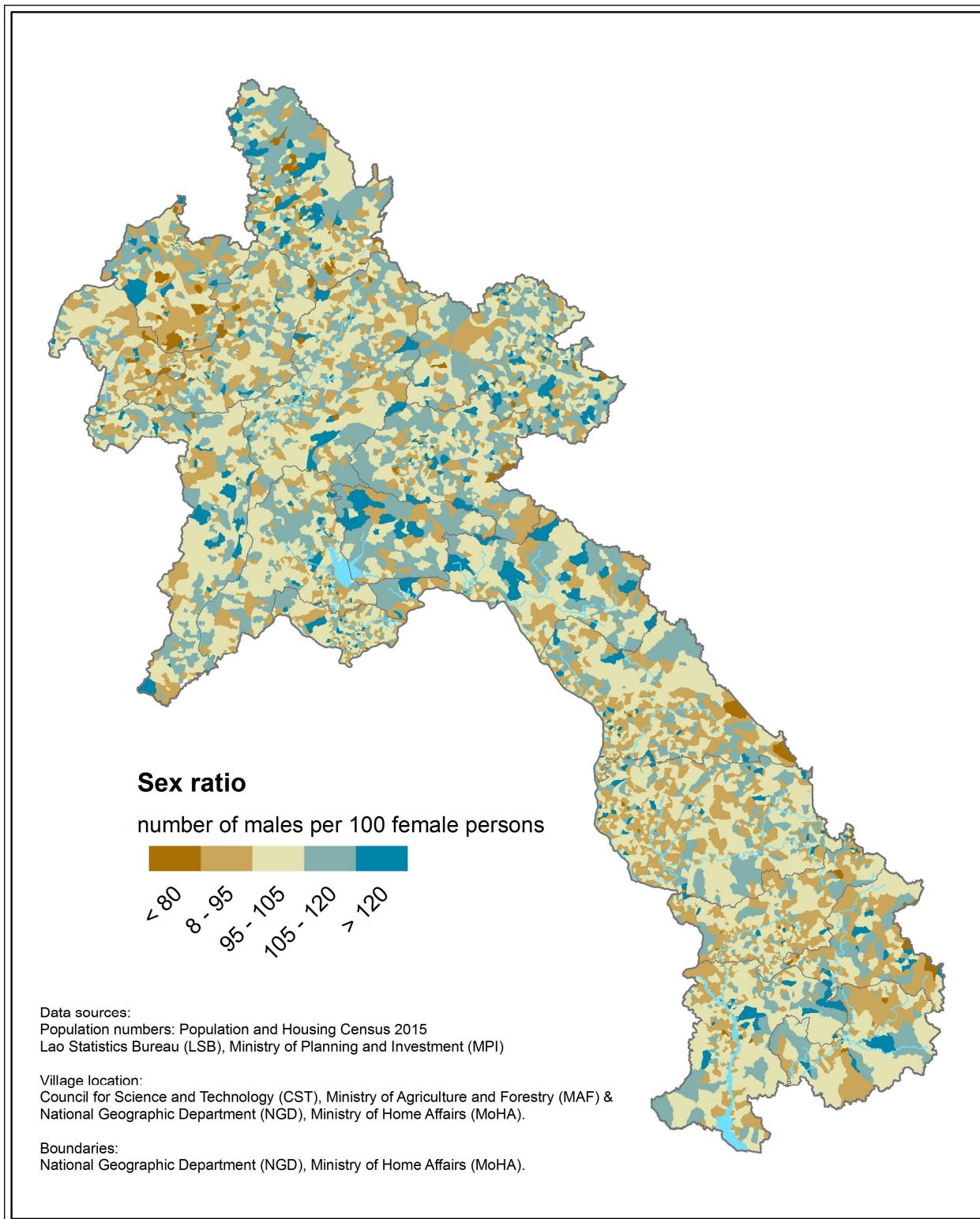
Map 1. Population Distribution



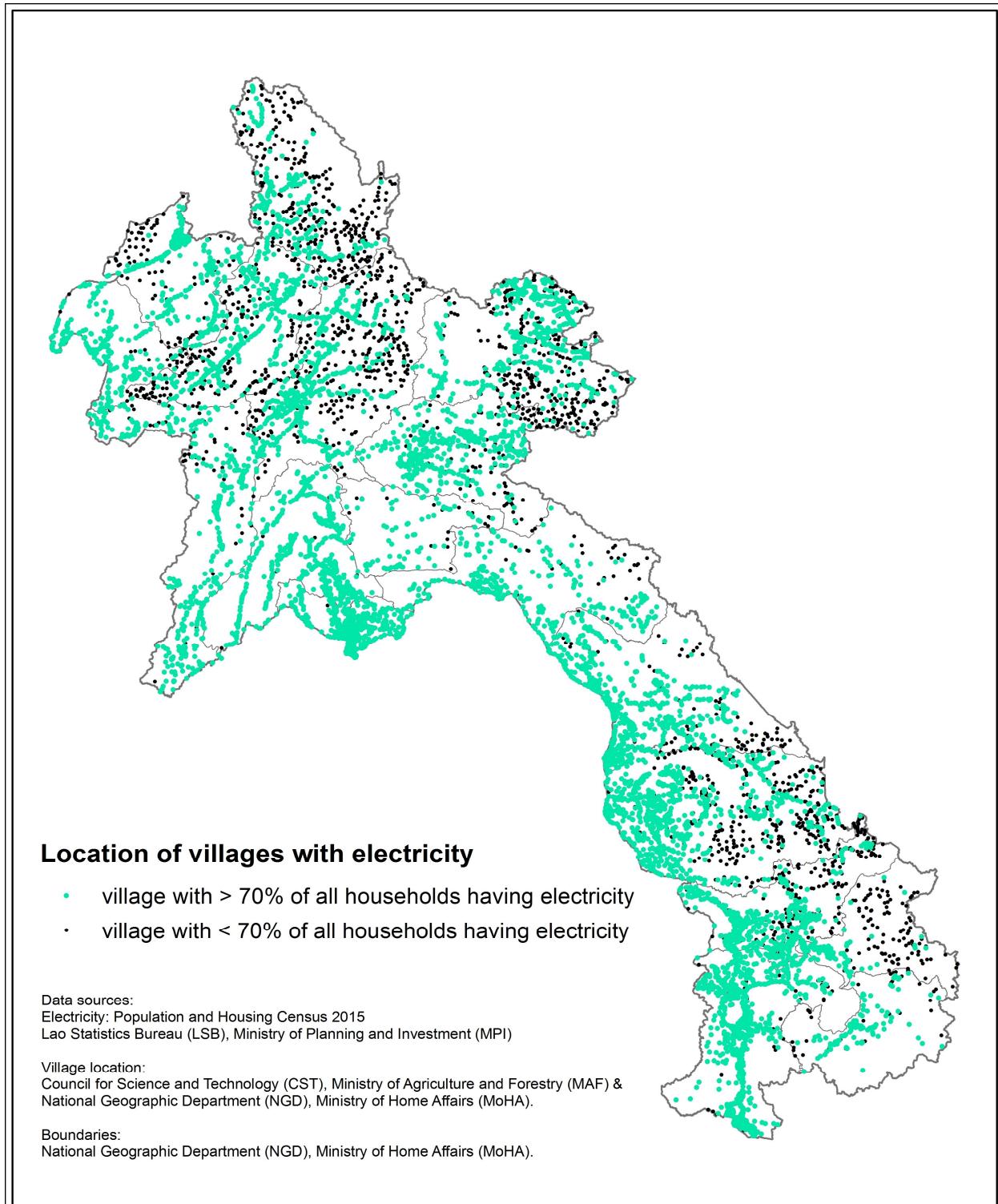
Map 2. Population Density of Villages



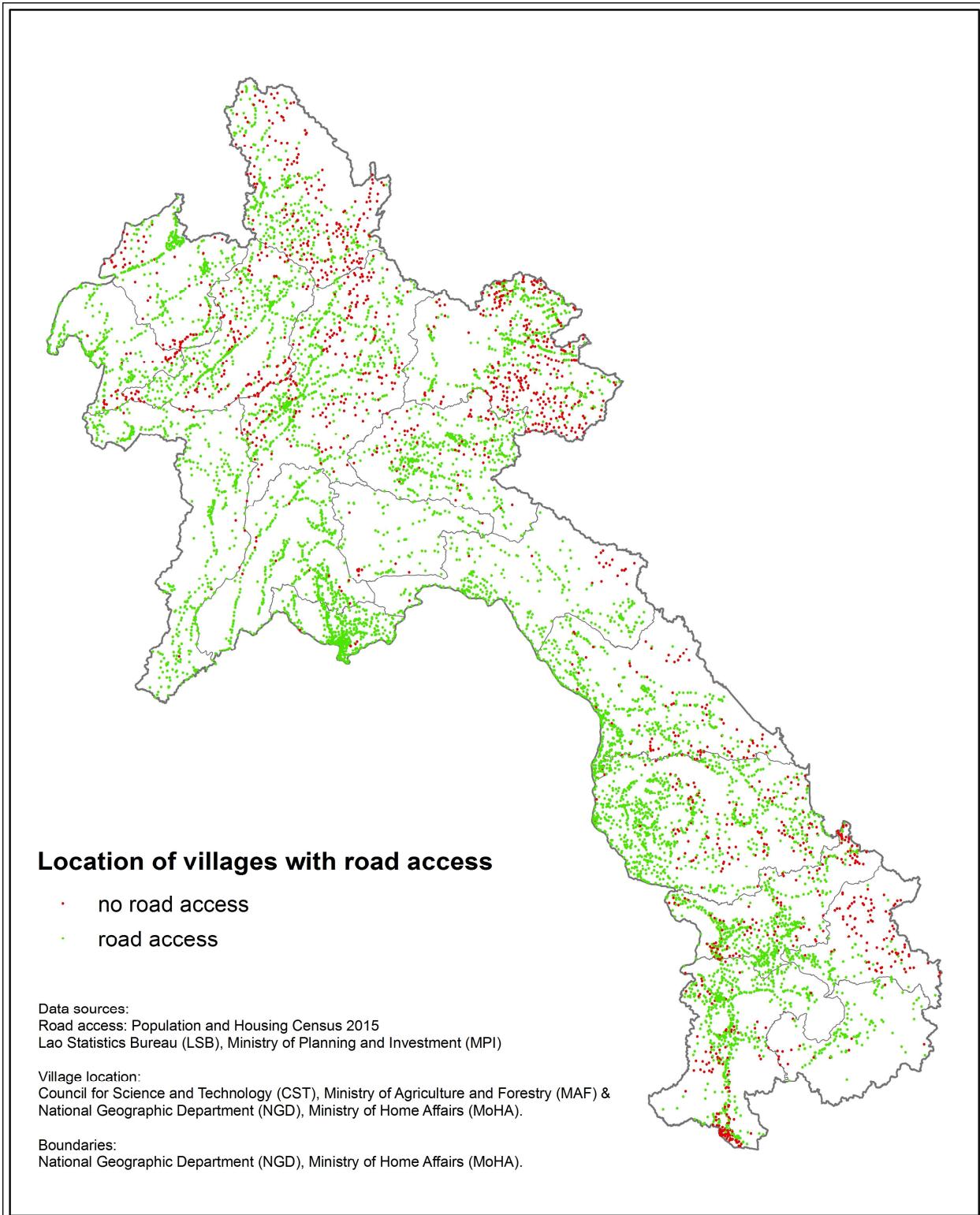
Map 3. Sex Ratio of the Population by Village



