

# Lao PDR

## Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II)

2017

June 2018



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# Lao Social Indicator Survey II

2017



## Survey Findings Report

*June 2018*



The Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) was carried out in 2017 by Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sport, as part of the Global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Union (EU), Luxembourg Government, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), World Food Programme (WFP), and United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). USAID provided technical support for the data collection and analysis on anaemia.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The LSIS II presents up-to date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring progress towards existing strategies and action plans including the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2016-2020, update the status of the provincial social development indicators and track the graduation of the country from the category of Least Developed Country by 2020.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the LSIS II. The report contains detailed information on the methodology of the survey, and tables following MICS standard and templates.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to [mics.unicef.org](http://mics.unicef.org).

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Suggested citation:

Lao Statistics Bureau. 2018. *Lao Social Indicator Survey II 2017, Survey Findings Report*. Vientiane, Lao PDR: Lao Statistics Bureau and UNICEF.

**Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population,  
Lao Social Indicator Survey II, 2017**

<b>Survey sample and implementation</b>				
<b>Sample frame</b>	2015 Population and Housing Census	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing	
- Updated	December, 2016 to February, 2017			
<b>Interviewer training</b>	June-July, 2017	<b>Fieldwork</b>	July-November, 2017	
<b>Survey sample</b>				
Households		Children under five		
- Sampled	23,299	- Eligible	11,812	
- Occupied	22,443	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,720	
- Interviewed	22,287	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.2	
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.3			
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17		
- Eligible for interviews	26,103	- Eligible	15,494	
- Interviewed	25,305	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,435	
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.9	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.6	
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing		
- Eligible for interviews	12,694	- Eligible	3,495	
- Interviewed	12,017	- Interviewed	3,346	
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7	

<b>Survey population</b>		
Average household size	4.7	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>
<b>Percentage of population under:</b>		- Urban areas
- Age 5	10.8	- Rural areas
- Age 18	39.4	- Rural with road
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	16.7	- Rural without road

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## List of abbreviations

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ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Tables
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau
LSIS	Lao Social Indicator Survey
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	The Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID-ICF	United States Agency for International Development – Inner City Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

## **Foreword**

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The Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) II conducted in 2017 is a nation-wide household based survey with a sample size of 23,400, covering all 18 provinces. It aims to generate data at provincial level disaggregated by age, residence, sex, wealth quantile and ethnic groups.

LSIS II followed the Sixth global round of the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey programme (MICS6) platform and modules focusing to generate the new data requirements of the SDGs. LSIS II includes 6 questionnaires: 1 for household including salt testing; 1 for women 15-49 years of age; 1 for men 15-49 years of age; 1 for children 5-17 years of age; 1 for children under five (administered to their mothers or care takers) including anthropometry; and 1 for water quality testing of source and household drinking water. The specific add-on questionnaires of abortion have been included in the women questionnaires as well as anemia testing for children 6 to 59 months and women 15-49 years.

LSIS II provides up-to-date information needed for the selection of data on key social development indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially key inputs for the ongoing Voluntary National Report on SDG, 2018. This will provide a baseline for the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) and provincial development plans including the inputs for upcoming Mid-Term Review of the 8th NSEDP, and support the country's graduation from Least Developed Country by 2020.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao Government and, in particular, the Steering Committee, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all government agencies, international organizations for their valuable support to the conduct of the LSIS II. We hope this report will serve as a useful source of information and data for evidence based planning policies, decision-making and in-depth research and also hope that it will be contribution of ideas and suggestion of feedback to further improve in the next survey and to provide appropriate needs of orientations for decision making and policy planning and to serve for user's need of using data both inside and outside of the country.



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Vice Minister, Head of Lao Statistics Bureau  
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## Acknowledgements

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On behalf of the Steering Committee of the survey, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to all organizations and individuals who have contributed to making this survey a success, especially the Lao Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sports for leading and implementing the entire survey. We would also like to express our special thanks to the LSIS II Steering Committee for their leadership and guidance of the survey, the Technical Task Force for advising and supporting the survey, and the Secretariat Group for organizing and dealing with day-to-day work.

We acknowledge the great contribution of the MICS Global and Regional team and USAID – ICF for overall technical support throughout the survey.

Special thanks are extended to 175 enumerators, measurers and supervisors especially from the Provincial Statistics Centers, Provincial Health Offices in each province for being intensively involved in field data collection and monitoring. All Committees at all levels have played a very critical role in the successful achievement of the survey, and its high standard of quality.

We would like to also extend our sincere appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Global MICS Team, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and USAID - ICF International for their support that made the survey possible. Special thanks to European Union (EU), Luxembourg Government, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

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## I. Introduction

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### 1.1 Background

The Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) II provides a set of single national figure on social indicators. It combines the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health Survey modules to maximise government resources for a nationally representative sample survey. LSIS II follows the first LSIS I survey which was carried out in 2011-12 jointly by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) of the Ministry of Planning and Investment in collaboration with other line ministries. The LSIS I provided baseline data for the 7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) and the Millennium Development Goals.

The financial and technical support for LSIS II was provided by the Government of Lao PDR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Global MICS Team, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Union (EU), Luxembourg Government, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

This report presents the results on all of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

### 1.2 Survey Objectives

The LSISII 2017 of Lao PDR has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information that will assist with the selection of data on key social development indicators to support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- To establish a baseline for national development plans and priorities including the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP), provincial core social development indicators data, as well as supporting the data for Least Developed Country Graduation;
- To produce a range of population and social indicators that are statistically sound and based on internationally comparable methodology and best practices; and
- To continue reinforcing coordination mechanisms on supporting and strengthening social statistics in Lao PDR and making use of its findings to formulate and advocate for policies, programme formulation and monitoring.



## 2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides a brief description of the survey methodology. It provides information on the sample design and other steps of the survey implementation from questionnaires, ethical protocol, data processing, training, fieldwork implementation, data quality measures, analysis and data sharing.

### How to read tables

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The tables in this report present data collected through the LSIS II, 2017, intuitively easy to understand. However, the reader should be aware of the following:

Values in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. An asterisk in table cells indicate that the percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases while a dash denotes shown no unweighted cases.

### 2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Lao Social Indicator Survey, 2017 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, including rural with roads and rural without roads, for three regions including: North, Central and South and 18 provinces including: Vientiane Capital, Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Oudomxay, Bokeo, Luangprabang, Huaphanh, Xayabury, Xiengkhuang, Vientiane, Borikhamxay, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Champasack, Attapeu and Xaysomboun . The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn from each sample enumeration area. Five out of the 1,170 selected enumeration areas were not visited because of the reasons listed below:

- Clusters inaccessible due to extremely poor road conditions requiring long time for travel;
- After the listing exercise, households moved out due to infrastructure development project;
- Merging of village to neighbouring villages during the fieldwork period.

The LSIS II sample is not self-weighting and for reporting survey results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design and computation of sample weights can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

### 2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in three households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household. Questionnaires to capture anthropometry measurements among children under 5 years and to record anaemia test results for children under 5 years and women age 15-19 years also form part of the LSIS II questionnaires. The LSIS II 2017 included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Insecticide Treated Nets Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation	Woman's Background [M] Mass Media and ICT [M] Fertility [M]/Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence [M] Marriage/Union [M] Sexual Behaviour [M] HIV/AIDS [M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use [M] Anaemia	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement
<b>Water Quality Testing Questionnaire</b>	<b>Questionnaire for Children Under 5</b>	
	Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry Anaemia	

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

The LSIS II questionnaires were based on the MICS6 model questionnaire<sup>1</sup>. From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Lao language and were pre-tested in Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the LSIS II, 2017 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, as well as tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. A separate test for Anaemia levels was performed for children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years in every second household. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of this report.

### 2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) in May 2016. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

Additionally, the adult consent for Anaemia testing was obtained for children under 5 years. An Anaemia brochure was compiled in advance which was distributed to the participants during the fieldwork. The results of Anaemia test were

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<sup>1</sup> The model MICS6 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

shared with respondents who were informed on their deficiency level of haemoglobin. In cases of severe levels of deficiencies identified (less than 7.0 g/dl), a letter for referral to medical facility was issued.

#### 2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs<sup>2</sup> developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the LSIS II, 2017 questionnaire were used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

#### 2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 31 days during June and July, 2017. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants were trained to collecting data using paper questionnaires as well as tablets/CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practise and one day on a full pilot survey in Vientiane province. The standard MICS training agenda was customized for LSIS II training.<sup>3</sup>

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 9 days, including three days in field practise and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

#### 2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 25 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, two measurers and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in July, 2017 and concluded in November, 2017.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth data transfer application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor's and interviewer's tablets.

#### 2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for daily monitoring of the fieldwork. Forced re-interviewing was implemented on one randomly selected household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

The Field check tables (FCTs) were being produced for analysis and action with field teams.<sup>4</sup>

#### 2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the LSB via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. The central office communicated application updates through this system to field teams.

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<sup>2</sup> The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

<sup>3</sup> The template training agenda can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

<sup>4</sup> The standard field check tables can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

During data collection and following completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.<sup>5</sup>

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.<sup>6</sup>

## 2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website<sup>7</sup> and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Archiving of data and survey tools was done throughout the process of implementation of the survey. Full datasets, SPSS syntaxes and other corresponding survey documentation have been archived within the LSB and shared with MICS Global team.

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<sup>5</sup> The standard guidelines can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

<sup>6</sup> The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

<sup>7</sup> The survey datasets can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>



MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>				
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)	WB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	93.0 76.5 84.7
SR.3	Exposure to mass media	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television (a) women (b) men	3.2 4.4
SR.4	Households with a radio	HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	20.6
SR.5	Households with a television	HC	Percentage of households that have a television	79.3
SR.6	Households with a telephone	HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	92.6
SR.7	Households with a computer	HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	13.5
SR.8	Households with internet	HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	1.7
SR.9	Use of computer	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	8.5 12.6
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone (a) women (b) men	73.1 84.3

<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

<sup>2</sup> Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

<sup>3</sup> All MICS indicators are disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
SR.11 Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	79.6 87.1
SR.12a Use of internet (during last 3 months)	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	27.9 28.5
SR.12b Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet at least once a week during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	26.6 26.2
SR.13 ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities (a) women (b) men	7.3 11.9
SR.14 Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	7.2 43.5
SR.15 Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) women (b) men	2.1 12.7
SR.16 Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	31.0 65.4
SR.17 Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) women (b) men	11.6 15.6
SR.18 Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.5
SR.19 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.8
SR.20 Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.9

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>SURVIVE<sup>4</sup></b>				
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value	
<b>THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH</b>					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception <sup>5</sup>	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	71.7 78.4 62.2 15.3
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval <sup>6</sup> prior to the most recent birth	
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	

<sup>4</sup> Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

<sup>5</sup> See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

<sup>6</sup> See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TM.9 Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	64.4
TM.10 Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	5.8
TM.11 Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	67.4
TM.12 Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth	72.4
TM.13 Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	47.1
TM.14 Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was dried after birth	86.1
TM.15 Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	16.8
TM.16 Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was bathed more than 24 hours after birth	41.3
TM.17 Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of last live births delivered outside a facility in the last 2 years where the umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	22.6
TM.18 Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where nothing harmful was applied to the cord	81.0
TM.19 Postnatal signal care functions <sup>7</sup>		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn received a least 2 signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth	16.4
TM.20 Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live	47.2
TM.22 Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) women (b) men	0.5 8.5
TM.23 Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) women (b) men	27.2 26.3
TM.24 Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 (a) women (b) men	5.5 2.8

<sup>7</sup> Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TM.25 Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) women (b) men	88.8 70.3
TM.26 Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	11.5
TM.27 Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner (a) women (b) men	6.3 21.4
TM.28 Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) women (b) men	52.9 59.7
TM.29 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>8</sup> , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) women (b) men	19.3 22.2
TM.30 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>9</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) women (b) men	41.7 50.0
TM.31 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes <sup>10</sup> toward people living with HIV (a) women (b) men	45.8 52.0
TM.32 People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) women (b) men	24.0 31.4
TM.33 People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) women (b) men	2.6 2.0

<sup>8</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>9</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>10</sup> Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TM.34 Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) women (b) men	4.1 1.9
TM.35a HIV counselling during antenatal care TM.35b		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that during an ANC visit they received (a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	9.9 7.5
TM.36 HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	13.5

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>				
TC.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.5
TC.2 Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	69.0
TC.3 Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis and (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DPT3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.4 Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.5 Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.6 Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	47.6
TC.8 Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.0
TC.10 Measles immunization coverage <sup>11</sup>		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.0

<sup>11</sup> Survey specific indicator-the data presented for the MR1 as the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey. This is not a standard MICS TC.10 indicator (and no reference to the SDG indicator) which measures for the second measles dose.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.11 Full immunization coverage	IM	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey	48.1
TC.12 Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	49.1
TC.13a Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS (b) ORS and zinc	56.1 12.5
TC.14 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	61.1
TC.15 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	EU	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	6.5
TC.16 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	EU	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	6.8
TC.17 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	EU	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	96.6
TC.18 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting <sup>12</sup>	6.3
TC.19 Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	39.8
TC.20 Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	44.8
TC.21a Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) <sup>13</sup>		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	61.2 38.0
TC.22 Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	50.8

<sup>12</sup> Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

<sup>13</sup> An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) a factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.23 Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	49.8
TC.24 Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	52.4
TC.25 Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy <sup>14</sup>		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	1.0
TC.26 Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	58.4
TC.27 Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	8.5
TC.28 Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	8.2
TC.29 Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	47.7
TC.30 Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.0
TC.31 Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	50.1
TC.32 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>15</sup>	44.9
TC.33 Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment <sup>16</sup> during the previous day	59.5
TC.34 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	64.9
TC.35 Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	27.2
TC.36 Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	15.7

<sup>14</sup> Only women who received ANC were asked about intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy.

<sup>15</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>16</sup> Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>17</sup> during the previous day	51.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	86.7
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	25.7 27.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	56.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups <sup>18</sup> during the previous day	45.3
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>19</sup> or more during the previous day	69.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding	BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	35.1
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	21.1 4.9
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	33.0 12.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.0 3.0
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.5 1.5

<sup>17</sup> Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

<sup>18</sup> The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

<sup>19</sup> Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
TC.48 Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	93.6
TC.49a Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	29.8 7.4 13.5
TC.49b TC.49c				
TC.50 Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	4.2
TC.51 Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	61.2
TC.52 Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	12.4
TC.53 Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	89.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>LEARN</b>				
LN.1 Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	32.1
LN.2 Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	73.9
LN.3 School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	55.1
LN.4 Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	73.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c			Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	89.6 60.5 38.1
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c			Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	10.4 16.6 38.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade	ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	105.0 71.8
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	83.4 53.5 31.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school	ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	92.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade	ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	9.0 10.0
LN.11a	Education Parity Indices	4.5.1	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	
LN.11b LN.11c	(a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.99 1.04 1.03
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance	PR	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (a) upper secondary school	0.92 0.64 0.47
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in School Management	PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	19.3
LN.14	Participation in school management	PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	34.6
LN.15	Effective participation in school management	PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	17.5
		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	12.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
LN.16 Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	15.9
LN.17 Contact with school concerning teacher absence <sup>20</sup>		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who could not attend class due to teacher absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	16.0
LN.18 Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	13.1
LN.21 Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework and received help with homework	52.7

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>				
PR.1 Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority (including registration in the family book)	73.0
PR.2 Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	69.0
PR.3 Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>21</sup>	42.5
PR.4a Early marriage (before age 15)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) women (b) men	7.1 1.8
PR.4b Early marriage (before age 18)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) women (b) men	32.7 10.8
PR.5 Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) women (b) men	23.5 5.9
PR.6 Polygyny		MA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) women (b) men	3.5 2.1

<sup>20</sup> The indicator name has been changed from the standard "MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence" since teacher strike is not applicable for Lao PDR.

<sup>21</sup> Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference	MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	11.3 9.8
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence	DV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) women (b) men	29.5 16.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG <sup>1</sup>	Module <sup>2</sup>	Definition <sup>3</sup>	Value
<b>LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT</b>				
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	83.9
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	78.1
WS.3	Availability of drinking water	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	96.4
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water	WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	83.1
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	86.3
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	14.8
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	54.1
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	73.8
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	71.0
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	89.6
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	7.4

<b>MICS INDICATOR</b>	<b>SDG<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Module<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Definition<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Value</b>
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	72.7
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	11.8

<b>MICS INDICATOR</b>	<b>SDG<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Module<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Definition<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE</b>				
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty	UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-4 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	2.0
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage [M]	WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men, and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	15.4 10.4 13.7
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1 ST	Percentage of household members that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	12.4
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households	ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	9.2
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	12.4
EQ.6	School-related support	ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	4.7



## 4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This report is based on the Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II), conducted in 2017 by the Lao Statistics Bureau, which was implemented based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (MICS6) platform. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and monitoring progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The LSIS II intends to support the generation of high quality data on children, women and men, contributing to improved programme quality and accountability of duty bearers and right holders. The findings of the survey are an important source of information for monitoring the implementation of the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP). They will be extremely useful for the upcoming Mid Term Review, and to support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Voluntary National Review. Moreover, the survey findings will serve to supplement available administrative data and official statistics.

4

Lao PDR's localization of the SDGs from early 2016 laid a firm base for this Voluntary National Review (VNR). Lao PDR was among the first countries in the world to conduct the localization exercise and integrate SDGs into national planning. Lao PDR's national planning process converged with the SDG launch, providing the opportunity to integrate the SDGs into the Eighth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2016-20. By September 2017, the Government, supported by development partners, had developed a provisional list of SDG indicators adapted to Lao PDR's context, and in the process, identified key issues in moving forward with SDGs. Many of these indicators are expecting to fulfill by the Lao Social Indicator Survey II.

### 4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Of the 23,299 households selected for the sample, 22,443 were found to be occupied. Of these, 22,287 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3,495 randomly selected households, three from each cluster. Of these, 3,346 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 96 percent. Also, 3,292 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 94 percent.

In the interviewed households, 26,103 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 25,305 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every other household. 12,694 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 12,017 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 95 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 11,812 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 11,720 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children of 5-17 years. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 31,339 children (5-17 years) listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 15,494 children (5-17 years) were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 15,435 which correspond to a response rate of 99.6 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 96, 94, 99, and 99 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years questionnaires respectively (Table SR. 1.1).

**Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews**

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Lao PDR, 2017

	Area				Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
<b>Households</b>								
Sampled	23,299	7,380	15,919	13,539	2,380	8,699	9,660	4,940
Occupied	22,443	7,065	15,378	13,066	2,312	8,444	9,278	4,721
Interviewed	22,287	7,000	15,287	12,985	2,302	8,416	9,167	4,704
Household completion rate	95.7	94.9	96.0	95.9	96.7	96.7	94.9	95.2
Household response rate	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.7	98.8	99.6
<b>Water quality testing</b>								
Eligible	3,495	1,107	2,388	2,031	357	1,305	1,449	741
Household water quality test			,					
Completed	3,346	1,055	2,291	1,945	346	1,262	1,379	705
Response rate	95.7	95.3	95.9	95.8	96.9	96.7	95.2	95.1
Source water quality test								
Completed	3,292	1,044	2,248	1,913	335	1,238	1,372	682
Response rate	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.2	93.8	94.9	94.7	92.0
<b>Women age 15-49 years</b>								
Eligible	26,103	8,546	17,557	14,956	2,601	9,469	10,993	5,641
Interviewed	25,305	8,225	17,080	14,525	2,555	9,292	10,544	5,469
Women's response rate	96.9	96.2	97.3	97.1	98.2	98.1	95.9	97.0
Women's overall response rate	96.3	95.4	96.7	96.5	97.8	97.8	94.8	96.6
<b>Men age 15-49 years</b>								
Number of men in interviewed households	25,994	8,166	17,828	15,130	2,698	9,732	10,770	5,492
Eligible	12,694	3,967	8,727	7,413	1,314	4,783	5,259	2,652
Interviewed	12,017	3,720	8,297	7,020	1,277	4,618	4,882	2,517
Men's response rate	94.7	93.8	95.1	94.7	97.2	96.6	92.8	94.9
Men's overall response rate	94.0	92.9	94.5	94.1	96.8	96.2	91.7	94.6
<b>Children under 5 years</b>								
Eligible	11,812	3,153	8,659	7,125	1,534	4,211	4,884	2,717
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,720	3,118	8,602	7,071	1,531	4,189	4,833	2,698
Under-5's response rate	99.2	98.9	99.3	99.2	99.8	99.5	99.0	99.3
Under-5's overall response rate	98.5	98.0	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.1	97.8	98.9
<b>Children age 5-17 years</b>								
Number of children in interviewed households	31,339	7,979	23,360	19,485	3,875	11,126	12,680	7,533
Eligible	15,494	4,450	11,044	9,332	1,712	5,730	6,347	3,417
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,435	4,428	11,007	9,301	1,706	5,713	6,311	3,411
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.9	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.4	98.2	99.5

(Continued...)

**Table SR.1.1 (continued): Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews**

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Lao PDR, 2017

Province		Vientiane Capital										Other Provinces											
Province	Number of children in interviewed households	Households					Water quality testing					Households					Water quality testing						
		Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Household completion rate	Household response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	Completed	Response rate	
Phongsay	1,680	1,100	1,260	1,080	1,520	1,200	1,460	1,120	1,520	1,180	1,460	1,640	1,380	1,080	1,380	1,100	1,060	1,331	1,006	1,035	1,024		
Luangprabang	1,606	1,049	1,223	1,045	1,458	1,164	1,432	1,119	1,431	1,142	1,380	1,565	1,327	1,057	1,325	1,056	1,325	1,000	1,000	1,331	1,006	1,035	
Borikhamxay	1,575	1,045	1,071	1,220	1,043	1,445	1,163	1,429	1,115	1,414	1,132	1,356	1,551	1,323	1,056	1,323	1,056	1,323	1,000	1,000	1,331	1,006	1,035
Xiengkhouang	93.8	96.8	97.4	96.8	95.1	96.6	97.9	99.6	93.0	95.9	92.9	95.9	97.8	96.0	90.9	96.0	90.9	96.6	90.9	96.6	90.9	96.6	
Savannakhet	98.1	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.1	99.9	99.8	99.6	98.8	99.1	98.3	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	
Champasack	252	162	165	189	162	228	180	219	168	228	177	219	246	207	162	207	165	207	165	207	165	207	
Khammouane	236	158	159	177	157	220	177	214	168	215	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Bokeo	93.7	97.5	96.4	93.7	96.9	96.5	98.3	97.7	100.0	94.3	96.6	93.2	93.5	96.6	95.1	96.1	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Houaphanh	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	228	197	140	193	152	193	152	193	152	193	
Vientiane	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	
Attapeu	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Bokeo	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Xiengkhouang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	228	197	140	193	152	193	152	193	152	193	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Bokeo	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Phongsay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	
Luangprabang	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	199	152	199	152	199	
Borikhamxay	93.7	90.1	95.8	93.7	95.1	94.7	97.8	96.3	99.4	93.4	96.6	93.2	92.7	95.2	86.4	93.2	92.1	92.1	97.				

## 4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2, and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

**Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Lao PDR, 2017

	Area					Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Electricity</b>								
Yes, interconnected grid	89.7	99.3	85.1	89.7	56.9	82.2	94.2	90.8
Yes, off-grid	3.9	0.2	5.7	3.3	20.5	9.6	1.4	0.9
No	6.3	0.5	9.1	6.9	22.6	8.2	4.3	8.3
<b>Energy use for cooking<sup>A</sup></b>								
Clean fuels and technologies	7.4	17.6	2.5	2.9	0.6	5.5	10.6	2.5
Other fuels	92.3	82.1	97.2	96.9	99.2	94.3	89.0	97.4
No cooking done in the household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Internet access at home</b>								
Yes	1.7	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.1
No	98.2	96.1	99.2	99.2	99.5	98.3	97.9	98.9
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Main material of flooring</b>								
Natural floor	6.3	2.9	7.9	7.3	11.7	13.4	3.7	0.9
Rudimentary floor	36.9	15.4	47.2	44.1	65.8	34.3	25.9	69.5
Finished floor	56.6	81.6	44.7	48.3	22.4	51.9	70.2	29.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
<b>Main material of roof</b>								
Natural roofing	2.7	0.8	3.6	3.3	5.7	5.9	1.2	1.4
Rudimentary roofing	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.3
Finished roofing	96.3	99.0	95.1	95.5	92.3	92.6	98.0	98.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Main material of exterior walls<sup>B</sup></b>								
Natural walls	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
Rudimentary walls	15.4	7.0	19.4	18.2	27.0	21.8	12.5	12.2
Finished walls	83.8	92.2	79.8	81.0	72.4	77.8	86.7	86.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>								
1	42.7	29.3	49.1	47.8	57.0	48.2	37.3	47.3
2	34.1	36.5	32.9	33.7	28.2	32.4	35.7	33.0
3 or more	23.2	34.1	18.0	18.5	14.8	19.4	27.1	19.7
Number of households	22,287	7,214	15,073	12,964	2,109	7,131	10,919	4,237
<b>Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping</b>	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.3
<b>Household members</b>								
with access to electricity in the household <sup>1</sup>	93.0	99.5	90.1	92.7	75.3	91.6	95.0	90.3
Number of household members	104,851	32,178	72,674	61,970	10,704	32,908	51,211	20,732

(Continued...)

**Table SR.2.1 (continued): Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to Province, Lao PDR, 2017

				Province													
				Vientiane Capital	Phongsali	Luangnamtha	Bolkeo	Luangprabang	Xayabury	Houaphan	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Khammouane	Savannakhet	Champasack	Attapeu	Xayaboune
<b>Total Electricity</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes, interconnected grid	99.6	87.2	83.2	96.2	77.2	65.4	97.1	93.6	99.2	99.5	93.4	85.3	80.9	81.1	97.6	93.7	94.9
Yes, off-grid	0.2	4.4	6.9	0.5	9.6	26.8	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.1	4.1	1.4	4.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
No	0.2	10.4	8.4	9.9	3.3	13.2	7.8	2.7	3.8	0.6	0.3	6.6	10.6	17.8	14.7	2.2	5.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
<b>Energy use for cooking<sup>A</sup></b>	28.5	4.6	6.0	4.5	14.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.0	6.2	8.7	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.7	3.9
Clean fuels and technologies	71.1	95.3	93.8	95.3	85.2	95.1	95.7	95.6	96.0	93.6	91.1	95.8	97.8	98.1	98.0	97.2	95.9
Other fuels	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Internet access at home</b>	4.4	1.1	6.8	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4
Yes	95.4	98.7	93.2	98.8	99.2	98.2	99.0	99.1	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.1	98.9	98.6
No	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main material of flooring</b>	0.5	31.8	8.2	12.7	8.6	10.5	23.3	6.6	17.0	7.1	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	4.2
Natural floor	8.8	42.0	52.9	46.2	27.6	29.3	39.4	18.8	29.4	19.7	25.1	58.2	30.3	75.6	80.5	70.0	40.8
Rudimentary floor	90.5	26.2	38.9	40.6	63.6	59.2	37.3	74.5	53.5	73.3	70.3	40.4	69.3	23.4	17.9	29.6	55.0
Finished floor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main material of roof</b>	0.4	1.3	5.7	11.7	4.2	3.6	8.1	5.5	5.0	6.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	2.6	3.1	0.5	1.1
Natural roofing	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	4.1	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	99.5	98.4	92.9	86.9	91.5	94.8	89.6	94.0	94.4	97.2	97.3	98.2	98.6	97.2	96.1	99.1	98.9
Finished roofing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
<b>Main material of exterior walls<sup>A</sup></b>	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
Natural walls	5.4	16.8	24.8	37.2	22.4	25.3	16.8	10.4	1.4	20.3	13.0	15.4	15.2	17.4	19.0	7.1	16.1
Rudimentary walls	94.0	81.4	74.9	62.6	77.4	74.5	82.8	89.4	98.6	79.6	87.0	80.5	84.4	80.2	80.3	91.8	82.9
Finished walls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>	24.2	43.6	61.1	65.2	36.6	54.7	42.2	33.7	24.6	34.8	36.3	33.3	56.7	53.1	53.6	42.8	46.8
1	38.5	37.9	22.4	22.9	35.3	30.3	31.4	42.7	32.2	41.4	37.1	40.8	28.1	31.9	26.9	34.1	35.6
2	37.3	18.5	16.4	12.0	28.1	14.9	26.3	23.5	43.1	23.8	26.6	25.9	15.2	14.9	19.5	23.0	17.7
3 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6
Number of households	2,906	706	624	1,122	623	1,640	930	1,486	843	1,529	963	1,429	2,969	1,266	366	2,151	453
<b>Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping</b>	2.1	2.9	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.3
<b>Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household<sup>1</sup></b>	99.8	88.9	92.1	89.9	97.0	86.6	92.6	97.1	95.9	99.6	99.8	92.7	87.6	79.4	84.8	97.6	94.4
Number of household members	12,633	3,166	2,952	5,525	3,025	7,427	4,697	6,116	4,314	7,257	4,521	6,346	14,535	6,554	1,931	10,043	2,204
																	1,606

<sup>A</sup> Please refer to Table TC.4.1 in Section Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development<sup>B</sup> Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

**Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets**

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Lao PDR, 2017

	Area				Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>								
Television	79.3	94.1	72.2	75.9	49.4	70.7	85.0	79.0
Refrigerator	65.4	90.1	53.6	58.2	25.4	48.3	76.8	64.7
Fan	71.9	93.1	61.7	65.8	37.0	55.9	83.4	69.0
Water pump	38.8	41.3	37.6	40.7	18.8	11.4	51.9	51.4
Air-conditioner	10.1	25.9	2.5	2.8	0.3	3.6	16.1	5.5
Washing machine	26.4	53.2	13.5	15.1	3.3	18.3	35.4	16.5
CD/DVD player / Home theatre	30.2	41.2	24.9	26.1	17.6	32.8	32.0	21.0
Iron	33.3	63.2	19.0	21.0	6.2	18.5	45.3	27.1
Rice cooker / Steamed cooker	54.7	83.2	41.0	44.6	19.2	37.9	68.9	46.3
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>								
Agricultural land	72.7	53.6	81.8	81.0	86.5	82.4	63.9	78.8
Farm animals/Livestock	78.3	63.6	85.3	84.7	89.1	81.9	75.8	78.5
<b>Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a</b>								
Wristwatch	34.0	53.5	24.6	25.9	16.7	28.5	41.2	24.5
Bicycle	35.7	47.3	30.2	32.6	15.5	27.1	43.7	29.5
Motorcycle or scooter	83.7	92.7	79.4	81.0	69.3	78.7	87.2	83.1
Animal-drawn cart	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Car, truck, or van	20.4	37.5	12.2	13.4	4.8	13.6	27.3	13.7
Boat with a motor	5.4	2.9	6.6	4.9	17.3	4.4	4.0	11.0
Tak Tak	38.3	21.6	46.4	47.9	37.0	28.3	41.0	48.3
Computer or tablet	13.5	31.0	5.2	5.7	1.7	9.3	18.3	8.2
Mobile telephone	90.1	97.5	86.6	88.2	76.7	88.0	92.1	88.6
Bank account	31.9	57.7	19.5	21.0	10.3	27.6	39.0	20.8
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>								
Owned by a household member	98.0	95.7	99.0	98.9	99.6	98.6	97.3	98.4
Not owned	2.0	4.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6
Rented	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
Other	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.1
Number of households	22,287	7,214	15,073	12,964	2,109	7,131	10,919	4,237

(Continued...)

**Table SR.2.2 (continued): Household and personal assets**

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to Province, Lao PDR, 2017

		Province																
		Luangprabang	Bokeo	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Vientiane	Xiengkhuang	Borikhamxay	Khambuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysovoune				
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>																		
Television	95.9	66.0	73.8	68.2	78.8	64.8	58.6	84.5	81.2	88.9	83.3	74.5	66.8	62.2	89.2	78.7	66.3	
Refrigerator	96.3	32.6	49.5	34.2	67.3	46.4	29.7	71.7	56.2	77.8	86.1	76.7	61.9	46.6	40.6	81.2	56.6	58.6
Fan	99.2	34.8	50.8	46.9	78.8	55.7	42.0	74.2	55.6	89.1	91.3	82.8	72.8	60.0	40.0	79.8	66.4	61.7
Water pump	58.4	4.8	10.0	7.3	35.2	6.4	4.0	18.3	36.0	56.0	66.9	52.8	46.1	30.8	14.9	71.1	44.9	13.9
Air-conditioner	40.8	1.0	2.5	2.8	6.7	4.7	1.2	4.8	1.6	8.4	11.3	7.8	6.8	4.5	3.0	5.7	9.1	2.4
Washing machine	66.6	6.2	14.3	11.7	37.4	12.6	9.0	34.9	17.3	32.2	40.4	22.9	18.4	10.6	12.7	20.3	17.9	11.6
CD/DVD player / Home theatre	47.0	37.4	27.3	36.7	33.0	26.0	35.6	35.7	63.8	30.4	26.0	24.0	15.0	17.4	17.0	22.6	26.3	30.5
Iron	76.3	12.6	17.2	15.3	25.6	16.7	10.8	28.4	42.2	36.0	46.6	33.5	27.6	17.7	18.1	34.9	23.1	27.3
Rice cooker / Steamed cooker	93.9	29.4	38.2	29.7	58.9	37.8	19.9	50.8	65.7	68.6	76.9	57.2	49.5	31.8	24.8	59.7	40.7	57.2
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>																		
Agricultural land	36.4	90.6	84.5	81.5	75.7	79.9	81.1	84.8	79.3	70.9	77.5	69.0	75.2	84.4	83.5	73.8	83.4	70.9
Farm animals/Livestock	52.1	82.9	82.8	79.3	86.3	71.6	91.4	86.4	90.8	82.8	86.9	82.7	82.9	85.7	77.2	73.3	84.1	90.3
<b>Percentage of households where at least</b>																		
Wristwatch	64.7	33.3	27.7	25.2	43.1	28.8	18.5	29.0	51.7	40.4	35.8	25.6	25.7	19.6	21.4	28.8	20.4	33.3
Bicycle	49.1	7.9	30.3	22.4	39.6	22.7	12.3	47.0	27.3	48.9	48.1	53.9	35.6	23.0	13.6	35.5	32.5	29.3
Motorcycle or scooter	93.3	77.7	86.3	71.8	80.0	71.7	88.0	82.3	93.3	85.4	90.5	78.9	83.1	78.5	74.4	87.7	81.4	89.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9
Car, truck, or van	46.5	10.3	16.3	14.0	18.9	11.6	9.2	16.6	28.3	19.4	29.3	16.4	18.4	13.6	9.3	14.9	12.4	13.4
Boat with a motor	3.4	3.4	2.7	1.6	7.1	7.9	0.7	4.8	2.3	4.6	10.9	6.2	1.0	0.6	3.3	19.6	5.4	7.0
Tak Tak	15.5	26.0	18.5	21.2	37.7	11.6	38.8	46.6	42.2	43.2	46.8	53.6	57.1	55.0	33.2	48.7	40.2	35.6
Computer or tablet	37.5	8.1	8.8	13.9	17.3	8.3	7.1	5.9	14.3	11.1	16.9	9.5	9.6	8.1	8.8	7.3	12.4	12.0
Mobile telephone	99.0	91.4	89.2	84.2	89.9	84.5	85.7	93.3	96.1	94.4	95.5	88.4	83.6	80.8	84.3	93.8	88.8	92.9
Bank account	59.5	25.7	37.6	32.1	38.3	20.6	21.2	28.2	41.4	29.9	42.2	26.2	30.1	16.3	19.4	21.0	33.2	18.8
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>																		
Owned by a household member	93.3	98.0	98.7	97.6	98.2	98.3	99.4	99.8	98.5	98.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.0	98.2
Not owned	6.7	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
Rented	3.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7
Other	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1
Number of households	2,906	706	624	1,122	623	1,640	930	1,486	843	1,529	963	1,429	2,969	1,266	366	2,151	453	281

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

<b>Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles</b>							
	Wealth index quintile					Number of household members	
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	2.1	7.0	14.9	28.0	48.0	100.0	32,178
Rural	27.9	25.8	22.2	16.5	7.6	100.0	72,674
Rural with road	23.2	26.2	23.6	18.2	8.8	100.0	61,970
Rural without road	55.2	23.1	14.4	6.5	0.8	100.0	10,704
<b>Region</b>							
North	29.7	23.5	18.8	16.9	11.2	100.0	32,908
Central	13.4	15.8	18.2	23.3	29.3	100.0	51,211
South	20.9	24.8	26.5	16.6	11.1	100.0	20,732
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	0.3	1.1	7.6	26.4	64.6	100.0	12,633
Phongsaly	56.3	21.1	12.2	6.5	4.0	100.0	3,166
Luangnamtha	23.2	29.8	22.1	15.5	9.4	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	34.2	30.0	15.0	11.3	9.6	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	17.1	15.6	21.5	26.3	19.5	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	30.2	21.0	20.9	17.2	10.7	100.0	7,427
Huaphanh	42.1	34.1	13.0	6.3	4.5	100.0	4,697
Xayabury	10.9	14.7	24.4	31.2	18.8	100.0	6,116
Xiengkuang	16.9	26.1	23.4	22.1	11.5	100.0	4,314
Vientiane	8.7	16.3	25.0	29.4	20.6	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	4.0	14.6	23.0	25.6	32.7	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	14.5	26.5	23.6	19.6	15.8	100.0	6,346
Savannakhet	27.6	19.1	17.1	20.3	15.8	100.0	14,535
Saravane	36.8	30.1	16.2	9.8	7.0	100.0	6,554
Sekong	36.5	36.1	12.7	9.0	5.7	100.0	1,931
Champasack	7.6	18.1	36.9	23.3	14.2	100.0	10,043
Attapeu	20.9	30.0	22.2	13.4	13.5	100.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	22.1	32.6	30.5	10.6	4.2	100.0	1,606