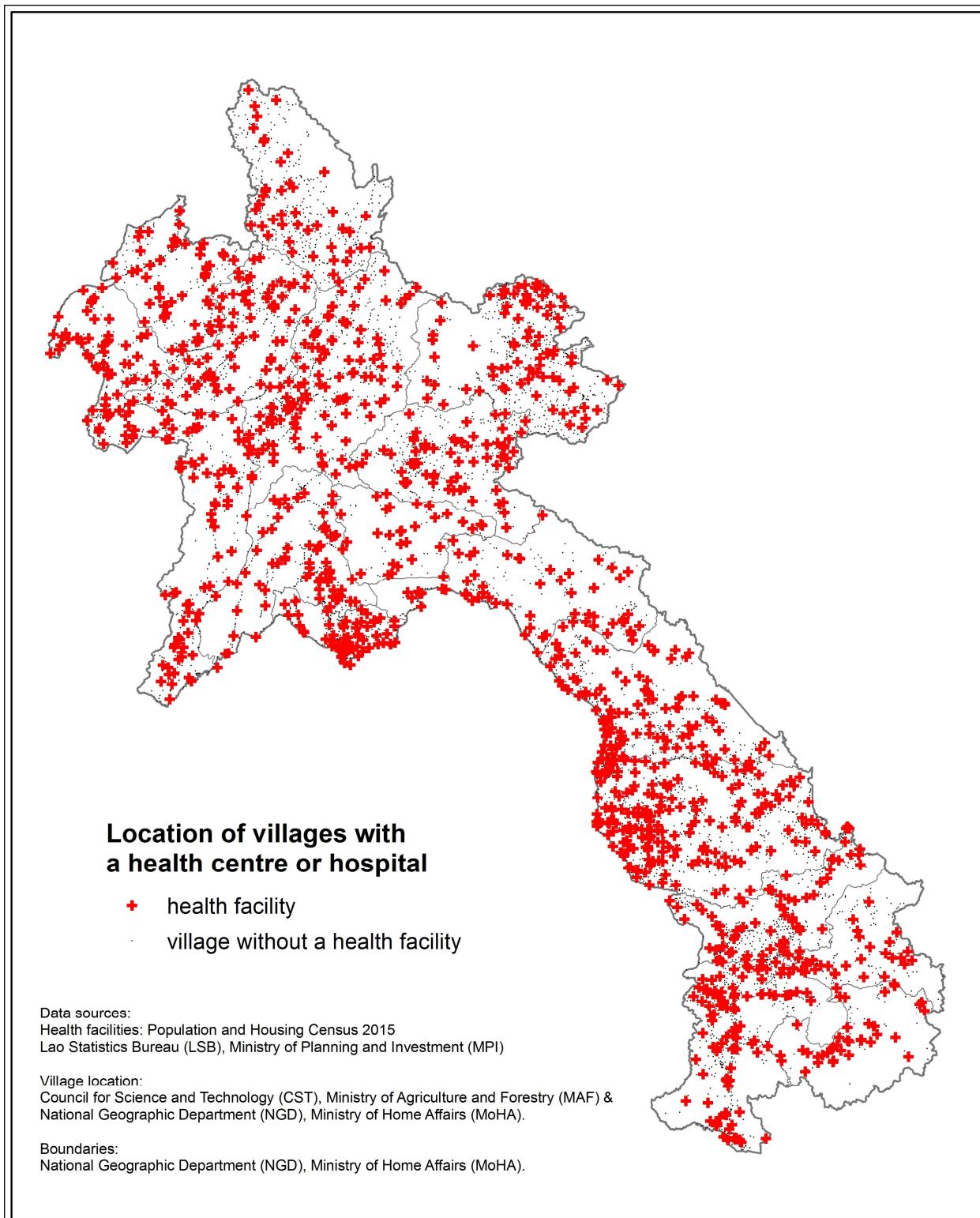
Map 4. Villages with Electricity



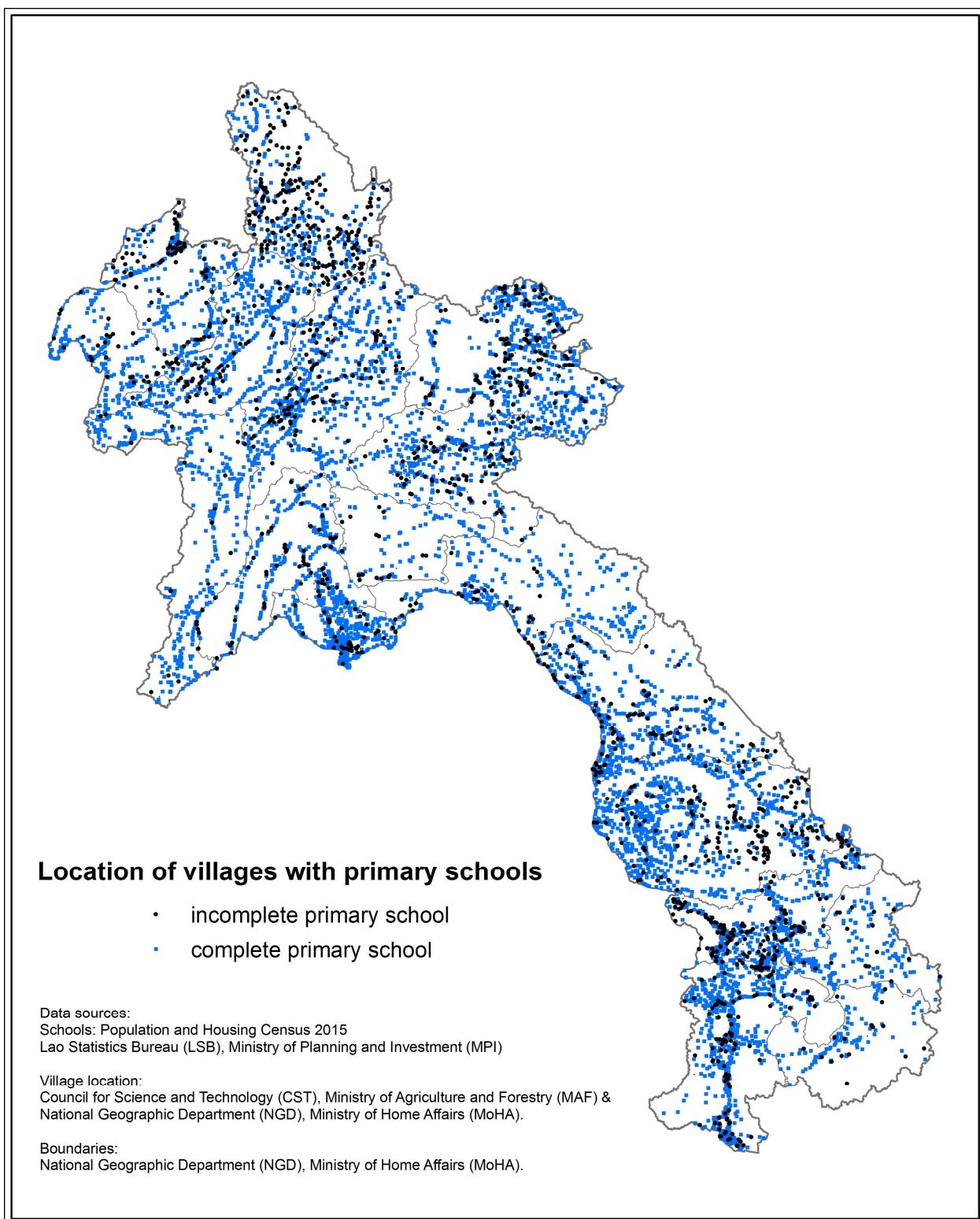
Map 5. Villages with Road Access



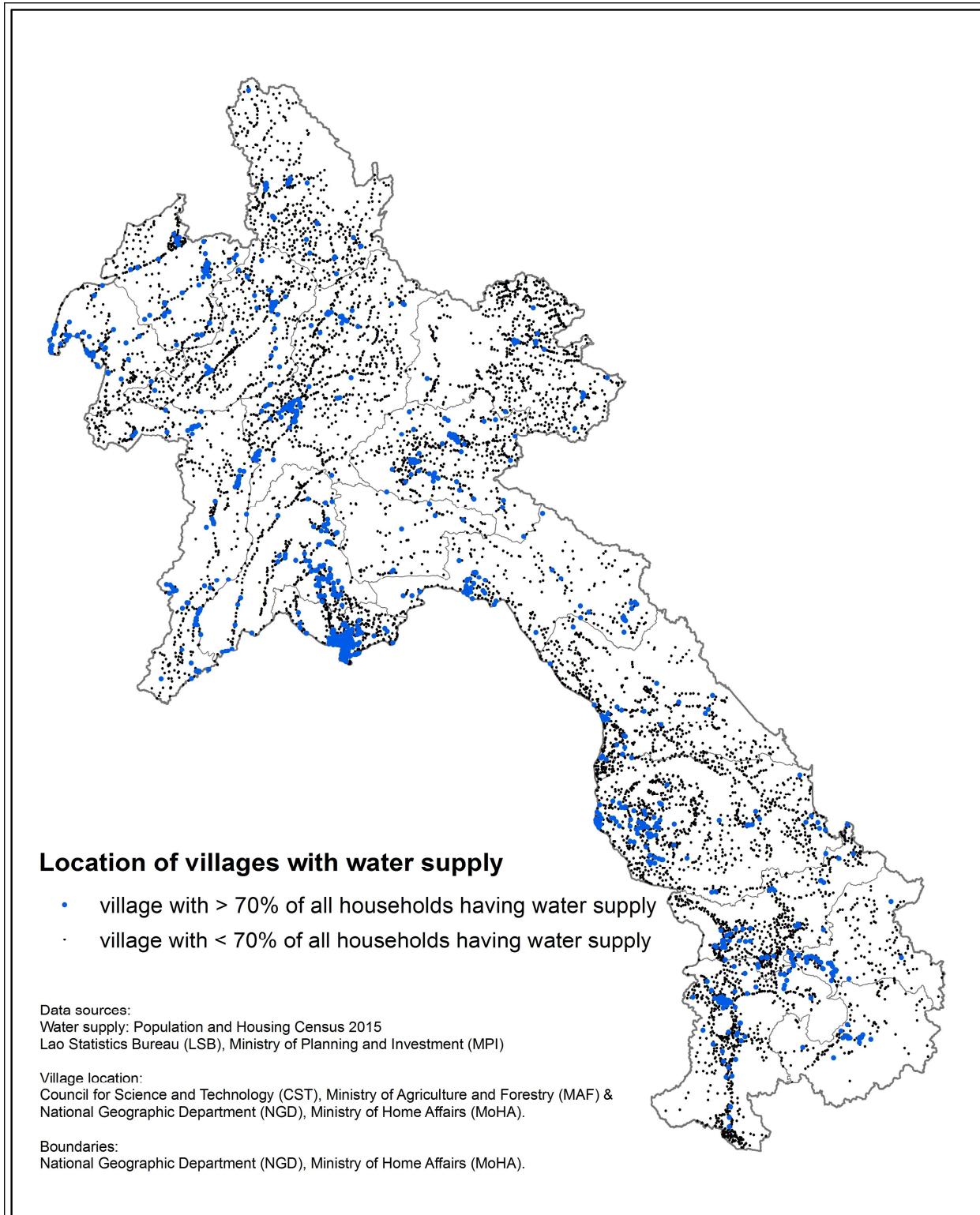
Map 6. Villages with Health Centers



Map 7. Villages with Primary School



Map 8. Villages with Water Supply



Appendix 3

District Tables

Table 1A. Vientiane City: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Chanthabuly	32	33,600	35,600	69,200	14,600	4.7
2 Sikhottabong	60	59,900	61,100	121,000	24,700	4.9
3 Xaysetha	49	59,500	57,400	116,900	23,800	4.9
4 Sisattanak	38	32,600	33,100	65,700	13,200	5.0
5 Naxaithong	54	37,700	37,600	75,200	15,700	4.8
6 Xaythany	104	98,200	98,300	196,600	39,400	5.0
7 Hadxaifong	60	47,800	49,800	97,600	21,100	4.6
8 Sangthong	35	14,800	14,700	29,500	6,400	4.6
9 Mayparkngum	53	24,500	24,700	49,200	10,100	4.9
Vientiane Capital	485	408,700	412,200	820,900	168,900	4.9

Percentage of population by District

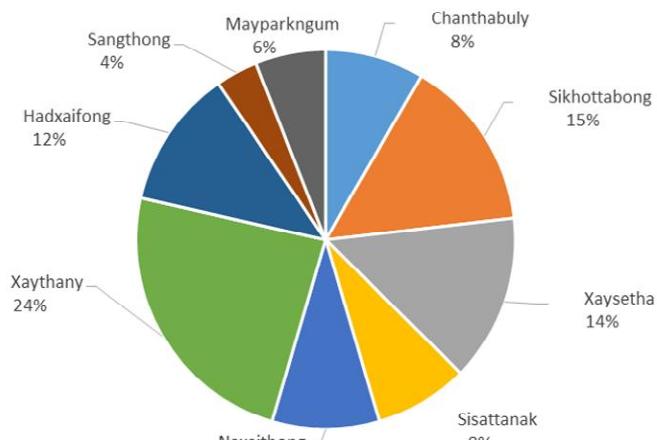


Table 1A. Vientiane City: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Elec-tricity	Water supply	Road access	Mar-ket		Health facility	Com-plete school	Incom-plete school
					Market	Health facility			
1 Chanthabuly	32	30	30	30	8	2	26	1	
2 Sikhottabong	60	59	53	59	24	10	49	2	
3 Xaysetha	49	47	48	44	28	14	33	14	
4 Sisattanak	38	37	37	37	6	10	28	1	
5 Naxaithong	54	53	11	54	12	3	42	5	
6 Xaythany	104	104	36	104	28	15	84	5	
7 Hadxaifong	60	60	36	60	8	7	51	3	
8 Sangthong	35	35	5	34	1	7	31	3	
9 Mayparkngum	53	53	3	52	6	11	40	5	
Vientiane Capital	485	478	259	474	121	79	384	39	

Average household size by District

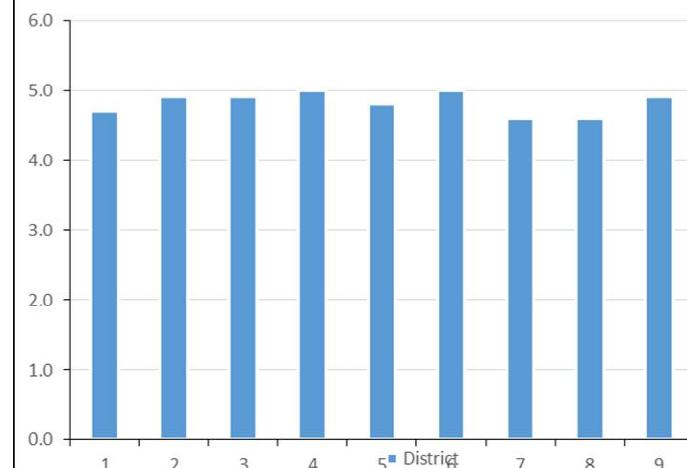


Table 2A. Phongsaly: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Phongsaly	72	12,300	11,100	23,300	4,800	4.9
2 May	88	13,200	13,200	26,400	4,700	5.6
3 Khua	94	13,000	13,200	26,200	5,400	4.8
4 Samphanh	68	12,500	11,900	24,400	4,500	5.4
5 Boonneua	65	11,300	11,000	22,300	4,600	4.8
6 Nhot ou	78	16,100	15,000	31,100	5,900	5.3
7 Boontai	63	12,300	12,000	24,300	4,800	5.0
Phongsaly	528	90,700	87,300	178,000	34,800	5.1

Table 2B. Phongsaly: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Phongsaly	72	33	12	46	1	6	29	37
2 May	88	17	4	33	2	8	36	46
3 Khua	94	38	9	42	2	7	55	37
4 Samphanh	68	19	3	43	3	6	37	29
5 Boon neua	65	54	11	56	2	6	34	24
6 Nhot ou	78	29	1	48	2	7	43	28
7 Boontai	63	40	5	50	1	7	35	25
Phongsaly	528	230	45	318	13	47	269	226

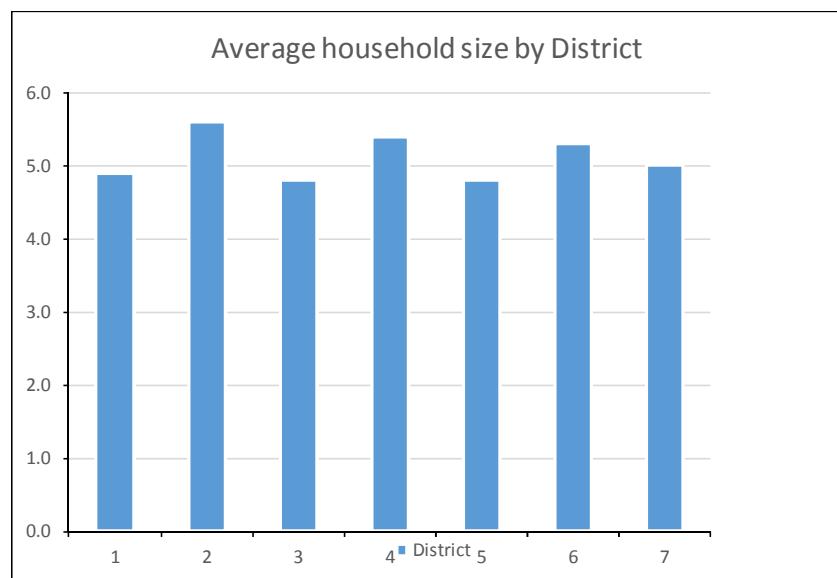
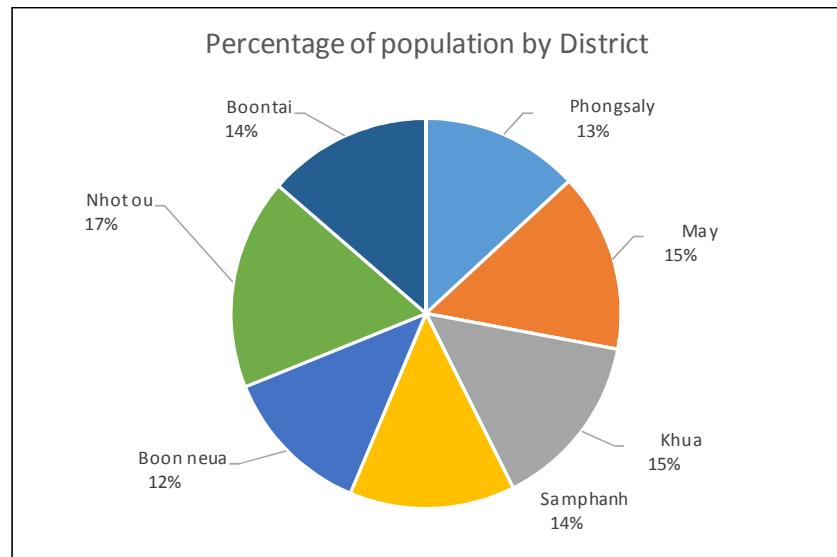


Table 3A. Luangnamtha: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Namtha	78	26,900	27,200	54,100	10,300	5.2
2 Sing	90	19,600	19,700	39,300	7,800	5.0
3 Long	78	17,400	17,200	34,600	6,600	5.2
4 Viengphoukha	46	11,800	12,100	23,900	4,600	5.2
5 Nalae	72	11,600	12,200	23,800	4,500	5.3
Luangnamtha	364	87,300	88,400	175,800	33,800	5.2

Table 3A. Luangnamtha: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Namtha	78	68	35	72	9	13	58	14
2 Sing	90	80	15	88	3	8	47	35
3 Long	78	40	4	54	1	11	51	23
4 Viengphoukha	46	42	13	43	3	15	42	4
5 Nalae	72	51	7	45	3	16	59	12
Luangnamtha	364	281	74	302	19	63	257	88

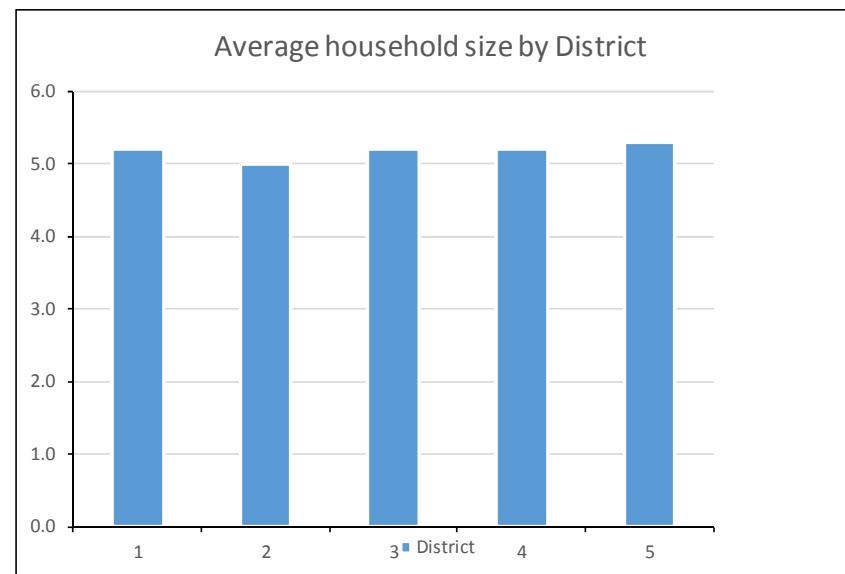
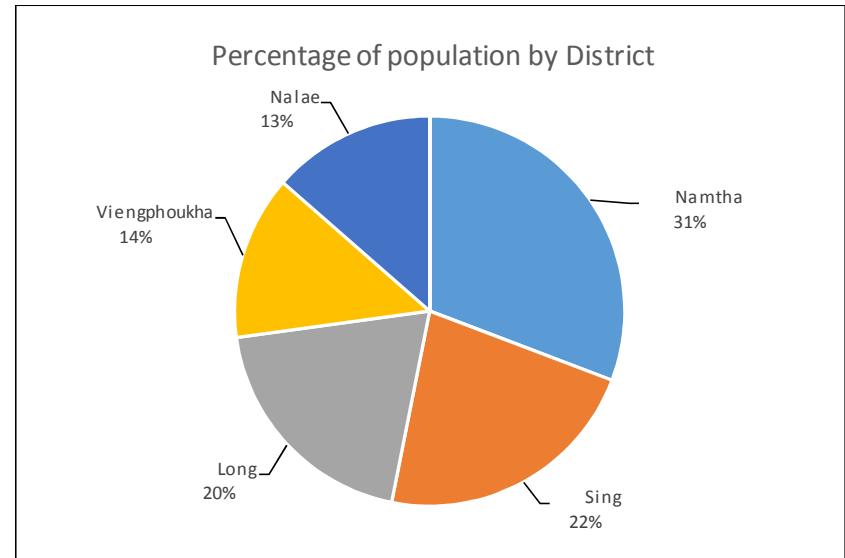


Table 4A. Oudomxay: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Xay	97	40,400	39,200	79,500	14,600	5.5
2 La	44	8,600	8,500	17,200	3,500	4.9
3 Namor	62	19,400	19,400	38,800	7,000	5.6
4 Nga	62	15,600	15,300	30,900	5,700	5.4
5 Beng	58	18,700	18,800	37,500	7,200	5.2
6 Hoon	93	37,600	36,600	74,300	13,100	5.7
7 Pakbeng	55	14,400	15,000	29,400	4,800	6.1
Oudomxay	471	154,700	152,900	307,600	56,000	5.5

Table 4A. Oudomxay: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Elec-tricity	Water supply	Road access	Mar-ket	Health facility	Com-plete school	Incom-plete school
1 Xay	97	76	27	90	10	15	81	12
2 La	44	31	0	36	1	6	32	7
3 Namor	62	44	5	44	2	12	55	5
4 Nga	62	27	4	25	2	10	56	6
5 Beng	58	52	1	40	1	7	46	9
6 Hoon	93	53	11	76	4	14	55	30
7 Pakbeng	55	18	1	38	1	7	50	5
Oudomxay	471	301	49	349	21	71	375	74