#### 4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1, as well as Tables SR.5, provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49, children age 5-17, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.<sup>1</sup>

Table SR.3.1 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, Province, number of household members, education of household head, and ethno-linguistic group<sup>2</sup> of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.<sup>3</sup> The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

<sup>2</sup> This was determined by asking: To what ethnic group does the household head belong?.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights

**Table SR.3.1: Household composition**

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Lao PDR 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>22,287</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	86.1	19,183	19,506
Female	13.9	3,104	2,781
<b>Age of household head<sup>A</sup></b>			
<18	0.1	15	14
18-34	19.4	4,321	4,786
35-64	68.9	15,356	15,099
65-84	11.1	2,472	2,275
85+	0.6	124	113
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	32.4	7,214	7,000
Rural	67.6	15,073	15,287
Rural with road	86.0	12,964	12,985
Rural without road	14.0	2,109	2,302
<b>Region</b>			
North	32.0	7,131	8,416
Central	49.0	10,919	9,167
South	19.0	4,237	4,704
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	13.0	2,906	1,575
Phongsaly	3.2	706	1,045
Luangnamtha	2.8	624	1,071
Oudomxay	5.0	1,122	1,220
Bokeo	2.8	623	1,043
Luangprabang	7.4	1,640	1,445
Huaphanh	4.2	930	1,163
Xayabury	6.7	1,486	1,429
Xiengkhuang	3.8	843	1,115
Vientiane	6.9	1,529	1,414
Borikhamxay	4.3	963	1,132
Khammuane	6.4	1,429	1,356
Savannakhet	13.3	2,969	1,551
Saravane	5.7	1,266	1,323
Sekong	1.6	366	1,056
Champasack	9.6	2,151	1,325
Attapeu	2.0	453	1,000
Xaysomboune	1.3	281	1,024
<b>Education of household head</b>			
None or ECE	16.0	3,566	3,802
Primary	43.1	9,605	9,631
Lower secondary	19.3	4,300	4,252
Upper secondary	7.2	1,606	1,520
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.4	1,427	1,358
Higher	7.9	1,752	1,702
DK/Missing	0.1	31	22
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	3.2	709	651
2	8.8	1,959	1,838
3	16.0	3,568	3,456
4	23.1	5,146	5,089
5	19.5	4,345	4,363
6	13.2	2,950	3,020
7+	16.2	3,610	3,870
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	66.3	14,785	13,028
Mon-Khmer	22.4	4,983	5,726
Hmong-Mien	7.5	1,667	2,309
Chinese-Tibetan	2.8	624	990
Other, DK, Missing	1.0	228	234
<b>Households with<sup>A,B</sup></b>			
At least one child under age 5 years	38.7	8,616	8,888
At least one child age 5-17 years	68.4	15,255	15,494
At least one child age <18 years	80.0	17,819	18,058
At least one woman age 15-49 years	84.3	18,797	19,040
At least one man age 15-49 years	81.1	18,075	18,370
No member age <50 years	5.5	1,230	1,146
No adult (18+ years) member	0.1	13	11
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>22,287</b>

<sup>A</sup> In all following household level tables, the figures for the category "<18" under "Age of household head" and the category "no adult (18+) member" under "Household with" will be suppressed because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>B</sup> Each proportion presented below is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

#### 4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 104,851 household members were listed. Of these, 51,918 were males, and 52,933 were females.<sup>4</sup>

**Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex**

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,918</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,933</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,851</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	5,797	11.2	5,490	10.4	11,287	10.8
5-9	6,081	11.7	5,881	11.1	11,962	11.4
10-14	5,908	11.4	5,978	11.3	11,886	11.3
15-19	5,095	9.8	4,696	8.9	9,791	9.3
15-17	3,294	6.3	2,881	5.4	6,176	5.9
18-19	1,801	3.5	1,815	3.4	3,615	3.4
20-24	3,825	7.4	4,166	7.9	7,991	7.6
25-29	3,970	7.6	4,142	7.8	8,112	7.7
30-34	3,804	7.3	3,897	7.4	7,701	7.3
35-39	3,385	6.5	3,521	6.7	6,906	6.6
40-44	3,041	5.9	3,128	5.9	6,169	5.9
45-49	2,564	4.9	2,405	4.5	4,969	4.7
50-54	2,515	4.8	3,141	5.9	5,656	5.4
55-59	2,019	3.9	2,061	3.9	4,081	3.9
60-64	1,474	2.8	1,493	2.8	2,968	2.8
65-69	1,023	2.0	1,056	2.0	2,079	2.0
70-74	565	1.1	729	1.4	1,294	1.2
75-79	435	0.8	542	1.0	976	0.9
80-84	2,18	0.4	320	0.6	538	0.5
85+	198	0.4	287	0.5	485	0.5
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	21,080	40.6	20,230	38.2	41,310	39.4
Adults age 18+ years	30,838	59.4	32,703	61.8	63,541	60.6

#### 4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children age 5-17 and of children under age 5. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).<sup>5</sup> In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

<sup>4</sup> The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights

**Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	33.6	8,513	8,225
Rural	66.4	16,792	17,080
Rural with road	86.1	14,451	14,525
Rural without road	13.9	2,341	2,555
<b>Region</b>			
North	30.8	7,801	9,292
Central	49.9	12,625	10,544
South	19.3	4,879	5,469
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	13.7	3,473	1,820
Phongsaly	2.8	700	1,059
Luangnamtha	2.7	692	1,177
Oudomxay	5.5	1,402	1,548
Bokeo	2.9	724	1,177
Luangprabang	6.8	1,715	1,512
Huaphanh	4.1	1,045	1,329
Xayabury	6.0	1,523	1,490
Xiengkhuang	4.1	1,034	1,394
Vientiane	6.9	1,743	1,573
Borikhamxay	4.5	1,129	1,350
Khammuane	6.1	1,541	1,419
Savannakhet	13.2	3,351	1,774
Saravane	6.0	1,510	1,586
Sekong	1.7	431	1,247
Champasack	9.5	2,396	1,482
Attapeu	2.1	541	1,154
Xaysomboune	1.4	353	1,214
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	18.0	4,565	4,662
15-17	11.0	2,796	2,828
18-19	7.0	1,769	1,834
20-24	15.9	4,024	4,121
25-29	16.0	4,045	4,148
30-34	15.1	3,824	3,869
35-39	13.5	3,418	3,358
40-44	12.2	3,076	2,954
45-49	9.3	2,353	2,193
<b>Education</b>			
None or ECE	16.2	4,087	4,480
Primary	35.3	8,922	9,026
Lower secondary	21.9	5,535	5,484
Upper secondary	13.8	3,482	3,300
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.5	885	839
Higher	9.5	2,394	2,176
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union	73.3	18,545	18,882
Widowed	1.3	339	337
Divorced	2.3	594	546
Separated	0.5	137	119
Never married/in union	22.5	5,691	5,421
<b>Motherhood and recent births</b>			
Never gave birth	29.6	7,479	7,190
Ever gave birth	70.4	17,826	18,115
Gave birth in last two years	16.7	4,231	4,460
No birth in last two years	53.7	13,595	13,655
<b>Health insurance<sup>A</sup></b>			
With insurance	15.4	3,888	3,598
Without insurance	84.6	21,397	21,685
Missing	0.1	20	22
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	65.3	16,522	14,495
Mon-Khmer	22.8	5,779	6,645
Hmong-Mien	8.3	2,109	2,896
Chinese-Tibetan	2.5	628	1,008
Other, DK, Missing	1.1	266	261
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	17.1	4,337	4,882
Second	18.6	4,716	5,443
Middle	19.4	4,908	5,066
Fourth	21.4	5,414	5,037
Richest	23.4	5,929	4,877

<sup>A</sup>In all following women's tables, the figures for the category "Missing/DK" under "Health insurance" will be suppressed because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

**Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017			
	Number of men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,017</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	31.8	3,827	3,720
Rural	68.2	8,190	8,297
Rural with road	85.9	7,035	7,020
Rural without road	14.1	1,155	1,277
<b>Region</b>			
North	31.8	3,824	4,618
Central	49.2	5,913	4,882
South	19.0	2,280	2,517
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	13.0	1,564	779
Phongsaly	3.1	373	575
Luangnamtha	2.9	350	579
Oudomxay	5.3	640	714
Bokeo	2.8	341	543
Luangprabang	7.0	841	754
Huaphanh	4.7	568	729
Xayabury	5.9	712	724
Xiengkhuang	4.1	498	684
Vientiane	6.9	826	718
Borikhamxay	4.3	521	616
Khammuane	5.9	704	592
Savannakhet	13.5	1,619	895
Saravane	5.9	709	757
Sekong	1.7	209	609
Champasack	9.3	1,119	683
Attapeu	2.0	243	468
Xaysomboune	1.5	182	598
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	20.0	2,404	2,396
15-17	13.1	1,570	1,563
18-19	6.9	834	833
20-24	14.8	1,774	1,772
25-29	15.1	1,810	1,863
30-34	14.7	1,772	1,811
35-39	13.4	1,612	1,610
40-44	11.8	1,412	1,394
45-49	10.3	1,232	1,171
<b>Education</b>			
None or ECE	6.5	780	841
Primary	30.9	3,716	3,816
Lower secondary	29.3	3,517	3,447
Upper secondary	18.0	2,169	2,121
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	488	502
Higher	11.2	1,346	1,290
<b>Marital/Union status<sup>A</sup></b>			
Currently married/in union	64.6	7,761	7,913
Widowed	0.1	10	11
Divorced	0.9	105	104
Separated	0.2	26	21
Never married/in union	34.2	4,115	3,968
<b>Fatherhood status<sup>A</sup></b>			
Has at least one living child	59.4	7,143	7,310
Has no living children	40.5	4,870	4,702
Missing/DK	0.0	4	5
<b>Health insurance</b>			
With insurance	14.0	1,685	1,638
Without insurance	86.0	10,329	10,376
Missing	0.0	2	3
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	64.6	7,758	6,752
Mon-Khmer	23.0	2,759	3,172
Hmong-Mien	8.9	1,072	1,462
Chinese-Tibetan	2.7	326	525
Other, DK, Missing	0.9	102	106
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	18.1	2,172	2,463
Second	19.7	2,370	2,705
Middle	19.6	2,352	2,421
Fourth	22.3	2,676	2,416
Richest	20.4	2,447	2,012

<sup>A</sup> In all following men's tables, the figures for the category "Widowed" and "Divorced" under "Marital/Union status" and the category "Missing/DK" under "Fatherhood status" and "Health insurance" will be suppressed because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, Province, age, education<sup>6</sup>, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, ethno-linguistic group of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.<sup>7,8</sup>

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 2-4 only for children under age 5), ethno-linguistic group of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

**Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	51.3	6,017	5,963
Female	48.7	5,703	5,757
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	27.1	3,179	3,118
Rural	72.9	8,541	8,602
Rural with road	83.4	7,124	7,071
Rural without road	16.6	1,417	1,531
<b>Region</b>			
North	31.4	3,684	4,189
Central	47.9	5,610	4,833
South	20.7	2,427	2,698

(Continued...)

<sup>6</sup> Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, “education” refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

<sup>7</sup> The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In LSIS II, the following assets were used in these calculations: Main material of dwelling floor, roof and external walls; possession by the household of a fixed telephone line, a radio, a clock, a sofa/wooden settee, a bed/mattress, electricity, a television, a refrigerator a fan, a water pump, an air-conditioner, a washing machine, a CD/DVD player/home theater, an iron, a rice cooker/steamed cooker, a watch, a bicycle, a motorcycle or scooter, an animal-drawn cart, a car, truck or van, a boat with a motor, a tak tak, a computer or a tablet, a mobile phone, internet at home, agriculture land, livestock, herds other farm animals or poultry, a bank account; type of the cookstove, type of fuel or energy source used for the cookstove and location where the cooking is done; space heating, type of fuel and energy used for space heating; what is used to light the household; source of drinking water; location of water source; reasons for insufficient quantity of water; type and location of sanitation facility, sharing of sanitation facilities; place for handwashing and availability of soap. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. *Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India*. Demography 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60.

<sup>8</sup> When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance “women in the richest population quintile”, which is used interchangeably with “women in the wealthiest survey population”, “women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile”, and similar.

**Table SR.5.2 (continued): Children under 5's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	10.1	1,181	581
Phongsaly	3.0	346	494
Luangnamtha	2.7		527
Oudomxay	5.9	690	719
Bokeo	3.2	373	556
Luangprabang	7.2	844	719
Huaphanh	4.7	553	662
Xayabury	4.7	556	512
Xiengkhuang	4.8	565	710
Vientiane	6.9	803	713
Borikhamxay	4.5	527	599
Khammuane	5.8	674	615
Savannakhet	13.9	1,625	806
Saravane	7.0	821	821
Sekong	2.2	256	716
Champasack	9.4	1,101	648
Attapeu	2.1	248	513
Xaysomboune	2.0	234	809
<b>Age in months</b>			
0-5	9.6	1,129	1,134
6-11	10.2	1,191	1,213
12-23	18.8	2,203	2,215
24-35	20.2	2,372	2,383
36-47	21.8	2,556	2,511
48-59	19.4	2,270	2,264
<b>Mother's education<sup>A,B</sup></b>			
None or ECE	21.9	2,565	2,682
Primary	39.1	4,587	4,565
Lower secondary	20.4	2,386	2,400
Upper secondary	7.8	911	869
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.0	348	337
Higher	7.9	921	866
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
<b>Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	93.2	10,920	11,064
Other primary caretaker	6.8	800	656
<b>Health insurance<sup>A</sup></b>			
With insurance	13.7	1,602	1,604
Without insurance	86.3	10,109	10,107
Missing	0.1	9	9
<b>Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)<sup>C,D</sup></b>			
Has functional difficulty	2.0	147	220
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	7103	6986
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	56.2	6,585	5,540
Mon-Khmer	25.4	2,981	3,309
Hmong-Mien	14.6	1,707	2,241
Chinese-Tibetan	2.8	330	518
Other, DK, Missing	1.0	117	112
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	25.7	3,017	3,336
Second	21.3	2,493	2,764
Middle	18.7	2,193	2,184
Fourth	17.7	2,074	1,846
Richest	16.6	1,944	1,590

<sup>A</sup> In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

<sup>B</sup> In all following tables about children under 5, the figures for the categories "Missing/DK" under "Mother's Education" and "Health insurance" will be suppressed because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>C</sup> The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter XI.

<sup>D</sup> Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as the child functioning is only collected for age 2-4 years.

**Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,435</b>	<b>15,435</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	51.1	7,880	7,837
Female	48.9	7,555	7,598
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	29.2	4,506	4,428
Rural	70.8	10,929	11,007
Rural with road	85.6	9,353	9,301
Rural without road	14.4	1,576	1,706
<b>Region</b>			
North	31.6	4,885	5,713
Central	48.6	7,496	6,311
South	19.8	3,054	3,411
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	11.3	1,740	913
Phongsaly	3.0	459	678
Luangnamtha	3.0	457	777
Oudomxay	5.1	784	839
Bokeo	2.8	432	701
Luangprabang	7.3	1,123	977
Huaphanh	4.4	678	835
Xayabury	6.2	952	906
Xiengkhuang	3.9	604	786
Vientiane	7.3	1,124	1,012
Borikhamxay	4.4	672	768
Khammuane	6.2	954	886
Savannakhet	14.1	2,171	1,121
Saravane	6.0	934	976
Sekong	1.8	276	786
Champasack	9.8	1,512	923
Attapeu	2.2	332	726
Xaysomboune	1.5	231	825
<b>Age</b>			
5-9	41.4	6,396	6,465
10-14	36.9	5,698	5,709
15-17	21.6	3,341	3,261
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>			
None or ECE	25.3	3,898	4,274
Primary	43.5	6,713	6,696
Lower secondary	17.6	2,717	2,547
Upper secondary	5.9	909	772
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.7	570	523
Higher	3.6	558	554
No information	0.4	65	65
Missing/DK	0.0	5	4
<b>Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	87.8	13,557	13,706
Other primary caretaker	11.7	1,813	1,664
Emancipated <sup>B</sup>	0.4	65	65
<b>Health insurance*</b>			
With insurance	11.7	1,611	1,580
Without insurance	88.3	12,167	12,183
Missing	0.0	2	4
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	62.9	9,712	8,403
Mon-Khmer	24.5	3,776	4,307
Hmong-Mien	8.9	1,378	1,889
Chinese-Tibetan	2.9	440	702
Other, DK, Missing	0.8	129	134
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	19.9	3,071	3,453
Second	20.6	3,174	3,592
Middle	20.5	3,170	3,163
Fourth	20.3	3,138	2,838
Richest	18.7	2,882	2,389

<sup>A</sup>In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

<sup>B</sup>Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

<sup>C</sup>Excludes children who attended Early childhood education during the previous school year, due to a technical oversight during data collection.

#### 4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In LSIS II, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) Early Childhood Education (ECE) or no education, 2) primary education.

**Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Number of women age 15-49 years	
	None or ECE		Primary		Lower secondary or higher <sup>A</sup>		Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>25,305</b>		
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	0.2	5.1	11.5	10.3	51.8	21.1	100.0	84.6	8,513		
Rural	0.1	21.5	15.5	26.6	32.7	3.6	100.0	51.9	16,792		
Rural with road	0.1	20.4	15.7	25.3	34.7	3.9	100.0	54.3	14,451		
Rural without road	0.1	28.7	14.3	34.4	20.7	1.8	100.0	36.8	2,341		
<b>Region</b>											
North	0.1	20.2	13.3	24.7	34.6	7.1	100.0	55.1	7,801		
Central	0.2	13.0	12.9	17.5	44.4	12.0	100.0	69.5	12,625		
South	0.1	17.2	18.7	24.7	32.6	6.7	100.0	58.1	4,879		
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	0.1	1.3	15.1	6.6	53.9	23.1	100.0	92.2	3,473		
Phongsaly	0.0	27.9	7.2	26.2	29.3	9.3	100.0	45.8	700		
Luangnamtha	0.1	32.6	13.0	17.3	31.1	5.9	100.0	50.1	692		
Oudomxay	0.0	22.9	11.0	25.0	32.9	8.3	100.0	52.1	1,402		
Bokeo	0.3	22.7	16.2	19.0	33.8	8.0	100.0	58.3	724		
Luangprabang	0.1	19.7	10.7	28.9	33.5	7.1	100.0	51.4	1,715		
Huaphanh	0.0	22.8	7.0	32.4	32.6	5.1	100.0	44.8	1,045		
Xayabury	0.3	6.0	24.2	19.6	43.3	6.6	100.0	74.3	1,523		
Xiengkhuang	0.5	11.5	12.0	17.6	47.9	10.5	100.0	70.9	1,034		
Vientiane	0.1	10.5	14.5	21.4	47.6	5.9	100.0	68.1	1,743		
Borikhamxay	0.1	8.2	11.0	22.7	48.3	9.7	100.0	69.0	1,129		
Khammuane	0.0	17.0	8.6	30.2	34.8	9.3	100.0	52.8	1,541		
Savannakhet	0.3	25.9	13.8	18.2	35.2	6.7	100.0	55.9	3,351		
Saravane	0.1	26.0	15.2	29.3	23.3	6.2	100.0	44.7	1,510		
Sekong	0.5	26.3	15.4	20.7	31.2	5.8	100.0	53.0	431		
Champasack	0.1	10.7	21.9	22.5	37.8	7.1	100.0	66.8	2,396		
Attapeu	0.2	14.5	16.9	24.5	36.3	7.6	100.0	61.0	541		
Xaysomboune	0.1	18.8	3.8	28.1	44.2	5.1	100.0	53.1	353		
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.1	8.2	9.4	15.3	55.9	11.1	100.0	76.5	8,590		
15-19	0.1	6.6	7.2	12.7	69.4	4.0	100.0	80.7	4,565		
15-17	0.1	5.3	6.9	11.5	76.1	0.2	100.0	83.2	2,796		
18-19	0.1	8.5	7.8	14.6	58.8	10.1	100.0	76.8	1,769		
20-24	0.1	10.0	11.8	18.2	40.6	19.2	100.0	71.7	4,024		
25-34	0.2	16.5	16.3	21.6	31.5	13.9	100.0	61.9	7,869		
35-49	0.2	23.2	16.8	26.3	29.6	3.9	100.0	50.5	8,847		
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	0.1	6.5	16.8	17.8	46.0	12.9	100.0	75.7	16,522		
Mon-Khmer	0.2	32.1	11.4	29.6	24.3	2.3	100.0	38.3	5,779		
Hmong-Mien	0.5	37.4	4.7	22.7	32.0	2.6	100.0	39.9	2,109		
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	44.1	5.4	20.5	22.2	7.8	100.0	35.4	628		
Other, DK, Missing	0.6	23.7	7.4	29.6	32.2	6.5	100.0	46.6	266		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.2	46.2	8.3	31.7	13.4	0.3	100.0	22.1	4,337		
Second	0.3	25.0	14.7	31.7	27.1	1.2	100.0	43.3	4,716		
Middle	0.1	11.7	19.2	26.2	39.1	3.8	100.0	62.1	4,908		
Fourth	0.2	4.5	19.0	15.4	51.6	9.3	100.0	80.1	5,414		
Richest	0.1	0.9	9.4	5.9	56.2	27.5	100.0	93.2	5,929		

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)<sup>A</sup> Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

**Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Number of men age 15-49 years	
	None or ECE		Primary		Lower secondary or higher <sup>A</sup>		Higher <sup>A</sup>		Total	Total percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Total	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>12,017</b>		
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	0.1	1.8	8.6	7.1	58.2	24.1	100.0	91.0	3,827		
Rural	0.2	8.4	18.5	19.5	48.2	5.2	100.0	72.1	8,190		
Rural with road	0.2	8.0	17.2	18.8	50.3	5.6	100.0	73.2	7,035		
Rural without road	0.3	11.1	27.0	23.8	35.4	2.4	100.0	65.2	1,155		
<b>Region</b>											
North	0.2	7.4	20.2	14.4	47.9	9.8	100.0	78.2	3,824		
Central	0.1	5.0	11.4	13.2	57.1	13.2	100.0	81.9	5,913		
South	0.2	8.0	17.6	23.6	42.3	8.4	100.0	68.4	2,280		
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	0.1	1.2	9.8	2.9	61.2	24.8	100.0	95.9	1,564		
Phongsaly	0.0	12.2	22.5	19.0	37.6	8.8	100.0	68.9	373		
Luangnamtha	0.6	16.6	10.1	20.1	43.8	8.7	100.0	63.3	350		
Oudomxay	0.3	7.4	24.9	7.1	47.3	12.9	100.0	85.4	640		
Bokeo	0.3	9.2	18.8	11.1	48.1	12.5	100.0	79.7	341		
Luangprabang	0.1	5.6	22.0	15.9	46.2	10.3	100.0	78.5	841		
Huaphanh	0.1	6.9	23.7	13.5	48.7	7.1	100.0	79.6	568		
Xayabury	0.1	2.2	15.4	16.3	57.4	8.5	100.0	81.5	712		
Xiengkuang	0.0	1.4	11.0	12.0	60.4	15.2	100.0	86.6	498		
Vientiane	0.0	3.0	9.0	14.9	65.6	7.5	100.0	82.1	826		
Borikhamxay	0.0	2.4	10.0	14.8	60.3	12.6	100.0	82.9	521		
Khammuane	0.5	6.6	10.6	21.4	51.4	9.5	100.0	72.0	704		
Savannakhet	0.1	11.0	15.5	18.1	49.2	6.2	100.0	70.9	1,619		
Saravane	0.1	13.7	13.9	32.0	31.5	8.7	100.0	54.3	709		
Sekong	1.1	9.6	16.4	21.8	42.9	8.2	100.0	68.6	209		
Champasack	0.0	4.3	19.9	19.9	48.4	7.4	100.0	75.8	1,119		
Attapeu	0.2	7.0	18.3	17.8	44.9	11.7	100.0	75.1	243		
Xaysomboune	0.1	3.9	9.0	16.4	58.4	12.2	100.0	79.7	182		
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	0.0	3.1	8.7	12.3	68.4	7.6	100.0	84.7	4,178		
15-19	0.0	2.1	7.1	10.5	78.4	1.9	100.0	87.4	2,404		
15-17	0.0	1.6	5.9	9.7	82.5	0.3	100.0	88.7	1,570		
18-19	0.0	2.9	9.2	12.1	70.9	4.9	100.0	85.0	834		
20-24	0.0	4.4	10.9	14.6	54.8	15.3	100.0	81.0	1,774		
25-34	0.1	6.3	15.2	15.6	44.9	17.9	100.0	78.2	3,583		
35-49	0.4	9.6	22.1	18.7	40.2	9.1	100.0	71.7	4,256		
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	0.1	2.7	14.2	12.9	55.8	14.2	100.0	84.3	7,758		
Mon-Khmer	0.3	12.4	21.1	20.6	41.5	4.0	100.0	67.0	2,759		
Hmong-Mien	0.3	10.7	10.6	17.9	50.9	9.7	100.0	71.4	1,072		
Chinese-Tibetan	0.4	25.0	11.0	25.4	31.7	6.5	100.0	49.6	326		
Other, DK, Missing	0.6	8.4	10.4	22.2	47.1	11.2	100.0	69.3	102		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.4	20.3	21.7	28.0	28.4	1.1	100.0	51.6	2,172		
Second	0.1	8.0	20.3	23.7	45.4	2.3	100.0	68.2	2,370		
Middle	0.2	3.2	17.4	17.3	56.7	5.3	100.0	79.5	2,352		
Fourth	0.0	1.6	13.3	8.9	65.3	11.0	100.0	89.6	2,676		
Richest	0.1	0.5	5.3	2.1	57.3	34.8	100.0	97.4	2,447		

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

<sup>A</sup> Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

#### 4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the LSIS II, 2017 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

**Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move										Percentage of women whose last migration was from:				Number of women who changed residence	
		Less than one year			1-4 years			5-9 years			10 years or more			Number of women			
		1.5	7.6	8.0	21.5	100.0	25,305	13.8	25.9	60.2	0.1	100.0	9,761				
Total		61.4	1.5	7.6	8.0	21.5	100.0	25,305	13.8	25.9	60.2	0.1	100.0				
Area																	
Urban	52.7	2.2	9.5	10.1	25.4	100.0	8,513	25.5	37.7	36.6	0.2	100.0	4,023				
Rural	65.8	1.2	6.6	6.9	19.6	100.0	16,792	5.7	17.5	76.8	0.0	100.0	5,738				
Rural with road	65.3	1.2	6.7	7.0	19.7	100.0	14,451	6.1	19.2	74.7	0.0	100.0	5,015				
Rural without road	69.1	1.0	5.6	5.8	18.5	100.0	2,341	2.5	6.1	91.4	0.0	100.0	723				
Region																	
North	59.3	1.5	8.0	8.6	22.7	100.0	7,801	7.2	21.5	71.3	0.0	100.0	3,176				
Central	57.0	1.8	8.5	9.0	23.7	100.0	12,625	17.8	28.5	53.6	0.1	100.0	5,427				
South	76.3	0.9	4.5	4.2	14.1	100.0	4,879	13.7	25.4	60.8	0.1	100.0	1,159				
Province																	
Vientiane Capital	46.2	3.2	11.7	11.2	27.7	100.0	3,473	38.1	39.5	22.4	0.0	100.0	1,868				
Phongsaly	46.2	1.6	13.7	12.8	25.8	100.0	700	0.5	12.4	87.1	0.0	100.0	376				
Luangnamtha	47.8	1.4	9.0	9.8	31.8	100.0	692	8.1	27.7	64.2	0.0	100.0	361				
Oudomxay	52.6	2.3	8.0	9.4	27.7	100.0	14,02	5.1	22.2	72.7	0.0	100.0	664				
Bokeo	44.2	2.7	11.8	10.0	31.3	100.0	724	14.7	33.4	51.6	0.3	100.0	404				
Luangprabang	54.2	1.1	10.5	8.8	25.5	100.0	1,715	5.6	14.4	80.0	0.0	100.0	786				
Huaphanh	68.5	1.6	5.2	7.7	17.0	100.0	1,045	6.5	13.2	80.3	0.0	100.0	329				
Xayabury	83.2	0.5	2.1	5.2	9.0	100.0	1,523	15.6	37.6	46.8	0.0	100.0	255				
Xiengkhuang	42.7	1.9	11.9	13.5	30.1	100.0	1,034	7.5	17.4	75.1	0.0	100.0	593				
Vientiane	42.7	1.7	8.8	12.7	34.1	100.0	1,743	3.3	18.1	78.6	0.0	100.0	999				
Borikhamxay	69.5	1.9	5.5	5.6	17.5	100.0	1,129	16.9	40.8	42.3	0.0	100.0	344				
Khammuane	65.6	1.5	7.1	7.6	18.2	100.0	1,541	4.4	37.6	58.0	0.0	100.0	530				
Savannakhet	74.5	0.3	4.5	4.6	16.0	100.0	3,351	10.0	17.5	71.9	0.6	100.0	854				
Saravane	82.2	0.7	4.7	3.4	9.1	100.0	1,510	6.7	15.1	78.2	0.0	100.0	269				
Sekong	53.1	1.1	11.5	8.6	25.7	100.0	431	16.2	12.9	70.9	0.0	100.0	202				
Champasack	79.0	0.9	3.0	3.2	13.8	100.0	2,396	12.0	30.8	57.0	0.3	100.0	502				
Attapeu	65.8	1.6	5.2	7.3	20.1	100.0	541	25.5	39.7	34.7	0.0	100.0	185				
Xaysomboune	32.2	2.9	18.1	14.7	32.0	100.0	353	3.0	15.1	81.8	0.0	100.0	239				

(Continued...)

**Table SR.7.1W (continued): Migratory status of women**

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move						Percentage of women whose last migration was from:						Number of women who changed residence
		Less than one year			10 years or more			Number of women			Rural area			
		61.4	1.5	7.6	8.0	21.5	100.0	25,305	13.8	25.9	60.2	0.1	100.0	9,761
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	78.8	2.8	8.7	3.9	5.8	100.0	4,565	10.4	21.7	67.9	0.0	100.0	968	
15-17	82.7	2.3	6.1	3.4	5.5	100.0	2,796	11.1	24.0	64.8	0.0	100.0	482	
18-19	72.6	3.6	12.9	4.6	6.3	100.0	1,769	9.6	19.4	71.0	0.0	100.0	485	
20-24	64.9	2.9	13.8	10.0	8.4	100.0	4,024	13.2	24.0	62.7	0.1	100.0	1,413	
25-29	59.5	1.5	10.1	13.2	15.8	100.0	4,045	12.8	25.6	61.7	0.0	100.0	1,639	
30-34	56.1	1.1	6.1	9.9	26.8	100.0	3,824	14.2	28.4	57.4	0.0	100.0	1,678	
35-39	54.4	0.7	4.3	7.4	33.2	100.0	3,418	14.6	25.1	60.2	0.1	100.0	1,559	
40-44	54.3	0.4	3.4	5.4	36.6	100.0	3,076	15.7	26.5	57.6	0.2	100.0	1,407	
45-49	53.3	0.2	2.7	4.5	39.3	100.0	2,353	15.4	28.7	55.9	0.0	100.0	1,099	
<b>Education</b>														
None or ECE	55.5	0.8	6.1	8.3	29.3	100.0	4,087	1.8	8.1	89.7	0.3	100.0	1,818	
Primary	61.3	1.1	6.6	7.2	23.7	100.0	8,922	7.4	21.5	71.1	0.0	100.0	3,449	
Lower secondary	62.7	2.1	8.1	7.9	19.1	100.0	5,535	18.6	30.7	50.7	0.1	100.0	2,063	
Upper secondary	70.3	1.8	7.9	7.2	12.8	100.0	3,482	22.0	41.6	36.4	0.0	100.0	1,035	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	48.9	1.5	9.8	11.0	28.9	100.0	885	27.6	39.2	33.2	0.0	100.0	453	
Higher	60.6	2.7	10.8	10.0	15.9	100.0	2,394	34.7	41.7	23.5	0.0	100.0	944	
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union	55.7	1.6	8.3	9.1	25.2	100.0	19,614	13.0	25.2	61.8	0.0	100.0	8,684	
Never married/in union	81.1	1.2	4.9	4.0	8.8	100.0	5,691	21.0	31.3	47.2	0.4	100.0	1,077	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>														
Lao-Tai	65.6	1.5	6.5	7.1	19.3	100.0	16,522	20.5	35.3	44.1	0.0	100.0	5,687	
Mon-Khmer	59.3	1.2	8.0	7.8	23.8	100.0	5,779	2.9	10.3	86.8	0.0	100.0	2,354	
Hmong-Mien	39.5	2.5	13.5	14.1	30.3	100.0	2,109	5.7	15.4	78.7	0.1	100.0	1,276	
Chinese-Tibetan	46.9	1.4	9.8	10.6	31.4	100.0	628	4.2	13.7	82.1	0.0	100.0	334	
Other, DK, Missing	58.4	2.7	13.6	8.2	17.1	100.0	266	25.2	27.4	43.6	3.8	100.0	111	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	62.0	1.1	7.8	8.4	20.7	100.0	4,337	0.8	6.1	93.0	0.0	100.0	1,649	
Second	63.8	1.2	6.8	7.7	20.4	100.0	4,716	2.3	12.7	85.0	0.0	100.0	1,706	
Middle	65.4	1.6	6.9	6.4	19.6	100.0	4,908	8.0	21.9	70.1	0.0	100.0	1,697	
Fourth	62.6	1.4	7.9	7.9	20.2	100.0	5,414	16.3	34.6	48.9	0.1	100.0	2,026	
Richest	54.7	2.1	8.2	9.1	25.9	100.0	5,929	31.0	42.2	26.6	0.2	100.0	2,685	

Table SR.7.W: Migratory status of women (provinces)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women whose last migration was from:													Number of women who changed residence										
		Continuously living in the same residence	Vientiane	Phongsal	Luang Namtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphan	Xiangkhouang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Savannakhet	Saravane	Champa sack	Attapeu	Xaysomboun	Outside of Lao	Total						
Total	61.4	25,305	13.2	4.9	3.3	6.6	3.2	11.6	6.6	3.3	8.8	7.8	1.9	5.2	9.1	2.9	1.9	5.3	1.7	1.8	0.9	100.0	9,761		
Area	Urban	52.7	8,513	24.3	3.8	2.7	5.0	2.4	9.2	5.5	3.7	7.8	7.5	2.0	5.3	7.5	1.9	1.5	4.8	2.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	4,023	
	Rural	65.8	16,792	5.3	5.6	3.8	7.8	3.8	13.4	7.4	3.1	9.4	8.1	1.9	5.2	10.3	3.6	2.1	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	5,738	
	Rural with road	65.3	14,451	5.7	5.2	3.7	6.5	4.0	12.4	7.0	3.4	9.4	9.2	2.1	5.8	11.2	2.7	1.9	5.8	1.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	5,015	
	Rural without road	69.1	2,341	2.3	8.3	4.6	16.6	2.4	20.3	10.6	0.6	9.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.4	10.3	3.6	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	723	
Region	North	59.3	7,801	0.8	13.9	9.8	19.0	9.7	25.6	10.6	7.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,176	
	Central	57.0	12,625	22.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	5.9	5.6	1.5	15.0	13.4	3.3	9.2	15.6	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	5,427	
	South	76.3	4,879	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	3.2	22.1	15.0	37.1	14.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,159	
	Province																								
Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	46.2	3,473	56.2	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.1	4.5	9.6	2.6	4.7	8.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,868	
	Luangnamtha	46.2	700	0.3	94.7	0.4	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	376	
	Oudomxay	47.8	692	0.7	73.7	5.8	2.1	3.3	3.2	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	361	
	Bokeo	52.6	1,402	0.8	4.4	2.4	80.8	2.4	5.5	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	664	
	Luangprabang	44.2	724	0.6	2.5	6.1	5.4	68.7	5.6	1.6	6.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	404	
	Husphanh	54.2	1,715	0.8	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	89.4	1.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	786		
	Xayabury	68.5	1,045	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	91.4	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	329	
	Xiengkhuang	83.2	1,523	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.1	2.0	12.4	0.8	73.9	1.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	255	
	Vientiane	42.7	1,034	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	91.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	593	
	Borikhamxay	42.7	1,743	7.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	19.9	5.8	2.7	7.0	47.9	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	999	
	Khammouane	69.5	1,129	14.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.3	7.9	0.8	10.8	10.0	30.8	6.4	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.6	4.0	100.0	344	
	Savannakhet	65.6	1,541	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	3.3	77.6	6.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	530		
	Saravane	74.5	3,351	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.2	2.3	88.2	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	854	
	Sekong	53.1	431	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	4.1	78.0	1.3	9.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	269
	Champasack	79.0	2,396	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.3	79.6	9.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	202	
	Attapeu	65.8	541	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	7.2	3.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	502	
	Xaysomboune	32.2	353	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	11.8	0.6	25.5	8.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	185	

(Continued...)

**Table SR.7.1W (continued): Migratory status of women (provinces)**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women whose last migration was from:													Number of women who changed residence						
		Continuously living in the same residence	Number of women	Vientiane Capital	Phongsai	Luangna	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphan	Xayabury	Xengthieng	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Sekong	Champa sack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outside of Lao	Total
Total	61.4	25,305	13.2	4.9	3.3	6.6	3.2	11.6	6.6	3.3	8.8	7.8	1.9	5.2	9.1	2.9	1.9	5.3	1.7	0.9	100.0
Age																				9,761	
15-19	78.8	4,565	8.8	5.7	2.7	8.1	4.1	12.3	8.7	2.9	10.1	6.8	3.1	5.6	6.9	3.1	2.5	4.0	1.9	2.4	0.3
15-17	82.7	2,796	9.3	4.2	2.6	7.4	3.6	13.3	9.6	4.2	11.6	4.9	3.0	4.8	6.4	3.0	2.2	5.1	2.3	2.4	0.1
18-19	72.6	1,769	8.3	7.1	2.8	8.8	4.6	11.4	7.9	1.6	8.7	8.6	3.1	6.5	7.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.4	0.4
20-24	64.9	4,024	13.9	4.7	3.9	7.8	3.2	11.7	7.6	2.9	7.6	6.6	1.7	3.9	9.3	3.2	1.9	3.6	1.9	2.5	0.9
25-29	59.5	4,045	11.4	4.9	3.9	7.3	3.9	10.9	6.7	3.8	9.6	7.5	2.3	4.9	9.4	2.9	1.9	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.0
30-34	56.1	3,824	13.8	5.5	3.0	6.6	3.4	13.2	4.7	4.3	9.2	7.8	1.6	6.0	7.3	3.4	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.3	0.8
35-39	54.4	3,418	13.1	4.2	3.8	6.1	2.8	12.1	6.7	4.1	7.6	7.9	1.7	4.9	9.4	3.4	1.8	6.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
40-44	54.3	3,076	15.5	5.1	2.7	4.5	2.6	11.5	7.2	2.2	6.6	9.4	1.7	5.6	11.3	1.5	1.5	7.3	1.3	0.7	100.0
45-49	53.3	2,353	14.6	4.2	2.9	6.2	2.4	9.1	5.5	2.5	10.2	8.7	1.8	5.6	10.2	2.6	1.5	7.9	1.8	1.4	0.8
Education																				100.0	
None or ECE	55.5	4,087	0.8	6.8	6.4	11.3	5.1	15.2	5.7	1.6	7.5	4.2	1.0	5.0	14.7	4.4	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	100.0
Primary	61.3	8,922	8.1	3.1	6.8	3.0	14.0	6.9	4.1	8.2	8.5	2.4	5.5	9.4	3.4	1.8	6.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	
Lower secondary	62.7	5,535	16.3	4.4	2.2	4.7	2.7	10.0	7.4	3.8	11.3	10.5	1.7	4.5	5.9	2.2	1.5	5.6	1.9	2.3	100.0
Upper secondary	70.3	3,482	23.0	3.6	1.9	5.0	3.0	7.2	6.1	3.1	10.4	9.6	2.7	5.7	7.4	0.4	1.4	5.3	1.3	2.0	100.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	48.9	885	27.6	5.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	7.9	5.7	1.9	5.9	5.9	2.0	5.9	8.9	2.8	1.7	6.2	2.1	1.9	100.0
Higher	60.6	2,394	31.0	4.7	2.5	4.6	2.2	6.4	6.3	3.9	7.4	5.2	1.5	5.4	6.1	2.4	0.9	6.2	2.1	0.9	100.0
Marital status																				100.0	
Ever married/in union	55.7	19,614	12.1	5.0	3.4	6.6	3.3	11.7	6.5	3.5	8.9	8.1	1.9	5.2	9.3	3.0	1.8	5.4	1.7	1.8	100.0
Never married/in union	81.1	5,691	21.8	4.1	2.4	6.7	2.9	10.8	7.7	2.0	7.9	5.5	1.9	5.7	8.0	1.8	2.1	4.3	2.3	1.4	0.8
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																				100.0	
Lao-Tai	65.6	16,522	21.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.2	6.3	7.0	4.0	7.5	8.8	2.4	7.7	11.4	3.2	0.6	8.3	1.4	0.5	100.0
Mon-Khmer	59.3	5,779	0.9	6.5	4.0	14.3	3.7	23.5	4.8	2.2	4.1	6.3	0.3	2.0	10.3	4.1	6.0	1.3	3.7	1.8	0.1
Hmong-Mien	39.5	2,109	1.7	0.6	2.8	11.1	6.2	17.0	10.0	3.8	25.5	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.7	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan	46.9	628	0.7	62.2	24.0	2.3	7.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.6	100.0
Other, DK, Missing	58.4	266	12.9	7.3	2.9	0.0	2.5	1.2	7.5	0.6	4.9	0.9	2.8	20.3	1.6	2.0	4.3	8.4	0.5	3.0	16.6
Wealth index quintile																				100.0	
Poorest	62.0	4,337	0.3	11.2	3.6	12.2	2.9	15.9	7.8	2.6	8.6	3.1	0.5	2.9	13.4	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.4	0.6	100.0
Second	63.8	4,716	0.5	5.6	5.3	10.8	3.0	15.6	7.5	2.2	11.2	6.0	1.3	5.4	8.1	3.7	4.1	4.3	2.1	0.4	100.0
Middle	65.4	4,908	5.8	4.8	3.8	5.2	4.4	14.2	6.3	2.8	10.1	9.5	2.7	5.2	8.3	2.3	1.3	7.0	2.1	3.4	100.0
Fourth	62.6	5,414	14.3	2.9	3.2	4.5	3.1	10.2	6.0	5.1	9.7	11.1	2.6	6.0	8.4	2.0	0.9	5.4	1.1	1.9	100.0
Richest	54.7	5,929	32.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.9	6.0	5.9	3.5	5.7	8.4	2.2	5.9	8.3	1.4	0.6	6.8	1.4	0.6	100.0

**Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017													
Percentage of men whose last migration was from:													
										Number of men who changed residence			
										Number of men who changed residence			
Total	66.0	1.2	7.4	6.7	18.7	100.0	12,017	13.6	25.4	60.9	0.1	100.0	4,088
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	59.3	2.3	9.7	8.1	20.6	100.0	3,827	26.9	32.7	40.3	0.1	100.0	1,556
Rural	69.1	0.7	6.3	6.0	17.9	100.0	8,190	5.4	20.9	73.6	0.1	100.0	2,532
Rural with road	68.2	0.8	6.4	6.3	18.4	100.0	7,035	5.1	22.3	72.5	0.1	100.0	2,238
Rural without road	74.6	0.5	5.7	4.4	14.9	100.0	1,155	7.3	10.2	82.0	0.5	100.0	294
<b>Region</b>													
North	66.1	0.8	6.5	6.6	20.0	100.0	3,824	6.5	18.7	74.6	0.2	100.0	1,295
Central	64.9	1.5	7.6	6.8	19.2	100.0	5,913	17.6	27.6	54.7	0.0	100.0	2,078
South	68.6	1.3	8.2	6.4	15.5	100.0	2,280	14.7	30.9	54.0	0.4	100.0	715
<b>Province</b>													
Vientiane Capital	51.2	2.9	11.5	9.5	24.8	100.0	1,564	36.8	28.9	34.3	0.0	100.0	762
Phongsaly	52.2	0.9	17.1	7.8	22.0	100.0	373	3.7	12.9	82.8	0.5	100.0	178
Luangnamtha	39.5	1.1	7.7	6.8	45.0	100.0	350	7.1	14.9	78.0	0.0	100.0	212
Oudomxay	55.7	1.7	8.0	9.2	25.4	100.0	640	2.5	18.1	79.1	0.3	100.0	283
Bokeo	53.5	1.2	7.6	8.1	29.6	100.0	341	18.3	38.7	43.0	0.0	100.0	159
Luangprabang	64.9	0.7	7.0	9.6	17.8	100.0	841	6.6	11.0	82.4	0.0	100.0	295
Huaphanh	75.9	0.1	2.6	4.5	16.9	100.0	568	2.3	16.4	80.7	0.7	100.0	137
Xayabury	95.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	712	(11.4)	(67.1)	(21.5)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Xiengkhuang	62.6	1.0	6.8	8.0	21.5	100.0	498	4.8	28.0	67.2	0.0	100.0	186
Vientiane	46.6	0.9	7.7	11.6	33.2	100.0	826	0.9	24.9	74.2	0.0	100.0	441
Borikhamxay	52.0	2.5	9.1	8.2	28.2	100.0	521	15.2	32.5	52.3	0.0	100.0	250
Khammuane	74.8	1.3	7.8	4.6	11.6	100.0	704	12.3	36.2	51.5	0.0	100.0	177
Savannakhet	87.4	0.3	3.0	2.0	7.3	100.0	1,619	4.4	18.5	77.1	0.0	100.0	204
Saravane	68.9	0.9	10.0	8.6	11.6	100.0	709	9.8	31.7	57.9	0.6	100.0	220
Sekong	62.9	1.2	9.2	6.5	20.3	100.0	209	21.1	18.4	60.6	0.0	100.0	78
Champasack	70.6	1.5	6.7	4.7	16.5	100.0	1,119	11.4	30.6	57.5	0.4	100.0	329
Attapeu	63.8	1.9	8.7	7.7	17.9	100.0	243	33.3	41.3	25.4	0.0	100.0	88
Xaysomboune	69.3	1.2	11.9	6.8	10.7	100.0	182	7.3	13.0	79.2	0.5	100.0	56

(Continued...)

**Table SR.7.1M (continued): Migratory status of men**

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of men who moved						Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:						Number of men who changed residence
		Less than one year			10 years or more			Number of men			Rural area			
		Total	1.2	7.4	6.7	18.7	100.0	12,017	13.6	25.4	60.9	0.1	100.0	4,088
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	85.9	1.1	3.6	2.9	6.5	100.0	2,404	11.8	19.2	68.5	0.4	100.0	340	
15-17	86.7	0.9	3.5	2.7	6.2	100.0	1,570	9.1	19.5	71.4	0.0	100.0	209	
18-19	84.3	1.5	3.8	3.3	7.1	100.0	834	16.1	18.8	64.0	1.1	100.0	131	
20-24	73.5	2.7	10.1	3.9	9.8	100.0	1,774	11.4	20.6	68.0	0.0	100.0	470	
25-29	63.3	2.3	12.6	10.0	11.8	100.0	1,810	13.2	25.7	61.0	0.0	100.0	664	
30-34	59.6	0.7	10.6	11.2	17.9	100.0	1,772	14.4	28.7	56.8	0.0	100.0	717	
35-39	57.7	0.4	6.2	8.5	27.2	100.0	1,612	14.8	27.5	57.4	0.2	100.0	683	
40-44	52.3	0.5	4.8	6.2	36.3	100.0	1,412	15.6	25.7	58.3	0.4	100.0	674	
45-49	56.1	0.5	2.9	4.9	35.5	100.0	1,232	11.8	25.4	62.9	0.0	100.0	540	
<b>Education</b>														
None or ECE	68.6	0.3	4.0	6.1	20.9	100.0	780	2.3	10.8	86.9	0.0	100.0	245	
Primary	67.1	0.9	5.6	5.6	20.8	100.0	3,716	6.2	19.1	74.3	0.4	100.0	1,222	
Lower secondary	68.4	1.3	6.8	5.6	17.9	100.0	3,517	10.1	25.6	64.3	0.0	100.0	1,113	
Upper secondary	72.8	1.3	6.6	5.7	13.7	100.0	2,169	14.0	27.8	58.2	0.0	100.0	590	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	45.7	1.1	14.0	12.0	27.2	100.0	488	22.7	36.9	40.4	0.0	100.0	265	
Higher	51.6	2.5	14.5	12.5	18.9	100.0	1,346	33.4	35.3	31.1	0.2	100.0	652	
<b>Marital status</b>														
Ever married/in union	56.1	1.3	9.2	8.7	24.6	100.0	7,902	13.0	25.9	60.8	0.2	100.0	3,465	
Never married/in union	84.9	1.1	3.7	2.9	7.5	100.0	4,115	16.5	22.2	61.3	0.0	100.0	622	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>														
Lao-Tai	67.1	1.5	7.6	6.4	17.4	100.0	7,758	19.1	32.0	48.7	0.1	100.0	2,554	
Mon-Khmer	69.7	0.7	6.9	6.0	16.7	100.0	2,759	4.4	13.4	82.1	0.1	100.0	836	
Hmong-Mien	55.6	0.4	6.1	9.9	28.0	100.0	1,072	4.3	16.1	79.3	0.3	100.0	476	
Chinese-Tibetan	46.0	0.0	8.6	9.5	35.8	100.0	326	2.9	9.1	88.0	0.0	100.0	176	
Other, DK, Missing	55.4	3.8	12.2	5.6	23.1	100.0	102	(9.2)	(32.8)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	46	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	72.2	0.6	6.2	6.3	14.7	100.0	2,172	1.8	8.6	89.5	0.2	100.0	605	
Second	68.9	0.9	5.4	5.9	18.9	100.0	2,370	3.4	15.9	80.6	0.1	100.0	737	
Middle	70.0	0.8	6.3	4.9	18.0	100.0	2,352	8.0	23.5	68.2	0.3	100.0	706	
Fourth	64.4	1.8	8.3	7.2	18.3	100.0	2,676	12.6	31.8	55.6	0.0	100.0	952	
Richest	55.5	1.9	10.2	9.0	23.3	100.0	2,447	31.5	36.7	31.6	0.2	100.0	1,088	

**Table SR 7.1M: Migratory status of men (provinces)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017

	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of men	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:												Number of men who changed residence										
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsat y	Luangprabang	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphan	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Saravan	Sekong	Champa sack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outside of Lao Total								
Total	66.0	12,017	13.7	5.2	4.8	6.1	2.7	10.7	6.3	2.0	6.8	7.7	5.2	3.5	6.3	5.1	1.5	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	100.0	4,088		
Area																									
Urban	59.3	3,827	26.6	3.4	2.9	4.9	2.3	9.1	5.6	1.5	7.6	5.7	5.5	3.5	5.9	2.6	1.7	6.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,556		
Rural	69.1	8,190	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.8	2.9	11.7	6.7	2.3	6.4	8.9	5.1	3.5	6.5	6.6	1.4	9.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	2,532		
Rural with road	68.2	7,035	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.0	2.8	11.1	7.0	2.6	6.5	9.9	5.7	3.8	7.2	6.1	1.4	8.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	2,238		
Rural without road	74.6	1,155	5.4	13.9	8.8	13.1	4.0	15.9	5.0	0.6	5.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	10.1	1.4	10.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	294		
Region																									
North	66.1	3,824	1.3	15.9	14.6	18.4	7.9	23.1	10.7	3.9	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	1,295		
Central	64.9	5,913	25.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.5	5.6	1.6	12.9	14.3	9.9	6.7	10.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	2,078		
South	68.6	2,280	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	28.2	8.3	41.1	10.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	715	
Province																									
Vientiane Capital	51.2	1,564	58.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	3.9	7.8	1.1	5.9	10.2	2.3	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	762		
Phongsaly	52.2	373	0.4	92.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178		
Luangnamtha	39.5	350	0.9	5.5	78.7	3.4	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212		
Oudomxay	55.7	640	1.4	5.2	1.1	76.3	1.4	7.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	283		
Bokeo	53.5	341	2.9	2.4	9.2	4.9	57.9	6.3	1.4	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	159			
Luangprabang	64.9	841	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	87.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295		
Huaphanh	75.9	568	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	89.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137		
Xayabury	95.8	712	(2.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(13.2)	(3.0)	(56.9)	(3.3)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30		
Xiengkhuang	62.6	498	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	0.0	86.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	186		
Vientiane	46.6	826	7.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	20.4	6.4	4.6	6.9	43.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	441		
Borikhamxay	52.0	521	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	3.2	0.6	0.6	4.8	2.5	67.7	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	2.0	100.0	250	
Khammouane	74.8	704	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	4.5	5.0	62.8	12.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	177		
Savannakhet	87.4	1,619	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	1.9	80.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	204		
Saravane	68.9	709	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	84.2	1.3	6.5	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	220	
Sekong	62.9	209	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	72.5	14.8	0.0	2.5	1.3	100.0	78		
Champasack	70.6	1,119	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.3	0.0	78.3	2.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	329		
Attapeu	63.8	243	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.3	12.0	68.2	0.6	1.9	100.0	88
Xaysomboune	69.3	182	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.7	12.2	0.0	32.7	5.3	4.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	31.3	22	100.0	56	56			

(Continued.)

**Table SR.7.1M (continued): Migratory status of men (provinces)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of men who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Lao PDR, 2017

		Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:																																					
		Continuously living in the same residence																																					
		Number of men		Capital		Vientiane Capital		Phongsaly		Luangprabang		Oudomxay		Bokeo		Luangprabang		Xayabury		Xengkhuang		Vientiane		Borikhamxay		Khammouane		Savannakhet		Champa		Attapeu		Xaysomboun		Outside of Lao		Number of men who changed residence	
Total		66.0	12,017	13.7	5.2	4.8	6.1	2.7	10.7	6.3	2.0	6.8	7.7	5.2	3.5	6.3	5.1	1.5	7.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	100.0		4,088														
Age																																							
15-19		85.9	2,404	10.3	7.3	5.9	9.1	2.8	16.1	8.6	1.7	7.0	7.3	5.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	1.1	3.8	1.8	3.0	1.3	100.0		340														
15-17		86.7	1,570	11.6	9.6	5.3	9.6	1.9	16.0	8.5	2.1	7.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	3.3	1.9	0.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	0.0	100.0		209														
18-19		84.3	834	8.2	3.6	6.8	8.3	4.1	16.3	8.8	0.9	6.9	4.6	7.0	0.7	2.9	4.2	1.9	6.5	0.5	4.3	3.4	100.0		131														
20-24		73.5	1,774	12.9	5.1	4.8	7.4	2.4	12.8	7.0	2.3	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.0	6.1	0.9	8.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	100.0		470															
25-29		63.3	1,810	11.2	5.0	4.2	6.3	2.5	11.7	7.5	2.2	7.3	6.5	5.7	2.7	7.5	6.9	2.0	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	100.0		664														
30-34		59.6	1,772	15.1	5.5	4.7	6.2	3.0	10.0	4.8	2.0	8.2	7.9	4.2	3.3	5.2	6.5	1.5	7.1	2.2	1.1	1.5	100.0		717														
35-39		57.7	1,612	13.5	5.1	4.6	5.6	3.3	9.9	4.3	2.3	6.4	9.9	5.9	3.8	7.2	4.2	2.1	8.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	100.0		683														
40-44		52.3	1,412	15.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.1	8.4	5.8	2.0	6.3	9.4	5.8	4.5	8.0	3.4	1.0	8.4	2.9	1.2	1.9	100.0		674														
45-49		56.1	1,232	16.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	1.3	9.0	8.0	1.5	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	7.2	4.6	1.3	10.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	100.0		540														
Education																																							
None or ECE		68.6	780	0.2	10.8	19.8	8.7	3.2	7.6	6.1	0.7	2.9	4.4	4.0	0.5	4.3	11.8	3.6	6.6	1.5	0.5	2.8	100.0		245														
Primary		67.1	3,716	4.7	7.4	5.6	7.6	2.7	14.0	6.4	1.7	5.3	6.5	5.0	3.2	7.6	6.7	1.9	9.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	100.0		1,222														
Lower secondary		68.4	3,517	12.9	4.4	3.6	5.4	1.9	10.9	7.7	2.5	8.2	9.7	5.4	4.7	6.0	3.6	1.0	7.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	100.0		1,113														
Upper secondary		72.8	2,169	19.6	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.6	8.9	4.4	2.9	7.8	11.9	5.3	4.3	7.7	2.4	0.9	7.3	2.0	2.2	1.1	100.0		590														
Post secondary / Non tertiary		45.7	488	16.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.5	7.2	6.0	1.9	9.4	5.5	3.3	7.7	4.9	2.2	8.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0		285															
Higher		51.6	1,346	30.7	3.1	2.0	5.0	3.5	8.6	5.7	1.5	7.0	4.2	5.7	2.8	4.4	4.6	1.0	6.9	2.2	0.8	0.4	100.0		652														
Marital status																																							
Ever married/in union		56.1	7,902	13.5	5.1	4.5	5.9	2.7	9.8	6.1	2.1	6.7	8.0	5.0	3.8	6.8	5.5	1.6	8.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	100.0		3,465														
Never married/in union		84.9	4,115	14.8	6.2	6.1	6.9	2.7	15.5	7.4	1.8	7.4	6.1	6.4	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.0	4.4	1.7	2.9	0.6	100.0		622														
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																																							
Lao-Tai		67.1	7,758	20.8	1.3	2.1	2.4	5.0	5.6	2.4	6.9	8.6	6.5	5.1	9.6	6.4	0.5	11.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	100.0		2,554															
Mon-Khmer		69.7	2,759	1.5	9.9	7.1	15.9	1.8	24.8	5.3	1.1	3.5	6.7	0.5	0.9	1.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	3.6	2.9	0.4	100.0		836														
Hmong-Mien		55.6	1,072	2.8	0.5	4.4	12.8	4.7	20.9	14.0	2.5	14.6	7.8	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.3	100.0		476														
Chinese-Tibetan		46.0	326	0.0	53.6	34.6	0.6	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
Other, DK, Missing		55.4	102	(6.6)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(3.6)	(3.8)	(12.8)	(1.3)	(15.4)	(6.3)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)							
Wealth index quintile																																							
Poorest		72.2	2,172	1.1	17.4	7.7	10.0	2.9	16.7	8.5	0.9	5.8	5.0	2.0	1.8	2.9	9.3	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	100.0		605														
Second		68.9	2,370	1.1	6.2	7.7	12.1	1.5	13.2	8.3	1.4	6.3	6.0	4.5	2.8	5.8	6.9	3.3	7.6	2.4	1.9	0.9	100.0		737														
Middle		70.0	2,352	4.1	5.4	4.1	5.7	2.5	12.9	4.9	2.8	8.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	13.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	100.0		706														
Fourth		64.4	2,676	15.1	2.1	3.2	4.3	2.7	10.8	6.5	2.6	7.1	9.6	6.2	3.8	7.4	4.0	0.9	8.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	100.0		952														
Richest		55.5	2,447	34.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.1	6.5	9.6	6.3	3.7	7.6	2.3	0.3	6.5	1.6	0.2	1.3	100.0		1,088														

(1) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

#### 4.8 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The LSIS II collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years.

**Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	15.0	25.1	90.0	7.0	91.7	8,513
Rural	3.3	13.5	69.7	1.3	71.8	16,792
Rural with road	3.5	14.4	72.9	1.4	75.0	14,451
Rural without road	1.8	7.9	49.7	0.6	51.9	2,341
<b>Region</b>						
North	6.7	15.4	70.3	3.0	72.2	7,801
Central	8.0	20.0	81.0	3.6	83.0	12,625
South	6.1	13.9	74.8	2.4	76.9	4,879
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	13.9	32.3	92.0	8.2	94.0	3,473
Phongsaly	4.2	5.9	64.7	2.0	65.6	700
Luangnamtha	7.6	17.6	79.8	4.7	80.8	692
Oudomxay	7.8	13.9	64.3	2.1	67.3	1,402
Bokeo	5.2	16.1	82.0	1.7	83.0	724
Luangprabang	8.5	20.6	68.0	4.9	71.4	1,715
Huaphanh	2.9	7.4	50.7	1.2	51.6	1,045
Xayabury	7.6	19.6	84.2	3.4	85.8	1,523
Xiengkhuang	12.7	25.7	78.0	7.4	80.4	1,034
Vientiane	3.8	14.1	86.9	0.6	89.0	1,743
Borikhamxay	9.7	17.6	86.2	2.6	88.4	1,129
Khammuane	6.1	14.0	77.4	1.6	78.7	1,541
Savannakhet	3.6	13.9	70.8	1.0	72.7	3,351
Saravane	2.8	7.9	59.4	0.7	61.6	1,510
Sekong	7.4	18.5	65.6	4.2	69.5	431
Champasack	7.5	15.1	84.2	3.2	85.8	2,396
Attapeu	8.5	21.5	83.6	2.3	86.2	541
Xaysomboune	2.0	3.5	49.3	0.4	50.5	353
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	7.8	16.6	74.8	2.9	77.3	4,565
15-17	8.3	15.9	75.8	2.9	78.5	2,796
18-19	6.9	17.7	73.2	2.8	75.5	1,769
20-24	7.3	17.9	76.4	3.1	78.5	4,024
25-29	8.8	17.7	75.0	4.0	76.7	4,045
30-34	7.9	16.6	77.0	3.7	78.9	3,824
35-39	6.9	16.4	76.9	3.3	78.4	3,418
40-44	4.9	17.4	77.7	2.3	79.8	3,076
45-49	6.0	20.6	79.4	3.1	81.7	2,353
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	0.2	7.0	45.9	0.0	48.1	4,087
Primary	1.8	15.1	74.4	0.6	76.4	8,922
Lower secondary	4.4	17.7	84.5	1.8	86.2	5,535
Upper secondary	11.5	21.9	89.7	4.8	91.6	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	27.0	28.2	94.0	13.0	95.7	885
Higher	32.6	32.6	92.5	15.4	94.8	2,394
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	9.3	20.4	87.4	4.2	89.0	16,522
Mon-Khmer	3.1	12.3	59.3	1.2	61.8	5,779
Hmong-Mien	3.3	11.8	42.5	1.5	46.6	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	4.8	6.1	65.1	2.0	65.7	628
Other, DK, Missing	3.3	12.2	71.6	1.7	71.6	266
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	0.8	6.5	28.4	0.1	31.8	4,337
Second	2.1	11.8	70.1	0.7	72.6	4,716
Middle	3.9	16.1	86.1	1.5	88.1	4,908
Fourth	7.7	22.1	92.3	3.5	93.5	5,414
Richest	18.5	26.7	94.4	8.6	95.7	5,929

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

**Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	Any media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	16.3	33.4	92.5	9.4	94.2	3,827
Rural	5.0	18.7	79.1	2.1	81.3	8,190
Rural with road	5.4	20.2	81.3	2.3	83.6	7,035
Rural without road	2.4	9.4	65.7	0.9	67.6	1,155
<b>Region</b>						
North	5.0	17.4	78.0	2.1	79.5	3,824
Central	11.5	29.0	86.8	6.5	89.2	5,913
South	7.3	19.0	83.4	3.1	85.5	2,280
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	16.4	38.3	96.2	11.8	97.5	1,564
Phongsaly	4.7	12.4	78.4	2.5	79.7	373
Luangnamtha	2.8	4.6	66.0	1.4	66.7	350
Oudomxay	2.9	15.4	82.2	1.2	84.1	640
Bokeo	10.2	36.5	87.3	5.5	90.6	341
Luangprabang	2.4	3.4	73.5	0.1	74.0	841
Huaphanh	9.9	9.5	71.5	3.0	72.6	568
Xayabury	4.8	41.9	85.8	2.9	88.3	712
Xiengkhuang	26.3	53.3	87.9	17.5	91.8	498
Vientiane	7.5	25.6	91.1	3.6	92.4	826
Borikhamxay	12.0	22.4	86.4	4.9	88.7	521
Khammuane	3.5	11.7	84.6	1.6	85.3	704
Savannakhet	6.2	24.8	77.7	2.2	81.6	1,619
Saravane	6.9	11.4	76.2	1.8	78.4	709
Sekong	11.1	31.2	69.6	6.5	75.6	209
Champasack	4.6	16.6	89.9	1.9	90.7	1,119
Attapeu	18.2	41.2	86.2	9.0	90.9	243
Xaysomboune	23.0	19.5	74.8	6.7	80.0	182
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	6.1	19.1	84.3	2.4	85.6	2,404
15-17	6.5	19.3	84.6	2.7	85.9	1,570
18-19	5.3	18.8	83.5	2.0	85.0	834
20-24	6.3	21.2	82.0	3.5	83.9	1,774
25-29	8.9	23.7	81.6	4.7	84.1	1,810
30-34	11.1	25.1	83.5	6.0	85.7	1,772
35-39	8.5	24.6	81.7	4.6	84.0	1,612
40-44	11.3	25.2	85.0	5.8	87.0	1,412
45-49	10.2	28.2	86.2	5.5	88.9	1,232
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	0.4	8.8	51.9	0.0	54.4	780
Primary	2.2	17.7	76.8	0.9	79.3	3,716
Lower secondary	5.3	22.5	85.9	2.5	87.9	3,517
Upper secondary	8.1	25.8	91.9	3.3	93.1	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	30.1	38.3	93.4	16.3	96.7	488
Higher	33.1	40.6	95.7	19.7	97.2	1,346
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	10.2	27.4	91.7	5.6	93.2	7,758
Mon-Khmer	5.3	16.6	70.2	2.1	73.3	2,759
Hmong-Mien	7.5	17.2	60.6	3.0	64.7	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	3.7	8.1	72.5	1.9	73.4	326
Other, DK, Missing	6.1	18.1	78.0	2.6	79.7	102
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	2.2	11.1	46.5	0.6	51.3	2,172
Second	4.3	15.8	82.7	1.5	84.7	2,370
Middle	5.6	21.7	91.7	2.4	93.0	2,352
Fourth	9.3	28.3	94.5	4.3	95.8	2,676
Richest	20.7	37.9	96.5	12.9	97.8	2,447

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone<sup>9</sup> and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last 3 months.

**Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet**

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home <sup>5</sup>	Number of households		
			Telephone			Computer <sup>4</sup>				
	Radio <sup>1</sup>	Television <sup>2</sup>	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22,287</b>		
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	22.1	94.1	11.0	98.2	98.2	31.0	3.7	7,214		
Rural	19.9	72.2	7.9	89.4	90.0	5.2	0.7	15,073		
Rural with road	20.7	75.9	7.4	90.7	91.1	5.7	0.7	12,964		
Rural without road	14.9	49.4	10.8	81.6	82.7	1.7	0.3	2,109		
<b>Region</b>										
North	15.3	70.7	10.4	90.8	91.5	9.3	1.6	7,131		
Central	24.3	85.0	9.3	93.5	93.7	18.3	2.0	10,919		
South	19.8	79.0	5.3	91.4	91.8	8.2	1.1	4,237		
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	28.4	95.9	13.6	99.2	99.2	37.5	4.4	2,906		
Phongsaly	14.1	66.0	2.0	92.5	92.5	8.1	1.1	706		
Luangnamtha	6.9	73.8	13.5	92.2	93.0	8.8	6.8	624		
Oudomxay	11.2	68.2	15.2	87.4	88.4	13.9	1.0	1,122		
Bokeo	16.9	78.8	10.4	90.9	91.4	17.3	0.4	623		
Luangprabang	19.2	64.8	6.2	88.7	89.4	8.3	1.7	1,640		
Huaphanh	8.6	58.6	25.8	89.0	91.6	7.1	1.0	930		
Xayabury	21.9	84.5	4.3	95.3	95.3	5.9	0.8	1,486		
Xiengkhuang	16.3	81.2	33.3	97.7	98.4	14.3	0.3	843		
Vientiane	25.3	88.9	0.6	95.5	95.5	11.1	0.8	1,529		
Borikhamxay	22.0	89.8	14.1	96.6	97.0	16.9	0.7	963		
Khammouane	25.1	83.3	8.1	89.4	89.8	9.5	0.8	1,429		
Savannakhet	23.2	74.5	1.2	86.4	86.5	9.6	0.6	2,969		
Saravane	21.4	66.8	3.0	86.4	86.7	8.1	1.0	1,266		
Sekong	11.1	62.2	4.2	86.3	86.4	8.8	0.8	366		
Champasack	20.8	89.2	7.6	95.5	96.0	7.3	1.1	2,151		
Attapeu	17.6	78.7	1.6	90.2	90.2	12.4	1.4	453		
Xaysomboune	17.9	66.3	15.7	95.8	96.7	12.0	13.2	281		
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None or ECE	17.3	57.0	5.4	79.0	79.4	3.2	0.9	3,566		
Primary	22.3	76.7	8.2	91.4	92.1	6.2	0.8	9,605		
Lower secondary	19.1	87.1	9.6	97.2	97.4	10.1	1.4	4,300		
Upper secondary	20.0	91.4	9.5	98.5	98.7	19.0	3.0	1,606		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	21.0	95.4	11.5	99.4	99.5	32.5	3.0	1,427		
Higher	21.6	95.3	14.9	100.0	100.0	62.7	6.5	1,752		
DK/Missing	(16.8)	(90.9)	(20.0)	(93.6)	(93.6)	(20.8)	(0.0)	31		
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	23.4	90.3	9.5	96.4	96.6	17.8	1.9	14,785		
Mon-Khmer	15.9	57.8	6.3	80.1	80.8	3.3	0.6	4,983		
Hmong-Mien	15.0	50.1	12.5	93.2	93.8	8.6	2.2	1,667		
Chinese-Tibetan	9.3	68.3	5.4	89.8	90.5	7.3	3.8	624		
Other, DK, Missing	14.8	77.8	5.8	89.1	89.1	12.8	1.9	228		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	10.7	21.1	4.7	69.8	70.9	0.4	0.2	4,151		
Second	16.6	78.1	8.5	92.1	92.7	1.3	0.8	4,234		
Middle	22.3	93.8	8.2	97.6	98.0	3.3	0.8	4,493		
Fourth	25.5	97.7	8.0	99.4	99.5	11.3	1.1	4,757		
Richest	26.4	99.6	14.6	99.9	99.9	48.6	5.2	4,652		

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

<sup>9</sup>In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49.

**Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									
	Used a computer during the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>		Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months		Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>		Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>		
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Area</b>									<b>25,305</b>
Urban	30.0	20.4	17.7	91.7	94.1	90.6	51.7	50.0	48.6
Rural	5.8	2.4	1.8	63.7	72.3	60.7	18.4	16.6	15.5
Rural with road	6.3	2.7	2.0	66.8	75.4	63.7	20.2	18.3	17.1
Rural without road	2.3	0.7	0.6	44.9	53.3	42.1	7.0	6.1	5.3
<b>Region</b>									<b>2,341</b>
North	8.8	5.7	4.7	68.7	75.9	69.2	17.8	16.7	15.7
Central	18.5	11.3	9.6	78.3	84.6	76.5	38.1	36.3	35.2
South	10.2	5.6	4.7	66.9	72.7	58.4	26.3	23.7	21.8
<b>Province</b>									<b>4,879</b>
Vientiane Capital	37.0	25.0	21.4	96.8	97.2	96.6	61.0	59.2	58.0
Phongsaly	8.3	4.4	3.6	64.5	87.0	69.8	20.1	18.6	17.9
Luangnamtha	8.7	6.5	5.3	74.3	78.4	76.9	21.5	19.9	19.0
Oudomxay	10.2	6.7	5.7	61.6	67.1	63.0	7.2	5.4	4.4
Bokeo	15.7	8.1	7.3	74.7	85.5	80.4	38.7	36.3	35.4
Luangprabang	7.5	4.4	3.7	67.4	73.1	64.2	19.5	18.7	16.9
Huaphanh	5.7	3.4	3.0	56.3	64.4	54.0	10.8	10.6	10.3
Xayabury	7.9	6.7	5.1	81.6	84.4	81.6	17.8	17.3	16.7
Xiengkhuang	9.2	4.8	4.4	75.7	84.7	78.6	27.3	27.3	27.2
Vientiane	11.4	6.6	5.1	76.5	89.6	74.2	34.1	31.6	30.1
Borikhamxay	19.4	6.2	5.2	87.5	96.7	90.0	49.0	45.4	43.0
Khammuane	14.3	7.6	6.4	70.4	81.4	66.6	29.2	26.4	25.3
Savannakhet	8.9	5.8	4.9	61.6	67.4	56.7	22.5	21.6	20.8
Saravane	9.7	4.3	3.3	52.5	54.6	40.3	18.8	17.5	15.8
Sekong	7.6	5.5	5.0	52.1	55.3	46.6	17.9	16.0	15.9
Champasack	10.7	5.9	4.9	78.5	86.4	70.5	33.3	29.5	26.9
Attapeu	11.7	7.8	6.9	67.5	76.6	64.4	23.1	21.7	20.5
Xaysomboune	5.3	3.2	2.6	75.1	73.7	71.6	16.2	15.3	15.1

(Continued...)