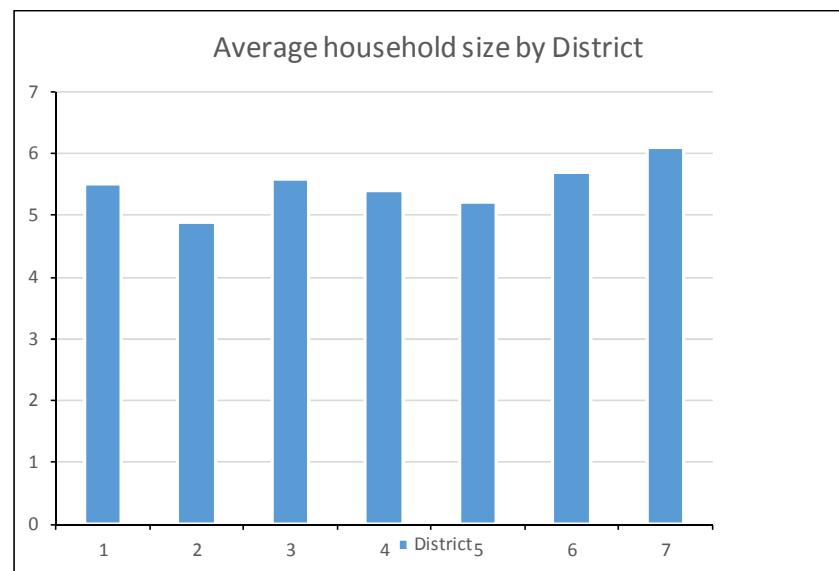
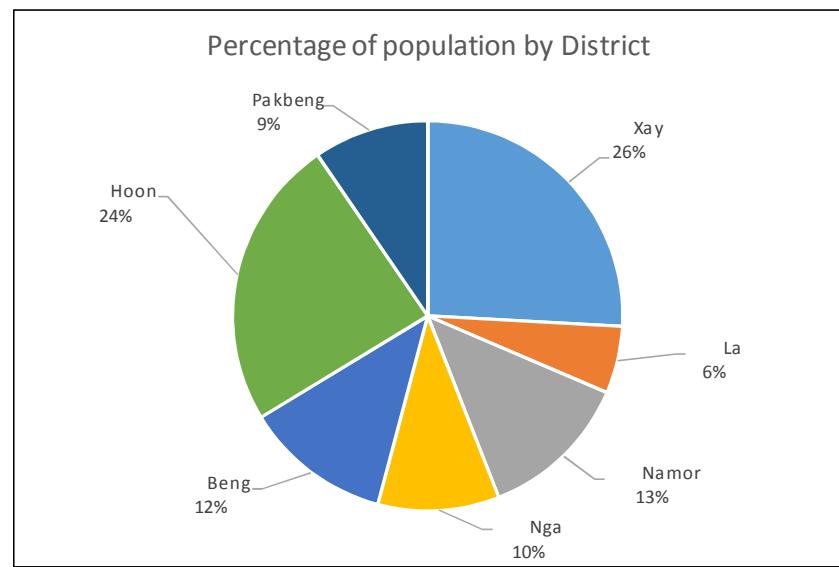


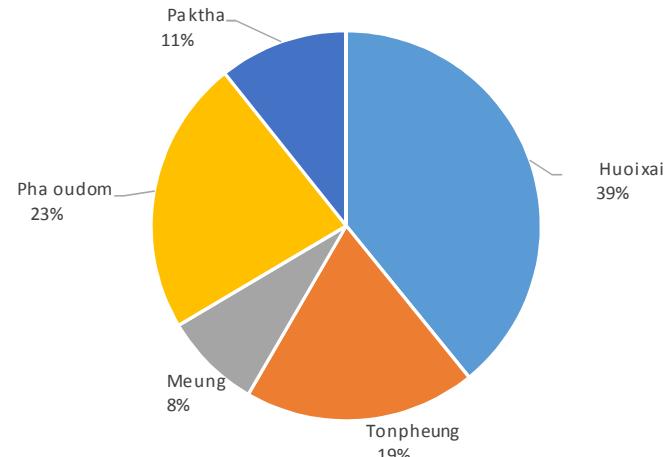
Table 5A. Bokeo: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Huoixai	82	35,500	34,700	70,200	13,100	5.4
2 Tonpheung	39	17,500	17,000	34,500	7,400	4.7
3 Meung	28	7,300	7,200	14,500	2,700	5.4
4 Pha oudom	73	20,000	21,000	40,900	7,200	5.7
5 Paktha	34	9,700	9,500	19,200	3,600	5.3
Bokeo	256	90,000	89,300	179,200	34,000	5.3

Table 5B. Bokeo: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Huoixai	82	81	22	80	4	19	54	14
2 Tonpheung	39	38	19	39	3	8	29	4
3 Meung	28	27	3	28	1	8	22	2
4 Pha oudom	73	52	2	56	1	9	48	16
5 Paktha	34	32	3	23	2	10	31	3
Bokeo	256	230	49	226	11	54	184	39

Percentage of population by District



Average household size by District

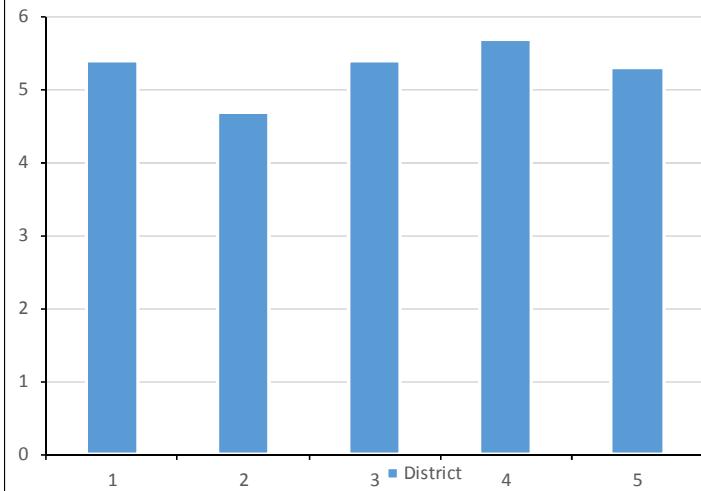


Table 6A. Luangprabang:: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Luangprabang	114	46,800	43,600	90,300	16,500	5.5
2 Xieng ngeun	49	17,000	16,400	33,400	6,600	5.1
3 Nan	51	14,100	14,100	28,100	5,900	4.7
4 Park ou	51	13,100	12,700	25,800	5,300	4.8
5 Nambak	81	34,600	34,300	68,900	13,200	5.2
6 Ngoi	77	15,000	14,700	29,700	5,900	5.1
7 Pak xeng	54	11,100	11,100	22,200	4,300	5.2
8 Phonxay	60	16,300	16,300	32,600	6,100	5.4
9 Chomphet	69	15,200	14,900	30,100	5,800	5.2
10 Viengkham	69	14,300	14,200	28,600	5,200	5.5
11 Phoukhoune	38	11,700	11,500	23,200	4,100	5.6
12 Phonthong	40	9,600	9,400	19,100	3,300	5.7
Luangprabang	753	218,700	213,200	431,900	82,100	5.3

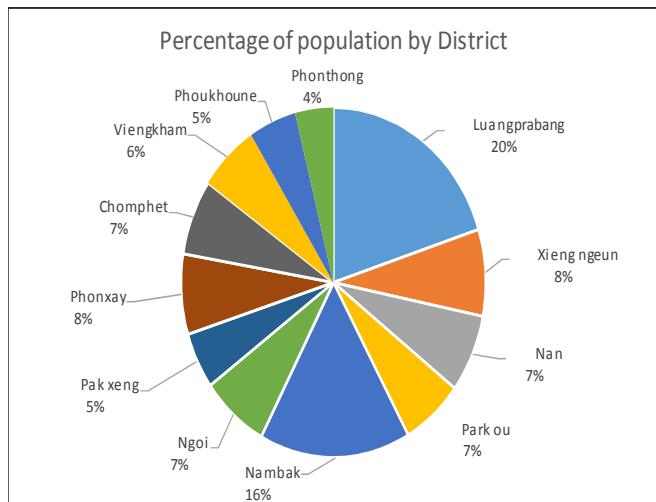


Table 6B. Luangprabang: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricty		Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Com-	Incom-
		Villages	Supply					plete school	plete school
1 Luangprabang	114	112	66	111	14	19	68	19	
2 Xieng ngeun	49	42	11	41	3	6	38	9	
3 Nan	51	38	18	35	2	9	42	4	
4 Park ou	51	39	1	47	2	7	42	9	
5 Nambak	81	58	12	73	7	15	62	15	
6 Ngoi	77	36	6	27	2	14	65	9	
7 Pak xeng	54	22	1	35	2	10	45	8	
8 Phonxay	60	25	2	36	5	13	52	7	
9 Chomphet	69	42	3	41	0	9	53	12	
10 Viengkham	69	17	0	52	1	6	51	16	
11 Phoukhoune	38	25	1	27	1	7	36	1	
12 Phonthong	40	5	3	31	1	6	31	7	
Luangprabang	753	461	124	556	40	121	585	116	

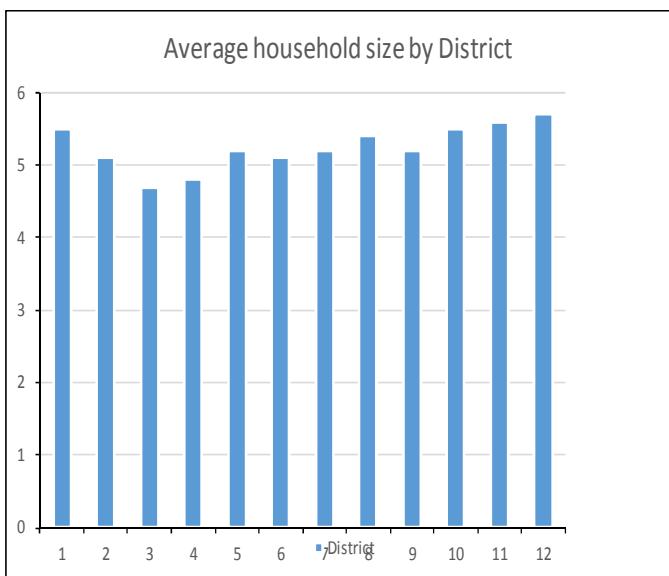


Table 7A. Huaphanh: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size	
		Males	Females	Total			
1	Xamneua	109	29,600	27,400	56,900	9,700	5.8
2	Xiengkhor	59	13,100	12,600	25,700	4,700	5.4
3	Huim	35	6,100	6,100	12,200	2,300	5.3
4	Viengxay	104	16,400	15,600	32,000	6,000	5.3
5	Huameuang	76	16,600	16,100	32,700	5,400	6.1
6	Xamtay	90	18,600	18,200	36,900	6,000	6.1
7	Sopbao	67	13,000	12,500	25,500	4,600	5.5
8	Add	78	13,700	13,300	27,000	4,800	5.6
9	Kuane	66	12,600	12,000	24,600	3,800	6.4
10	Sone	34	8,000	7,900	15,900	2,500	6.4
Huaphanh		718	147,700	141,700	289,400	50,000	5.8