**Table SR.9.3W (continued): Use of ICT (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>		Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>		Ever used the internet	
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	Used the internet during the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months <sup>5</sup>
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	17.2	8.8	6.4	74.8	69.7	49.8
15-17	15.3	7.2	5.4	72.7	67.4	50.6
18-19	20.3	11.3	7.9	78.1	81.6	47.8
20-24	22.3	12.9	10.3	77.2	82.5	48.5
25-29	19.1	12.7	11.4	74.4	80.1	74.1
30-34	13.0	8.8	8.0	73.8	81.1	72.6
35-39	8.6	5.9	5.5	69.2	77.5	68.1
40-44	5.6	3.2	3.0	68.7	77.5	67.9
45-49	4.1	2.8	2.2	71.2	80.3	69.1
						9.2
						8.7
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	0.4	0.1	0.1	34.4	46.1	33.1
Primary	0.9	0.3	0.2	67.2	76.8	64.5
Lower secondary	5.1	1.8	1.4	83.2	87.8	80.3
Upper secondary	23.5	10.5	7.8	93.7	95.3	90.6
Post secondary / Non tertiary	46.6	25.4	21.5	96.9	97.5	94.9
Higher	79.7	59.3	51.8	99.2	99.2	98.1
						86.2
						83.5
						81.5
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	19.1	11.8	10.0	84.9	89.4	81.7
Mon-Khmer	3.4	1.8	1.5	44.9	55.1	43.9
Hmong-Mien	3.7	1.9	1.3	63.3	72.4	62.4
Chinese-Tibetan	8.3	4.8	3.7	60.5	74.5	62.7
Other, DK, Missing	11.7	6.5	4.5	65.1	78.0	57.7
						57.7
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	0.8	0.0	0.0	30.7	41.3	29.1
Second	1.6	0.6	0.5	57.1	69.2	53.9
Middle	5.2	1.9	1.4	77.4	85.1	73.2
Fourth	14.0	7.2	5.9	90.1	93.9	87.8
Richest	40.4	27.5	23.5	97.9	98.4	96.9

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet during the last 3 months; SDG indicator 17.8.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet at least once a week during the last 3 months

**Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)**

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:										Number of men age 15-49 years	
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet					
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last three months <sup>5</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>12,017</b>		
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	36.9	28.6	24.9	93.2	94.3	91.1	51.7	48.6	45.8	3,827		
Rural	9.2	5.2	4.1	80.2	83.7	75.8	21.2	19.1	17.1	8,190		
Rural with road	10.1	5.8	4.6	81.4	84.8	77.3	23.3	21.2	19.0	7,035		
Rural without road	4.0	1.4	1.0	72.5	77.1	67.1	8.0	6.2	5.1	1,155		
<b>Region</b>												
North	13.5	9.8	8.0	85.7	90.4	80.0	19.3	17.6	15.5	3,824		
Central	22.7	15.6	13.5	84.5	85.8	82.0	39.9	36.9	34.6	5,913		
South	13.5	9.9	7.9	81.5	84.8	78.6	26.8	24.8	22.4	2,280		
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital	40.8	33.0	30.1	95.1	95.5	94.6	63.4	61.6	59.9	1,564		
Phongsaly	11.6	11.0	7.9	86.8	98.6	90.2	30.1	29.4	24.1	373		
Luangnamtha	12.3	9.8	6.2	88.1	92.1	75.9	10.4	8.5	5.1	350		
Oudomxay	19.7	12.6	11.8	81.5	91.2	88.1	16.3	13.1	9.2	640		
Bokeo	26.7	16.9	14.3	87.7	92.4	89.8	51.7	48.5	48.1	341		
Luangprabang	10.4	6.3	5.4	87.0	90.3	87.2	13.8	12.3	12.1	841		
Huaphanh	9.4	8.4	7.0	82.2	83.8	63.3	26.2	25.7	23.3	568		
Xayabury	10.3	8.3	6.4	88.2	89.1	69.7	6.2	5.1	3.8	712		
Xiengkhuang	19.3	14.4	11.6	93.6	95.7	93.8	12.3	8.9	7.5	498		
Vientiane	15.5	7.8	6.7	83.9	88.8	83.2	34.6	31.9	29.8	826		
Borikhamxay	23.1	14.3	12.8	88.0	92.4	84.5	49.4	44.5	43.4	521		
Khammouane	17.5	12.6	8.0	79.9	78.8	75.3	24.2	21.0	17.5	704		
Savannakhet	13.4	5.2	4.7	72.4	72.1	68.0	33.5	29.7	26.6	1,619		
Saravane	12.1	9.6	7.7	80.1	82.7	79.5	16.4	14.8	13.5	709		
Sekong	14.6	10.7	9.7	70.4	70.2	57.0	28.0	24.9	23.9	209		
Champasack	13.5	9.2	7.0	84.8	88.5	82.7	32.1	30.3	26.9	1,119		
Attapeu	16.8	12.8	11.6	80.1	86.3	75.6	31.8	29.0	26.5	243		
Xaysomboune	11.9	11.5	9.4	87.9	89.7	78.4	29.7	28.2	25.8	182		

(Continued...)

**Table SR.9.3M (continued): Use of ICT (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months. Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months <sup>1</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone <sup>2</sup>	During the last 3 months <sup>3</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	3 months <sup>4</sup>	3 months <sup>4</sup>	At least once a week during the last 3 months <sup>5</sup>
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	17.7	10.5	7.8	76.1	80.3	73.4	45.5	42.5	39.9	2,404
15-17	16.1	10.1	7.5	72.4	76.8	70.0	42.9	40.2	37.9	1,570
18-19	20.8	11.2	8.5	83.1	86.7	79.8	50.3	46.9	43.7	834
20-24	23.0	15.0	12.3	84.5	86.9	82.0	42.8	39.6	35.7	1,774
25-29	23.8	17.0	14.5	85.2	87.8	81.4	34.1	30.2	27.2	1,810
30-34	20.3	16.0	13.9	87.9	89.1	82.9	28.4	25.9	23.6	1,772
35-39	14.9	10.5	9.4	86.6	89.5	82.6	19.8	18.8	17.4	1,612
40-44	12.4	9.6	9.1	87.4	90.1	82.7	17.8	16.6	15.9	1,412
45-49	10.6	8.3	7.4	87.4	89.8	84.3	13.5	12.6	11.4	1,232
<b>Education</b>										
None or ECE	1.3	0.3	0.3	57.9	62.1	51.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	780
Primary	1.2	0.4	0.2	78.5	82.3	73.0	8.9	8.0	7.3	3,716
Lower secondary	5.9	2.7	2.2	84.3	87.3	80.7	25.7	23.2	21.4	3,517
Upper secondary	22.9	12.3	9.1	91.8	93.6	89.8	50.1	46.7	43.6	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	53.6	36.1	31.4	97.7	97.8	96.5	54.8	50.7	45.3	488
Higher	85.4	71.5	62.8	99.1	99.4	98.7	82.3	77.4	70.8	1,346
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	23.4	16.7	14.2	89.6	91.1	86.4	39.1	36.3	33.6	7,758
Mon-Khmer	6.8	3.8	3.2	69.2	74.3	65.6	13.5	11.9	10.6	2,759
Hmong-Mien	11.2	7.4	6.0	85.9	89.0	79.1	20.0	18.1	16.5	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	9.3	8.1	6.9	83.5	93.6	79.4	19.4	18.9	15.4	326
Other, DK, Missing	14.8	13.4	9.4	82.8	85.3	80.1	25.3	24.6	23.6	102
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	1.8	0.4	0.3	60.5	65.9	54.5	6.0	5.1	4.3	2,172
Second	4.2	2.0	1.7	80.3	84.5	75.1	13.9	12.0	10.2	2,370
Middle	8.8	5.0	3.6	87.8	90.7	84.5	21.6	19.1	16.8	2,352
Fourth	20.6	13.0	10.8	92.1	93.2	89.1	39.1	35.8	33.2	2,676
Richest	52.0	40.6	35.5	97.6	98.1	96.6	69.4	66.2	62.5	2,447

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

**Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:									
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a file or folder				Copied or moved a file or folder				Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities <sup>1</sup>	
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Number of women age 15-49 years	
Total		5.6	5.7	2.9	5.1	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.1	0.5	7.3
Area											25,305
Urban	13.9	14.1	7.6	12.5	4.4	6.1	5.8	10.1	1.4	17.8	8,513
Rural	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	16,792
Rural with road	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.1	2.2	14,451
Rural without	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	2,341
Region											
North	3.6	3.5	1.5	3.4	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.9	0.4	5.0	7,801
Central	7.8	7.8	4.5	6.8	2.5	3.4	3.5	5.5	0.7	9.8	12,625
South	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	4.5	4,879
Province											
Vientiane Capital	17.8	17.7	11.8	15.7	5.6	8.4	8.6	13.4	2.0	22.0	3,473
Phongsaly	3.5	3.4	1.4	3.1	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	4.0	700
Luangnamtha	4.4	4.8	3.1	4.0	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	1.6	6.2	692
Oudomxay	3.5	3.4	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.0	0.8	5.2	1,402
Bokeo	4.4	3.8	1.4	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.6	0.2	7.3	724
Luangprabang	3.0	3.1	1.2	3.3	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.3	4.0	1,715
Huaphanh	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	1,045
Xayabury	4.1	4.1	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.7	1.0	4.1	0.4	5.9	1,523
Xiengkuang	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	4.1	1,034
Vientiane	3.2	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.3	5.1	1,743
Borikhamxay	4.8	5.3	2.0	3.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.1	5.7	1,129
Khammuane	4.6	4.6	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.9	0.0	6.8	1,541
Savannakhet	4.2	4.4	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.4	5.0	3,351
Saravane	3.3	3.4	0.9	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.4	4.2	1,510
Sekong	2.6	3.5	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	4.6	431
Champasack	3.5	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.0	4.2	2,396
Attapeu	4.5	5.1	0.8	4.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.9	0.3	6.8	541
Xaysomboue	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	353

(Continued..)

**Table SR.9.4W (continued) : ICT skills (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:									
		Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts							
		Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	3.8	3.6	1.7	3.7	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.8	6.4
15-17	2.6	2.3	0.9	2.4	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.2	4.7
18-19	5.6	5.7	3.0	5.7	1.1	3.5	3.2	4.5	9.1
20-24	9.3	8.8	4.4	7.4	2.2	4.3	4.5	6.6	11.5
25-29	9.5	10.1	5.5	9.0	3.5	3.7	3.3	7.0	11.9
30-34	6.9	6.6	3.3	5.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	5.2	7.9
35-39	3.9	4.2	2.4	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.6	5.2
40-44	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.7
45-49	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.2
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lower secondary	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9
Upper secondary	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.7	0.7	2.7	1.8	2.6	3.482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	17.3	17.8	6.4	13.6	4.3	5.8	4.7	9.5	22.0
Higher	47.1	47.5	25.7	42.1	14.7	18.8	20.3	35.0	56.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	7.9	8.0	4.1	7.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	5.8	10.2
Mon-Khmer	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.6
Hmong-Mien	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	5,779
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	0.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.6
Other, DK, Missing	4.9	4.9	1.8	5.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	3.3	2,109
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,337
Second	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	4,716
Middle	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	4,908
Fourth	4.2	4.4	1.9	3.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.1	5,414
Richest	19.2	19.1	10.4	17.1	6.1	8.6	8.4	14.0	24.1

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

**Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Lao PDR, 2017

**Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:**

		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:								
		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:								
		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:								
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities <sup>1</sup>
Total		9.2	8.8	4.5	7.6	4.3	6.0	4.9	7.5	0.6
Area										
Urban	20.6	19.9	11.5	17.4	11.1	14.5	11.3	18.1	1.5	26.9
Rural	3.8	3.6	1.3	3.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.2	4.9
Rural with road	4.3	4.0	1.4	3.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	3.0	0.2	5.5
Rural without road	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2
Region										
North	7.4	7.0	3.0	6.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	5.5	0.3	9.2
Central	11.2	10.6	5.7	8.7	5.3	8.0	5.9	9.9	0.7	14.8
South	7.0	6.9	4.0	6.3	2.7	3.8	3.3	4.7	1.0	8.9
Province										
Vientiane Capital	22.6	22.6	13.9	17.1	10.9	18.0	15.2	24.5	1.3	31.5
Phongsaly	8.4	8.4	5.6	7.5	4.6	5.9	4.5	6.5	1.0	9.4
Luangnamtha	8.1	8.3	4.7	8.6	3.6	6.0	5.5	7.2	0.2	9.0
Oudomxay	8.6	7.8	2.2	9.5	8.1	3.1	10.1	7.4	0.2	12.3
Bokeo	13.3	13.5	5.1	6.9	12.8	10.9	12.1	14.2	0.2	16.9
Luangprabang	5.9	4.8	0.7	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.8	0.0	6.2
Huaphanh	5.4	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.1	1.8	4.2	0.4	0.4	8.0
Xayabury	5.8	3.1	6.1	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.4	0.2	7.4	7.12
Xengkhuang	8.5	9.4	5.1	9.9	4.5	7.2	3.9	5.4	1.1	12.5
Vientiane	6.4	6.4	2.3	4.8	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.7	0.1	7.8
Borikhamxay	10.6	6.1	3.7	10.1	8.2	6.7	5.9	8.8	0.1	13.9
Khammuane	10.7	9.8	3.5	7.5	1.5	4.4	0.9	3.6	0.5	11.9
Savannakhet	4.3	3.6	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.3	4.0	0.5	4.9
Saravane	7.8	7.6	5.5	7.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.9	2.0	8.3
Sekong	7.4	6.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	5.1	4.0	4.2	0.4	10.0
Champasack	6.6	6.2	3.4	6.3	1.4	3.2	1.8	4.2	0.5	8.5
Attapeu	6.5	8.3	3.1	4.8	5.5	5.3	8.1	6.8	0.4	11.6
Xaysomboune	9.0	8.6	7.5	7.5	3.6	5.9	5.4	5.7	1.0	10.9

(Continued...)

**Table SR.9.4M (continued): ICT skills (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Lao PDR, 2017

**Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:**

		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:									
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	5.4	4.5	3.9	1.6	5.4	2.4	4.8	0.2	9.8	2,404	
15-17	4.7	3.7	1.5	1.1	5.4	1.7	4.5	0.3	9.5	1,570	
18-19	6.6	6.1	2.6	5.5	5.3	3.7	5.3	0.1	10.3	834	
20-24	11.0	10.6	5.8	8.7	4.9	7.9	6.5	8.6	13.9	1,774	
25-29	13.2	12.8	7.6	11.3	7.2	8.8	6.9	10.5	0.9	16.1	
30-34	13.1	12.5	6.6	10.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	10.2	0.7	15.6	
35-39	7.9	7.9	3.5	6.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	6.9	0.1	10.0	
40-44	7.2	7.5	3.5	6.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	6.5	0.2	9.0	
45-49	6.5	5.6	2.8	5.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	5.2	0.2	7.5	
<b>Education</b>											
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	780	
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	3,716	
Lower secondary	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	3,517	
Upper secondary	6.3	4.8	2.3	4.3	2.3	5.4	2.1	5.2	0.2	2,169	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	25.3	24.2	9.3	16.7	11.6	10.2	13.1	21.1	0.9	488	
Higher	59.2	58.9	32.1	52.6	29.7	36.7	34.0	47.7	4.4	1,346	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	12.1	11.4	6.1	10.1	5.7	8.0	6.3	10.0	0.7	15.7	
Mon-Khmer	3.0	2.9	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	0.1	3.6	
Hmong-Mien	5.2	5.3	3.1	5.1	2.3	3.6	2.9	4.0	0.9	7.0	
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	6.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.1	5.9	0.8	7.3	
Other, DK, Missing	10.1	9.1	7.5	7.8	6.0	9.0	6.6	7.4	0.7	13.4	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	
Second	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	2,172	
Middle	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.2	2,370	
Fourth	9.5	8.9	3.2	7.8	3.3	5.0	4.4	6.2	0.4	2,352	
Richest	30.2	29.0	16.6	24.7	16.3	21.4	16.8	27.5	2.1	2,676	
										2,447	

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

#### 4.9 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.<sup>10</sup> If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.<sup>11</sup> Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.<sup>12</sup>

4

The LSIS II collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M show the use of alcohol among women and men age 15-49 years.

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<sup>10</sup> WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

<sup>11</sup> WHO. [http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol\\_drinking/en/](http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/)

<sup>12</sup> WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

**Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Lao PDR, 2017

	Ever users						Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month			
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	91.7	5.1	1.1	1.9	8.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.9	8,513
Rural	85.2	5.6	3.5	5.6	14.6	3.3	2.3	4.2	9.8	16,792
Rural with road	85.9	5.5	3.2	5.3	13.9	3.1	2.0	3.8	9.0	14,451
Rural without road	81.0	6.2	5.2	7.5	18.9	4.3	4.2	6.6	15.1	2,341
<b>Region</b>										
North	91.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	8.7	1.5	1.8	0.9	4.2	7,801
Central	90.6	5.2	1.5	2.6	9.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	3.6	12,625
South	73.3	9.8	5.4	11.5	26.6	6.9	4.0	10.4	21.3	4,879
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	91.4	6.3	0.8	1.5	8.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	3,473
Phongsaly	78.8	0.2	0.6	19.5	20.4	0.2	0.0	4.8	5.1	700
Luangnamtha	88.8	4.4	3.3	3.5	11.2	2.0	2.9	1.3	6.2	692
Oudomxay	84.7	7.7	6.3	1.0	15.0	2.8	3.9	0.5	7.2	1,402
Bokeo	86.6	9.3	1.3	2.4	13.0	4.0	0.5	1.8	6.2	724
Luangprabang	95.2	0.8	3.6	0.3	4.7	0.8	2.2	0.0	3.0	1,715
Huaphanh	97.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.6	1,045
Xayabury	96.9	1.0	1.7	0.4	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.2	1,523
Xiengkhuang	97.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	1,034
Vientiane	93.3	4.7	1.4	0.6	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.4	1,743
Borikhamxay	93.5	5.0	0.4	0.7	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.0	1,129
Khammuane	87.4	5.2	1.9	5.5	12.5	1.3	0.7	4.3	6.3	1,541
Savannakhet	86.0	6.3	3.1	4.5	13.8	3.7	1.8	3.1	8.6	3,351
Saravane	67.3	8.4	8.4	15.9	32.7	6.5	7.2	14.5	28.3	1,510
Sekong	58.8	7.5	3.9	29.7	41.1	5.0	0.7	28.0	33.7	431
Champasack	82.4	11.8	3.9	2.0	17.6	7.9	2.1	12.9	2,396	
Attapeu	62.0	6.3	5.1	26.5	38.0	5.3	2.1	21.9	29.2	541
Xaysomboune	97.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	353

(Continued...)

**Table SR.10.1W (continued): Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Lao PDR, 2017

		Ever users						Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years	
		Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products		Only cigarettes		Cigarettes and other tobacco products			
		Only cigarettes	Any cigarette	Any tobacco product	Only tobacco product	Only	cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Any tobacco product		
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	94.0	2.8	0.8	2.1	5.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.6	4,565			
15-17	94.7	2.5	0.7	1.9	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	2,796			
18-19	93.0	3.3	1.0	2.5	6.8	0.5	0.4	1.6	2.5	1,769			
20-24	91.9	3.7	1.6	2.6	7.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	3.1	4,024			
25-29	88.8	5.0	2.0	4.1	11.1	1.8	1.2	2.7	5.6	4,045			
30-34	86.5	5.5	3.2	4.6	13.3	2.7	2.0	3.2	7.9	3,824			
35-39	83.9	7.1	3.3	5.6	16.0	3.9	2.3	4.0	10.1	3,418			
40-44	81.2	8.1	4.3	6.3	18.7	4.8	2.9	5.1	12.8	3,076			
45-49	79.2	8.1	5.4	7.1	20.6	5.4	3.4	5.9	14.7	2,353			
<b>Education</b>													
None or ECE	74.2	8.2	6.5	10.9	25.6	6.4	4.9	9.2	20.6	4,087			
Primary	85.2	6.4	3.3	5.0	14.7	3.6	2.1	3.6	9.4	8,922			
Lower secondary	92.7	3.9	1.3	2.0	7.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	5,535			
Upper secondary	93.9	3.8	0.8	1.3	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	3,482			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	94.6	3.6	0.3	1.3	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	885			
Higher	93.8	3.5	0.8	1.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2,394			
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>													
At least one	87.3	5.1	2.6	4.9	12.5	2.3	1.5	3.6	7.5	11,323			
None	87.5	5.7	2.8	3.9	12.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	6.9	13,982			
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	90.0	5.4	1.9	2.5	9.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	4.7	16,522			
Mon-Khmer	76.9	7.2	5.8	9.9	22.9	4.5	4.1	8.1	16.7	5,779			
Hmong-Mien	98.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	2,109			
Chinese-Tibetan	84.7	2.0	0.6	12.2	14.8	0.4	0.1	1.7	2.2	628			
Other, DK, Missing	75.0	13.3	2.6	9.1	25.0	8.8	1.6	8.7	19.0	266			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	77.1	6.1	5.9	10.7	22.7	5.1	4.6	8.3	18.1	4,337			
Second	82.6	6.3	4.2	6.7	17.3	3.7	2.8	5.3	11.8	4,716			
Middle	88.4	6.1	2.3	3.0	11.4	3.1	1.1	2.1	6.3	4,908			
Fourth	92.6	4.5	0.9	1.9	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.3	5,414			
Richest	93.1	4.5	1.0	1.2	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	5,929			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

**Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco. Lao PDR, 2017

	Ever users						Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>			
Total	34.2	52.0	13.6	0.2	65.8	37.2	5.9	0.4	43.5	56.5	12,017	
Area												
Urban	35.7	55.8	8.2	0.2	64.3	31.9	1.3	0.1	33.3	66.6	3,827	
Rural	33.5	50.2	16.0	0.3	66.5	39.7	8.0	0.5	48.2	51.8	8,190	
Rural with road	33.8	50.9	15.1	0.2	66.2	39.8	6.7	0.5	47.0	53.0	7,035	
Rural without road	31.4	46.1	21.8	0.7	68.6	38.9	16.0	1.0	55.8	44.2	1,155	
Region												
North	35.1	49.1	15.6	0.2	64.9	34.1	8.0	0.3	42.4	57.6	3,824	
Central	34.5	54.3	11.1	0.1	65.5	36.4	3.7	0.1	40.3	59.6	5,913	
South	31.9	51.0	16.5	0.6	68.0	44.5	7.8	1.1	53.4	46.5	2,280	
Province												
Vientiane Capital	34.8	58.8	6.3	0.1	65.2	28.2	0.6	0.0	28.9	71.1	1,564	
Phongsaly	14.7	43.6	41.8	0.0	85.3	43.8	18.5	0.9	63.3	36.9	373	
Luangnamtha	33.7	62.1	4.2	0.0	66.3	48.5	3.9	0.1	52.5	47.5	350	
Oudomxay	25.1	46.0	28.5	0.4	74.9	24.0	15.3	0.8	40.1	59.9	640	
Bokeo	38.8	40.8	19.2	1.2	61.2	27.9	6.2	0.6	34.6	65.0	341	
Luangprabang	40.6	48.3	11.1	0.0	59.4	37.0	5.3	0.0	42.3	57.7	841	
Huaphanh	45.0	41.0	13.8	0.2	55.0	26.4	9.2	0.3	35.9	64.1	568	
Xayabury	39.2	59.6	1.2	0.0	60.8	36.5	1.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	712	
Xiengkhuang	39.9	48.0	12.0	0.2	60.1	31.2	4.6	0.1	36.0	64.0	498	
Vientiane	36.7	49.0	14.2	0.1	63.3	39.9	3.4	0.0	43.3	56.7	826	
Borikhamxay	24.0	64.8	10.8	0.2	75.8	43.0	0.8	0.2	44.0	55.7	521	
Khammuane	34.5	48.9	16.2	0.3	65.5	44.0	4.9	0.7	49.6	50.4	704	
Savannakhet	34.7	52.8	12.5	0.0	65.3	39.6	7.2	0.1	46.9	53.1	1,619	
Saravane	40.6	50.6	8.2	0.7	59.4	44.8	6.4	0.9	52.2	47.8	709	
Sekong	23.0	44.5	28.8	3.6	76.8	33.6	20.0	6.9	60.5	39.1	209	
Champasack	29.5	50.1	20.4	0.0	70.5	45.6	6.8	0.2	52.5	47.3	1,119	
Attapeu	25.8	61.6	12.1	0.4	74.2	47.4	6.2	1.3	54.9	45.1	243	
Xaysomboune	34.9	61.4	3.3	0.5	65.1	29.7	2.6	0.4	32.7	67.3	182	

(Continued...)

**Table SR.10.1M(continued): Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Lao PDR, 2017

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month						Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				
Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	64.2	31.5	4.1	0.2	35.8	15.2	1.7	0.1
15-17	69.2	27.6	2.9	0.3	30.8	10.7	1.5	0.1
18-19	54.8	38.9	6.2	0.0	45.2	23.8	2.3	0.0
20-24	39.1	51.2	9.5	0.3	60.9	33.5	3.9	0.1
25-29	31.1	56.4	12.4	0.1	68.9	39.7	5.4	0.2
30-34	26.8	57.6	15.5	0.2	73.2	42.3	7.1	0.5
35-39	22.6	59.2	17.7	0.5	77.4	46.2	7.7	0.8
40-44	17.9	62.7	19.2	0.2	82.1	50.0	8.0	0.5
45-49	17.7	57.1	25.0	0.2	82.3	48.1	10.8	0.8
<b>Education</b>								
None or ECE	24.6	47.7	27.0	0.8	75.4	43.8	18.3	2.4
Primary	24.8	54.5	20.4	0.2	75.2	48.3	11.0	0.6
Lower secondary	36.3	52.0	11.4	0.2	63.7	38.7	3.6	0.1
Upper secondary	46.8	47.6	5.4	0.1	53.2	26.0	1.0	0.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary	29.6	60.5	9.7	0.2	70.4	31.8	0.8	0.2
Higher	41.3	51.6	6.8	0.2	58.6	18.8	0.2	0.0
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>								
At least one	32.9	52.5	14.3	0.2	67.1	37.6	6.9	0.4
None	35.2	51.6	13.0	0.2	64.8	36.9	5.1	0.4
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	33.1	55.8	10.9	0.1	66.9	39.0	3.1	0.1
Mon-Khmer	25.7	52.6	21.2	0.5	74.3	41.3	12.8	1.0
Hmong-Mien	68.3	25.7	5.7	0.2	31.7	11.1	3.2	0.4
Chinese-Tibetan	20.6	43.3	36.1	0.0	79.4	44.7	19.0	0.6
Other, DK, Missing	29.6	52.9	16.9	0.7	70.4	39.8	12.3	2.4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	31.1	43.6	24.9	0.4	68.9	37.3	17.4	1.0
Second	32.4	51.1	16.1	0.4	67.6	41.8	8.2	0.8
Middle	34.4	53.4	12.0	0.1	65.6	43.6	3.1	0.2
Fourth	36.9	54.1	8.9	0.1	63.1	36.2	1.8	0.0
Richest	35.5	56.7	7.5	0.2	64.5	27.5	0.5	0.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

**Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers	
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,042</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	1.3	8,513	50.6	22.5	13.4	13.5	100.0	94	
Rural	2.5	16,792	58.5	23.9	12.9	4.7	100.0	948	
Rural with road	2.4	14,451	58.3	23.3	13.6	4.9	100.0	749	
Rural without road	3.4	2,341	59.5	26.0	10.5	4.0	100.0	199	
<b>Region</b>									
North	1.7	7,801	58.2	28.9	9.7	3.2	100.0	251	
Central	1.7	12,625	66.0	14.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	259	
South	4.0	4,879	53.6	25.7	14.9	5.8	100.0	531	
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	1.3	3,473	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Phongsaly	0.4	700	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Luangnamtha	1.8	692	52.7	28.3	13.3	5.6	100.0	34	
Oudomxay	5.1	1,402	69.7	24.1	4.7	1.5	100.0	94	
Bokeo	3.0	724	77.9	16.5	3.8	1.8	100.0	32	
Luangprabang	0.5	1,715	(28.8)	(42.0)	(24.7)	(4.5)	100.0	51	
Huaphanh	0.2	1,045	(42.7)	(34.7)	(14.8)	(7.8)	100.0	11	
Xayabury	0.8	1,523	(63.4)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	28	
Xiengkhuang	0.1	1,034	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Vientiane	1.4	1,743	(75.3)	(11.2)	(13.5)	(0.0)	100.0	18	
Borikhamxay	1.3	1,129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Khammuane	2.2	1,541	(60.0)	(14.5)	(14.8)	(10.8)	100.0	31	
Savannakhet	2.7	3,351	68.1	15.6	11.5	4.9	100.0	185	
Saravane	7.0	1,510	61.8	24.5	10.6	3.2	100.0	208	
Sekong	4.1	431	59.9	21.1	15.5	3.5	100.0	24	
Champasack	2.5	2,396	45.1	27.6	18.9	8.3	100.0	259	
Attapeu	2.1	541	62.2	22.0	10.3	5.4	100.0	40	
Xaysomboune	0.6	353	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	1.4	4,565	(90.4)	(8.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	23	
15-17	1.4	2,796	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
18-19	1.4	1,769	(86.1)	(12.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
20-24	1.5	4,024	72.8	18.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	61	
25-29	2.0	4,045	68.0	16.7	6.6	8.8	100.0	119	
30-34	2.2	3,824	57.0	22.3	13.7	7.0	100.0	181	
35-39	2.3	3,418	59.0	21.9	13.8	5.3	100.0	212	
40-44	3.1	3,076	49.7	30.6	14.7	5.1	100.0	239	
45-49	3.0	2,353	52.8	26.4	15.6	5.2	100.0	207	
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	5.0	4,087	60.2	23.1	10.8	5.9	100.0	464	
Primary	2.3	8,922	54.9	24.8	14.9	5.5	100.0	510	
Lower secondary	0.9	5,535	59.4	24.6	15.7	0.3	100.0	56	
Upper secondary	1.4	3,482	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.8	885	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Higher	1.1	2,394	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>									
At least one	2.2	11,323	60.8	24.0	10.6	4.6	100.0	441	
None	2.1	13,982	55.6	23.6	14.7	6.1	100.0	601	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	1.6	16,522	52.9	25.3	14.9	6.9	100.0	499	
Mon-Khmer	4.2	5,779	62.3	23.3	10.7	3.7	100.0	500	
Hmong-Mien	0.3	2,109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.9	628	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Other, DK, Missing	4.3	266	(60.2)	(3.4)	(21.7)	(14.7)	100.0	28	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	4.3	4,337	66.0	22.5	8.0	3.4	100.0	424	
Second	2.8	4,716	55.4	22.8	15.9	5.9	100.0	307	
Middle	1.9	4,908	45.4	26.8	19.0	8.7	100.0	206	
Fourth	0.9	5,414	52.6	30.1	12.1	5.2	100.0	82	
Richest	1.2	5,929	(66.9)	(8.5)	(13.9)	(10.7)	100.0	23	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15- 49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers		
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12,017</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,198</b>	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	10.0	3,827	21.7	24.9	35.9	17.5	100.0	1,282	
Rural	13.9	8,190	17.5	24.0	38.4	20.1	100.0	3,916	
Rural with road	13.7	7,035	17.4	23.2	38.7	20.7	100.0	3,281	
Rural without road	15.5	1,155	17.9	27.9	37.1	17.1	100.0	634	
<b>Region</b>									
North	11.7	3,824	16.9	21.1	40.4	21.6	100.0	1,609	
Central	11.9	5,913	19.8	26.0	35.9	18.3	100.0	2,391	
South	16.5	2,280	18.2	24.7	38.2	18.9	100.0	1,197	
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	7.8	1,564	19.9	27.2	37.4	15.5	100.0	451	
Phongsaly	25.5	373	12.2	12.9	41.0	33.9	100.0	232	
Luangnamtha	8.8	350	20.7	13.7	26.4	39.2	100.0	184	
Oudomxay	15.4	640	27.9	24.8	37.2	10.1	100.0	251	
Bokeo	11.2	341	39.9	25.9	22.9	11.3	100.0	116	
Luangprabang	5.8	841	4.6	23.2	47.0	25.2	100.0	356	
Huaphanh	15.3	568	18.9	29.4	35.1	16.6	100.0	202	
Xayabury	7.0	712	12.8	19.0	55.2	13.0	100.0	267	
Xiengkhuang	11.1	498	20.6	20.7	41.4	17.3	100.0	179	
Vientiane	13.0	826	12.6	22.4	39.5	25.5	100.0	358	
Borikhamxay	14.4	521	21.5	20.9	40.3	17.3	100.0	230	
Khammuane	19.9	704	28.7	22.2	31.7	17.4	100.0	348	
Savannakhet	11.4	1,619	18.9	32.6	32.6	15.9	100.0	766	
Saravane	15.7	709	26.1	31.0	31.4	11.4	100.0	364	
Sekong	19.7	209	28.4	23.6	25.4	22.6	100.0	113	
Champasack	16.3	1,119	10.3	20.7	47.1	21.8	100.0	589	
Attapeu	16.9	243	22.6	25.6	28.0	23.8	100.0	131	
Xaysomboune	9.8	182	12.8	12.8	35.5	38.9	100.0	59	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	11.3	2,404	33.9	32.0	25.8	8.4	100.0	410	
15-17	11.9	1,570	35.4	33.7	23.9	7.1	100.0	193	
18-19	10.3	834	32.5	30.6	27.4	9.5	100.0	217	
20-24	10.5	1,774	24.1	29.4	32.1	14.4	100.0	669	
25-29	9.0	1,810	19.8	26.7	37.2	16.2	100.0	821	
30-34	13.0	1,772	17.4	20.9	41.8	19.8	100.0	878	
35-39	15.2	1,612	15.0	21.1	43.0	20.8	100.0	870	
40-44	16.7	1,412	13.9	20.7	40.1	25.3	100.0	824	
45-49	15.7	1,232	14.0	23.7	37.0	25.3	100.0	726	
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	20.9	780	14.5	23.2	37.4	25.0	100.0	488	
Primary	16.9	3,716	15.8	23.8	40.0	20.4	100.0	2,208	
Lower secondary	12.0	3,517	18.7	24.7	38.1	18.5	100.0	1,492	
Upper secondary	8.2	2,169	23.1	25.3	35.0	16.6	100.0	587	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.2	488	27.2	16.3	35.6	21.0	100.0	162	
Higher	6.4	1,346	32.5	29.6	26.1	11.9	100.0	259	
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>									
At least one	12.2	5,121	18.4	24.9	38.7	18.0	100.0	2,291	
None	13.0	6,896	18.6	23.6	37.1	20.6	100.0	2,907	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	11.8	7,758	18.2	25.2	38.2	18.3	100.0	3,284	
Mon-Khmer	17.7	2,759	19.5	24.0	37.5	19.0	100.0	1,499	
Hmong-Mien	3.6	1,072	21.5	21.2	39.6	17.7	100.0	153	
Chinese-Tibetan	18.4	326	12.5	12.8	32.8	41.9	100.0	207	
Other, DK, Missing	23.2	102	24.4	21.4	36.1	18.1	100.0	53	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	17.8	2,172	18.9	25.3	37.5	18.4	100.0	1,192	
Second	15.1	2,370	18.1	24.8	38.3	18.8	100.0	1,191	
Middle	12.2	2,352	14.6	20.1	42.0	23.3	100.0	1,102	
Fourth	10.2	2,676	17.0	27.6	36.1	19.3	100.0	1,024	
Richest	8.9	2,447	27.1	22.9	33.5	16.6	100.0	688	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

**Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	11.0	8.5	43.5	8,513
Rural	20.2	13.1	24.6	16,792
Rural with road	19.0	13.0	25.4	14,451
Rural without road	27.6	14.2	19.5	2,341
<b>Region</b>				
North	18.3	15.9	36.1	7,801
Central	16.2	10.8	33.4	12,625
South	17.6	6.9	16.6	4,879
<b>Province</b>				
Vientiane Capital	6.9	6.5	50.3	3,473
Phongsaly	16.6	25.6	37.3	700
Luangnamtha	21.1	11.8	44.8	692
Oudomxay	11.5	27.7	41.8	1,402
Bokeo	21.3	13.9	40.6	724
Luangprabang	14.6	9.8	34.6	1,715
Huaphanh	25.5	19.3	23.9	1,045
Xayabury	22.0	7.8	34.0	1,523
Xiengkhuang	37.3	6.6	26.9	1,034
Vientiane	8.8	18.7	40.0	1,743
Borikhamxay	3.9	18.9	42.2	1,129
Khammuane	9.5	12.6	28.6	1,541
Savannakhet	29.2	8.4	14.8	3,351
Saravane	33.5	5.3	4.2	1,510
Sekong	17.6	8.8	17.6	431
Champasack	9.2	7.3	21.2	2,396
Attapeu	10.8	8.3	29.5	541
Xaysomboune	27.2	14.1	21.9	353
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	24.0	25.8	30.8	4,565
15-17	28.4	30.3	29.7	2,796
18-19	17.1	18.7	32.5	1,769
20-24	13.4	12.7	33.6	4,024
25-29	14.5	9.3	33.6	4,045
30-34	14.4	8.8	33.6	3,824
35-39	16.0	7.3	31.4	3,418
40-44	17.0	5.3	27.8	3,076
45-49	20.7	5.2	21.5	2,353
<b>Education</b>				
None or ECE	38.9	10.2	13.0	4,087
Primary	15.6	11.7	25.2	8,922
Lower secondary	14.2	13.4	35.1	5,535
Upper secondary	11.5	14.9	42.7	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.4	5.6	43.0	885
Higher	4.6	6.7	52.3	2,394
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>				
Lao-Tai	10.5	9.6	35.4	16,522
Mon-Khmer	21.6	17.1	26.0	5,779
Hmong-Mien	51.3	10.1	10.8	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	30.0	19.5	30.3	628
Other, DK, Missing	25.9	11.4	27.0	266
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	36.5	14.6	14.2	4,337
Second	21.8	15.4	20.7	4,716
Middle	14.5	12.3	27.5	4,908
Fourth	10.0	9.5	37.8	5,414
Richest	7.8	7.8	48.0	5,929