Percentage of population by District

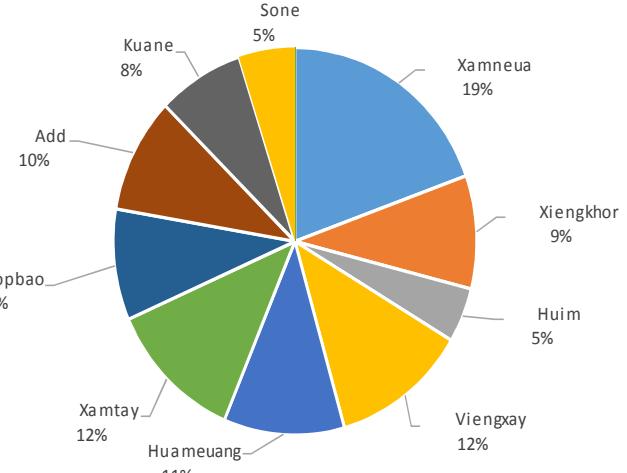


Table 7B. Huaphanh: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school	
1	Xamneua	109	77	12	84	4	12	74	29
2	Xiengkhor	59	45	0	36	2	13	42	17
3	Huim	35	34	1	28	1	4	24	7
4	Viengxay	104	72	5	56	2	11	73	25
5	Huameuang	76	32	1	34	4	8	55	21
6	Xamtay	90	31	5	47	2	9	76	11
7	Sopbao	67	51	1	55	3	7	59	8
8	Add	78	47	0	29	2	7	62	10
9	Kuane	66	9	1	9	1	6	58	5
10	Sone	34	22	0	23	2	6	28	4
Huaphanh		718	420	26	401	23	83	551	137

Average household size by District

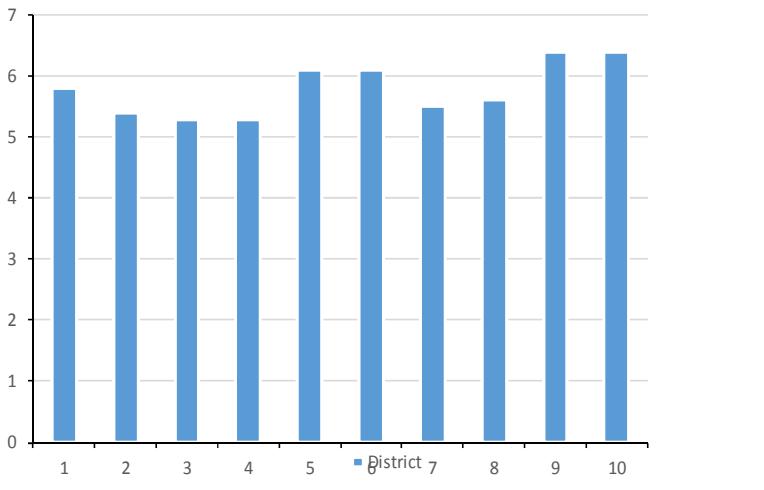


Table 8A. Xayaboury: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size	
		Males	Females	Total			
1	Xayaboury	77	39,700	36,100	75,700	14,200	5.3
2	Khop	27	10,500	10,100	20,500	4,100	5.0
3	Hongsaa	34	14,700	13,400	28,000	5,600	5.0
4	Ngeun	22	8,800	8,800	17,600	3,500	5.0
5	Xienghone	42	16,600	16,000	32,600	6,500	5.0
6	Phiang	51	29,300	28,100	57,400	11,000	5.2
7	Parklai	69	34,900	33,300	68,200	14,500	4.7
8	Kenethao	47	20,100	19,800	39,900	8,600	4.6
9	Botene	29	8,700	8,800	17,500	3,600	4.9
10	Thongmyxay	13	4,200	4,400	8,600	2,100	4.1
11	Xaysathan	21	7,400	7,800	15,200	2,800	5.5
Xayaboury		432	194,900	186,400	381,400	76,700	5.0

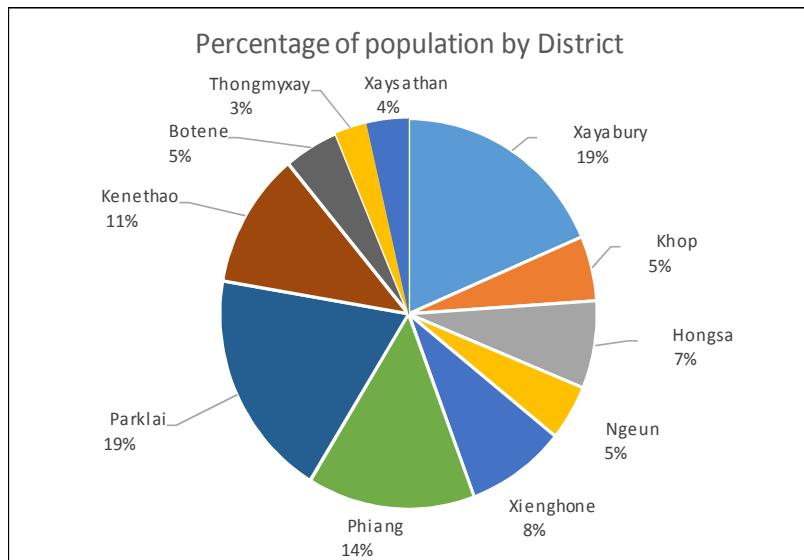


Table 8B. Xayaboury: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school	
1	Xayaboury	77	67	23	75	10	16	68	3
2	Khop	27	26	0	27	2	7	26	0
3	Hongsaa	34	25	12	32	4	8	28	1
4	Ngeun	22	19	2	22	2	6	20	1
5	Xienghone	42	30	3	41	3	10	37	2
6	Phiang	51	50	6	51	9	6	39	2
7	Parklai	69	65	18	67	9	12	64	3
8	Kenethao	47	46	9	46	2	12	41	3
9	Botene	29	28	1	29	5	7	19	2
10	Thongmyxay	13	13	6	13	1	3	9	2
11	Xaysathan	21	10	0	21	1	8	20	1
Xayaboury		432	379	80	424	48	95	371	20

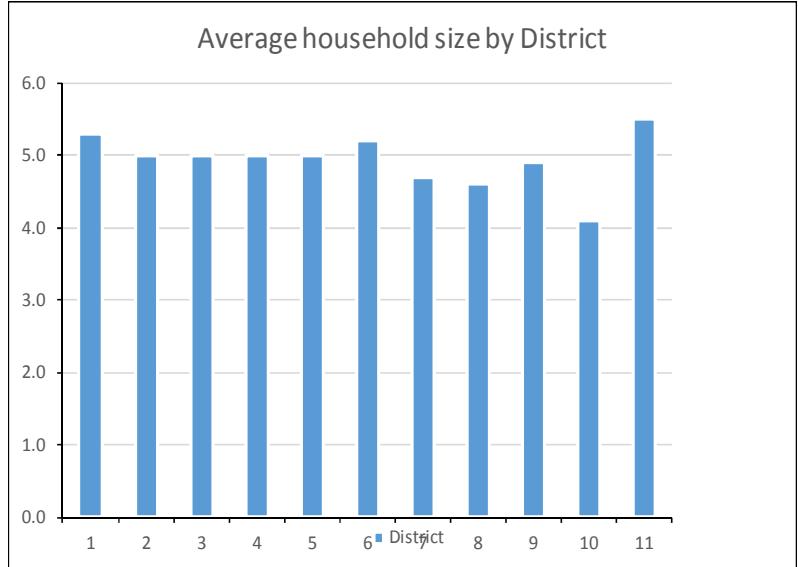


Table 9A. Xiengkhuang: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Pek	108	38,900	36,700	75,600	14,500	5.2
2 Kham	90	23,900	23,600	47,500	8,500	5.6
3 Nonghed	106	19,000	18,600	37,600	6,100	6.2
4 Khoune	77	16,900	16,300	33,200	5,800	5.7
5 Morkmay	28	7,200	7,100	14,300	2,300	6.3
6 Phoukoud	44	12,700	12,300	25,000	4,700	5.3
7 Phaxay	32	5,800	5,700	11,400	2,200	5.1
Xiengkhuang	485	124,400	120,300	244,700	44,200	5.5

Table 9B. Xiengkhuang: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Elec-tricity	Water supply	Road access	Mar-ket	Health facility	Com-plete school	Incom-plete school
							Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Pek	108	104	18	102	7	14	61	17
2 Kham	90	76	17	68	3	9	62	13
3 Nonghed	106	75	2	92	3	18	75	25
4 Khoune	77	65	11	71	5	11	44	20
5 Morkmay	28	8	3	26	3	5	20	6
6 Phoukoud	44	38	3	25	2	8	38	4
7 Phaxay	32	30	3	31	1	5	16	6
Xiengkhuang	485	396	57	415	24	70	316	91

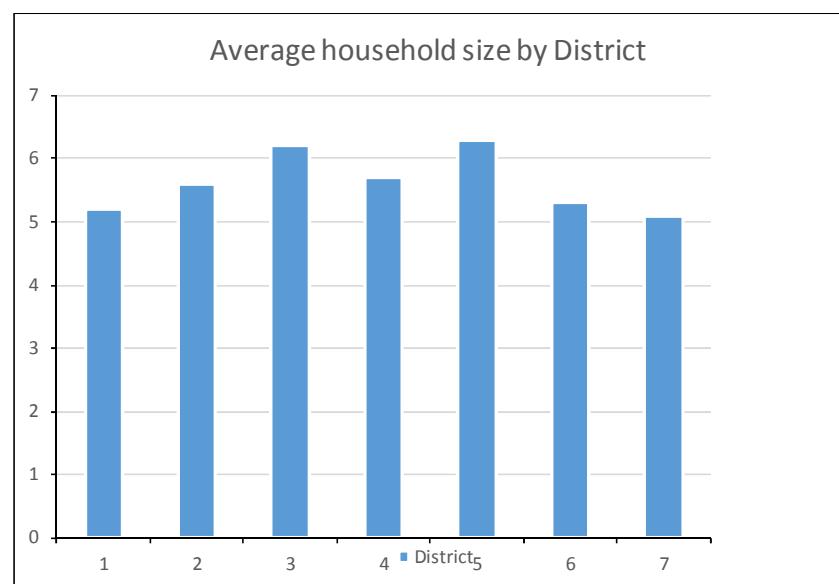
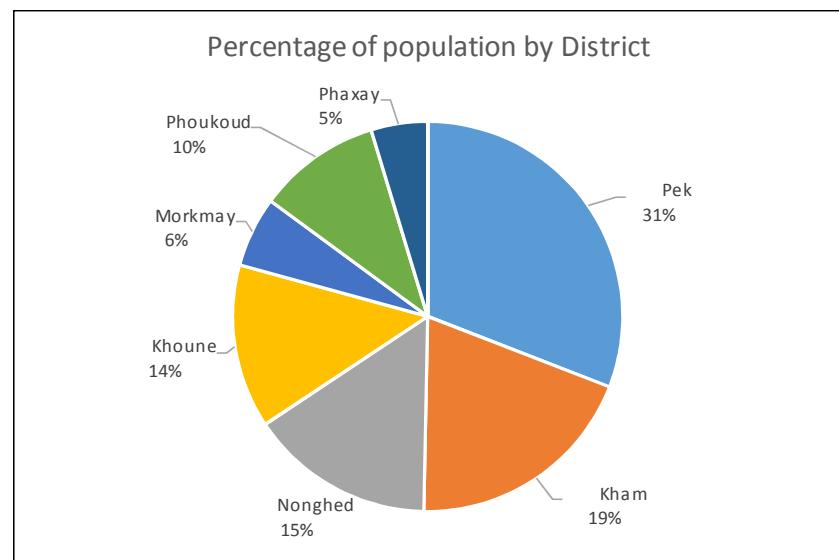


Table 10A. Vientiane Province: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size	
		Males	Females	Total			
1	Phonhong	59	32,700	32,400	65,200	13,000	5
2	Thoulakhom	42	26,300	27,100	53,400	11,400	4.7
3	Keo oudom	26	9,200	8,500	17,800	3,700	4.9
4	Kasy	51	18,700	18,100	36,800	7,000	5.3
5	Vangvieng	63	28,600	26,900	55,500	10,600	5.2
6	Feuang	44	20,800	20,500	41,300	7,500	5.5
7	Xanakharm	34	19,900	20,100	40,000	8,400	4.8
8	Mad	33	10,700	10,400	21,100	4,200	5
9	Viengkham	17	9,300	9,200	18,500	4,000	4.7
10	Hinherb	43	15,000	14,300	29,200	5,700	5.1
11	Meun Vientiane Prov.	22	20,200	20,100	40,300	6,300	6.4
		434	211,400	207,700	419,100	81,800	5.1

Percentage of population by District

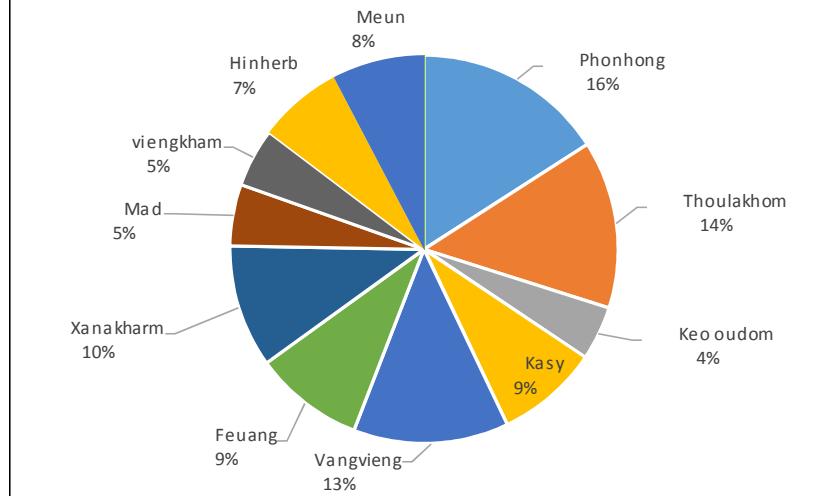


Table 10B. Vientiane Province: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1	Phonhong	59	25	59	11	6	42	6
2	Thoulakhom	42	42	5	39	7	8	39
3	Keo oudom	26	25	9	24	2	6	19
4	Kasy	51	51	1	50	2	6	42
5	Vangvieng	63	62	17	63	5	9	50
6	Feuang	44	43	5	43	3	6	31
7	Xanakharm	34	33	8	34	2	4	20
8	Mad	33	32	1	29	2	6	25
9	Viengkham	17	17	8	17	5	4	14
10	Hinherb	43	42	8	42	3	8	31
11	Meun Vientiane Prov.	22	22	1	22	2	3	20
		434	428	88	422	44	66	61

Average household size by District

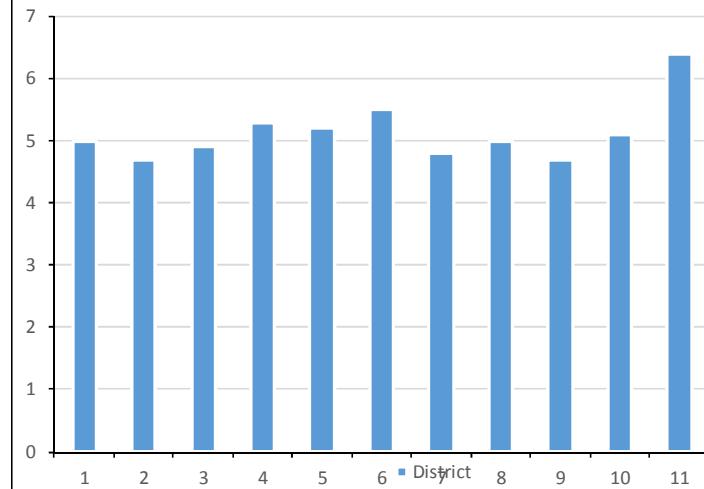


Table 11A. Borikhamxay: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Pakxane	55	22,500	22,500	45,000	9,300	4.8
2 Thaphabath	33	12,800	12,800	25,600	5,300	4.8
3 Pakkading	48	24,800	25,400	50,100	9,400	5.3
4 Bolikhanh	45	26,000	23,500	49,400	8,400	5.9
5 Khamkeuth	63	31,500	31,000	62,600	10,800	5.8
6 Viengthong	41	15,200	14,500	29,700	5,200	5.7
7 Xaychamphone	18	5,900	5,400	11,300	1,900	5.9
Borikhamxay	303	138,600	135,100	273,700	50,200	5.5

Percentage of population by District

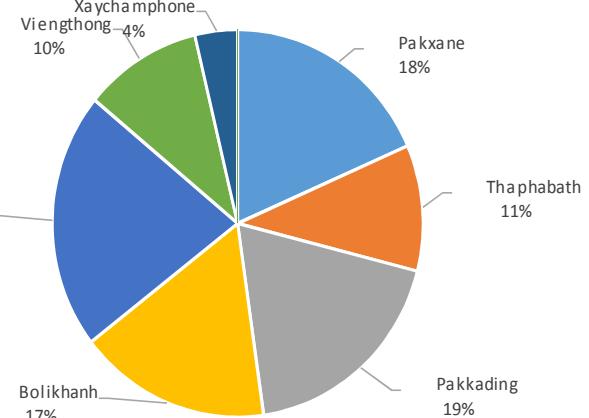


Table 11B. Borikhamxay: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Pakxane	55	55	21	55	3	9	39	9
2 Thaphabath	33	33	4	32	9	9	26	7
3 Pakkading	48	47	2	48	4	8	30	16
4 Bolikhanh	45	43	12	44	7	7	39	2
5 Khamkeuth	63	60	15	63	6	16	60	0
6 Viengthong	41	31	3	40	3	8	37	4
7 Xaychamphone	18	3	0	2	1	5	18	0
Borikhamxay	303	272	57	284	33	62	249	38

Average household size by District

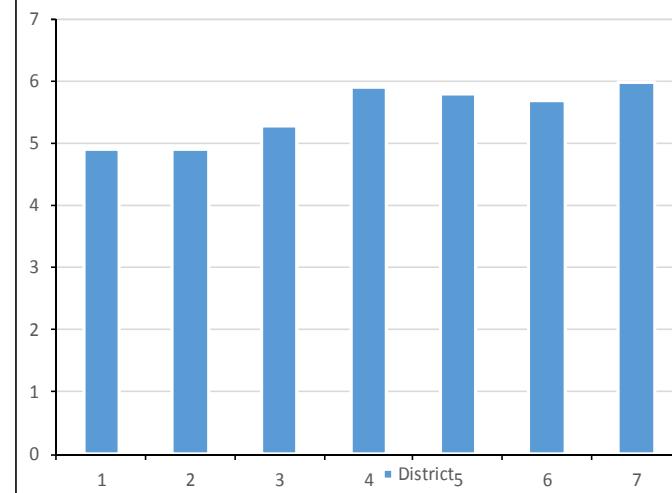


Table 12A. Khammuane: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Thakhek	91	45,000	45,500	90,800	17,600	5.2
2 Mahaxay	67	18,300	18,400	36,800	7,300	5.0
3 Nongbok	55	23,300	24,100	47,500	8,900	5.3
4 Hinboon	103	24,800	25,100	50,100	9,700	5.2
5 Nhommalath	46	16,200	16,600	32,900	6,800	4.8
6 Bualapha	72	15,600	16,000	31,800	5,900	5.4
7 Nakai	31	12,800	12,500	25,400	5,000	5.1
8 Xebangfay	45	14,000	14,500	28,600	5,400	5.3
9 Xaybuathong	40	12,900	13,000	26,100	4,800	5.4
10 Khounkham	32	11,000	11,000	22,100	4,400	5.0
Khammuane	583	194,800	197,300	392,100	75,900	5.2

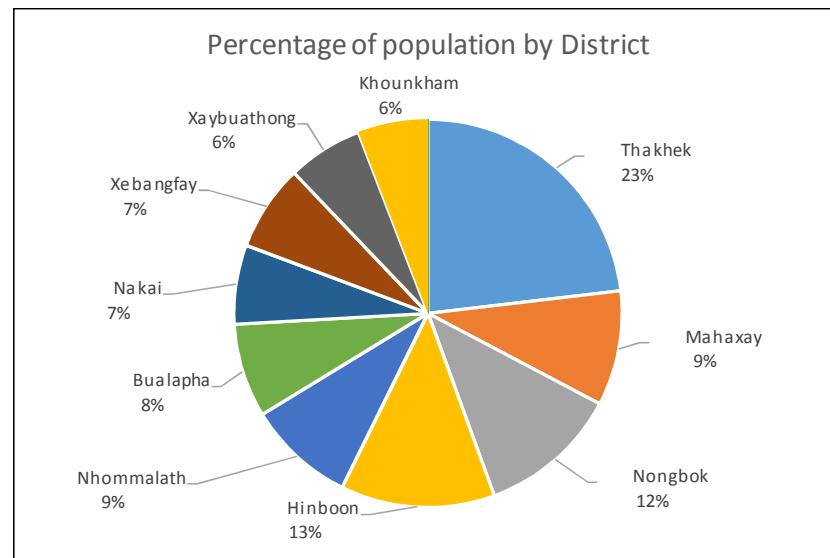


Table 12B. Khammuane: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Elec-tricity		Road access	Mar-ket	Health facility	Com-plete school	Incom-plete school
		Water supply	Road access				70	14
1 Thakhek	91	88	25	88	12	20	70	14
2 Mahaxay	67	65	2	65	4	12	48	19
3 Nongbok	55	55	5	52	2	14	32	15
4 Hinboon	103	101	1	97	4	16	77	20
5 Nhommalath	46	45	1	41	3	13	37	6
6 Bualapha	72	33	3	45	6	13	57	13
7 Nakai	31	20	1	17	1	13	27	4
8 Xebangfay	45	36	4	34	1	8	39	3
9 Xaybuathong	40	33	0	25	1	6	36	3
10 Khounkham	32	26	1	29	1	7	26	5
Khammuane	583	502	43	493	35	122	449	102

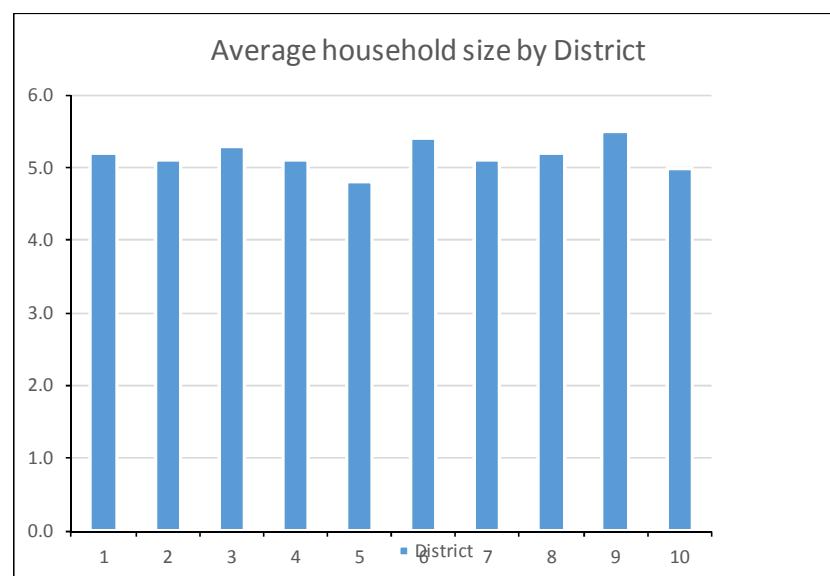


Table 13A. Savannakhet: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 KaysonePhomvihane	68	61,400	63,400	125,700	21,500	5.8
2 Outhoomphone	70	45,000	45,500	91,100	14,300	6.4
3 Atsaphangthong	40	22,700	22,900	45,900	6,900	6.7
4 Phine	100	32,000	32,600	65,100	10,300	6.3
5 Sepone	88	28,100	27,600	56,100	9,300	6.0
6 Nong	70	14,400	14,400	29,100	4,700	6.2
7 Thapangthong	42	20,300	20,100	40,700	6,700	6.1
8 Songkhone	95	48,700	51,100	100,500	16,900	5.9
9 Champhone	102	52,800	56,100	109,700	18,000	6.1
10 Xonbully	62	29,200	30,900	60,500	8,900	6.8
11 Xaybully	53	29,800	29,800	60,000	10,200	5.9
12 Vilabuly	72	19,000	18,800	38,100	7,000	5.4
13 Atsaphone	60	29,300	29,900	59,600	9,700	6.1
14 Xayphoothong	40	23,400	23,500	47,300	8,900	5.3
15 Phalanxay	54	19,800	20,000	40,100	6,200	6.5
Savannakhet	1,017	480,700	489,000	969,700	159,400	6.1