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

**Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	4.6	13.1	73.7	3,827
Rural	7.7	16.8	61.5	8,190
Rural with road	7.5	16.5	61.9	7,035
Rural without road	9.2	19.0	58.6	1,155
<b>Region</b>				
North	5.6	20.2	66.7	3,824
Central	5.7	13.3	67.1	5,913
South	11.1	14.2	58.8	2,280
<b>Province</b>				
Vientiane Capital	3.7	8.2	81.1	1,564
Phongsaly	3.4	40.1	78.7	373
Luangnamtha	6.8	15.6	56.2	350
Oudomxay	4.6	33.3	67.1	640
Bokeo	3.9	25.6	76.6	341
Luangprabang	5.1	6.0	62.0	841
Huaphanh	8.2	29.3	73.4	568
Xayabury	6.6	7.2	60.6	712
Xiengkhuang	3.8	13.0	82.8	498
Vientiane	6.6	20.2	69.3	826
Borikhamxay	1.3	21.9	70.3	521
Khammuane	4.5	16.7	64.7	704
Savannakhet	10.0	9.9	47.2	1,619
Saravane	23.0	13.6	52.5	709
Sekong	6.7	12.6	63.7	209
Champasack	6.1	14.0	57.4	1,119
Attapeu	3.4	18.4	79.2	243
Xaysomboune	2.8	17.6	69.7	182
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	20.9	24.5	46.6	2,404
15-17	27.2	27.1	40.5	1,570
18-19	9.1	19.5	58.1	834
20-24	5.2	14.6	66.3	1,774
25-29	2.7	12.4	71.2	1,810
30-34	2.3	13.9	73.8	1,772
35-39	3.6	14.2	67.6	1,612
40-44	2.1	13.6	73.4	1,412
45-49	2.8	11.6	67.9	1,232
<b>Education</b>				
None or ECE	9.2	16.8	55.1	780
Primary	6.3	16.5	62.1	3,716
Lower secondary	9.5	16.1	62.6	3,517
Upper secondary	6.6	16.7	64.5	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.4	11.6	78.6	488
Higher	1.4	11.3	84.2	1,346
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>				
Lao-Tai	5.8	13.8	68.0	7,758
Mon-Khmer	6.9	20.7	64.4	2,759
Hmong-Mien	12.5	11.3	48.7	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	8.1	27.5	64.6	326
Other, DK, Missing	6.3	26.6	66.1	102
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	10.7	18.6	56.2	2,172
Second	9.0	19.1	58.8	2,370
Middle	6.9	14.9	61.9	2,352
Fourth	4.0	12.9	70.2	2,676
Richest	3.8	13.4	78.0	2,447

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

#### 4.10 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

The LSIS II, 2017 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

**Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphandom**

		Living with neither biological parent						Living with mother only						Living with father only												Number of children age 0-17 years								
		Living with both parents			Only mother alive			Both alive			Both dead			Father dead			Mother alive			Mother dead			Missing information on father/mother			Not living with biological mother			Living with neither biological parent <sup>1</sup>			Living with one or both parents dead <sup>2</sup>		
Total Sex	81.8	0.4	0.5	6.3	0.3	6.0	2.8	1.1	0.8	2.8	0.3	6.0	2.8	1.1	0.8	2.8	0.3	6.0	2.8	1.1	0.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	9.4	7.5	4.8	41,310						
Sex																																		
Male	82.3	0.3	0.6	5.7	0.3	6.0	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.9	6.9	4.7	21,080																		
Female	81.3	0.5	0.5	6.8	0.3	5.9	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	9.9	8.1	4.9	20,230																			
Area																																		
Urban	79.2	0.4	0.5	6.8	0.3	8.1	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	10.2	8.0	4.2	10,730																			
Rural	82.7	0.4	0.5	6.1	0.3	5.2	2.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	9.2	7.3	5.0	30,580																			
Rural with road	81.8	0.4	0.6	6.4	0.3	5.6	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	9.7	7.7	5.1	25,723																			
Rural without	87.7	0.2	0.3	4.2	0.2	3.3	2.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.5	4.9	4.2	4,857																			
Region																																		
North	85.6	0.3	0.4	4.5	0.4	4.3	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	7.3	5.5	4.6	12,851																			
Central	79.7	0.5	0.7	6.9	0.3	5.9	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	10.6	8.3	4.8	19,689																			
South	81.0	0.4	0.3	7.4	0.2	5.9	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	9.9	8.3	4.9	8,771																			
Province																																		
Vientiane Capital	74.3	0.8	0.5	8.0	0.1	10.6	2.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	12.1	9.4	4.6	3,820																			
Phongsaly	83.8	0.2	0.8	4.6	0.4	2.7	3.4	1.5	2.4	0.2	100.0	10.1	6.1	7.3	1,242																			
Luangnamtha	86.8	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.7	5.0	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.1	3.7	4.3	1,193																			
Oudomxay	87.0	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.2	4.1	2.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	3.9	4.9	2,275																			
Bokeo	81.7	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.7	6.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.4	7.6	3.8	1,209																			
Luangprabang	83.6	0.5	0.4	5.9	0.4	4.6	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	8.9	7.3	4.9	2,954																			
Huaphan	89.2	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.2	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	5.4	4.1	4.6	1,971																			
Xayabury	86.5	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.3	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	5.6	2.9	2,007																			
Xengkhuang	89.9	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	3.8	2.7	1,813																			
Vientiane	81.2	0.2	1.1	5.4	0.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	10.3	6.9	4.2	2,920																			
Borikhamxay	76.3	0.6	0.6	8.6	0.2	9.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	11.5	10.0	4.5	1,767																			
Khammouane	78.7	0.6	0.8	5.9	0.2	8.2	3.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	9.4	7.6	6.4	2,513																			
Savannakhet	79.5	0.5	0.6	8.5	0.5	5.5	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	12.3	10.1	5.6	6,076																			
Saravane	84.1	0.3	0.4	5.3	0.1	5.1	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	8.0	6.1	4.8	2,869																			
Sekong	85.6	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	4.1	5.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	3.4	6.7	919																			
Champasack	76.8	0.3	0.2	11.1	0.2	7.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	13.1	11.9	4.1	4,029																			
Attapeu	84.6	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.5	5.0	4.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	6.5	4.9	6.9	953																			
Xaysomboune	87.9	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	4.4	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	5.8	4.2	3.5	779																			
Age																																		
0-4	84.1	0.1	0.2	5.5	0.0	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	6.8	5.8	1.3	11,287																			
5-9	82.3	0.4	0.5	6.8	0.2	6.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	9.6	7.8	3.6	11,962																			
10-14	81.6	0.4	0.6	5.7	0.5	4.5	3.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	10.0	7.2	6.7	11,886																			
15-17	77.2	0.8	1.1	7.8	0.5	4.3	5.7	1.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	12.8	10.1	9.6	6,176																			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																																		
Lao-Tai	78.6	0.5	0.5	8.2	0.2	7.6	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	11.2	9.5	4.3	22,958																			
Mon-Khmer	84.8	0.3	0.5	4.2	0.4	4.3	3.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	7.5	5.4	5.8	11,338																			
Hmong-Mien	88.2	0.2	0.7	3.1	0.3	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	4.3	4.3	5,388																			
Chinese-Tibetan	86.0	0.2	0.6	2.5	0.7	4.0	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	11.9	10.0	4.2	8,157																			
Other, DK, Missing	81.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	8.7	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	11.7	10.2	3.9	7,149																			
Wealth Index quintile																																		
Poorest	86.6	0.3	0.3	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.6	1.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	6.3	3.8	6.0	10,303																			
Second	84.4	0.4	0.6	4.9	0.4	4.5	3.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	8.1	6.3	5.3	9,176																			
Middle	79.6	0.4	0.5	8.8	0.3	6.1	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	11.9	10.0	4.2	8,157																			
Fourth	77.6	0.4	0.7	8.8	0.2	8.5	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	11.7	10.2	3.9	7,149																			
Richest	78.0	0.5	0.5	7.6	0.1	9.0	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.7	8.7	3.7	6,525																			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

**Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents**

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Only father is living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Both mother and father are living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	At least one parent living elsewhere <sup>A</sup>	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>41,310</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	1.2	5.9	5.7	12.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	2.9	21,080
Female	1.0	5.7	6.8	13.5	0.2	0.8	1.8	2.9	20,230
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	1.4	7.8	6.8	16.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.4	10,730
Rural	0.9	5.1	6.0	12.1	0.2	0.8	2.1	3.1	30,580
Rural with road	1.0	5.5	6.4	12.9	0.2	0.9	2.2	3.2	25,723
Rural without road	0.5	3.1	4.2	7.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.2	4,857
<b>Region</b>									
North	0.9	4.2	4.5	9.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	12,851
Central	1.3	6.9	6.8	15.0	0.2	1.0	1.9	3.2	19,689
South	0.8	5.8	7.4	13.9	0.2	1.3	3.9	5.4	8,771
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	2.0	10.0	7.8	19.8	0.6	1.7	1.2	3.4	3,820
Phongsaly	1.4	2.6	4.6	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,242
Luangnamtha	1.2	4.9	2.7	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	1,193
Oudomxay	1.0	4.1	3.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,275
Bokeo	1.3	6.6	6.3	14.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,209
Luangprabang	0.9	4.6	5.9	11.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	2,954
Huaphanh	0.4	2.3	3.4	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,971
Xayabury	0.5	5.0	4.9	10.3	0.2	0.8	2.0	3.0	2,007
Xiengkhuang	1.3	3.0	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,813
Vientiane	2.6	6.3	5.4	14.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	2,920
Borikhamxay	0.8	9.7	8.6	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1,767
Khammuane	0.6	7.8	5.8	14.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	2,513
Savannakhet	0.9	5.4	8.5	14.7	0.2	1.5	4.4	6.0	6,076
Saravane	0.7	4.9	5.2	10.8	0.2	0.5	2.2	2.9	2,869
Sekong	0.8	4.0	2.8	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	919
Champasack	0.9	7.0	11.1	18.9	0.3	2.4	6.9	9.6	4,029
Attapeu	0.6	5.0	2.9	8.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	953
Xaysomboune	0.7	4.4	3.4	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	779
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	0.7	8.2	5.4	14.3	0.1	1.4	2.2	3.7	11,287
5-9	1.2	5.8	6.7	13.7	0.2	0.9	2.4	3.5	11,962
10-14	1.4	4.4	5.7	11.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.2	11,886
15-17	1.0	4.1	7.8	12.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	6,176
<b>Orphanhood status</b>									
Both parents alive	1.1	6.1	6.5	13.8	0.2	0.9	2.0	3.1	39,289
Only mother alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,356
Only father alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	494
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123
Unknown	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of</b>									
Lao-Tai	1.1	7.4	8.2	16.7	0.3	1.4	3.1	4.8	22,958
Mon-Khmer	0.8	4.1	4.2	9.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	11,338
Hmong-Mien	1.4	2.9	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,388
Chinese-Tibetan	1.4	2.3	2.5	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	1,217
Other, DK, Missing	1.0	8.4	4.0	13.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	409
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	1.0	3.3	2.9	7.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	10,303
Second	0.8	4.4	4.9	10.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.8	9,176
Middle	1.2	6.0	8.7	15.9	0.3	1.2	3.6	5.1	8,157
Fourth	1.0	8.3	8.8	18.1	0.3	1.6	3.2	5.0	7,149
Richest	1.5	8.7	7.5	17.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	6,525

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

<sup>A</sup> Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care**

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent		
			7.5	41,310	0.5	1.3	72.5	4.5	13.5	4.3	0.3	0.9	2.3		
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	6.9	21,080	0.6	0.0	77.3	5.1	9.4	4.5	0.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	96.3	1,444	
Female	8.1	20,230	0.3	2.4	68.2	3.9	17.1	4.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	100.0	95.8	1,639	
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	8.0	10,730	0.6	0.2	73.5	3.9	12.6	3.1	0.8	2.6	2.7	100.0	93.3	862	
Rural	7.3	30,580	0.4	1.7	72.1	4.7	13.8	4.8	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	97.1	2,221	
Rural with road	7.7	25,723	0.5	1.5	72.8	4.8	13.9	3.9	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	97.0	1,984	
Rural without road	4.9	4,857	0.1	2.8	65.5	4.1	13.5	11.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	100.0	97.8	238	
<b>Region</b>															
North	5.5	12,851	0.8	2.0	60.0	6.8	15.4	11.3	0.3	0.4	3.1	100.0	95.4	709	
Central	8.3	19,689	0.6	1.3	73.2	4.6	14.1	2.5	0.3	1.3	2.1	100.0	95.7	1,643	
South	8.3	8,771	0.0	0.5	83.0	2.0	10.2	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.0	100.0	97.2	732	
<b>Province</b>															
Vientiane Capital	9.4	3,820	0.6	0.6	82.0	5.4	3.3	1.7	0.7	3.9	2.0	100.0	92.9	360	
Phongsaly	6.1	1,242	0.0	0.0	38.4	7.3	19.3	31.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	75		
Luangnamtha	3.7	1,193	2.5	1.4	52.8	9.3	10.4	18.5	0.0	5.2	100.0	92.3	45		
Oudomxay	3.9	2,275	0.0	4.1	50.3	8.3	21.2	12.7	0.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	96.6	89	
Bokeo	7.6	1,209	1.2	1.2	42.7	10.0	26.3	13.8	1.1	1.1	2.5	100.0	94.0	92	
Luangprabang	7.3	2,954	0.9	1.6	70.2	6.3	11.7	7.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.1	214		
Huaphanh	4.1	1,971	0.0	6.3	50.3	5.0	22.8	10.5	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	81		
Xayabury	5.6	2,007	1.1	0.0	86.7	3.9	2.9	0.0	0.9	4.4	100.0	93.6	112		
Xiengkhuang	3.8	1,813	0.0	6.6	51.5	10.1	20.2	5.7	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	69		
Vientiane	6.9	2,920	0.0	0.0	68.9	5.5	19.0	3.8	1.1	1.0	1.7	100.0	97.2	201	
Borikhamxay	10.0	1,767	0.0	1.1	66.8	2.8	21.3	5.0	0.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	97.0	177	
Khammuane	7.6	2,513	0.6	1.2	71.1	4.4	13.8	4.7	0.0	2.4	1.8	100.0	95.2	190	
Savannakhet	10.1	6,076	0.9	1.7	76.6	3.5	14.6	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	97.2	613	
Saravane	6.1	2,869	0.0	0.0	83.2	1.1	8.5	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	100.0	96.0	176	
Sekong	3.4	919	1.0	5.4	45.7	5.5	28.5	11.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	96.7	31	
Champasack	11.9	4,029	0.0	0.4	87.7	1.3	8.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	100.0	97.8	478	
Attapeu	4.9	953	0.0	0.0	59.3	10.1	25.2	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	100.0	96.5	46	
Xaysomboune	4.2	779	1.0	0.8	30.1	11.2	45.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	90.3	33	

(Continued..)

**Table SR.11.3 (continued): Children not in parental care**

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Lao PDR, 2017										
Child's relationship to head of household										
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent		Number of children age 0-17 years		Head		Spouse/ Partner		Grand-child	
Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	Head	Spouse/ Partner	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)
<b>Orphanhood status</b>										
Both parents alive	6.6	39,289	0.3	1.4	76.9	2.1	11.8	4.1	0.8	2.3
Only mother alive	15.8	1,356	2.4	1.0	53.4	11.4	23.3	3.2	2.5	2.5
Only father alive	31.9	494	0.8	0.0	50.9	13.5	28.5	4.2	0.0	0.4
Both parents deceased	100.0	123	0.5	0.0	40.8	32.3	12.3	9.9	0.0	1.7
Unknown	(0.0)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.8
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	9.5	22,958	0.3	0.7	80.8	2.8	9.9	2.0	0.4	1.1
Mon-Khmer	5.4	11,338	0.7	2.5	60.2	6.4	16.1	11.6	0.0	2.0
Hmong-Mien	4.3	5,388	0.8	4.0	32.7	14.0	37.4	5.0	0.0	5.3
Chinese-Tibetan	4.1	1,217	2.3	0.0	43.5	12.4	23.3	14.1	0.0	4.4
Other, DK, Missing	4.0	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	3.8	10,303	0.5	6.5	51.3	11.8	19.2	7.6	0.0	0.6
Second	6.3	9,176	0.8	1.3	61.5	5.9	19.4	8.4	0.0	0.2
Middle	10.0	8,157	0.5	0.3	80.1	2.9	10.3	2.4	0.3	0.4
Fourth	10.2	7,149	0.6	0.4	81.1	1.9	11.4	2.2	0.0	0.6
Richest	8.7	6,525	0.0	0.1	76.3	3.6	10.8	3.3	1.2	3.0

<sup>a</sup> Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator



## 5 SURVIVE (CS)

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

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Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life<sup>1</sup>
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ( ${}_1q_0$ ): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ ): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ ): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey (corresponding roughly to the period of 2012-2017). For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

**Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Lao PDR, 2017

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Years preceding the survey</b>					
0-4	18	22	40	6	46
5-9	23	25	48	5	53
10-14	24	32	57	10	67

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>1</sup>The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the reference period, expressed per 1,000 live births (SDG Indicator 3.2.2). However, the standard calculation and reporting period used in MICS and other household surveys is death within one month (30 days).

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

**Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	14	7	20	4	24
Rural	19	28	47	6	53
Rural with road	18	27	45	6	51
Rural without road	24	31	56	7	62
<b>Region</b>					
North	20	23	43	6	49
Central	16	20	36	6	42
South	17	27	44	5	49
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	24	2	27	8	35
Phongsaly	27	32	60	9	68
Luangnamtha	10	17	26	16	42
Oudomxay	28	40	68	3	71
Bokeo	26	27	53	6	59
Luangprabang	15	22	37	8	45
Huaphanh	27	17	44	0	44
Xayabury	7	2	9	2	11
Xiengkhuang	16	17	33	7	39
Vientiane	20	20	40	3	43
Borikhamxay	20	20	40	2	42
Khammuane	23	31	54	10	63
Savannakhet	3	29	32	6	38
Saravane	21	29	50	4	54
Sekong	12	16	28	8	35
Champasack	11	30	40	5	45
Attapeu	35	20	56	3	59
Xaysomboune	27	20	47	4	51
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None or ECE	17	32	49	6	54
Primary	23	27	51	8	59
Lower secondary	16	18	34	3	37
Upper secondary	18	5	24	3	26
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0	4	4	1	5
Higher	4	2	7	3	10
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	15	15	30	5	35
Mon-Khmer	22	35	57	6	63
Hmong-Mien	21	19	40	5	44
Chinese-Tibetan	19	34	53	20	72
Other, DK, Missing	21	64	85	5	89
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	20	36	56	7	63
Second	21	35	57	6	62
Middle	14	16	31	5	35
Fourth	16	5	21	6	27
Richest	14	5	19	4	23

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,A</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	19	24	43	5	47
Female	17	20	37	7	44
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
Less than 20	25	33	59	6	64
20-34	14	19	33	5	37
35-49	32	30	62	12	73
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	18	22	40	5	45
2-3	14	17	31	5	36
4-6	21	30	50	7	57
7+	49	48	97	15	111
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>B</sup></b>					
< 2 years	34	41	75	9	83
2 years	16	24	40	5	45
3 years	9	14	23	4	27
4+ years	11	13	25	6	31

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

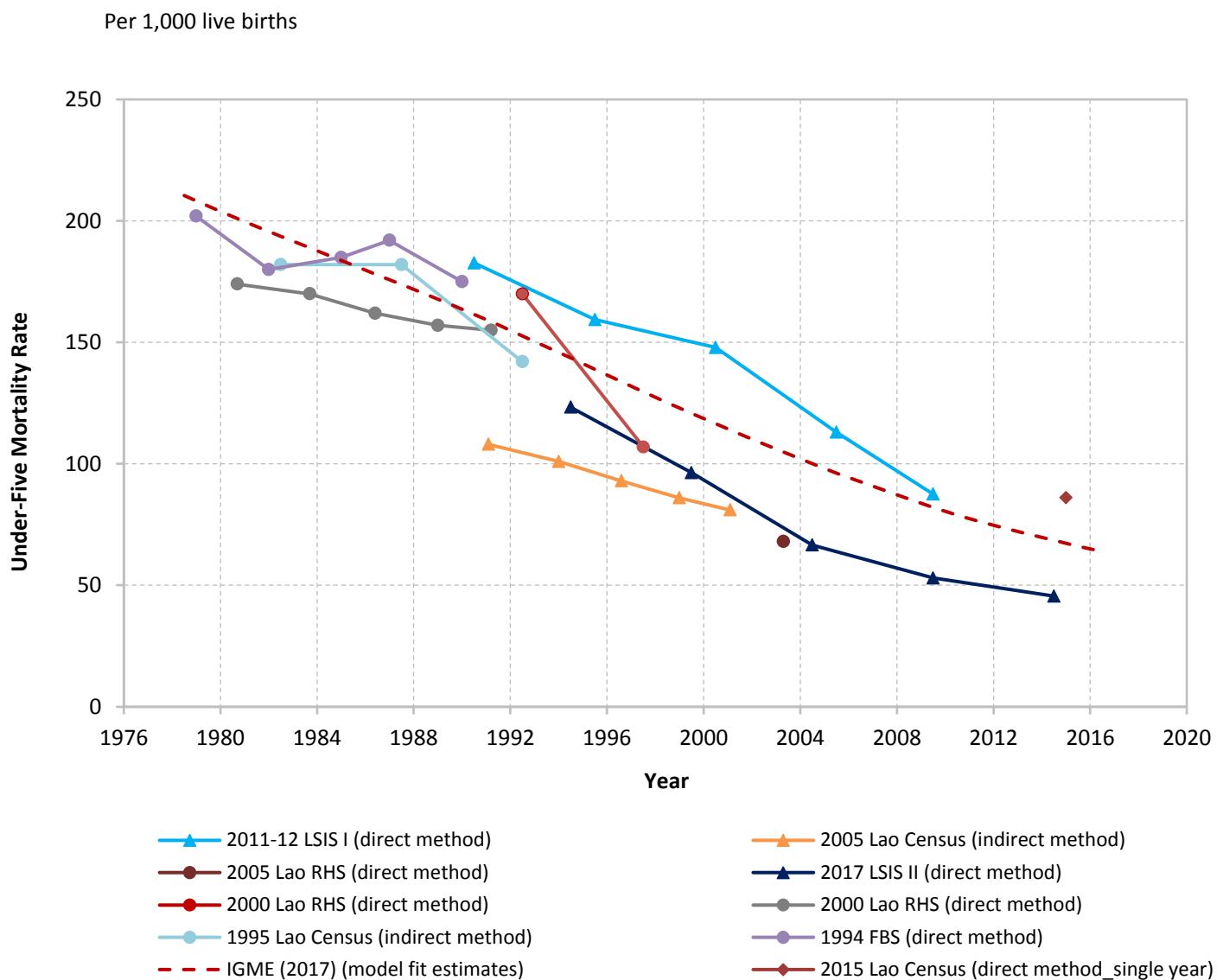
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

<sup>A</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

<sup>B</sup> Excludes first order births

The Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

**Figure CS.1: Trends in Under-Five Mortality Rates, Laos 1978-2017**



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2017 and other data sources as indicated in the legend which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org), the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available)



## 6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

The enabling environment for safe motherhood and childbirth is critical and depends on the care and attention provided to pregnant women and newborns by communities and families, skilled health personnel and the availability of adequate health-care facilities.<sup>1</sup> This chapter summarizes the main findings of the survey on a range of reproductive and maternal health indicators, starting with levels of fertility and levels and trends in early childbearing. Tables on contraceptive use and unmet need for contraception are followed by a series of topics that depict main maternal health indicators, from antenatal care to postnatal care, including, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and postnatal care. The last part of the chapter is devoted to sexual behaviour and HIV.

### 6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

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**Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates**

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Lao PDR, 2017

	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total
<b>Age<sup>A</sup></b>					
15–19 <sup>1</sup>	42	101	95	136	83
20–24	102	193	186	237	162
25–29	144	153	149	181	150
30–34	87	93	90	110	91
35–39	41	47	43	69	45
40–44	10	16	14	23	14
45–49	1	7	6	17	5
TFR (15–49 years) <sup>B</sup>	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.7
GFR <sup>C</sup>	70	101	97	128	90
CBR <sup>D</sup>	18	23	22	28	22

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

<sup>A</sup> The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

<sup>B</sup> TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.

<sup>C</sup> GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.

<sup>D</sup> CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population.

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. 2009. *State of World's Children Report. Maternal and Newborn Health*. UNICEF

## 6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates according to selected background characteristics.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for young women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to young women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of young women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

**Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate**

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Lao PDR, 2017

	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for young women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	42	2.1
Rural	101	3.0
Rural with road	95	2.9
Rural without road	136	3.9
<b>Region</b>		
North	109	2.7
Central	70	2.6
South	77	3.1
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	26	2.0
Phongsaly	105	2.8
Luangnamtha	121	2.5
Oudomxay	105	3.1
Bokeo	113	2.9
Luangprabang	105	2.9
Huaphanh	136	2.9
Xayabury	88	2.1
Xiengkhuang	105	3.3
Vientiane	90	2.9
Borikhamxay	85	2.8
Khammuane	71	2.6
Savannakhet	69	2.7
Saravane	103	3.6
Sekong	97	3.4
Champasack	53	2.9
Attapeu	84	2.8
Xaysomboune	138	3.8
<b>Education</b>		
None or ECE	176	3.9
Primary	146	3.2
Lower secondary	111	2.7
Upper secondary	20	2.2
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8	2.3
Higher	3	(2.1)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	54	2.4
Mon-Khmer	99	3.0
Hmong-Mien	192	4.6
Chinese-Tibetan	113	3.2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	156	4.1
Second	114	3.2
Middle	71	2.7
Fourth	53	2.2
Richest	20	2.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2

<sup>A</sup> Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing<sup>2</sup> indicators for women and early fatherhood indicators for men age 15-19 and 20-24. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented; aggregating these percentages generates the percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 at the time of survey are used, to avoid truncation<sup>3</sup>.

Table 2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood – percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively - show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W, TM.2.3WA, TM.2.3M and TM.2.3MA are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who married before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts and by education level of women and men. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

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<sup>2</sup> Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table TM.2.2W, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

<sup>3</sup> Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

**Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:					Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years		
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4,024</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	6.4	1.8	8.3	0.7	1,282	10.1	1,316
Rural	16.2	3.8	20.0	2.3	3,283	22.5	2,708
Rural with road	15.3	3.7	19.0	2.2	2,834	21.3	2,332
Rural without road	21.4	4.5	25.9	2.8	449	29.5	376
<b>Region</b>							
North	18.0	2.6	20.5	2.6	1,383	23.9	1,279
Central	11.1	3.8	14.9	1.7	2,161	15.5	1,990
South	12.3	3.0	15.3	1.0	1,021	16.8	756
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	6.3	0.7	7.1	0.5	460	5.0	533
Phongsaly	18.5	3.3	21.8	0.4	116	24.0	109
Luangnamtha	13.3	2.8	16.2	1.9	123	26.2	122
Oudomxay	15.5	5.1	20.6	1.8	280	18.7	255
Bokeo	24.1	3.0	27.2	6.5	129	26.0	119
Luangprabang	17.8	1.4	19.2	1.6	310	22.7	264
Huaphanh	24.2	1.9	26.0	4.9	199	35.7	192
Xayabury	14.6	0.9	15.5	2.2	227	18.9	218
Xiengkhuang	14.6	6.3	20.8	1.0	205	24.3	187
Vientiane	11.0	5.3	16.3	0.8	281	20.2	275
Borikhamxay	12.6	4.6	17.2	0.7	237	17.1	164
Khammuane	11.1	3.8	14.9	2.1	264	13.0	228
Savannakhet	11.6	4.1	15.7	3.1	637	18.9	530
Saravane	15.7	1.8	17.5	1.9	318	20.3	238
Sekong	16.1	3.3	19.4	1.9	86	23.8	78
Champasack	9.8	3.4	13.2	0.4	503	12.2	352
Attapeu	10.4	4.9	15.3	0.7	114	19.5	88
Xaysomboune	20.7	4.9	25.6	3.3	77	31.9	72
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	34.0	4.6	38.6	8.1	302	43.1	410
Primary	26.8	6.0	32.9	4.0	911	27.2	1,209
Lower secondary	15.2	4.0	19.3	1.5	1,479	22.1	886
Upper secondary	2.4	1.0	3.5	0.0	1,650	6.4	611
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	39	0.0	136
Higher	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	185	0.1	772
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	9.1	2.1	11.3	1.0	2,671	12.1	2,487
Mon-Khmer	16.5	4.9	21.4	3.0	1,220	24.7	977
Hmong-Mien	28.0	5.1	33.1	3.3	517	41.3	402
Chinese-Tibetan	16.0	3.8	19.8	2.0	109	25.3	109
Other, DK, Missing	(9.6)	(2.0)	(11.6)	(2.9)	49	(14.4)	49
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	25.8	4.2	30.0	4.8	854	36.8	747
Second	16.5	4.3	20.8	2.1	1,022	24.0	780
Middle	12.6	3.6	16.3	1.3	951	17.9	774
Fourth	8.6	3.2	11.8	0.7	901	12.5	831
Richest	3.1	0.6	3.7	0.2	837	4.2	892

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,774</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	1.1	0.0	725	0.6	529
Rural	3.3	0.4	1,679	4.1	1,245
Rural with road	3.2	0.4	1,456	3.7	1,081
Rural without road	4.4	0.4	224	6.4	163
<b>Region</b>					
North	4.3	0.5	697	3.9	579
Central	1.9	0.3	1,236	2.3	847
South	2.3	0.0	471	3.3	348
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	0.7	0.0	298	2.3	218
Phongsay	5.3	0.0	56	5.6	55
Luangnamtha	4.5	0.0	65	1.2	52
Oudomxay	2.4	0.0	123	2.7	107
Bokeo	5.8	0.0	57	2.4	53
Luangprabang	3.2	0.0	159	1.7	123
Huaphanh	8.7	2.8	125	8.9	95
Xayabury	1.6	0.0	112	4.5	93
Xiengkhuang	3.2	0.0	104	3.4	70
Vientiane	2.5	0.8	185	3.1	102
Borikhamxay	1.6	0.0	114	0.0	72
Khammua	1.5	0.0	127	1.8	130
Savannakhet	2.5	0.5	363	2.5	229
Saravane	3.7	0.0	150	8.0	109
Sekong	2.0	0.0	48	1.0	30
Champasack	1.5	0.0	224	1.1	172
Attapeu	1.5	0.0	49	1.6	37
Xaysomboune	1.2	0.0	44	4.9	27
<b>Education</b>					
None or ECE	(18.4)	(0.0)	50	13.7	78
Primary	3.9	1.1	423	4.2	453
Lower secondary	3.5	0.2	968	2.5	532
Upper secondary	0.5	0.0	908	2.5	394
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	10	(1.8)	46
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	0.1	271
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	1.2	0.0	1,470	1.6	1,067
Mon-Khmer	3.5	0.7	590	3.3	448
Hmong-Mien	7.9	0.9	275	9.7	186
Chinese-Tibetan	8.0	0.0	50	6.6	56
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	6.4	0.9	416	7.3	366
Second	3.0	0.4	543	4.6	365
Middle	2.4	0.2	495	0.5	327
Fourth	1.2	0.0	531	1.6	391
Richest	0.7	0.0	419	0.8	326

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)**

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Lao PDR, 2017

	All		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.0	25,395	18.2	20,740	1.3	8,513
Age						
15-19	1.8	4,565	na	0	0.7	1,282
15-17	1.3	2,796	na	0	0.6	767
18-19	2.6	1,769	na	0	0.8	515
20-24	2.3	4,024	18.4	4,024	1.1	1,316
25-29	3.5	4,045	17.8	4,045	0.7	1,429
30-34	3.5	3,824	20.2	3,824	1.2	1,355
35-39	4.2	3,418	19.1	3,418	2.0	1,184
40-44	3.5	3,076	17.9	3,076	1.9	1,076
45-49	2.9	2,353	14.8	2,353	2.0	871

(Continued...)

**Table TM.2.3W (continued): Trends in early childbearing (women)**

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Lao PDR, 2017

	Rural with road		Rural without road			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.8	14,451	21.6	11,617	4.7	2,341
Age						
15-19	2.2	2,834	na	0	2.8	449
15-17	1.6	1,764	na	0	1.9	264
18-19	3.2	1,070	na	0	4.2	185
20-24	2.5	2,332	21.3	2,332	5.3	376
25-29	4.6	2,226	22.3	2,226	6.9	390
30-34	4.8	2,126	24.3	2,126	4.5	343
35-39	5.0	1,920	22.3	1,920	7.4	314
40-44	4.8	1,744	20.9	1,744	1.7	256
45-49	3.4	1,270	16.2	1,270	3.3	212

na: not applicable

**Table TM.2.3WA: Trends in early childbearing (women)**

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and education, Lao PDR, 2017

	All		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.0	25,305	18.2	20,740	1.3	8,513
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	8.2	4,087	30.3	3,785	8.7	451
Primary	4.2	8,922	23.6	8,011	2.7	1,860
Lower secondary	1.0	5,535	15.8	4,056	0.9	2,022
Upper secondary	0.1	3,482	4.7	1,831	0.2	1,805
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	885	1.3	846	0.1	581
Higher	0.0	2,394	0.3	2,209	0.0	1,794
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0

(Continued...)

**Table TM.2.3WA (continued): Trends in early childbearing (women)**

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and education, Lao PDR, 2017

	Rural with road		Rural without road	
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.8	14,451	21.6	11,617
<b>Education</b>				
None or ECE	8.3	2,961	30.3	2,726
Primary	4.5	5,922	24.4	5,254
Lower secondary	1.1	3,165	16.9	2,149
Upper secondary	0.1	1,557	4.6	702
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	288	2.0	273
Higher	0.0	559	0.1	512
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0

(\*) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases  
na: not applicable

**Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)**

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Lao PDR, 2017								
	All			Urban			Rural	
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	12,017	3.6	9,613	0.0	3,827	1.2	3,102
Age								
15-19	0.3	2,404	na	0	0.0	725	na	0
15-17	0.2	1,570	na	0	0.0	468	na	0
18-19	0.4	834	na	0	0.0	257	na	0
20-24	0.2	1,774	3.0	1,774	0.0	529	0.6	577
25-29	0.4	1,810	3.3	1,810	0.0	575	0.9	1,245
30-34	0.3	1,772	4.4	1,772	0.1	605	0.5	4.1
35-39	0.2	1,612	3.9	1,612	0.0	506	1.6	1,236
40-44	0.0	1,412	3.3	1,412	0.0	485	1.2	6.1
45-49	0.0	1,232	3.8	1,232	0.0	402	2.3	1,168

(Continued...)

**Table TM.2.3M (continued): Trends in early fatherhood (men)**

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Lao PDR, 2017								
	Rural with road			Rural without road				
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.3	7,035	4.6	5,579	0.5	1,155	5.7	931
Age								
15-19	0.4	1,456	na	0	0.4	224	na	0
15-17	0.4	965	na	0	0.0	138	na	0
18-19	0.5	491	na	0	1.0	86	na	0
20-24	0.1	1,081	3.7	1,081	1.2	163	6.4	163
25-29	0.7	1,054	4.4	1,054	0.4	182	4.6	182
30-34	0.4	983	5.8	983	0.5	185	7.3	185
35-39	0.2	948	4.7	948	0.9	158	6.9	158
40-44	0.0	788	4.6	788	0.0	139	3.6	139
45-49	0.1	725	4.5	725	0.0	104	4.3	104

na: not applicable

**Table TM.2.3MA: Trends in early fatherhood (men)**

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and education, Lao PDR, 2017

	All		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18
Total	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12,017</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,827</b>
Education						
None or ECE	1.4	780	9.5	730	1.1	73
Primary	0.3	3,716	5.7	3,293	0.0	602
Lower secondary	0.1	3,517	2.5	2,549	0.0	1,023
Upper secondary	0.0	2,169	1.6	1,261	0.0	916
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.2	488	0.4	479	0.0	289
Higher	0.0	1,346	0.5	1,301	0.0	924
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0
(Continued...)						

**Table TM.2.3MA: Trends in early fatherhood (men)**

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and education, Lao PDR, 2017

	Rural with road		Rural without road	
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18
Total	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5,579</b>
Education				
None or ECE	1.6	576	10.1	546
Primary	0.3	2,528	6.4	2,229
Lower secondary	0.2	2,194	2.9	1,575
Upper secondary	0.0	1,165	1.8	674
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	179	0.7	176
Higher	0.0	394	0.7	378
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

### 6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children<sup>4</sup>.

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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<sup>4</sup> PATH and United Nations Population Fund. 2006. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle, 2006. [Download](#)

**Table TM3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):											Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union						
Modern method																	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>
Total	<b>45.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Area																	<b>19,614</b>
Urban	45.9	5.9	0.0	3.2	6.7	1.7	25.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	6.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	45.8	8.3	54.1
Rural	45.9	3.8	0.0	1.5	15.3	1.2	28.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	50.5	3.5	54.1
Rural with road	45.1	4.0	0.0	1.6	15.1	1.3	28.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	51.2	3.7	54.9
Rural without road	51.3	2.2	0.0	0.9	16.5	0.6	25.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	46.3	2.4	48.7
Region																	
North	41.9	4.7	0.0	1.3	12.4	1.5	35.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	55.8	2.3	58.1
Central	47.4	3.9	0.0	2.2	11.9	1.3	24.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	4.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	46.2	6.5	52.6
South	49.1	5.5	0.0	3.0	14.7	1.3	19.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	45.0	5.9	50.9
Province																	
Vientiane Capital	49.4	2.6	0.0	3.6	3.9	1.5	26.6	3.7	0.3	0.0	5.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	42.2	8.4	50.6
Phongsay	43.2	12.6	0.0	2.7	14.0	1.7	21.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	52.8	4.0	56.8
Luangnamtha	36.9	6.1	0.0	1.1	13.2	3.1	37.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	61.5	1.6	63.1
Oudomxay	46.4	4.4	0.0	1.1	15.4	1.8	26.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	48.9	4.7	53.6
Bokeo	38.2	14.8	0.3	0.1	17.0	0.7	26.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	59.5	2.3	59.5
Luangprabang	50.1	0.9	0.0	1.4	9.1	1.9	34.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.3	1.6	49.9
Huaphanh	49.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	8.0	0.5	37.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.1	2.1	50.2
Xayabury	26.7	2.7	0.0	1.1	13.2	1.1	54.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.5	73.3
Xiengkhuang	45.6	1.1	0.1	4.2	10.5	1.9	19.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	14.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	38.7	15.6	54.4
Vientiane	42.7	1.8	0.1	3.0	7.7	1.3	36.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	51.2	6.0	57.3
Borikhamxay	32.8	4.5	0.0	0.8	13.9	1.9	30.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	54.9	12.3	67.2
Khammuane	44.5	5.7	0.0	1.1	23.7	0.8	19.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	51.7	3.8	55.5
Savannakhet	52.9	6.4	0.0	0.9	16.8	1.1	19.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	45.4	1.7	47.1
Saravane	45.8	5.0	0.0	2.7	20.7	1.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	51.5	2.7	54.2
Sekong	59.9	3.6	0.1	5.4	14.6	0.2	12.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	36.6	3.5	40.1
Champasack	49.2	6.1	0.0	2.5	11.4	1.4	19.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	41.9	8.9	50.8
Attapeu	49.8	6.1	0.0	4.2	12.2	1.4	21.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	46.3	3.9	50.2
Xaysomboune	68.6	0.8	0.1	1.2	9.4	1.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	31.2	0.2	31.4

(Continued...)