Percentage of population by District

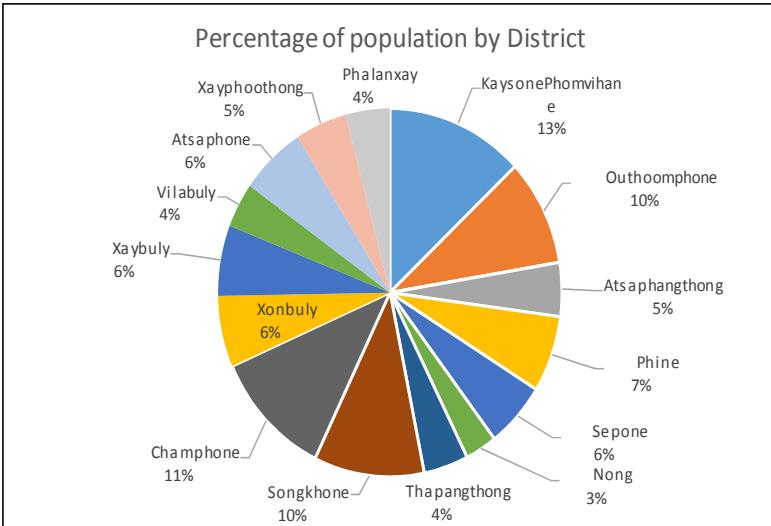


Table 13B. Savannakhet: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Elec-	Water	Road	Mar-	Health	Com-	Incom-
		tricity	supply	access	ket	facility	plete	plete
1 KaysonePhomvihane	68	66	34	65	10	17	56	4
2 Outhoomphone	70	68	9	70	5	10	57	10
3 Atsaphangthong	40	37	3	40	1	11	37	3
4 Phine	100	49	7	77	6	14	51	42
5 Sepone	88	44	2	69	3	16	60	23
6 Nong	70	20	4	44	2	8	43	22
7 Thapangthong	42	17	2	35	3	8	41	1
8 Songkhone	95	90	13	93	2	14	85	8
9 Champhone	102	98	32	100	6	26	93	6
10 Xonbully	62	38	1	44	2	11	47	13
11 Xaybully	53	53	1	53	2	13	52	1
12 Vilabuly	72	52	0	71	3	13	60	6
13 Atsaphone	60	33	1	49	4	8	59	1
14 Xayphoothong	40	39	2	40	1	12	38	2
15 Phalanxay	54	35	0	40	2	6	34	16
Savannakhet	1017	739	111	890	52	187	813	158

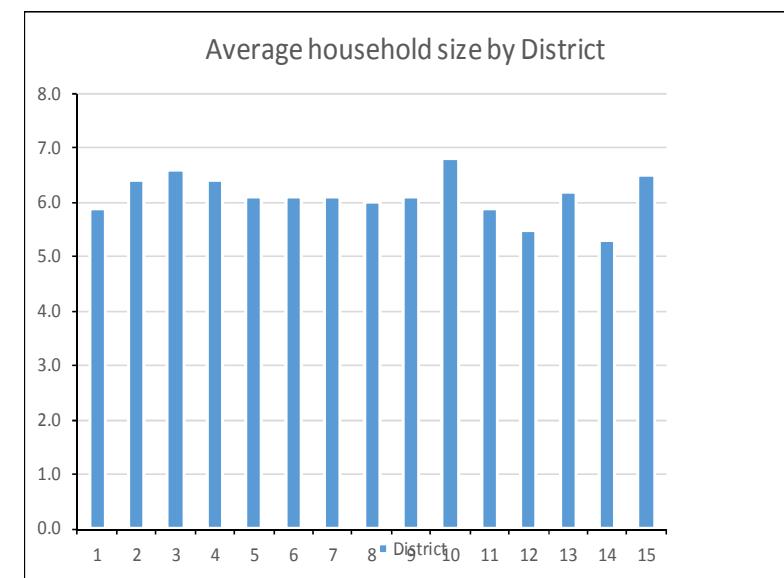


Table 14A. Saravane: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average Household size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Saravane	127	50,000	50,900	100,900	16,400	6.2
2 Ta oi	56	15,500	15,800	31,300	4,900	6.4
3 Toomlarn	37	14,300	14,600	28,900	3,700	7.9
4 Lakhonepheng	78	23,800	24,000	47,800	8,700	5.5
5 Vapy	55	18,400	19,200	37,500	6,900	5.4
6 Khongxedone	87	30,300	32,600	62,900	11,000	5.7
7 Lao ngarm	97	35,400	36,000	71,500	13,000	5.5
8 Samuoi	51	8,100	8,200	16,200	2,900	5.5
Saravane	588	195,700	201,300	397,000	67,500	5.9

Percentage of population by District

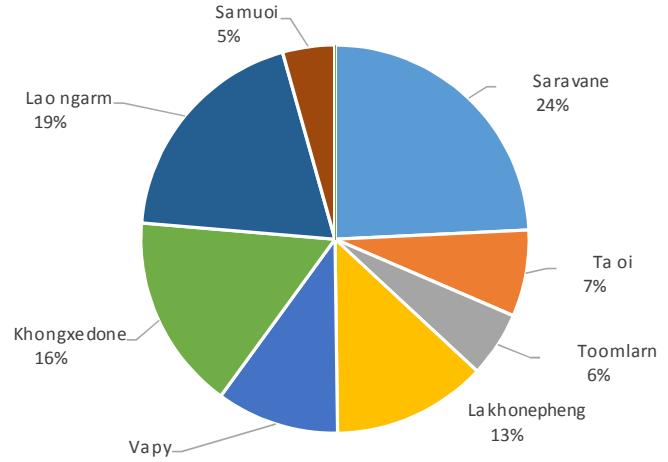


Table 14B. Saravane: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricty		Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
		Water supply	Road access					
1 Saravane	127	91	7	108	3	14	92	33
2 Ta oi	56	17	5	43	2	10	49	6
3 Toomlarn	37	13	3	28	1	8	27	7
4 Lakhonepheng	78	74	3	67	0	9	35	35
5 Vapy	55	52	5	45	2	6	37	18
6 Khongxedone	87	72	14	58	2	12	65	16
7 Lao ngarm	97	77	8	94	5	10	59	29
8 Samuoi	51	10	2	12	0	8	33	15
Saravane	588	406	47	455	15	77	397	159

Average household size by District

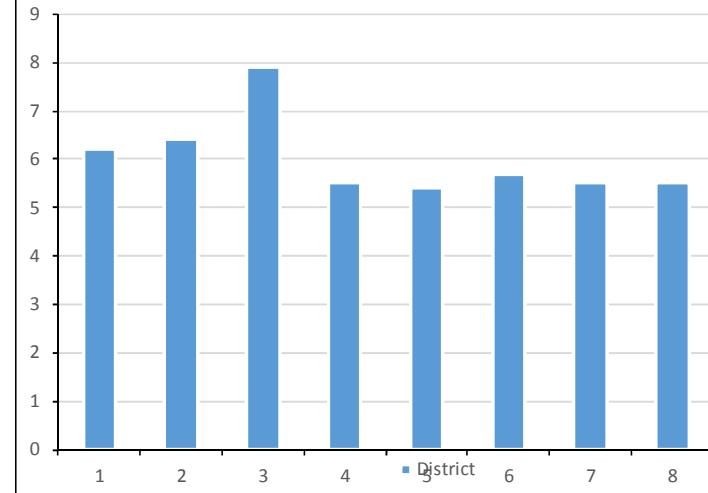


Table 15A. Sekong: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House- holds	Average House- hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Lamarm	43	17,600	17,300	35,000	5,800	6.0
2 Kaleum	53	8,500	8,200	16,800	2,400	6.9
3 Dakcheung	54	11,500	11,300	22,800	3,600	6.4
4 Thateng	51	19,100	19,600	38,600	6,600	5.9
Sekong	201	56,800	56,400	113,200	18,500	6.1

Table 15B. Sekong: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Lamarm	43	30	16	40	2	8	40	2
2 Kaleum	53	5	2	6	0	5	43	10
3 Dakcheung	54	4	1	8	1	12	50	4
4 Thateng	51	50	16	49	3	10	45	4
Sekong	201	89	35	103	6	35	178	20

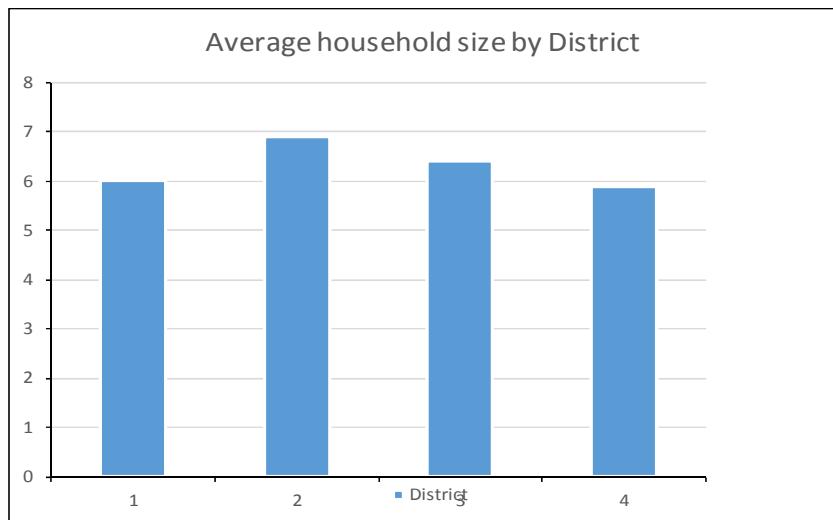
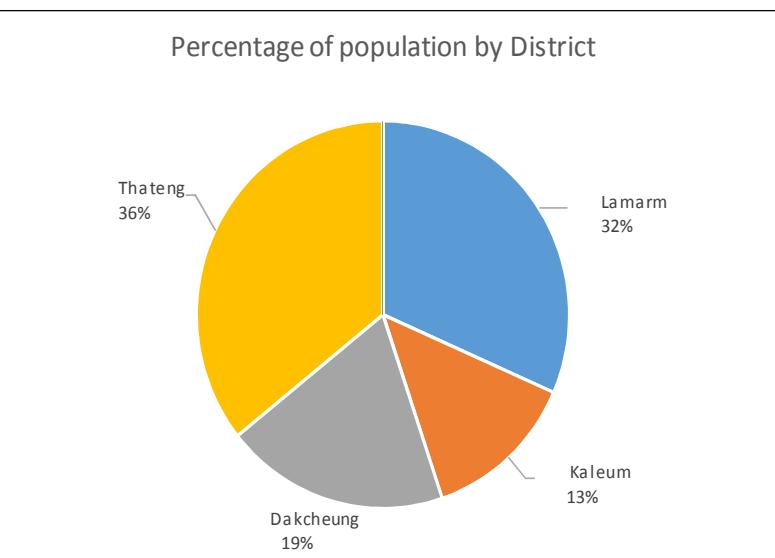