Table TM.3.1 (continued): Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):											Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union						
Traditional method																	
No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam /jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.3	20.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	29.1	3.0	32.0	
15-17	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	16.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	22.6	2.6	25.2	
18-19	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.4	23.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	32.7	3.2	35.8
20-24	52.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	8.9	1.2	30.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	42.9	4.2	47.1
25-29	44.6	1.5	0.0	1.3	12.3	1.5	32.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	50.0	5.4	55.4
30-34	37.0	3.6	0.0	2.4	14.6	1.8	33.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	57.1	5.9	63.0
35-39	34.6	7.1	0.0	3.1	17.1	2.0	29.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	60.0	5.5	65.4
40-44	44.8	8.4	0.1	3.2	13.3	1.4	22.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	49.9	5.2	55.2
45-49	61.2	8.5	0.0	2.0	10.7	0.4	12.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	34.7	4.1	38.8
<b>Education</b>																	
None or ECE	54.1	3.1	0.0	1.2	19.2	1.0	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	43.2	2.8	45.9
Primary	41.9	4.8	0.0	1.7	15.3	1.3	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	54.4	3.7	58.1
Lower secondary	44.5	4.9	0.0	2.8	8.5	1.5	30.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	50.0	5.5	55.5
Upper secondary	45.8	4.6	0.0	3.3	5.0	1.5	29.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	46.2	8.0	54.2
Post secondary / Non	46.9	6.8	0.0	2.7	5.4	2.0	24.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	43.8	9.3	53.1
Higher	51.4	3.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	19.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	8.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	36.9	11.8	48.6
<b>Number of living children</b>																	
0	80.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	11.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	17.4	2.2	19.6
1	54.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	7.2	1.0	29.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	40.7	4.9	45.5
2	36.1	4.3	0.0	2.8	13.3	1.7	34.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	57.9	5.9	63.9
3	35.2	7.8	0.0	3.3	15.7	1.7	29.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	58.7	6.1	64.8
4+	45.7	6.5	0.0	1.9	18.9	1.6	20.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	50.1	4.2	54.3
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																	
Lao-Tai	41.8	5.2	0.0	2.5	11.6	1.4	30.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	52.6	5.6	58.2
Mon-Khmer	49.8	2.8	0.0	1.2	16.2	1.1	26.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.0	2.2	50.2
Hmong-Mien	66.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	8.1	1.9	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	25.0	8.7	33.7
Chinese-Tibetan	45.8	9.9	0.0	2.1	17.2	2.5	19.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	50.9	3.2	54.2
Other, DK, Missing	44.8	3.7	0.0	6.5	19.6	0.8	15.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	5.2	55.2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	56.6	1.8	0.0	0.7	16.8	0.7	21.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	41.5	1.9	43.4
Second	46.6	3.4	0.0	1.2	17.9	1.1	25.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	49.8	3.6	53.4
Middle	43.0	4.1	0.1	1.6	14.9	1.4	30.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	53.1	3.9	57.0
Fourth	40.1	5.6	0.0	2.6	9.5	1.4	34.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	54.4	5.6	59.9
Richest	44.7	6.9	0.0	3.8	5.3	2.2	24.3	3.2	0.2	0.0	6.7	1.9	0.8	0.0	45.9	9.4	55.3

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

**Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)**

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	14.0	0.0	14.0	136
Rural	15.0	0.7	15.6	139
Rural with road	16.7	0.7	17.4	124
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
<b>Region</b>				
North	10.7	0.0	10.7	103
Central	15.5	0.6	16.0	158
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	14.1	0.0	14.1	112
15-17	14.7	0.0	14.7	62
18-19	13.3	0.0	13.3	50
20-24	16.4	0.0	16.4	104
25-29	(15.0)	(1.9)	(16.9)	46
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Education</b>				
None or ECE	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	36
Lower secondary	10.4	0.0	10.4	58
Upper secondary	17.5	0.0	17.5	73
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Higher	15.4	1.1	16.4	86
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	14.6	0.3	14.9	273
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>				
Lao-Tai	18.5	0.0	18.5	175
Mon-Khmer	4.2	0.0	4.2	55
Hmong-Mien	(12.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	21
Chinese-Tibetan	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	18
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	(9.3)	(0.0)	(9.3)	27
Second	4.6	0.0	4.6	40
Middle	(12.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	37
Fourth	22.7	0.0	22.7	64
Richest	15.2	0.8	16.1	108

<sup>A</sup> "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Province level figures are not shown separately, fewer than 25 unweighted cases for most of the provinces

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in LSIS II by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic<sup>5</sup>, and are fecund<sup>6</sup>, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method<sup>7</sup>, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the LSIS II data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

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<sup>5</sup> A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

<sup>6</sup> A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

- (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
- (2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
- (3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
- (4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

<sup>7</sup> In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

**Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Lao PDR, 2017

	Unmet need for family planning						Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)						Total demand for family planning						Number of women currently married or in union		Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning	
	For spacing births			For limiting births			For spacing births			For limiting births			For spacing births			For limiting births			Any method		Modern methods <sup>1</sup>			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	79.0	71.7				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>19,614</b>			<b>79.0</b>			<b>79.0</b>			<b>71.7</b>		<b>13,417</b>			
<b>Area</b>																								
Urban	5.6	9.1	14.7	15.5	38.6	54.1	21.1	47.6	68.8	6,206			78.7			66.6			4,268					
Rural	5.3	8.8	14.2	15.1	39.0	54.1	20.4	47.8	68.2	13,408			79.2			74.1			9,149					
Rural with road	5.2	8.6	13.8	15.4	39.5	54.9	20.6	48.1	68.8	11,499			79.9			74.5			7,910					
Rural without road	6.0	10.1	16.2	13.2	35.5	48.7	19.2	45.7	64.9	1,909			75.1			71.4			1,239					
<b>Region</b>																								
North	4.2	7.1	11.4	14.5	43.6	58.1	18.7	50.7	69.5	6,312			83.7			80.4			4,385					
Central	5.9	9.0	14.9	15.6	37.0	52.6	21.5	46.0	67.5	9,605			78.0			68.4			6,485					
South	6.3	11.7	18.0	15.4	35.4	50.9	21.8	47.1	68.9	3,697			73.8			65.3			2,547					
<b>Province</b>																								
Vientiane Capital	4.9	8.7	13.6	13.6	37.0	50.6	18.5	45.7	64.2	2,488			78.8			65.8			1,597					
Phongsaly	2.8	2.6	5.4	8.4	48.3	56.8	11.3	50.9	62.2	585			91.3			84.9			364					
Luangnamtha	2.5	6.6	9.1	12.1	51.0	63.1	14.6	57.7	72.3	565			87.4			85.1			408					
Oudomxay	5.9	8.2	14.1	10.8	42.8	53.6	16.7	51.0	67.7	1,099			79.2			72.2			744					
Bokeo	4.0	4.9	8.9	18.1	43.7	61.8	22.1	48.6	70.7	595			87.4			84.2			420					
Luangprabang	4.9	10.9	15.9	14.8	35.1	49.9	19.7	46.1	65.8	1,374			75.9			73.4			903					
Huaphanh	5.3	8.3	13.6	11.0	39.1	50.2	16.4	47.5	63.8	858			78.6			75.4			547					
Xayabury	2.7	4.6	7.3	22.2	51.1	73.3	24.9	55.8	80.7	1,237			90.9			90.3			998					
Xengkhuang	5.2	5.7	10.8	15.2	39.2	54.4	20.4	44.8	65.2	810			83.4			59.4			528					
Vientiane	5.8	11.3	17.1	14.3	43.0	57.3	20.1	54.2	74.4	1,426			77.0			68.9			1,060					
Borikhamxay	4.1	5.2	9.3	25.4	41.8	67.2	29.5	47.0	76.5	929			87.8			71.7			710					
Khammouane	4.8	7.4	12.3	18.8	36.7	55.5	23.7	44.1	67.8	1,191			81.9			76.3			807					
Savannakhet	7.7	10.9	18.6	14.3	32.8	47.1	22.0	43.7	65.6	2,477			71.7			69.1			1,626					
Saravane	7.2	10.8	18.0	16.6	37.7	54.2	23.7	48.5	72.2	1,170			75.1			71.3			845					
Sekong	8.4	16.6	25.0	8.9	31.2	40.1	17.3	47.8	65.1	335			61.6			56.2			218					
Champasack	5.2	10.9	16.2	16.5	34.3	50.8	21.8	45.2	67.0	1,780			75.8			62.6			1,192					
Attapeu	7.2	13.2	20.4	12.9	37.4	50.2	20.1	50.6	70.7	412			71.1			65.5			291					
Xaysomboune	10.0	13.3	23.3	7.7	23.8	31.4	17.7	37.0	54.7	284			57.4			57.0			155					

(Continued...)

**Table TM.3.3 (continued): Need for contraception (currently married/in union)**

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Lao PDR, 2017										
	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	15.0	2.7	17.6	27.3	4.7	32.0	42.3	7.4	49.7	1,108	64.5
15-17	15.1	2.7	17.8	21.0	4.1	25.2	36.2	6.8	43.0	395	58.5
18-19	14.9	2.7	17.6	30.8	5.0	35.8	45.7	7.7	53.4	712	67.1
20-24	12.7	4.5	17.2	33.2	13.8	47.1	45.9	18.3	64.2	2,722	73.3
25-29	8.0	7.1	15.1	27.4	28.0	55.4	35.4	35.1	70.5	3,569	78.6
30-34	4.7	9.0	13.7	15.5	47.5	63.0	20.2	56.5	76.7	3,619	82.1
35-39	2.2	10.3	12.5	5.9	59.6	65.4	8.0	69.9	77.9	3,331	84.0
40-44	0.6	13.0	13.7	1.2	53.9	55.2	1.9	67.0	68.8	2,990	80.2
45-49	0.3	12.4	12.7	0.5	38.3	38.8	0.7	50.8	51.5	2,277	75.3
<b>Education</b>											
None or ECE	4.5	11.2	15.7	8.1	37.8	45.9	12.6	49.0	61.7	3,773	74.5
Primary	4.3	9.1	13.4	13.7	44.4	58.1	18.0	53.5	71.5	8,020	81.3
Lower secondary	5.8	7.9	13.7	18.3	37.2	55.5	24.1	45.1	69.2	4,203	80.2
Upper secondary	8.6	7.2	15.8	22.5	31.7	54.2	31.1	38.9	70.0	1,564	77.4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.5	9.6	15.1	14.8	38.2	53.1	20.3	47.8	68.2	726	77.8
Higher	10.0	6.0	16.0	26.7	22.0	48.6	36.7	28.0	64.7	1,330	75.2
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	4.8	8.6	13.4	17.4	40.8	58.2	22.2	49.4	71.6	12,664	81.3
Mon-Khmer	6.4	8.8	15.1	12.5	37.7	50.2	18.8	46.5	65.3	4,520	76.8
Hmong-Mien	8.1	13.0	21.1	8.6	25.1	33.7	16.7	38.1	54.8	1,715	61.6
Chinese-Tibetan	3.1	4.1	7.2	6.6	47.6	54.2	9.7	51.7	61.4	517	88.2
Other, DK, Missing	5.0	9.3	14.3	19.1	36.1	55.2	24.1	45.4	69.5	198	79.4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	7.0	11.0	18.0	11.0	32.4	43.4	18.0	43.4	61.4	3,615	70.7
Second	5.4	8.5	14.0	14.5	39.0	53.4	19.9	47.5	67.4	3,756	79.3
Middle	5.1	8.6	13.8	16.4	40.6	57.0	21.6	49.2	70.8	3,864	80.5
Fourth	4.5	7.5	12.0	19.0	41.0	59.9	23.5	48.5	72.0	4,162	83.3
Richest	5.3	9.0	14.3	14.8	40.6	55.3	20.0	49.6	69.6	4,217	79.5

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1

**Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)**

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Lao PDR, 2017

	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)		Total demand for family planning		Number of sexually active <sup>a</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		
	For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing and limiting births					
	Total	For spacing births	Total	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births				
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>		
Area							<b>90.3</b>	<b>275</b>		
Urban	74.3	3.9	78.3	13.3	0.7	14.0	87.6	4.6		
Rural	67.9	4.7	72.7	15.6	0.0	15.6	83.5	4.7		
Rural with road	66.5	5.3	71.8	17.4	0.0	17.4	83.9	5.3		
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Region										
North	72.1	3.3	75.4	9.8	0.9	10.7	81.9	4.2		
Central	70.6	5.4	76.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	86.6	5.4		
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		

(Continued...)

Note: Province level figures are not shown separately, fewer than 25 unweighted cases for most of the provinces

**Table TN.3.4 (continued): Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)**

	Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)										Total demand for family planning				Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning satisfied with:			
	Unmet need for family planning			(currently using contraception)			For spacing births			For limiting births			Any method		Modern methods			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union	Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	Number of sexually active <sup>A</sup> women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning		
<b>Age</b>																		
15-19	70.3	3.6	73.9	14.1	0.0	14.1	84.3	3.6	88.0	112	16.0	16.0	99	99	99	99	99	
15-17	70.8	4.5	75.3	14.7	0.0	14.7	85.5	4.5	90.1	62	16.4	16.4	56	56	56	56	56	
18-19	69.6	2.5	72.1	13.3	0.0	13.3	82.9	2.5	85.4	50	15.6	15.6	43	43	43	43	43	
20-24	71.8	4.3	76.1	15.5	0.9	16.4	87.3	5.2	92.5	104	17.7	17.7	96	96	96	96	96	
25-29	(67.1)	(7.3)	(74.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(84.1)	(7.3)	(91.3)	46	(18.5)	(18.5)	42	42	42	42	42	
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3	3	3	3	3	
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2	2	2	2	2	
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5	5	5	5	5	
<b>Education</b>																		
None or ECE	(57.4)	(9.7)	(67.1)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(77.4)	(9.7)	(87.1)	6	(*)	(*)	6	6	6	6	6	
Primary	72.4	4.9	77.3	10.4	0.0	10.4	82.8	4.9	87.7	36	(23.0)	(23.0)	32	32	32	32	32	
Lower secondary	68.7	6.9	75.5	17.5	0.0	17.5	86.1	6.9	93.0	58	11.8	11.8	51	51	51	51	51	
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	73	18.8	18.8	68	68	68	68	68	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	15	15	15	15	15	
Higher	73.6	0.0	73.6	15.3	1.1	16.4	89.0	1.1	90.1	86	18.3	18.3	77	77	77	77	77	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																		
Lao-Tai	68.1	5.3	73.3	18.0	0.6	18.5	86.0	5.8	91.9	175	20.1	20.1	161	161	161	161	161	
Mon-Khmer	76.6	1.1	77.7	4.2	0.0	4.2	80.8	1.1	81.9	55	5.1	5.1	45	45	45	45	45	
Hmong-Mien	(78.7)	(2.5)	(81.2)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(91.0)	(2.5)	(93.5)	21	(*)	(*)	20	20	20	20	20	
Chinese-Tibetan	(81.0)	(8.9)	(89.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(84.5)	(8.9)	(93.4)	18	(3.7)	(3.7)	17	17	17	17	17	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6	6	6	6	6	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	(79.9)	(1.5)	(81.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(89.2)	(1.5)	(90.7)	27	(10.3)	(10.3)	24	24	24	24	24	
Second	85.6	1.5	87.2	4.6	0.0	4.6	90.2	1.5	91.7	40	(5.0)	(5.0)	37	37	37	37	37	
Middle	(67.5)	(5.4)	(73.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(79.9)	(5.4)	(85.4)	37	(14.5)	(14.5)	31	31	31	31	31	
Fourth	65.4	3.5	68.9	21.2	1.5	22.7	86.5	5.0	91.6	64	24.8	24.8	59	59	59	59	59	
Richest	68.2	6.2	74.4	16.1	0.0	16.1	84.3	6.2	90.5	108	17.8	17.8	98	98	98	98	98	

<sup>A</sup>"Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

(1) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

#### 6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy<sup>8</sup>.

6

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

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<sup>8</sup> WHO 2016. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva 2016.

**Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Provider of antenatal care <sup>A</sup>							Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel <sup>1,B</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care		
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	79.6	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.0	100.0	93.3
Rural	50.7	19.9	2.1	0.0	4.7	0.1	22.4	100.0	72.8
Rural with road	53.7	20.8	1.9	0.0	4.0	0.1	19.5	100.0	76.4
Rural without road	36.4	15.7	3.3	0.2	8.0	0.2	36.3	100.0	55.4
<b>Region</b>									
North	55.1	20.7	2.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	78.1
Central	63.5	16.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	15.1	100.0	80.8
South	53.0	19.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	24.4	100.0	73.4
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	92.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.5	100.0	94.9
Phongsaly	35.2	6.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	100.0	53.1
Luangnamtha	21.2	56.1	11.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	88.3
Oudomxay	58.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	13.3	100.0	78.2
Bokeo	46.5	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	78.8
Luangprabang	47.1	30.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	21.5	100.0	77.9
Huaphanh	59.7	8.9	2.5	0.2	15.1	0.0	13.5	100.0	71.2
Xayabury	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.4
Xiengkhuang	56.3	2.8	6.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	65.2
Vientiane	72.3	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	86.8
Borikhamxay	41.0	48.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	90.0
Khammuane	60.9	14.5	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.9	19.8	100.0	75.9
Savannakhet	46.2	24.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	25.5	100.0	70.8
Saravane	36.2	25.3	3.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	33.4	100.0	65.3
Sekong	50.8	12.1	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	29.6	100.0	63.2
Champasack	73.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	16.6	100.0	81.3
Attapeu	29.5	49.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	20.2	100.0	79.3
Xaysomboune	69.2	5.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	100.0	81.4
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	29.3	18.8	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.1	47.1	100.0	49.5
Primary	54.2	20.3	2.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	18.8	100.0	76.5
Lower secondary	67.7	18.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	87.6
Upper secondary	79.9	13.9	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.5
Post secondary / Non tertiary	84.3	13.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1
Higher	83.5	14.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.2
<b>Age at giving birth</b>									
Less than 20	51.4	21.7	1.7	0.0	4.4	0.2	20.8	100.0	74.7
20-34	60.8	17.7	1.8	0.0	3.4	0.1	16.2	100.0	80.3
35-49	53.2	15.8	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	27.2	100.0	69.2
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	72.2	16.1	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	7.9	100.0	89.4
Mon-Khmer	39.7	24.4	2.7	0.1	4.8	0.1	28.2	100.0	66.8
Hmong-Mien	45.4	14.7	1.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	32.7	100.0	61.3
Chinese-Tibetan	28.6	19.3	5.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	45.7	100.0	53.9
Other, DK, Missing	(59.4)	(16.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(2.4)	(19.3)	100.0	(77.6)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	30.2	19.1	2.4	0.1	4.8	0.1	43.3	100.0	51.7
Second	48.3	22.7	3.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	19.5	100.0	74.0
Middle	65.4	21.6	1.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	88.3
Fourth	77.9	15.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	4.4	100.0	93.7
Richest	86.9	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.6	100.0	97.3

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)<sup>A</sup> Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.<sup>B</sup> Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxiliary nurse.

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit			
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	4 or more visits to any provider	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>2</sup>	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total				
	Total	17.9	19.3	62.2	15.3	0.6	17.9	43.9	30.5	6.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	4,231	3.0	
Urban	6.0	11.9	81.4	29.1	0.7	6.0	59.2	29.2	4.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,149	3.0	1,080	
Rural	22.4	22.0	55.1	10.1	0.5	22.4	38.2	31.0	7.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,082	4.0	2,392	
Rural with road	19.5	21.5	58.3	10.9	0.7	19.5	39.8	31.9	7.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,556	3.7	2,057	
Rural without road	36.3	24.2	39.5	6.6	0.0	36.3	30.5	26.4	5.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	526	4.0	335	
Region	North	17.7	20.0	62.0	12.6	0.3	17.7	47.3	29.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,375	3.0	1,131
Central	15.1	16.8	67.1	20.8	1.0	15.1	44.7	31.4	7.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,963	3.0	1,665	
South	24.4	23.5	51.8	7.5	0.2	24.4	37.0	30.9	6.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	894	4.0	675	
Province	Vientiane Capital	3.5	9.6	86.0	48.9	0.9	3.5	70.8	21.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	418	3.0	404
Phongsaly	46.9	12.0	41.0	6.5	0.0	46.9	32.4	17.2	2.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	127	3.0	67	
Luangnamtha	10.7	20.7	68.6	5.6	0.0	10.7	34.9	47.1	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	112	4.0	100	
Oudomxay	13.3	26.4	60.3	7.5	0.0	13.3	34.1	45.3	5.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	267	4.0	232	
Bokeo	21.2	22.9	53.3	22.5	2.7	21.2	37.6	29.7	8.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	141	4.0	111	
Luangprabang	21.5	23.2	55.3	17.1	0.0	21.5	57.8	16.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	314	3.0	247	
Haaphanh	13.5	23.2	63.4	10.7	0.0	13.5	49.5	30.7	3.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	202	3.0	174	
Xayabury	5.6	6.8	87.6	14.8	0.0	5.6	67.9	23.1	3.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	211	3.0	199	
Xiengkhuang	14.8	15.3	69.9	20.8	0.0	14.8	51.8	27.7	5.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	219	3.0	187	
Vientiane	12.8	17.2	69.7	11.3	0.4	12.8	48.3	33.3	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	302	3.0	263	
Borikhamxay	10.0	21.7	68.3	15.1	0.0	10.0	41.8	33.9	12.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	196	3.7	176	
Khammuane	19.8	21.6	58.2	8.6	0.4	19.8	35.9	36.0	6.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	243	4.0	195	
Savannakhet	25.5	18.3	53.4	13.4	2.8	25.5	24.4	36.7	12.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	503	4.0	375	
Saravane	33.4	30.7	35.9	6.3	0.0	33.4	32.9	25.5	6.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	326	4.0	217	
Sekong	29.6	17.6	52.8	11.4	0.0	29.6	31.4	29.7	8.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	92	4.0	64	
Champasack	16.6	16.1	66.8	7.2	0.5	16.6	39.6	37.2	6.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	383	4.0	319	
Attapeu	20.2	34.7	45.1	8.8	0.0	20.2	46.2	24.7	6.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	94	3.0	75	
Xaysomboune	18.6	20.7	60.7	6.7	0.0	18.6	36.0	32.1	10.5	2.0	0.8	100.0	82	4.0	66	

(Continued...)

**Table TM.4.2 (continued): Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years months pregnant at first ANC visit		
	1-3 visits to any provider			No visits			No antenatal care visits			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years					
	4 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	8 or more visits to any provider <sup>1</sup>	Missing/DK	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK /Missing	Total	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit					
<b>Education</b>															
None or ECE	47.1	24.6	26.6	3.9	1.6	47.1	20.8	22.7	6.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	781	4.0	413
Primary	18.8	22.1	58.8	10.6	0.3	18.8	39.7	32.6	7.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,598	4.0	1,297
Lower secondary	8.2	17.1	74.5	14.4	0.3	8.2	50.9	33.8	6.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	958	3.0	879
Upper secondary	2.8	18.1	78.5	21.5	0.7	2.8	50.9	39.2	6.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	386	3.0	375
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.3	12.0	87.8	37.8	0.0	0.3	68.1	29.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	127	3.0	127
Higher	0.1	5.5	93.5	46.6	1.0	0.1	76.2	21.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	381	3.0	381
<b>Age at giving birth</b>															
Less than 20	20.8	26.3	52.2	7.0	0.8	20.8	35.3	33.0	9.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	701	4.0	555
20-34	16.2	17.8	65.5	16.9	0.5	16.2	46.5	30.5	5.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,152	3.0	2,642
35-49	27.2	18.3	53.7	17.5	0.8	27.2	38.5	26.2	7.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	378	3.0	275
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>															
Lao-Tai	7.9	15.6	76.1	23.0	0.4	7.9	53.5	31.4	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,365	3.0	2,178
Mon-Khmer	28.2	23.4	47.2	6.0	1.3	28.2	34.4	30.9	5.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,087	4.0	780
Hmong-Mien	32.7	27.3	39.7	4.5	0.3	32.7	27.8	26.8	9.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	608	4.0	409
Chinese-Tibetan	45.7	14.4	39.9	5.7	0.0	45.7	20.2	30.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	126	4.0	68
Other, DK, Missing	(19.3)	(19.9)	(60.7)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(52.6)	(25.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45	(3.0)	36
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	43.3	23.4	32.2	3.6	1.0	43.3	23.1	25.1	6.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,081	4.0	612
Second	19.5	26.5	53.7	6.7	0.3	19.5	35.5	36.0	7.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	904	4.0	728
Middle	8.9	22.8	68.0	9.7	0.4	8.9	45.6	36.7	7.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	789	3.0	719
Fourth	4.4	12.3	83.0	22.5	0.3	4.4	54.4	33.6	6.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	731	3.0	699
Richest	1.6	7.2	90.3	42.3	0.9	1.6	72.9	21.9	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	725	3.0	714

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>4,231</b>
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	83.4	52.9	66.5	48.7	1,149
Rural	57.5	30.9	30.4	21.9	3,082
Rural with road	60.2	32.6	32.5	23.5	2,556
Rural without road	44.1	22.8	20.1	14.4	526
<b>Region</b>					
North	56.8	39.0	35.6	25.0	1,375
Central	73.9	38.7	46.0	34.5	1,963
South	55.7	29.9	34.5	24.0	894
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	94.3	87.5	91.8	86.5	418
Phongsaly	39.7	18.6	21.2	9.5	127
Luangnamtha	58.7	31.6	30.7	15.6	112
Oudomxay	55.9	17.9	16.4	5.7	267
Bokeo	67.7	48.0	59.9	43.3	141
Luangprabang	36.4	36.3	25.3	16.9	314
Huaphanh	62.6	41.2	38.9	26.5	202
Xayabury	85.0	77.7	67.1	62.4	211
Xiengkhuang	83.6	25.8	41.9	20.3	219
Vientiane	72.5	41.7	42.2	29.6	302
Borikhamxay	79.1	15.9	27.9	11.9	196
Khammuane	64.9	19.8	26.9	15.0	243
Savannakhet	57.1	24.6	34.1	23.0	503
Saravane	45.1	16.2	24.3	13.6	326
Sekong	64.6	29.0	18.2	16.0	92
Champasack	61.5	42.6	48.5	37.0	383
Attapeu	60.6	26.6	28.5	15.1	94
Xaysomboune	64.8	9.2	10.6	6.6	82
<b>Education</b>					
None or ECE	35.0	14.4	13.6	7.9	781
Primary	59.5	34.6	33.6	24.9	1,598
Lower secondary	74.5	43.0	45.8	34.9	958
Upper secondary	84.8	46.5	62.1	41.5	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	86.6	54.6	67.6	49.7	127
Higher	92.6	61.8	76.9	57.4	381
<b>Age at giving birth</b>					
Less than 20	59.5	29.5	30.4	20.1	701
20-34	66.3	38.2	42.1	30.7	3,152
35-49	59.3	40.2	42.2	33.3	378
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	77.6	46.7	55.8	41.4	2,365
Mon-Khmer	48.2	26.3	18.4	13.8	1,087
Hmong-Mien	49.7	22.4	22.7	13.3	608
Chinese-Tibetan	34.9	16.5	21.9	9.4	126
Other, DK, Missing	(54.5)	(34.6)	(34.0)	(31.3)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	36.4	18.1	13.5	8.9	1,081
Second	54.7	24.1	22.2	15.0	904
Middle	71.2	35.7	40.5	26.7	789
Fourth	84.4	52.0	62.9	46.6	731
Richest	91.4	67.1	79.2	62.4	725

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care<sup>A</sup><sup>A</sup> For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

## 6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant<sup>9</sup>. WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life<sup>10</sup>. SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life<sup>11</sup>.

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

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<sup>9</sup> Hoper et al 2007. Maternal and neonatal tetanus. Lancet 2007.

<sup>10</sup> WHO-MCEE (Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation) estimates for child causes of death 2000–2016: [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease).

<sup>11</sup> Deming, M.S. et al. 2002. *Tetanus toxoid coverage as an indicator of serological protection against neonatal tetanus*. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80(9):696-703

**Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:					Protected against tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime			
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4,231</b>	
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	31.9	13.5	2.0	4.3	2.3	54.1	1,149	
Rural	27.5	10.6	2.5	4.1	2.3	47.0	3,082	
Rural with road	29.3	10.7	2.3	4.0	2.3	48.6	2,556	
Rural without road	19.0	10.0	3.4	4.9	2.1	39.3	526	
<b>Region</b>								
North	25.0	10.1	3.4	6.5	2.7	47.8	1,375	
Central	31.8	10.8	1.2	2.2	1.4	47.4	1,963	
South	27.7	14.6	3.2	4.8	3.6	53.8	894	
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	32.2	16.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	49.4	418	
Phongsaly	14.1	15.3	3.4	6.7	0.9	40.4	127	
Luangnamtha	27.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	112	
Oudomxay	23.5	7.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	33.3	267	
Bokeo	18.0	18.6	2.1	7.0	0.5	46.2	141	
Luangprabang	40.5	6.4	2.5	1.7	3.1	54.2	314	
Huaphanh	12.5	13.9	8.7	15.7	8.2	59.0	202	
Xayabury	26.0	9.4	5.7	14.7	3.4	59.1	211	
Xiengkhuang	13.4	10.2	4.5	8.9	3.2	40.2	219	
Vientiane	52.1	15.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	69.6	302	
Borikhamxay	33.8	11.6	2.6	4.7	3.0	55.9	196	
Khammuane	38.8	7.2	1.6	3.3	3.8	54.7	243	
Savannakhet	26.9	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	33.6	503	
Saravane	10.4	13.7	6.6	8.8	4.7	44.1	326	
Sekong	22.4	2.9	2.9	6.9	2.8	37.9	92	
Champasack	39.8	17.4	0.2	0.8	3.1	61.3	383	
Attapeu	43.5	17.6	3.7	5.4	2.5	72.8	94	
Xaysomboune	8.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	82	
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None or ECE	18.3	6.2	1.3	2.4	1.9	30.1	781	
Primary	29.4	11.9	2.3	3.7	2.6	49.8	1,598	
Lower secondary	33.0	9.5	2.8	4.4	2.0	51.8	958	
Upper secondary	31.6	15.2	3.7	3.1	2.0	55.5	386	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	36.2	17.2	4.4	6.8	1.2	65.7	127	
Higher	31.2	18.6	1.5	9.4	3.2	64.0	381	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	30.6	13.9	2.6	4.9	2.9	55.0	2,365	
Mon-Khmer	29.0	8.1	1.8	3.1	2.1	44.2	1,087	
Hmong-Mien	21.2	8.0	2.4	3.5	0.6	35.6	608	
Chinese-Tibetan	20.2	9.3	1.9	3.3	0.4	35.2	126	
Other, DK, Missing	(51.5)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	45	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	18.9	6.4	1.8	3.7	1.6	32.4	1,081	
Second	30.3	8.7	3.8	4.1	3.0	49.9	904	
Middle	31.5	13.8	2.2	3.6	2.9	54.1	789	
Fourth	33.1	14.0	2.3	5.2	1.7	56.3	731	
Richest	34.0	16.8	1.5	4.5	2.3	59.1	725	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

## 6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby<sup>7</sup>. Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

**Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Place of delivery				Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	
Total	62.9	1.7	34.5	1.0	100.0	64.5
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	84.6	3.3	11.0	1.1	100.0	87.9
Rural	54.8	1.0	43.2	1.0	100.0	55.8
Rural with road	58.5	1.1	39.8	0.7	100.0	59.6
Rural without road	36.8	0.8	59.9	2.5	100.0	37.7
<b>Region</b>						
North	62.4	1.1	35.7	0.9	100.0	63.5
Central	69.3	1.9	28.0	0.7	100.0	71.2
South	49.5	1.9	46.8	1.8	100.0	51.4
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	90.4	5.8	3.3	0.5	100.0	96.2
Phongsaly	37.4	0.9	61.7	0.0	100.0	38.3
Luangnamtha	70.1	1.5	28.4	0.0	100.0	71.6
Oudomxay	58.2	0.5	40.3	1.1	100.0	58.7
Bokeo	64.4	4.8	29.0	1.8	100.0	69.2
Luangprabang	68.8	0.0	29.5	1.7	100.0	68.8
Huaphanh	55.4	0.4	43.8	0.4	100.0	55.8
Xayabury	74.5	1.6	23.9	0.0	100.0	76.1
Xiengkhuang	67.1	0.0	32.6	0.4	100.0	67.1
Vientiane	63.6	1.4	34.9	0.0	100.0	65.1
Borikhamxay	76.3	1.9	20.5	1.3	100.0	78.2
Khammouane	56.3	1.7	41.1	1.0	100.0	58.0
Savannakhet	60.1	0.4	38.4	1.2	100.0	60.4
Saravane	53.4	0.6	43.4	2.6	100.0	54.0
Sekong	50.9	0.4	46.7	2.1	100.0	51.3
Champasack	48.2	3.6	47.1	1.2	100.0	51.8
Attapeu	40.4	0.5	57.4	1.7	100.0	40.9
Xaysomboune	66.7	0.0	32.9	0.4	100.0	66.7
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	36.2	0.4	61.9	1.6	100.0	36.6
Primary	56.2	1.2	41.5	1.1	100.0	57.4
Lower secondary	71.3	2.1	25.7	0.9	100.0	73.4
Upper secondary	85.6	1.7	11.9	0.7	100.0	87.4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	92.3	1.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6
Higher	91.5	5.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.5
<b>Age at giving birth</b>						
Less than 20	56.6	0.4	42.0	1.0	100.0	57.0
20-34	65.3	1.9	32.1	0.8	100.0	67.1
35-49	54.7	2.1	40.6	2.6	100.0	56.8
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>						
None	12.7	0.2	85.0	2.2	100.0	12.8
1-3 visits	56.6	0.9	41.9	0.5	100.0	57.5
4+ visits	79.4	2.3	17.6	0.8	100.0	81.7
8+ visits	87.9	3.4	7.2	1.5	100.0	91.3
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	75.2	2.5	21.4	0.9	100.0	77.7
Mon-Khmer	48.6	0.4	49.5	1.5	100.0	49.0
Hmong-Mien	46.1	0.6	53.0	0.3	100.0	46.7
Chinese-Tibetan	40.8	2.0	57.2	0.0	100.0	42.8
Other, DK, Missing	(50.0)	(0.0)	(43.1)	(6.8)	100.0	(50.0)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	33.6	0.3	64.5	1.6	100.0	33.9
Second	52.8	0.4	46.3	0.5	100.0	53.2
Middle	70.5	1.8	26.9	0.7	100.0	72.3
Fourth	83.9	1.4	14.0	0.7	100.0	85.3
Richest	89.7	5.3	3.7	1.3	100.0	95.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>7</sup> WHO. 2018. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals Background document to the joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva, 2018

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.<sup>12</sup> The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The LSIS II included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition<sup>13</sup>, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights-based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and their newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In addition, as part of an integrated team of maternal and newborn health professionals (including midwives, nurses, obstetricians, paediatricians and anaesthesiologists), they perform all signal functions of emergency maternal and newborn care to optimize the health and well-being of mothers and newborns. Within an enabling environment, midwives trained to International Confederation of Midwives standards can provide almost all of the essential care needed for women and newborns. A skilled attendant in Lao PDR includes a doctor, nurse, midwife and auxiliary midwife.

## 6

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery. This table also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

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<sup>12</sup>Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis*. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

<sup>13</sup>*Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals*. Background document to the joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. 2018

**Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Person assisting at delivery						Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant			Other			Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	No attendant	Total	Total <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Region</b>										<b>4,231</b>
Urban	82.3	7.0	0.5	3.0	0.3	5.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	89.7
Rural	43.5	10.5	1.0	8.7	4.2	27.8	1.7	2.7	100.0	54.9
Rural with road	47.4	10.9	0.9	8.7	3.6	24.2	1.6	2.6	100.0	59.2
Rural without road	24.6	8.1	1.4	8.5	7.0	45.1	2.1	3.1	100.0	34.1
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	94.7	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.6
Phongsaly	31.2	3.5	2.7	0.0	2.0	57.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	37.3
Luangnamtha	27.0	43.5	3.8	2.6	1.5	20.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	74.3
Oudomxay	40.0	15.4	0.8	0.0	4.3	37.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	56.1
Bokeo	59.7	7.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	28.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	68.0
Luangprabang	56.8	13.9	0.0	2.5	1.2	20.8	2.0	2.9	100.0	70.7
Huaphanh	40.6	4.7	3.6	3.7	10.7	36.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	48.8
Xayabury	81.0	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	81.5
Xiengkhuang	55.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	6.7	18.9	2.1	7.4	100.0	62.1
Vientiane	57.9	6.1	0.4	1.4	2.5	29.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	64.4
Borikhamxay	49.3	28.8	0.0	3.2	0.6	15.5	0.9	1.7	100.0	78.1
Khammuane	53.2	4.5	0.5	12.4	3.4	21.9	2.4	1.7	100.0	58.2
Savannakhet	44.2	15.4	0.7	3.4	5.8	24.4	1.6	4.3	100.0	60.4
Saravane	44.6	8.9	0.3	6.8	1.8	30.9	3.4	3.2	100.0	53.9
Sekong	47.3	1.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	44.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	48.3
Champasack	47.1	5.5	0.0	35.7	4.7	5.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	52.6
Attapeu	35.8	6.2	0.5	42.4	1.0	12.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	42.5
Xaysomboune	61.9	6.2	0.9	5.6	0.3	13.0	0.8	11.3	100.0	69.0

(Continued..)

**Table TM.6.2 (continued): Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Lao PDR, 2017										Percent delivered by C-section		
	Person assisting at delivery									Delivery assisted before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>
	Skilled attendant			Other			No attendant					
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	attendant <sup>1</sup>	skilled attendant <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>
<b>Education</b>												
None or ECE	23.8	11.7	0.5	8.9	2.8	44.4	3.1	4.8	100.0	36.0	0.2	0.6
Primary	46.4	9.3	0.8	9.9	4.6	25.4	1.3	2.3	100.0	56.5	1.4	3.5
Lower secondary	63.9	9.6	1.1	5.6	2.8	14.5	1.1	1.3	100.0	74.6	2.5	3.5
Upper secondary	77.9	8.3	0.9	4.2	1.4	5.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	87.0	4.3	8.6
Post secondary / Non tertiary	80.6	9.7	0.8	2.6	1.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	5.0	8.6
Higher	90.2	6.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	9.5	10.5
<b>Age at giving birth</b>												
Less than 20	46.5	9.3	0.6	7.3	4.2	28.7	1.2	2.2	100.0	56.4	0.7	1.5
20-34	56.4	9.7	0.9	6.8	3.0	19.8	1.3	2.1	100.0	67.0	2.6	3.4
35-49	48.0	8.8	0.5	9.8	2.7	25.7	2.2	2.3	100.0	57.3	5.6	5.1
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>												
None	9.7	3.6	0.0	13.8	3.1	60.3	3.2	6.2	100.0	13.3	0.4	0.7
1-3 visits	44.3	11.2	0.7	9.9	3.9	25.3	1.7	2.9	100.0	56.2	0.7	1.8
4+ visits	70.0	10.5	1.1	4.3	3.0	9.6	0.8	0.7	100.0	81.6	3.8	4.5
8+ visits	82.8	7.2	0.8	1.6	2.4	4.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	90.8	7.6	7.1
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Place of delivery</b>												
Home	2.7	0.9	0.3	20.3	5.2	61.8	3.3	5.6	100.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Health facility	81.8	14.2	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.1	3.9	5.1
Public	81.5	14.5	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.2	3.4	4.7
Private	94.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	26.3	20.3
Other/DK/Missing	(33.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(29.1)	(11.2)	(18.0)	100.0	(36.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	69.2	8.4	0.6	8.4	3.0	8.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	78.2	3.8	4.8
Mon-Khmer	34.3	12.2	1.2	7.3	3.8	35.7	1.9	3.6	100.0	47.7	0.8	1.3
Hmong-Mien	36.7	8.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	42.3	1.6	4.9	100.0	45.7	0.7	1.3
Chinese-Tibetan	26.8	14.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	50.1	1.4	2.2	100.0	42.5	1.4	1.0
Other, DK, Missing	(43.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(5.8)	(32.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	(3.8)	(3.3)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	20.9	10.9	0.8	9.1	3.6	47.3	2.3	5.1	100.0	32.6	0.3	0.8
Second	39.1	10.1	1.7	8.3	5.9	30.6	1.9	2.3	100.0	50.9	0.8	1.2
Middle	61.2	10.3	0.7	12.0	2.8	10.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	72.2	1.7	2.9
Fourth	77.8	9.3	0.3	3.4	2.0	6.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	87.4	3.3	6.1
Richest	90.3	6.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.8	8.7	9.8

<sup>1</sup> MIICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2  
<sup>2</sup> MIICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

6

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Table TM.7.1 presents information on infants weighted at birth and is likely a biased estimate which underestimates the true prevalence.

**Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth**

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) <sup>B</sup> :			Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total <sup>A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2,853</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	50.3	40.6	91.1	1,149	5.0	3.5	8.6	1,046
Rural	25.6	32.9	58.6	3,082	2.8	7.3	10.2	1,807
Rural with road	27.7	34.4	62.3	2,556	3.1	6.9	10.1	1,593
Rural without road	15.1	25.3	40.6	526	1.2	10.2	11.4	214
<b>Region</b>								
North	28.8	38.6	67.5	1,375	2.9	6.5	9.5	928
Central	40.5	33.5	74.2	1,963	4.3	4.8	9.2	1,456
South	19.6	32.5	52.5	894	2.8	8.4	11.6	469

(Continued...)

**Table TM.7.1(continued): Infants weighed at birth**

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) <sup>B</sup> :			Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight	
	From card	From recall	Total <sup>A</sup>		From card	From recall	Total		
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	63.0	33.6	96.6	418	4.5	2.5	7.1	404	
Phongsay	7.5	32.5	40.4	127	1.1	6.6	7.7	51	
Luangnamtha	43.3	32.6	75.9	112	2.1	1.9	4.0	85	
Oudomxay	27.2	35.6	62.7	267	3.0	7.5	10.5	168	
Bokeo	33.4	34.6	68.0	141	1.6	5.8	7.3	96	
Luangprabang	35.0	39.0	74.4	314	3.0	5.5	8.4	234	
Huaphanh	12.7	41.0	53.7	202	4.1	10.1	14.2	108	
Xayabury	39.2	49.0	88.2	211	3.7	7.5	11.2	186	
Xiengkuang	23.1	47.0	70.0	219	2.0	4.0	6.0	154	
Vientiane	38.7	30.6	69.7	302	2.1	6.5	9.1	210	
Borikhamxay	53.6	28.4	81.9	196	5.6	3.2	8.8	160	
Khammua	30.4	33.5	63.9	243	4.4	7.5	11.9	155	
Savannakhet	28.5	34.1	63.0	503	5.5	6.9	12.4	317	
Saravane	13.1	38.7	51.8	326	3.2	8.5	11.7	169	
Sekong	12.1	39.8	51.8	92	1.5	13.7	15.2	47	
Champasack	27.9	25.9	54.7	383	2.1	6.8	9.7	209	
Attapeu	15.7	30.8	46.6	94	6.6	9.6	16.2	44	
Xaysomboune	51.0	16.7	67.7	82	7.6	0.9	8.4	56	
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	12.4	24.4	37.0	781	4.6	11.4	16.4	289	
Primary	26.3	34.5	61.0	1,598	3.1	7.0	10.1	974	
Lower secondary	40.5	37.1	77.9	958	4.0	5.6	9.8	746	
Upper secondary	50.6	39.9	90.5	386	2.8	3.1	6.0	349	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.9	51.2	94.0	127	3.9	2.5	6.4	119	
Higher	55.2	42.7	98.4	381	4.0	3.4	7.4	375	
<b>Mother's age at birth<sup>C</sup></b>									
Less than 20 years	25.3	33.5	58.8	701	4.8	6.9	11.7	412	
20-34 years	33.9	36.0	70.1	3,152	3.6	5.7	9.4	2,211	
35-49 years	32.2	28.9	61.0	378	1.8	6.7	8.5	231	
<b>Place of delivery</b>									
Home	1.7	10.9	12.6	1,459	2.1	17.4	19.6	184	
Health facility	48.8	47.9	97.0	2,730	3.8	5.0	8.9	2,648	
Public	48.8	47.9	97.0	2,660	3.8	5.1	9.0	2,580	
Private	50.3	46.8	97.2	70	1.8	3.5	5.3	68	
Other/DK/Missing	(20.2)	(28.9)	(49.1)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	42.1	38.4	80.7	1,315	4.8	6.3	11.2	1,061	
2-3	32.4	35.8	68.3	2,074	3.1	4.4	7.6	1,417	
4-5	20.4	30.9	51.6	556	1.8	10.2	12.6	286	
6+	9.4	21.1	31.0	286	3.1	11.0	15.4	89	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	41.5	39.6	81.3	2,365	3.7	5.0	8.8	1,924	
Mon-Khmer	21.2	30.2	51.4	1,087	4.0	9.9	13.9	559	
Hmong-Mien	19.7	27.9	47.8	608	2.7	4.8	7.9	291	
Chinese-Tibetan	18.1	26.0	44.5	126	0.7	5.6	6.3	56	
Other, DK, Missing	(27.9)	(25.4)	(53.3)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	10.5	24.2	34.7	1,081	3.6	9.9	13.5	375	
Second	20.3	36.0	56.5	904	4.0	8.0	12.2	511	
Middle	35.9	38.0	74.6	789	4.2	4.9	9.4	589	
Fourth	49.9	41.3	91.4	731	2.4	6.2	8.6	668	
Richest	58.0	40.0	98.0	725	4.1	2.9	6.9	711	

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

<sup>A</sup> The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

<sup>B</sup> The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator. More note coming later on old and new model and future of inclusion of indicator in MICS

<sup>C</sup> One unweighted case of the category "Missing" for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" is not shown.

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 6.8 POSTNATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life<sup>12</sup> and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth<sup>13</sup>, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur<sup>14</sup>.

The Post-natal Health Checks (PNC) module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

The post-natal period begins immediately after birth and extends for about six weeks. It is a time when the mother's body returns to how it was before pregnancy. A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the 48 hours after delivery, and these first two days following delivery are critical for monitoring complications arising from the delivery. Thus, post-natal care (PNC) is important for both the mother and the child, not only to treat complications arising from the delivery, but also to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

<sup>14</sup> UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

<sup>15</sup> Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

<sup>16</sup> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. World Health Organization.

**Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Lao PDR, 2017

	Duration of stay in health facility							Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/Missing	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	11.4	7.5	4.0	54.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	81.1
Rural	24.4	8.2	3.0	51.7	12.5	0.2	100.0	67.2
Rural with road	24.7	7.7	3.1	52.1	12.4	0.1	100.0	67.5
Rural without road	22.2	12.3	2.2	49.2	13.7	0.4	100.0	65.1
<b>Region</b>								
North	12.8	7.7	1.8	62.7	15.0	0.0	100.0	79.5
Central	21.6	6.5	4.2	50.2	17.3	0.2	100.0	71.7
South	26.3	12.8	3.8	41.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	60.8
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	2.3	1.7	5.1	59.2	31.7	0.0	100.0	95.9
Phongsaly	39.1	15.5	0.0	41.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	45.4
Luangnamtha	24.4	14.2	5.9	47.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	61.4
Oudomxay	24.0	12.9	3.2	50.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	63.1
Bokeo	5.2	3.7	2.5	65.6	23.1	0.0	100.0	91.1
Luangprabang	3.7	7.3	1.0	72.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	89.0
Huaphanh	11.9	5.1	1.1	71.4	10.5	0.0	100.0	83.0
Xayabury	5.6	1.9	0.0	67.9	24.6	0.0	100.0	92.4
Xiengkhuang	17.3	7.1	5.9	55.8	13.4	0.5	100.0	75.1
Vientiane	29.7	3.6	0.6	54.6	10.5	1.0	100.0	65.7
Borikhamxay	23.8	15.7	5.7	44.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	60.5
Khammuane	20.9	9.1	2.8	46.8	20.4	0.0	100.0	70.0
Savannakhet	38.1	8.7	4.9	40.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	53.2
Saravane	11.9	9.8	4.1	61.3	13.0	0.0	100.0	78.4
Sekong	26.2	3.8	0.0	50.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	70.0
Champasack	36.2	17.4	4.4	25.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	46.4
Attapeu	41.7	14.3	4.4	21.5	18.0	0.0	100.0	44.0
Xaysomboune	50.7	4.9	0.5	34.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	44.4
<b>Education</b>								
None or ECE	34.0	8.9	3.2	46.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	57.1
Primary	22.3	9.3	3.0	51.1	14.0	0.3	100.0	68.2
Lower secondary	19.1	7.5	2.8	54.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	73.4
Upper secondary	15.6	7.6	4.9	56.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	76.9
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.3	3.6	3.4	62.1	16.6	0.0	100.0	82.2
Higher	8.3	6.5	3.8	51.7	29.8	0.0	100.0	85.3
<b>Age at giving birth</b>								
Less than 20	19.8	8.5	3.4	55.9	12.4	0.0	100.0	71.7
20-34	19.6	8.1	3.3	52.6	16.4	0.1	100.0	72.2
35-49	19.4	5.6	3.9	47.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	75.0
<b>Type of health facility</b>								
Public	20.1	8.1	3.4	53.5	14.7	0.1	100.0	71.7
Private	0.0	1.7	0.0	21.1	77.2	0.0	100.0	98.3
<b>Type of delivery</b>								
Vaginal birth	21.5	8.7	3.7	57.4	8.7	0.1	100.0	69.7
C-section	0.6	0.8	0.0	6.6	92.1	0.0	100.0	98.7
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	17.0	7.5	3.8	52.7	18.9	0.1	100.0	75.4
Mon-Khmer	24.9	9.4	3.1	51.1	11.4	0.1	100.0	65.6
Hmong-Mien	25.3	6.0	1.6	56.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	68.7
Chinese-Tibetan	22.0	18.5	1.1	50.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	59.5
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	26.9	6.9	3.0	53.5	9.2	0.5	100.0	65.6
Second	31.3	8.7	2.4	47.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	60.0
Middle	23.9	9.4	3.4	50.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	66.8
Fourth	14.1	10.0	3.5	55.3	16.9	0.1	100.0	75.7
Richest	8.9	4.9	4.0	55.6	26.6	0.0	100.0	86.2

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery<sup>17</sup> (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

**Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Lao PDR, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for newborns <sup>B</sup>						No post-natal care visit	Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>1,C</sup>	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>(Continued...)</b>										
<b>Sex of newborn</b>										
Male	46.2	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	4.3	87.5	0.9	100.0	47.3
Female	45.6	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.1	3.5	88.5	0.3	100.0	46.8
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	67.9	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.6	6.2	82.2	0.8	100.0	69.1
Rural	37.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	1.0	3.1	90.1	0.5	100.0	38.8
Rural with road	40.4	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.0	3.3	89.4	0.6	100.0	41.5
Rural without road	24.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	93.5	0.0	100.0	25.9
<b>Region</b>										
North	38.7	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.3	4.1	88.5	0.2	100.0	39.9
Central	51.7	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.6	4.2	87.0	0.9	100.0	52.9
South	44.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.0	89.3	0.7	100.0	45.2
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	83.8	2.4	4.2	3.2	4.1	8.1	77.2	0.9	100.0	84.2
Phongsaly	35.6	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.2	87.9	0.5	100.0	38.1
Luangnamtha	28.0	2.6	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	91.0	0.0	100.0	31.7
Oudomxay	14.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	93.6	0.0	100.0	15.4
Bokeo	51.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	3.8	93.0	0.0	100.0	51.8
Luangprabang	39.8	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	8.7	87.1	0.3	100.0	40.8
Huaphanh	35.1	0.4	5.0	0.4	0.0	4.6	89.6	0.0	100.0	36.0
Xayabury	70.5	0.4	4.8	6.4	4.2	4.5	79.2	0.5	100.0	71.1
Xiengkhuang	59.2	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	91.9	0.0	100.0	59.8
Vientiane	45.6	2.1	2.9	0.4	1.9	8.3	84.0	0.4	100.0	47.0
Borikhamxay	64.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.8	96.3	0.0	100.0	64.6
Khammuane	42.5	4.8	2.6	0.4	0.9	4.8	85.8	0.6	100.0	44.5
Savannakhet	27.5	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.4	91.0	1.9	100.0	29.6
Saravane	43.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	94.5	0.3	100.0	44.4
Sekong	38.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	95.7	0.4	100.0	39.3
Champasack	49.8	3.1	4.0	2.7	1.2	4.8	82.8	1.3	100.0	50.9
Attapeu	30.6	0.2	2.5	0.5	1.4	4.2	91.1	0.0	100.0	30.6
Xaysomboune	35.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.7	91.2	1.1	100.0	36.2

<sup>17</sup> PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

**Table TM.8.2 (continued): Post-natal health checks for newborns**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Lao PDR, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>A</sup>	PNC visit for newborns <sup>B</sup>							Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>1,C</sup>	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing		
<b>Mother's education</b>										
None or ECE	20.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	95.4	0.3	100.0	20.9
Primary	38.9	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	88.9	0.9	100.0	40.3
Lower secondary	53.6	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	4.6	87.3	0.4	100.0	54.5
Upper secondary	67.9	2.0	3.5	2.8	1.9	6.1	83.3	0.5	100.0	69.4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	67.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	3.7	9.6	84.1	0.0	100.0	67.8
Higher	79.2	2.3	7.3	1.9	2.2	8.8	76.5	1.0	100.0	81.0
<b>Mother's age at birth<sup>D</sup></b>										
Less than 20	37.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	2.5	90.0	1.1	100.0	38.5
20-34	48.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.5	4.1	87.5	0.6	100.0	49.3
35-49	43.2	2.0	1.8	0.5	2.7	4.9	87.8	0.3	100.0	44.2
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Home	4.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	95.3	0.2	100.0	6.1
Health facility	68.4	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.9	5.4	84.2	0.9	100.0	69.0
Public	67.7	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.7	5.3	84.5	0.9	100.0	68.4
Private	92.2	3.7	0.0	0.8	10.7	11.0	73.2	0.6	100.0	92.2
Other/DK/Missing	(37.4)	(13.3)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(75.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.2)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	60.0	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.0	5.3	83.9	1.0	100.0	61.1
Mon-Khmer	27.9	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.9	92.6	0.3	100.0	28.8
Hmong-Mien	28.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	94.7	0.0	100.0	29.0
Chinese-Tibetan	23.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	93.5	0.0	100.0	26.1
Other, DK, Missing	(46.9)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(52.0)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	18.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	95.3	0.1	100.0	19.2
Second	30.7	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.6	2.1	93.0	0.4	100.0	31.9
Middle	52.4	2.8	3.2	1.1	1.2	4.0	87.2	0.4	100.0	53.6
Fourth	65.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.4	6.1	81.8	1.5	100.0	67.3
Richest	78.7	2.8	4.6	2.9	3.4	7.7	77.7	0.9	100.0	80.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

<sup>A</sup> Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

<sup>B</sup> Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note <sup>A</sup> above).

<sup>C</sup> Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note <sup>A</sup> above), as well as PNC visits (see note <sup>B</sup> above) within two days of delivery.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TMI.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth**

		Location of first PNC visit for newborns			Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life		
		Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total
<b>Total</b>		<b>17.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>											<b>317</b>
Male		14.5	80.1	2.3	3.1	100.0	93.1	2.2	4.0	0.7	100.0
Female		20.6	75.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	86.6	5.3	5.4	2.7	100.0
<b>Area</b>											
Urban		10.7	80.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	94.7	1.6	3.1	0.6	100.0
Rural		21.8	76.1	1.3	0.9	100.0	86.9	5.1	5.7	2.3	100.0
Rural with road		21.1	76.4	1.4	1.0	100.0	88.7	4.8	4.4	2.1	100.0
Rural without road		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
<b>Region</b>											
North		19.0	78.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	90.0	3.1	4.7	2.3	100.0
Central		13.6	81.7	2.2	2.4	100.0	90.6	5.7	3.1	0.7	100.0
South		24.7	67.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	88.2	0.0	8.8	3.0	100.0

(Continued...)

Note: Province level figures are not shown separately, fewer than 25 unweighted cases for most of the provinces

**Table TM.8.3 (continued): Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth**

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total		
						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	(36.4)	(61.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(75.1)	(9.4)	(8.8)	(6.8)	100.0	23	
Primary	22.4	75.1	2.0	0.4	100.0	82.5	6.2	8.8	2.5	100.0	122	
Lower secondary	9.9	84.4	2.1	3.6	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	73	
Upper secondary	(9.9)	(81.5)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
Higher	13.1	83.5	0.0	3.4	100.0	94.7	1.6	2.4	1.3	100.0	52	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>												
Less than 20	(17.0)	(83.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.9)	(9.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
20-34	16.0	80.2	1.8	2.0	100.0	91.5	3.1	3.2	2.1	100.0	246	
35-49	(32.5)	(48.3)	(19.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(83.6)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26	
<b>Place of delivery</b>												
Home	67.3	31.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	62.1	9.7	17.6	10.6	100.0	49	
Health facility	8.4	87.8	2.9	0.9	100.0	94.9	2.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	258	
Public	8.5	90.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	94.6	2.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	248	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	15.7	79.7	3.0	1.6	100.0	92.5	2.3	4.5	0.8	100.0	234	
Mon-Khmer	27.6	69.7	1.3	1.4	100.0	80.1	8.7	6.5	4.7	100.0	45	
Hmong-Mien	(6.8)	(88.9)	(2.3)	(2.1)	100.0	(86.1)	(10.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26	
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	(27.1)	(72.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.6)	(7.6)	(10.0)	(5.9)	100.0	34	
Second	(34.9)	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(71.2)	(7.1)	(17.1)	(4.6)	100.0	40	
Middle	21.4	75.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	92.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	100.0	66	
Fourth	12.5	83.2	2.8	1.5	100.0	92.4	5.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	78	
Richest	8.4	82.6	5.6	3.3	100.0	98.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	99	

(1) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Essential components of the content of postnatal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.<sup>18</sup> Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

**Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns**

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Number of last-born children in the last two years	
	Dried (wiped) after birth <sup>1</sup>	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>2</sup>	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth <sup>3</sup>	DK/Don't remember	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,231</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>								
Male	86.4	17.9	50.8	6.8	42.1	0.3	100.0	2,223
Female	85.9	15.6	51.8	6.6	40.3	1.3	100.0	2,008
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	88.2	25.9	36.6	10.9	51.3	1.3	100.0	1,149
Rural	85.4	13.4	56.7	5.1	37.5	0.6	100.0	3,082
Rural with road	86.0	14.1	56.4	5.4	37.5	0.7	100.0	2,556
Rural without road	82.3	10.2	58.4	3.9	37.7	0.0	100.0	526
<b>Region</b>								
North	83.7	15.7	51.9	6.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,375
Central	87.2	19.8	48.2	7.4	43.3	1.1	100.0	1,963
South	87.6	12.1	57.0	5.6	36.1	1.3	100.0	894
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	85.0	37.8	17.8	14.2	64.9	3.1	100.0	418
Phongsaly	64.4	5.4	63.2	6.9	29.9	0.0	100.0	127
Luangnamtha	89.7	18.4	50.7	16.3	32.9	0.0	100.0	112
Oudomxay	70.0	3.6	61.7	10.1	28.2	0.0	100.0	267
Bokeo	94.7	26.9	83.0	3.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	141
Luangprabang	90.8	16.8	23.0	3.5	73.5	0.0	100.0	314
Huaphanh	93.3	6.7	38.7	7.5	53.8	0.0	100.0	202
Xayabury	82.5	35.3	68.0	1.0	31.0	0.0	100.0	211
Xiengkhuang	92.7	32.5	37.3	2.8	59.9	0.0	100.0	219
Vientiane	88.7	12.2	63.3	8.1	27.9	0.7	100.0	302
Borikhamxay	97.0	8.5	38.2	12.2	48.7	0.9	100.0	196
Khammuane	88.8	14.6	52.8	3.3	43.2	0.8	100.0	243
Savannakhet	82.7	12.3	66.0	2.7	30.7	0.6	100.0	503
Saravane	86.9	12.7	73.5	1.6	24.6	0.3	100.0	326
Sekong	94.7	6.7	44.9	1.4	53.7	0.0	100.0	92
Champasack	85.8	13.7	48.4	9.2	40.0	2.4	100.0	383
Attapeu	90.4	8.6	46.4	8.8	43.3	1.5	100.0	94
Xaysomboune	77.0	9.3	74.2	13.2	12.3	0.3	100.0	82

(Continued...)

<sup>18</sup> WHO (2013). *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. October 2013. Geneva.

**Table TM.8.4 (continued): Thermal care for newborns**

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth <sup>1</sup>	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother <sup>2</sup>	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth <sup>3</sup>	DK/Don't remember	
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	79.9	7.2	64.5	3.1	32.0	0.4	100.0
Primary	87.2	12.9	57.9	5.9	35.8	0.4	100.0
Lower secondary	87.1	20.0	45.5	7.1	46.0	1.4	100.0
Upper secondary	88.3	28.5	39.2	9.5	49.9	1.4	100.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.8	22.6	29.3	18.5	51.6	0.6	100.0
Higher	89.1	31.1	30.6	9.5	59.0	0.9	100.0
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>							
Less than 20	86.0	14.6	55.2	5.5	38.4	0.9	100.0
20-34	86.8	18.0	49.9	6.9	42.4	0.8	100.0
35-49	81.3	11.4	55.2	7.0	37.2	0.7	100.0
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Home	79.3	0.7	72.7	2.5	24.8	0.0	100.0
Health facility	89.9	25.7	39.5	9.0	50.4	1.1	100.0
Public	89.9	26.0	39.5	8.9	50.6	1.0	100.0
Private	89.6	12.7	39.2	14.0	42.8	4.0	100.0
Other/DK/Missing	(79.5)	(1.7)	(72.0)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(8.6)	100.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	88.2	22.4	44.4	8.0	46.4	1.2	100.0
Mon-Khmer	84.5	8.7	60.7	4.9	34.3	0.2	100.0
Hmong-Mien	84.5	11.8	57.8	4.7	37.4	0.2	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan	68.2	8.5	65.5	7.5	27.0	0.0	100.0
Other, DK, Missing	(88.5)	(8.3)	(54.9)	(4.8)	(33.8)	(6.5)	100.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	79.2	6.2	65.4	2.8	31.7	0.1	100.0
Second	87.9	9.5	60.0	5.6	34.3	0.1	100.0
Middle	88.6	16.4	49.8	7.8	41.2	1.3	100.0
Fourth	89.4	28.7	41.6	8.4	49.3	0.6	100.0
Richest	88.3	30.2	30.5	10.9	56.3	2.3	100.0
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing							
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases							

Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

**Table IV.8.5: Cord cutting and care**

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and what substance was applied to the cord, Lao PDR, 2017

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances <sup>b</sup> applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord <sup>c</sup>	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility		
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument <sup>1,A</sup>	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance				
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>1,501</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>															
Male	14.0	6.9	27.3	47.6	4.1	100.0			<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>783</b>
Female	11.8	5.9	25.7	51.7	4.9	100.0			<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>718</b>
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	21.7	5.7	27.5	34.6	10.5	100.0			<b>26.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>139</b>
Rural	12.1	6.5	26.4	51.1	3.9	100.0			<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>1,362</b>
Rural with road	12.4	7.0	26.1	49.9	4.6	100.0			<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>1,034</b>
Rural without road	10.9	5.0	27.5	55.0	1.6	100.0			<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Region</b>															
North	15.8	4.2	44.8	34.5	0.8	100.0			<b>23.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>502</b>
Central	9.0	5.9	24.1	58.2	2.8	100.0			<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>565</b>
South	14.9	9.8	8.6	55.8	11.0	100.0			<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>Province</b>															
Vientiane Capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>16</b>
Phongsaly	15.5	0.9	54.4	29.2	0.0	100.0			<b>8.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>78</b>
Luangnamtha	32.9	15.9	16.1	29.5	5.6	100.0			<b>18.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>32</b>
Oudomxay	6.4	2.3	57.4	33.9	0.0	100.0			<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>111</b>
Bokeo	24.7	6.9	33.2	32.3	3.0	100.0			<b>13.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>43</b>
Luangprabang	8.8	2.3	33.5	55.5	0.0	100.0			<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>98</b>
Huaphanh	16.6	7.2	58.5	17.6	0.0	100.0			<b>57.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>89</b>
Xayabury	30.6	2.1	27.4	38.0	1.9	100.0			<b>35.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>50</b>
Xienghuang	6.6	7.7	72.0	12.6	1.2	100.0			<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>72</b>
Vientiane	6.9	4.0	24.9	64.1	0.0	100.0			<b>32.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>105</b>
Borikhamxay	11.5	35.8	19.7	33.0	0.0	100.0			<b>22.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>43</b>
Khammuane	8.5	5.7	3.4	79.9	2.5	100.0			<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>102</b>
Savannakhet	10.9	1.0	9.3	73.7	5.0	100.0			<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>199</b>
Saravane	6.4	3.7	2.7	86.5	0.7	100.0			<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>150</b>
Sekong	7.5	5.9	12.2	73.0	1.4	100.0			<b>23.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>45</b>
Champasack	26.3	17.2	5.0	28.3	23.2	100.0			<b>22.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>185</b>
Attapeu	5.6	4.6	33.5	50.4	5.9	100.0			<b>28.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>55</b>
Xaysomboune	11.9	0.9	75.4	9.6	2.1	100.0			<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>27</b>

(Continued...)

**Table TM.8.5 (continued): Cord cutting and care**

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and what substance was applied to the cord, Lao PDR, 2017										
	Instrument used to cut the cord				Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:				Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord	
	New blade		Used blade		Boiled or sterilised instruments		Substances <sup>b</sup> applied to the cord			
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Nothing		
<b>Mother's education</b>										
None or ECE	9.0	7.6	24.5	56.0	2.9	100.0	13.3	14.6	75.1	
Primary	12.6	5.9	24.5	53.1	3.9	100.0	22.4	22.2	66.1	
Lower secondary	19.0	4.4	34.1	34.4	8.1	100.0	33.3	35.3	60.5	
Upper secondary	14.8	14.0	35.4	24.5	11.3	100.0	29.8	30.2	54.6	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
Less than 20	10.0	6.4	33.7	46.2	3.7	100.0	19.3	21.4	70.2	
20-34	13.7	6.0	25.0	50.3	5.1	100.0	22.0	22.8	67.1	
35-49	14.0	9.4	22.8	51.3	2.5	100.0	22.9	24.1	64.8	
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Home	13.0	6.4	26.6	49.8	4.1	100.0	21.3	22.4	67.9	
Other/DK/Missing	(12.7)	(6.5)	(22.4)	(41.4)	(17.0)	100.0	(31.3)	(30.7)	(54.9)	
<b>Attendant to delivery</b>										
Skilled provider	29.1	1.5	34.1	19.2	16.2	100.0	50.8	54.0	42.8	
Traditional birth attendant	20.3	10.9	15.6	42.1	11.1	100.0	23.4	30.2	55.9	
Other/No attendant/Missing	10.0	5.6	28.9	53.5	2.0	100.0	19.2	18.6	72.2	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	19.0	6.3	13.8	52.1	8.8	100.0	25.9	28.6	51.5	
Mon-Khmer	7.3	5.2	18.7	66.4	2.5	100.0	16.3	13.3	72.8	
Hmong-Mien	12.4	8.5	57.5	20.6	0.9	100.0	28.0	30.3	87.5	
Chinese-Tibetan	12.5	3.9	48.7	33.3	1.6	100.0	7.3	16.4	58.6	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	7.8	6.2	29.1	54.3	2.6	100.0	16.6	14.8	76.3	
Second	13.4	5.3	23.6	53.5	4.2	100.0	19.9	22.3	66.2	
Middle	25.2	9.9	22.0	38.1	4.8	100.0	32.4	39.7	58.6	
Fourth	20.1	6.4	29.2	32.7	11.6	100.0	34.1	37.3	44.8	
Richest	(15.1)	(2.9)	(28.6)	(31.6)	(21.8)	100.0	(37.8)	(33.6)	(32.0)	

<sup>a</sup> Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors  
<sup>b</sup> Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases  
(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

**Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns**

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of newborn receiving postnatal care signal function of:						Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth <sup>1</sup>		Number of lastborn children in the last two years	
		Breastfeeding			Counseling or observation			Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Weight assessment						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4,231</b>		
<b>Sex of newborn</b>											
Male	12.5	11.0	15.3	12.5	15.2	6.4	12.4	17.1	2,223		
Female	11.1	9.0	14.1	10.9	13.4	5.0	10.8	15.6	2,008		
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	20.6	17.0	24.5	19.5	24.3	8.4	18.1	26.9	1,149		
Rural	8.6	7.4	11.1	8.8	10.6	4.7	9.2	12.5	3,082		
Rural with road	9.7	8.2	12.5	9.9	11.8	5.1	10.2	13.8	2,556		
Rural without road	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.9	2.8	4.6	5.7	526		
<b>Region</b>											
North	10.1	9.3	13.7	12.6	14.3	4.7	11.8	16.0	1,375		
Central	14.3	11.8	16.4	12.6	15.8	7.8	13.5	18.4	1,963		
South	9.1	7.3	12.5	8.6	11.0	2.8	7.4	12.6	894		
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	29.4	27.7	31.6	28.9	33.6	8.2	23.8	34.4	418		
Phongsay	9.8	5.0	11.8	4.6	7.6	1.6	19.2	14.1	127		
Luangnamtha	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	112		
Oudomxay	2.2	1.8	3.4	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.5	2.9	267		
Bokeo	11.3	13.3	20.8	19.8	23.9	6.9	16.5	24.7	141		
Luangprabang	6.7	5.4	10.7	6.2	8.4	5.2	7.0	11.3	314		
Huaphanh	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.4	0.4	2.5	2.4	202		
Xayabury	36.8	36.6	46.4	51.1	52.9	12.6	38.9	55.0	211		
Xiengkhuang	1.7	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.8	24.7	1.1	2.3	219		
Vientiane	11.7	12.1	15.6	8.4	14.0	8.0	10.9	15.9	302		
Borikhamxay	31.2	11.8	25.4	18.5	19.8	4.5	23.1	30.6	196		
Khammuia	10.8	9.2	13.3	10.1	13.7	4.2	12.5	16.5	243		
Savannakhet	6.2	6.0	11.0	7.5	10.2	3.4	10.6	12.5	503		
Saravane	4.2	2.0	12.1	7.4	8.3	2.0	3.1	9.6	326		
Sekong	17.9	17.1	16.8	13.7	18.7	1.9	7.1	19.1	92		
Champasack	9.3	8.1	10.4	7.5	10.1	2.9	9.6	11.6	383		
Attapeu	16.2	12.4	18.6	12.5	17.2	6.3	14.0	20.7	94		
Xaysomboune	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.9	0.7	82		

(Continued...)