Table 16A. Champasack: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of House-holds	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Pakse	42	39,100	38,800	77,900	12,900	6.0
2 Sanasomboon	47	32,900	35,400	68,300	12,800	5.4
3 Bachiangchaleunsoo	47	29,500	28,300	57,800	10,800	5.4
4 Paksong	88	41,400	39,900	81,200	15,300	5.3
5 Pathoomphone	68	31,300	30,700	62,100	11,100	5.6
6 Phonthong	71	46,500	47,700	94,200	17,100	5.5
7 Champasack	77	30,600	32,100	62,700	10,700	5.8
8 Sukhuma	56	29,300	28,300	57,600	9,600	6.0
9 Moonlapamok	36	19,100	19,600	38,800	6,600	5.8
10 Khong	114	45,500	48,000	93,400	16,200	5.8
Champasack	646	345,200	348,800	694,000	123,100	5.6

Percentage of population by District

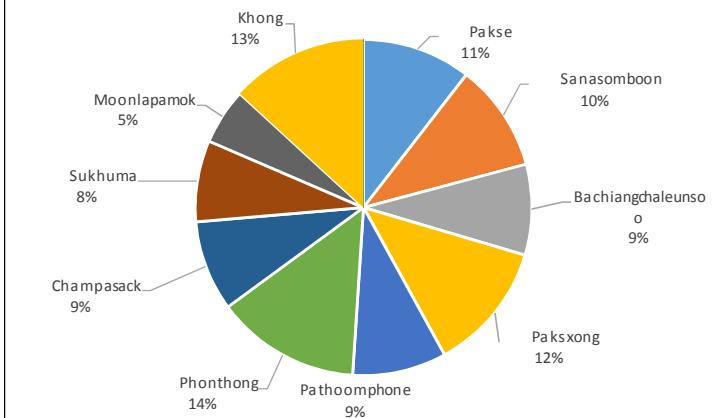


Table 16B. Champasack: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Pakse	42	39	29	41	7	4	31	4
2 Sanasomboon	47	46	4	44	5	8	41	6
3 Bachiangchaleunsoo	47	45	6	45	9	11	42	5
4 Paksong	88	75	8	87	5	15	70	15
5 Pathoomphone	68	63	8	56	6	10	61	7
6 Phonthong	71	70	11	60	6	11	61	7
7 Champasack	77	76	2	72	3	7	50	18
8 Sukhuma	56	55	4	32	2	8	42	10
9 Moonlapamok	36	31	1	32	3	8	33	2
10 Khong	114	111	3	49	4	13	88	25
Champasack	646	611	76	518	50	95	519	99

Average household size by District

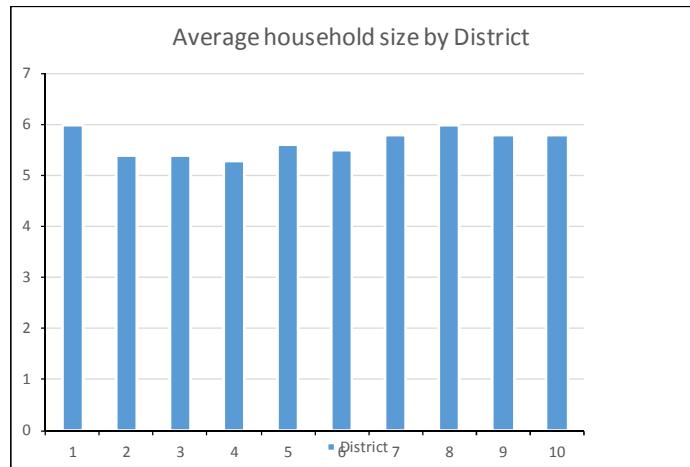


Table 17A. Attapeu: Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average House-hold size
		Males	Females	Total		
1 Xaysetha	22	16,800	16,800	33,700	6,900	4.9
2 Samakkhixay	28	18,500	17,900	36,400	7,000	5.2
3 Sanamxay	40	16,900	16,900	33,800	6,400	5.3
4 Sanxay	42	10,500	11,100	21,600	3,900	5.6
5 Phouvong	15	7,200	7,000	14,200	2,900	4.9
Attapeu	147	69,800	69,800	139,600	27,000	5.2

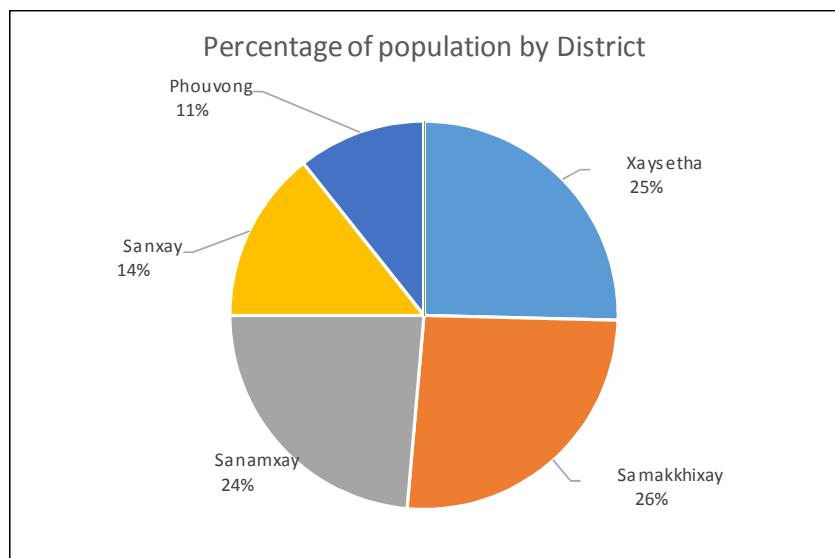


Table 17B. Attapeu: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricty		Water supply		Road access		Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
		Villages	Access	Villages	Access	Villages	Access				
1 Xaysetha	22	20	10	21	3	6	20	0	20	0	0
2 Samakkhixay	28	28	10	28	2	6	21	3	21	3	0
3 Sanamxay	40	26	1	29	1	14	37	2	37	2	0
4 Sanxay	42	20	0	41	2	11	33	8	33	8	0
5 Phouvong	15	12	1	12	2	5	9	6	9	6	0
Attapeu	147	106	22	131	10	42	120	5	120	19	0

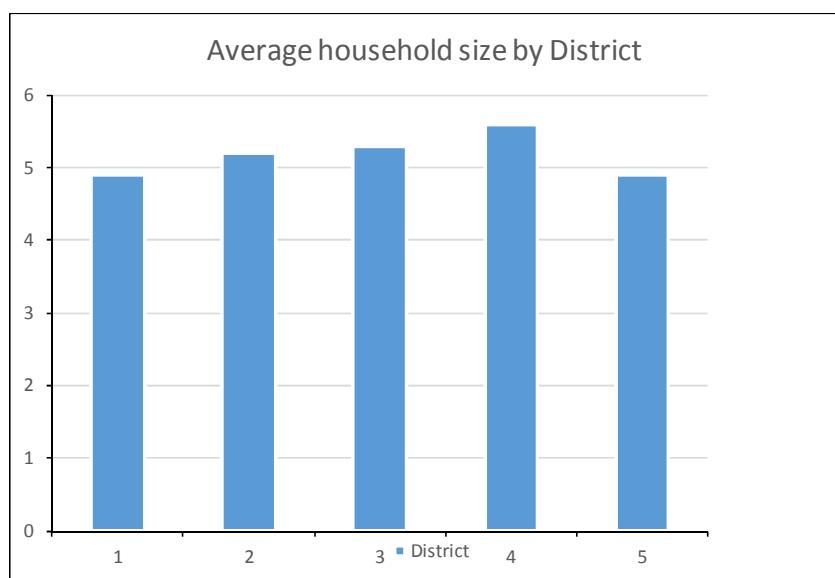


Table 18A.: Xaysomboun : Number of villages, total population by gender and average household size

District	Number of villages	Population			Number of Households	Average household size	House-
		Males	Females	Total			
1 Anouvong	19	12,800	10,900	23,700	3,800	6.3	
2 Thathom	26	9,900	9,500	19,400	3,600	5.5	
3 Longcheng	12	5,300	3,500	8,800	1,500	6.0	
4 Home	13	5,500	5,100	10,600	1,600	6.5	
5 Longsane	26	11,200	11,400	22,700	3,900	5.8	
Xaysomboon	96	44,700	40,500	85,200	14,300	5.9	

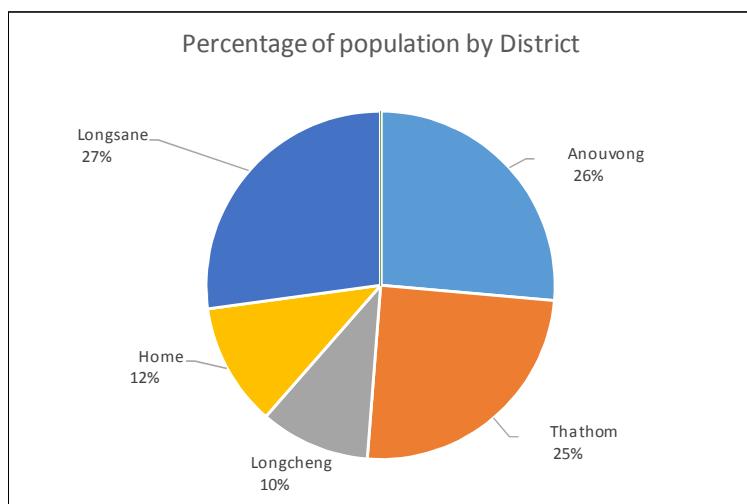
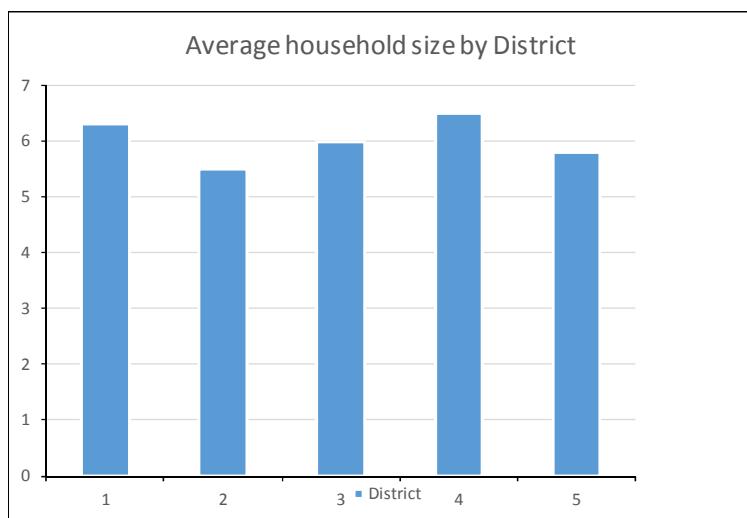


Table 18B. Xaysomboun: Number of Villages with Infrastructure

District	Number of Villages	Electricity	Water supply	Road access	Market	Health facility	Complete school	Incomplete school
1 Anouvong	19	17	1	19	4	9	15	3
2 Thathom	26	17	3	25	2	8	26	0
3 Longcheng	12	8	0	11	0	4	8	4
4 Home	13	8	0	12	1	3	10	3
5 Longsane	26	24	2	18	3	5	18	7
Xaysomboon	96	74	6	85	10	29	77	17



Appendix 4

Census Questionnaire



National Census Steering Committee

Questionnaire Booklet Code

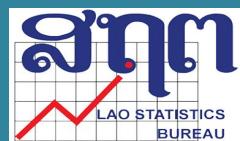
--	--	--	--	--

(Enter questionnaire booklet code by
code that Lao Statistics Bureau give)

The Fourth Population and Housing Census, 1 March 2015

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

The Fourth Population and Housing Census, 1 March 2015



Lao Statistics Bureau

Ministry of Planning and Investment

Souphanouvong Road, SithanNeu Village, Vientiane Capital

**Tel: 856-21 214740, Fax: 856-21 242022
Email: lsbadmin@etllao.com, Website: www.lsb.gov.la**