**Table TM.8.6(continued): Content of postnatal care for newborns**

		Percentage of newborn receiving postnatal care signal function of:				Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth <sup>1</sup>		Number of lastborn children in the last two years	
		Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	1.8	3.2		
Primary	10.3	8.7	13.4	10.8	12.8	5.0	10.9	4.4	781
Lower secondary	14.2	12.5	17.1	14.4	17.0	7.1	14.0	14.5	1,598
Upper secondary	13.4	11.1	20.1	14.9	18.7	6.1	13.1	20.1	958
Post secondary / Non tertiary	20.8	17.7	28.2	18.6	23.9	14.1	18.9	20.5	386
Higher	25.8	21.9	27.2	22.3	28.0	10.0	22.4	27.1	127
<b>Mother's age at birth<sup>A</sup></b>									
Less than 20	7.7	7.2	10.2	8.5	10.3	5.1	8.2	12.9	701
20-34	12.8	10.4	15.7	12.3	15.0	5.7	12.5	17.1	3,152
35-49	11.7	12.1	15.0	12.9	16.0	6.7	10.9	17.2	378
<b>Place of delivery</b>									
Home	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.6	4.2	1,459
Health facility	16.6	14.2	20.7	16.9	20.1	7.5	16.3	22.7	2,730
Public	15.6	13.2	19.8	16.0	19.2	7.0	15.5	21.8	2,660
Private	54.3	50.2	55.5	51.8	55.7	26.0	46.4	57.3	70
Other/DK/Missing	(24.7)	(26.4)	(21.5)	(11.5)	(29.0)	(14.5)	(19.0)	(29.0)	43
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	17.1	14.4	21.1	17.3	20.4	7.4	16.0	22.9	2,365
Mon-Khmer	6.5	5.7	8.3	5.5	7.9	3.1	6.9	9.6	1,087
Hmong-Mien	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.1	4.8	608
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	3.4	7.5	3.3	4.8	2.6	10.6	7.0	126
Other, DK, Missing	(7.9)	(11.1)	(9.8)	(9.0)	(18.0)	(5.7)	(12.6)	(20.0)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	3.9	3.1	5.1	3.5	4.4	1.1	5.7	5.5	1,081
Second	4.2	3.6	6.5	5.4	6.8	4.1	5.6	7.8	904
Middle	11.0	9.1	14.6	12.0	14.3	6.9	10.1	16.4	789
Fourth	17.1	15.5	20.8	17.6	22.0	7.4	16.8	25.0	731
Richest	28.9	23.9	33.3	25.8	30.9	11.6	24.6	34.7	725

<sup>1</sup> **MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal care signal functions**

<sup>A</sup> One unweighted case of the category "Missing" for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" is not shown.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Lao PDR, 2017

PNC visit for mothers <sup>b</sup>										Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>1,c</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
		Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>a</sup>		1 day following birth		2 days following birth		3-6 days following birth		No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>4,231</b>	
<b>Sex of newborn</b>												
Male	47.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.9	94.4	0.1	100.0	47.7	2,223	
Female	45.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	95.0	0.1	100.0	46.6	2,008	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	69.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.0	3.0	92.1	0.3	100.0	69.3	1,149	
Rural	38.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	95.6	0.0	100.0	38.9	3,082	
Rural with road	41.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	95.6	0.0	100.0	42.0	2,556	
Rural without road	23.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	95.7	0.2	100.0	24.3	526	
<b>Region</b>												
North	38.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	96.0	0.1	100.0	38.8	1,375	
Central	52.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.2	93.5	0.0	100.0	53.1	1,963	
South	46.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	95.2	0.2	100.0	47.0	894	
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital	86.9	0.0	2.7	1.9	5.0	4.2	86.1	0.0	100.0	86.9	418	
Phongsaly	35.5	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	95.4	0.0	100.0	36.0	127	
Luangnamtha	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0	25.5	112	
Oudomxay	15.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	15.8	267	
Bokeo	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	97.9	0.4	100.0	50.4	141	
Luangprabang	38.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	96.2	0.4	100.0	39.8	314	
Huaphanh	35.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	97.6	0.0	100.0	35.7	202	
Xayabury	70.0	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.7	2.6	89.2	0.0	100.0	70.6	211	
Xiengkhuang	58.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	96.0	0.3	100.0	59.0	219	
Vientiane	44.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.9	94.5	0.0	100.0	45.3	302	
Borikhamxay	69.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	70.2	196	
Khammuane	44.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.8	93.9	0.0	100.0	46.0	243	
Savannakhet	27.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	96.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	503	
Saravane	46.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	96.8	0.4	100.0	47.0	326	
Sekong	39.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	96.9	0.0	100.0	39.5	92	
Champasack	50.9	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	93.6	0.0	100.0	51.9	383	
Attapeu	34.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.4	94.3	0.6	100.0	34.7	94		
Xayombokoune	28.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0	28.7	82	

(Continued...)

**Table TM.8.7 (continued): Post-natal health checks for mothers**

		PNC visit for mothers <sup>b</sup>					Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>c</sup>		Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
		Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>a</sup>	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total
<b>Education</b>										
None or ECE	20.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	98.5	0.0	100.0	20.7
Primary	39.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	94.9	0.0	100.0	40.1
Lower secondary	54.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.0	95.4	0.2	100.0	54.8
Upper secondary	68.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.2	91.7	0.0	100.0	69.9
Post secondary / Non tertiary	69.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	2.8	93.3	0.0	100.0	70.1
Higher	81.6	0.5	1.9	0.7	3.3	5.2	87.9	0.4	100.0	81.6
<b>Age at birth</b>										
Less than 20	37.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	95.9	0.2	100.0	37.9
20-34	49.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	94.4	0.1	100.0	49.8
35-49	42.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.2	95.1	0.0	100.0	42.6
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Home	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	97.1	0.1	100.0	5.2
Health facility	69.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	93.5	0.1	100.0	69.8
Public	68.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.2	93.8	0.1	100.0	69.1
Private	95.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	11.7	5.9	79.9	0.0	100.0	95.6
Other/DK/Missing	(37.4)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(90.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.4)
<b>Type of delivery</b>										
Vaginal birth	43.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	95.4	0.1	100.0	44.6
C-section	88.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	7.6	7.7	82.7	0.5	100.0	88.9
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	61.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.5	92.6	0.1	100.0	62.0
Mon-Khmer	27.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	96.8	0.2	100.0	28.4
Hmong-Mien	27.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	98.7	0.0	100.0	27.4
Chinese-Tibetan	23.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	96.7	0.0	100.0	24.2
Other, DK, Missing	(47.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.8)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	17.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	97.7	0.1	100.0	18.5
Second	30.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	96.9	0.2	100.0	31.4
Middle	53.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	94.8	0.0	100.0	54.6
Fourth	65.9	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.5	93.9	0.2	100.0	66.0
Richest	82.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.8	88.1	0.1	100.0	82.7

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother<sup>a</sup> Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).<sup>b</sup> Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note <sup>a</sup> above).<sup>c</sup> Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery. ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TIV.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Lao PDR, 2017

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth 148
	Home			Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Total		
	Public Sector	Private sector	Total								
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	1.0	100.0	88.0	4.7	7.3	100.0		
<b>Sex of newborn</b>											
Male	22.3	74.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	92.4	0.8	6.9	100.0	79	
Female	35.1	62.0	0.8	2.1	100.0	82.9	9.3	7.8	100.0	69	
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	(14.0)	(77.5)	(5.7)	(2.8)	100.0	(97.8)	(1.2)	(1.1)	100.0	52	
Rural	36.0	63.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.6	6.7	10.7	100.0	96	
Rural with road	36.3	63.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	83.6	6.5	9.9	100.0	81	
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	
<b>Region</b>											
North	(36.6)	(58.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.2)	(1.6)	(3.1)	100.0	38	
Central	19.1	78.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	7.8	6.3	100.0	82	
South	(43.6)	(51.3)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	(84.3)	(0.0)	(15.7)	100.0	29	

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: The data are not presented due to low number of unweighted cases for the remaining background variables.

**Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns <sup>1</sup>	Mothers <sup>2</sup>	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>4,231</b>
<b>Sex of newborn</b>					
Male	47.3	47.7	44.9	50.0	2,223
Female	46.8	46.6	43.7	50.3	2,008
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	69.1	69.3	65.8	27.4	1,149
Rural	38.8	38.9	36.4	58.6	3,082
Rural with road	41.5	42.0	38.9	55.5	2,556
Rural without road	25.9	24.3	24.0	73.8	526
<b>Region</b>					
North	39.9	38.8	36.8	58.0	1,375
Central	52.9	53.1	49.7	43.7	1,963
South	45.2	47.0	44.2	52.0	894
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	84.2	86.9	82.5	11.4	418
Phongsaly	38.1	36.0	35.5	61.4	127
Luangnamtha	31.7	25.5	22.8	65.6	112
Oudomxay	15.4	15.8	12.6	81.4	267
Bokeo	51.8	50.4	48.2	46.0	141
Luangprabang	40.8	39.8	36.4	55.9	314
Huaphanh	36.0	35.7	35.1	63.5	202
Xayabury	71.1	70.6	70.1	28.4	211
Xiengkhuang	59.8	59.0	58.0	39.2	219
Vientiane	47.0	45.3	41.5	49.2	302
Borikhamxay	64.6	70.2	63.0	28.2	196
Khammuane	44.5	46.0	42.5	52.1	243
Savannakhet	29.6	27.8	25.5	68.1	503
Saravane	44.4	47.0	43.2	51.8	326
Sekong	39.3	39.5	38.1	59.3	92
Champasack	50.9	51.9	50.0	47.3	383
Attapeu	30.6	34.7	30.1	64.8	94
Xaysomboune	36.2	28.7	28.4	63.5	82

(Continued...)

**Table TM.8.9 (continued): Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns <sup>1</sup>	Mothers <sup>2</sup>	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None or ECE	20.9	20.7	19.1	77.5	781
Primary	40.3	40.1	37.7	57.3	1,598
Lower secondary	54.5	54.8	51.5	42.2	958
Upper secondary	69.4	69.9	65.9	26.6	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	67.8	70.1	64.9	27.0	127
Higher	81.0	81.6	77.7	15.1	381
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
Less than 20	38.5	37.9	35.3	58.9	701
20-34	49.3	49.8	46.8	47.6	3,152
35-49	44.2	42.6	41.1	54.4	378
<b>Place of delivery</b>					
Home	6.1	5.2	4.4	93.1	1,459
Health facility	69.0	69.8	65.8	27.0	2,730
Public	68.4	69.1	65.1	27.6	2,660
Private	92.2	95.6	92.2	4.4	70
Other/DK/Missing	(40.2)	(37.4)	(37.4)	(59.8)	43
<b>Type of delivery</b>					
Vaginal birth	44.7	44.6	41.9	52.7	3,981
C-section	85.2	88.9	83.4	9.4	250
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	61.1	62.0	58.6	35.5	2,365
Mon-Khmer	28.8	28.4	26.4	69.2	1,087
Hmong-Mien	29.0	27.4	25.1	68.7	608
Chinese-Tibetan	26.1	24.2	22.6	72.3	126
Other, DK, Missing	(52.0)	(51.8)	(48.0)	(44.2)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	19.2	18.5	17.4	79.7	1,081
Second	31.9	31.4	29.0	65.6	904
Middle	53.6	54.6	50.6	42.5	789
Fourth	67.3	66.0	62.9	29.5	731
Richest	80.0	82.7	78.4	15.7	725

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

## 6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. For this young age group, such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men<sup>15</sup>. Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators.

**Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	77.3	70.1	0.7	8,513	29.1	60
Rural	82.0	76.8	0.3	16,792	25.2	56
Rural with road	81.7	76.4	0.4	14,451	25.2	54
Rural without road	83.6	79.3	0.1	2,341	(*)	2
<b>Region</b>						
North	84.4	80.1	0.5	7,801	(30.8)	37
Central	79.3	72.4	0.5	12,625	25.9	64
South	76.8	71.1	0.3	4,879	(*)	14
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	77.7	67.1	0.7	3,473	(*)	26
Phongsaly	91.2	86.9	0.5	700	(*)	4
Luangnamtha	84.5	79.8	0.7	692	(*)	5
Oudomxay	83.1	78.1	0.3	1,402	(*)	4
Bokeo	84.3	77.8	0.4	724	(*)	3
Luangprabang	81.3	77.9	0.5	1,715	(*)	8
Huaphanh	89.9	85.4	0.1	1,045	(*)	1
Xayabury	81.9	78.7	0.9	1,523	(*)	13
Xiengkhuang	81.0	77.3	0.0	1,034	-	0
Vientiane	84.9	80.5	0.2	1,743	(*)	4
Borikhamxay	85.2	79.1	1.8	1,129	(22.3)	20
Khammuane	79.2	72.5	0.2	1,541	(*)	2
Savannakhet	75.3	69.1	0.3	3,351	(*)	11
Saravane	77.9	73.1	0.1	1,510	(*)	1
Sekong	79.0	73.5	0.2	431	(*)	1
Champasack	75.5	69.4	0.5	2,396	(*)	11
Attapeu	77.3	71.4	0.2	541	(*)	1
Xaysomboune	83.2	80.4	0.4	353	(*)	1

(Continued...)

<sup>15</sup> UNAIDS. 2017. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.

**Table TM.10.1W (continued): Sex with multiple partners (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	50.8	47.3	0.6	8,590	30.7	52
15-19	29.7	27.6	0.5	4,565	(27.4)	24
15-17	18.4	17.2	0.4	2,796	(*)	11
18-19	47.4	44.1	0.7	1,769	(*)	13
20-24	74.8	69.7	0.7	4,024	(33.4)	28
25-29	91.3	86.0	0.7	4,045	(30.4)	28
30-39	96.7	90.7	0.3	7,242	(*)	24
40-49	97.3	87.4	0.2	5,429	(*)	12
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	92.8	87.5	0.3	4,087	(*)	14
Primary	90.9	85.4	0.3	8,922	(18.8)	28
Lower secondary	78.1	71.9	0.6	5,535	(23.8)	35
Upper secondary	50.5	45.4	0.6	3,482	(*)	21
Post secondary / Non tertiary	86.8	78.4	0.3	885	(*)	3
Higher	66.4	58.8	0.6	2,394	(*)	15
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	100.0	93.7	0.4	19,614	22.5	85
Never married/in union	12.8	8.5	0.5	5,691	(*)	30
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	79.7	73.1	0.5	16,522	28.0	79
Mon-Khmer	80.6	75.9	0.4	5,779	(*)	22
Hmong-Mien	83.7	80.0	0.4	2,109	(*)	9
Chinese-Tibetan	87.2	83.0	0.4	628	(*)	2
Other, DK, Missing	77.1	68.8	1.4	266	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	85.0	80.0	0.3	4,337	(*)	11
Second	81.8	77.3	0.3	4,716	(*)	13
Middle	80.7	75.7	0.5	4,908	(28.5)	26
Fourth	80.0	73.6	0.6	5,414	(22.2)	30
Richest	76.0	68.1	0.6	5,929	(42.6)	34

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"--" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

**Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years		
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12,017</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>1,021</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	80.5	75.0	13.6	3,827	30.9	522
Rural	78.1	74.9	6.1	8,190	21.5	499
Rural with road	77.7	74.3	6.6	7,035	20.4	464
Rural without road	80.6	79.2	3.0	1,155	(35.4)	35
<b>Region</b>						
North	82.4	79.7	13.2	3,824	17.3	506
Central	77.7	73.3	6.2	5,913	35.7	368
South	75.9	71.6	6.5	2,280	33.5	147
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	81.5	75.0	10.1	1,564	45.9	158
Phongsay	93.3	88.8	15.2	373	25.9	57
Luangnamtha	84.0	79.1	6.4	350	(29.9)	22
Oudomxay	81.8	79.1	14.3	640	29.6	92
Bokeo	86.7	83.5	15.8	341	37.5	54
Luangprabang	75.6	74.4	4.4	841	(12.4)	37
Huaphanh	83.5	82.4	5.8	568	(31.1)	33
Xayabury	81.4	77.8	29.6	712	1.7	211
Xiengkhuang	82.2	80.9	7.3	498	(36.4)	36
Vientiane	79.6	77.4	5.1	826	(28.3)	42
Borikhamxay	82.6	73.6	5.0	521	(25.0)	26
Khammua	77.7	72.7	1.9	704	37.6	13
Savannakhet	69.9	66.9	3.1	1,619	(39.2)	51
Saravane	76.9	72.0	1.4	709	31.9	10
Sekong	75.4	68.8	4.0	209	36.9	8
Champasack	75.0	71.1	9.6	1,119	31.8	107
Attapeu	77.9	75.4	8.9	243	(41.3)	22
Xaysomboune	78.4	76.3	22.8	182	6.0	42
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	44.7	40.5	5.6	4,178	46.3	236
15-19	21.8	19.6	3.0	2,404	57.2	72
15-17	11.8	10.5	1.4	1,570	(57.2)	22
18-19	40.7	36.6	5.9	834	57.2	50
20-24	75.6	69.0	9.3	1,774	41.6	164
25-29	92.5	85.2	10.7	1,810	33.9	193
30-39	97.8	94.8	10.4	3,385	17.6	350
40-49	99.2	97.0	9.1	2,644	13.1	241
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	88.0	84.2	2.2	780	12.1	17
Primary	86.4	82.8	5.1	3,716	18.8	189
Lower secondary	72.6	69.5	8.7	3,517	23.1	305
Upper secondary	59.9	55.8	8.0	2,169	27.7	173
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.5	94.8	17.7	488	17.6	87
Higher	92.6	86.1	18.6	1,346	38.7	250
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.2	9.5	7,902	10.9	747
Never married/in union	38.2	30.5	6.6	4,115	68.3	274
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	79.1	74.6	9.6	7,758	27.0	744
Mon-Khmer	76.8	74.0	5.4	2,759	28.8	149
Hmong-Mien	77.4	75.8	7.9	1,072	13.3	85
Chinese-Tibetan	91.6	87.0	10.5	326	28.5	34
Other, DK, Missing	86.1	79.2	9.5	102	37.9	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	79.5	77.0	3.9	2,172	16.0	85
Second	76.9	73.8	4.6	2,370	21.0	110
Middle	75.9	72.2	8.6	2,352	21.5	201
Fourth	79.1	74.5	9.0	2,676	24.0	240
Richest	82.6	77.5	15.7	2,447	33.9	385

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

(-) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>					Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months					Number of never-married women					Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months					Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with:									
	Had sex		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months		Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>		Number of women age 15-24 years	A man		A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years	A man		A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years	A man		A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years	A man		A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years	A man		A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>			
Total	50.8	5.5	0.6	8,590	88.8	4,760	11.5	6.3	4,066	543	52.9	543	30.7	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52			
<b>Area</b>																														
Urban	42.1	2.4	0.8	2,598	87.2	1,723	12.5	9.1	986	575	238	(*)	20																	
Rural	54.5	6.8	0.5	5,991	89.7	3,037	11.2	5.1	3,081	49.3	306	(30.2)	32																	
Rural with road	53.9	6.8	0.6	5,166	89.7	2,657	11.7	5.3	2,619	48.1	275	(30.4)	30																	
Rural without road	58.8	7.0	0.2	825	89.6	380	8.7	3.7	461	(59.9)	30	(*)	2																	
<b>Region</b>																														
North	59.3	7.0	0.5	2,662	82.4	1,313	8.9	7.5	1,477	52.9	198	(*)	14																	
Central	48.3	4.9	0.7	4,151	89.1	2,408	13.0	7.3	1,851	51.4	303	(24.1)	30																	
South	43.7	4.4	0.5	1,777	96.2	1,039	13.1	2.3	738	(63.0)	42	(*)	8																	
<b>Province</b>																														
Vientiane Capital	42.6	2.1	1.1	993	83.8	681	14.5	11.2	349	61.5	112	(*)	11																	
Phongsaly	72.8	4.3	0.6	225	56.7	108	6.3	16.5	152	73.3	37	(*)	1																	
Luangnantha	59.0	6.2	0.2	245	84.6	119	14.3	6.0	136	(64.8)	15	(*)	1																	
Oudomxay	60.4	5.0	0.2	535	79.0	268	6.3	11.0	298	25.6	59	(*)	1																	
Bokeo	59.8	10.9	0.6	248	89.7	111	11.5	3.8	135	(*)	9	(*)	2																	
Luangprabang	52.1	5.2	0.6	574	94.5	291	11.3	3.4	288	(*)	20	(*)	3																	
Huaphanh	73.7	13.6	0.2	390	57.9	177	6.4	13.6	263	62.3	53	(*)	1																	
Xayabury	48.0	5.5	1.1	445	96.9	239	9.3	1.4	205	(*)	6	(*)	5																	
Xiengkhuang	52.9	5.7	0.0	393	88.0	210	11.6	4.7	198	(52.5)	18	-	0																	
Vientiane	58.0	5.4	0.7	556	84.4	277	13.3	8.0	309	(53.6)	44	(*)	4																	
Borikhamxay	61.2	8.7	2.7	401	85.3	182	12.1	16.7	234	31.7	67	(*)	11																	
Khammouane	46.8	4.4	0.5	492	93.2	281	9.7	4.8	218	(*)	24	(*)	2																	
Savannakhet	41.6	4.8	0.2	1,167	95.8	712	14.7	2.7	454	(*)	32	(*)	2																	
Saravane	45.6	6.3	0.0	556	98.4	308	9.5	0.8	244	(*)	4	(*)	0																	
Sekong	49.2	5.5	0.3	165	94.7	88	14.2	2.6	77	(*)	4	(*)	1																	
Champasack	41.0	3.1	0.8	855	95.3	530	15.7	3.4	330	(*)	29	(*)	7																	
Attapeu	45.9	4.5	0.4	201	95.9	114	12.0	2.2	87	(*)	4	(*)	1																	
Xaysomboune	62.4	12.3	0.3	149	86.5	65	11.8	5.0	89	(*)	7	(*)	0																	

(Continued...)

**Table TM.10.2W (continued): Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse					
	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months			Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>			Number of never-married women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>			A man 10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>			A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>			Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		
	Had sex	with more than one partner in last 12 months	Ever had sex	before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex	before age 15-24 years	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percenta ge of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Age 15-24 years	A man	10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex		
<b>Age</b>																		
15-19	29.7	5.5	0.5	4,565	92.9	3,458	12.8	5.6	1,261	55.8	254	(27.4)	24					
15-17	18.4	5.3	0.4	2,796	95.0	2,401	14.6	4.6	481	53.6	130	(*)	11					
18-19	47.4	5.9	0.7	1,769	88.0	1,057	11.6	7.0	780	58.2	124	(*)	13					
20-24	74.8	5.4	0.7	4,024	78.0	1,302	11.0	7.2	2,805	50.2	290	(33.4)	28					
20-22	70.6	6.1	0.8	2,392	80.2	878	11.5	8.0	1,584	52.8	192	(*)	20					
23-24	80.9	4.3	0.5	1,632	73.6	425	10.3	6.0	1,222	45.2	98	(*)	8					
<b>Education</b>																		
None or ECE	70.9	14.4	0.2	712	95.4	217	12.8	1.0	489	(*)	7	(*)	1					
Primary	69.6	8.9	0.6	2,120	90.6	711	11.8	3.5	1,409	58.3	75	(*)	13					
Lower secondary	53.6	6.3	0.6	2,364	91.5	1,199	12.5	5.7	1,196	52.0	135	(*)	15					
Upper secondary	28.6	1.1	0.6	2,262	90.6	1,782	11.6	6.5	573	58.4	147	(*)	14					
Post secondary / Non tertiary	49.7	1.1	0.8	175	74.7	118	6.7	19.1	82	(25.1)	33	(*)	1					
Higher	39.8	0.0	0.8	957	78.6	733	6.0	15.2	317	51.2	146	(*)	7					
<b>Marital status</b>																		
Ever married/in union	100.0	11.3	0.9	3,829	na	na	11.6	4.3	3,689	43.2	165	(31.9)	34					
Never married/in union	11.2	0.8	0.4	4,760	88.8	4,760	11.2	8.0	3,777	57.1	378	(*)	18					
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																		
Lao-Tai	46.5	3.1	0.7	5,158	88.9	3,105	12.8	7.0	2,202	54.6	360	(30.4)	34					
Mon-Khmer	54.0	7.2	0.6	2,197	89.9	1,125	11.6	5.6	1,124	46.4	123	(*)	14					
Hmong-Mien	64.6	13.6	0.3	918	88.3	368	7.4	3.7	568	(50.2)	34	(*)	3					
Chinese-Tibetan	64.1	8.2	0.5	218	73.3	107	6.4	10.6	131	(70.1)	23	(*)	1					
Other /DK, Missing	46.0	7.7	0.0	98	(96.3)	55	(14.4)	(3.1)	41	(*)	3	-						
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	62.7	12.4	0.2	1,601	91.0	656	9.7	3.0	961	62.0	49	(*)	3					
Second	55.9	6.0	0.3	1,802	89.3	889	9.5	4.8	945	45.8	86	(*)	6					
Middle	50.6	5.0	1.1	1,726	91.0	936	13.1	5.6	829	48.4	97	(*)	19					
Fourth	48.2	3.2	0.8	1,733	87.6	1,025	14.4	7.9	762	51.7	136	(*)	13					
Richest	37.2	1.1	0.7	1,729	86.6	1,254	11.9	10.1	569	57.2	175	(*)	11					

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex<sup>3</sup> MICS Indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"\_" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

**Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:									
		Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years		Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	
Ever had sex		Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	
Total	44.7	2.8	5.6	4.178	70.3	3,289	21.4	1,694	59.7
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	45.2	1.8	8.6	1,254*	63.3	1,085	28.4	494	71.0
Rural	44.4	3.2	4.4	2,924	73.8	2,204	18.4	1,200	52.3
Rural with road	43.8	3.0	4.6	2,537	73.9	1,931	18.2	1,015	56.1
Rural without road	48.5	4.3	3.1	387	73.1	273	19.7	184	29.2
<b>Region</b>									
North	50.9	4.8	8.9	1,276	65.9	951	24.9	613	57.0
Central	43.6	2.3	4.6	2,083	69.4	1,691	21.6	805	63.8
South	37.5	0.9	3.3	819	79.1	647	15.4	276	52.1
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	48.0	2.3	7.3	516	59.2	453	30.6	213	69.6
Phongsay	78.2	10.4	24.3	111	30.9	78	47.5	82	44.7
Luangnamtha	54.8	5.6	7.3	117	56.9	93	32.1	59	61.3
Oudomxay	52.1	4.2	7.8	230	67.6	163	23.1	114	85.2
Bolkeo	62.0	8.3	17.6	110	53.7	78	34.7	65	82.4
Luangprabang	35.9	1.6	3.6	282	83.0	218	13.1	96	(55.8)
Huaphanh	58.8	8.7	5.0	220	57.7	157	31.8	127	40.6
Xayabury	38.7	0.4	9.7	205	76.8	164	14.2	70	(29.4)
Xengkhuang	51.2	4.3	6.2	173	64.9	130	28.6	86	58.4
Vientiane	45.7	2.2	4.2	288	66.9	233	25.4	124	61.3
Borikhamxay	53.9	2.8	4.1	185	56.2	152	27.8	81	71.6
Khammoua	44.7	2.5	1.7	257	71.9	198	17.1	100	(61.0)
Savannakhet	32.4	1.4	2.0	592	85.5	468	9.7	170	(57.8)
Saravane	43.8	1.1	1.0	259	75.7	192	17.5	106	(18.2)
Sekong	37.9	1.3	0.8	78	81.5	59	13.8	28	(60.5)
Champasack	32.4	0.4	4.0	397	80.9	332	13.8	108	(72.7)
Attapeu	42.1	2.3	9.1	86	78.3	63	18.3	35	16
Xaysomboune	47.7	2.2	15.7	72	67.2	56	23.5	31	40.0

(Continued..)

**Table TM.10.2M (continued): Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
		Ever had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	21.8	1.7	3.0	2,404	83.2	2,259	14.3	470	57.2	344	57.2	72	
15-17	11.8	1.7	1.4	1,570	89.8	1,541	8.9	165	58.8	140	57.2	22	
18-19	40.7	1.7	5.9	834	68.9	718	24.4	305	56.1	203	57.2	50	
20-24	75.6	4.2	9.3	1,774	42.1	1,030	31.1	1,224	61.3	551	41.6	164	
20-22	69.2	4.8	8.9	1,060	47.9	683	30.4	661	58.8	322	45.8	94	
23-24	85.1	3.3	9.9	714	30.7	347	32.0	562	64.9	229	36.1	71	
<b>Education</b>													
None or ECE	54.3	6.7	1.4	128	80.3	73	9.2	65	(*)	12	(*)	2	
Primary	51.9	4.5	4.3	877	72.4	583	17.3	419	49.0	152	(37.5)	38	
Lower secondary	39.9	2.7	4.6	1,500	77.5	1,164	17.1	553	52.2	257	32.1	69	
Upper secondary	35.3	1.7	5.1	1,302	72.6	1,159	21.7	412	59.8	282	43.7	67	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.1	0.0	24.1	56	(16.4)	44	(60.2)	45	(65.5)	34	(*)	13	
Higher	74.5	1.7	14.9	316	30.3	266	50.2	201	82.6	159	(69.0)	47	
<b>Marital status</b>													
Ever married/in union	100.0	6.8	8.8	889	na	0	8.7	876	60.4	77	15.2	78	
Never married/in union	29.7	1.7	4.8	3,289	70.3	3,289	24.9	818	59.7	818	61.7	158	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	42.7	1.6	5.4	2,537	68.8	2,115	23.0	951	63.8	584	52.7	136	
Mon-Khmer	43.7	3.2	4.9	1,038	75.3	776	17.7	428	57.1	183	45.0	51	
Hmong-Mien	48.9	5.8	5.8	461	76.6	308	16.4	218	48.0	76	(31.0)	27	
Chinese-Tibetan	75.8	12.9	14.3	106	38.1	67	39.8	76	36.0	42	(*)	15	
Other, DK, Missing	(65.3)	(3.3)	(20.7)	35	(54.1)	23	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	7	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	48.9	4.8	4.4	782	76.0	526	15.6	362	29.5	122	(27.5)	34	
Second	43.8	3.3	3.6	908	75.2	679	18.4	376	52.0	167	(36.6)	33	
Middle	38.4	2.2	6.0	822	76.5	662	18.1	284	62.2	149	29.4	49	
Fourth	44.3	1.7	4.6	921	66.9	766	23.1	355	67.7	213	(49.6)	42	
Richest	48.7	2.0	10.4	745	58.4	655	32.7	317	71.7	244	67.7	77	

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people<sup>2</sup>MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex<sup>3</sup>MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners<sup>4</sup>MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

(1) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(2) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission<sup>15</sup>. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts<sup>16</sup>. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. HIV/AIDS modules administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator, the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the LSIS II, 2017 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Lao PDR, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

The following questions were asked in LSIS II, 2017 to measure stigma and discrimination in the community: whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarize information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

<sup>16</sup> UNAIDS. 2015. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*.

**Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)**

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive			Number of women age 15-49	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	HIV-positive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>		
Total		57.2	50.1	47.7	44.0	46.4	29.7	49.7	43.1	22.4	18.6	25,305
Area												
Urban	78.4	70.6	68.3	63.4	67.1	44.1	72.6	63.8	35.4	29.9	8,513	
Rural	46.4	39.7	37.2	34.2	35.9	22.4	38.1	32.6	15.9	12.9	16,792	
Rural with road	49.6	42.3	39.8	36.5	38.4	23.6	40.5	34.7	16.6	13.6	14,451	
Rural without road	27.0	23.8	21.3	19.6	21.0	14.7	23.6	19.0	11.0	8.6	2,341	
Region												
North	42.2	38.4	35.2	33.1	34.5	26.5	38.8	34.0	19.9	16.1	7,801	
Central	68.2	59.1	57.2	52.4	55.6	32.9	59.6	51.3	24.7	20.4	12,625	
South	52.6	45.4	42.9	39.8	41.7	26.7	41.7	36.2	20.7	18.0	4,879	
Province												
Vientiane Capital	88.6	76.7	75.2	67.6	77.0	45.4	81.8	70.1	36.3	29.7	3,473	
Phongsaly	25.6	24.7	22.9	22.3	20.6	8.9	15.9	11.3	4.2	2.8	700	
Luangnantha	41.3	35.9	30.0	27.2	30.1	25.3	36.4	32.3	18.6	13.2	692	
Oudomxay	64.4	57.7	51.7	48.3	50.0	49.3	61.5	54.1	34.3	27.0	1,402	
Bokeo	64.4	54.7	52.1	47.0	47.7	36.9	56.5	52.7	28.5	23.2	724	
Luangprabang	39.3	38.1	35.3	34.3	36.6	23.1	37.4	33.2	19.2	17.3	1,715	
Huaphanh	15.5	15.1	13.8	13.5	12.9	9.9	15.2	13.2	7.9	6.5	1,045	
Xavabury	40.8	36.6	34.7	32.1	35.0	24.3	38.7	32.8	19.1	15.2	1,523	
Xiengkhuang	28.2	27.5	26.6	25.9	25.3	15.2	27.4	22.1	12.1	11.1	1,034	
Vientiane	66.4	56.1	52.5	47.0	50.8	26.1	51.5	46.1	18.6	15.1	1,743	
Borikhamxay	72.3	65.8	65.3	61.9	51.8	34.2	69.2	53.3	21.6	19.4	1,129	
Khammuane	49.8	43.9	44.5	41.1	38.5	23.0	46.5	36.4	16.3	14.7	1,541	
Savannakhet	69.0	59.6	56.7	52.4	57.6	35.4	55.2	52.6	26.8	21.5	3,351	
Saravane	31.0	28.3	25.8	25.1	25.4	22.5	27.2	25.6	18.5	16.8	1,510	
Sekong	38.2	31.3	29.4	25.2	30.7	17.0	31.9	28.2	11.7	8.2	431	
Champasack	65.5	54.4	51.5	47.0	50.5	31.5	50.9	42.6	24.2	20.7	2,396	
Attapeu	67.1	64.4	62.8	60.6	56.8	24.6	49.0	43.7	18.2	17.2	541	
Xaysomboune	53.6	35.1	28.4	24.7	24.5	9.8	44.0	24.6	3.8	0.6	353	

(Continued.)

**Table TM.11.1W (continued): Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)**

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Lao PDR, 2017							Number of women age 15-49	
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV		
<b>Age</b>									
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	62.9	55.2	52.8	48.6	51.6	32.4	54.0	44.1	
15-19	63.1	55.0	52.5	48.1	51.7	32.5	53.6	43.9	
15-17	63.5	55.4	52.9	48.7	51.8	33.6	53.5	44.2	
18-19	62.4	54.4	51.9	47.2	51.4	30.7	53.7	43.4	
20-24	62.7	55.3	53.1	49.2	51.5	32.4	54.5	44.3	
25-29	58.3	51.9	49.3	45.8	49.2	32.0	52.6	46.6	
30-39	55.2	48.6	46.0	42.9	45.0	29.5	48.5	43.8	
40-49	49.9	42.7	40.7	36.9	38.0	24.0	42.6	37.9	
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	18.5	13.3	12.0	10.9	11.8	7.7	12.7	11.1	
Primary	44.2	37.3	34.7	31.4	33.2	19.3	35.9	30.0	
Lower secondary	66.3	57.5	55.3	50.4	53.3	32.2	57.6	48.6	
Upper secondary	85.8	77.8	75.4	69.8	73.0	47.4	77.7	67.8	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	91.7	86.8	84.7	80.6	82.5	60.1	87.3	82.0	
Higher	95.8	89.8	85.6	81.6	86.9	63.2	91.5	83.0	
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	52.9	46.0	43.7	40.2	42.2	26.5	45.7	39.8	
Never married/in union	72.0	64.1	61.4	57.0	60.8	40.6	63.5	54.4	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	70.0	62.3	59.9	55.4	58.5	36.9	62.2	54.1	
Mon-Khmer	34.1	28.8	25.6	23.7	25.8	16.8	26.9	23.6	
Hmong-Mien	30.0	22.7	22.3	19.5	18.5	14.5	24.6	19.3	
Chinese-Tibetan	25.4	22.1	20.5	18.7	17.7	12.0	18.8	15.4	
Other, DK, Missing	50.3	40.6	36.8	33.4	34.3	24.7	43.0	32.8	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	20.7	16.1	14.5	13.2	14.2	9.8	15.0	12.6	
Second	36.5	30.2	27.3	25.0	26.9	17.2	28.3	23.8	
Middle	55.8	47.9	44.7	40.9	42.5	26.4	46.0	38.3	
Fourth	72.3	64.6	61.8	57.3	59.7	35.6	64.2	55.6	
Richest	87.6	79.3	77.8	72.1	76.6	51.5	82.0	73.1	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>A</sup> Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV.

**Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV transmission (men)**

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:						Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive		
		Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	HIV-positive	most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of men age 15-49
Total		<b>67.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>12,017</b>	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban		85.3	80.8	79.9	76.5	73.0	53.5	82.2	70.9	43.4	39.5	3,827	
Rural		59.6	56.0	55.2	52.8	46.1	30.6	55.2	46.1	22.5	20.4	8,190	
Rural with road		62.2	58.4	57.7	55.2	48.5	32.2	57.5	48.1	23.8	21.6	7,035	
Rural without road		44.0	41.4	39.7	37.8	31.6	20.8	40.9	34.0	14.7	12.9	1,155	
<b>Region</b>													
North		53.9	51.4	49.6	47.9	46.2	30.1	50.2	42.9	25.4	23.1	3,824	
Central		80.5	76.0	76.4	72.9	62.6	47.3	76.1	65.4	35.3	32.9	5,913	
South		58.2	53.4	50.9	48.5	48.3	26.4	54.4	43.0	19.6	15.4	2,280	
<b>Province</b>													
Vientiane Capital		97.0	93.2	93.7	90.4	84.1	61.5	93.9	78.9	51.2	48.7	1,564	
Phongsay		51.1	41.7	42.5	36.4	35.2	13.0	45.5	27.1	9.7	8.5	373	
Luangnantha		43.3	41.7	41.0	39.9	34.7	27.8	38.9	36.4	22.7	21.9	350	
Oudomxay		62.6	61.0	59.5	58.8	59.9	27.1	60.1	52.5	24.6	23.6	640	
Bokeo		88.9	85.8	85.7	82.8	70.3	42.1	70.9	68.3	33.0	31.0	341	
Luangprabang		44.5	43.5	40.0	39.4	42.7	30.2	44.1	34.3	27.1	23.6	841	
Huaphanh		49.4	48.1	45.7	44.6	33.1	23.2	45.9	38.9	16.0	15.0	568	
Xayabury		50.6	48.1	45.9	44.1	48.6	42.4	50.3	46.8	37.9	32.7	712	
Xiengkhuang		71.5	68.8	68.4	65.8	46.3	30.4	67.5	56.4	20.7	19.6	498	
Vientiane		81.9	81.2	81.2	80.7	55.3	39.7	80.4	63.1	22.4	22.1	826	
Borikhamxay		87.1	74.7	79.2	70.7	69.1	47.0	84.1	67.5	34.1	30.3	521	
Khammoua		59.0	52.3	52.9	47.2	47.1	33.4	55.6	46.0	26.9	22.2	704	
Savannakhet		75.9	72.1	71.8	69.2	56.3	51.1	72.3	66.9	37.1	35.0	1,619	
Saravane		28.2	22.5	18.8	17.7	23.4	19.1	27.1	23.2	15.2	8.7	709	
Sekong		66.4	61.3	59.1	55.0	48.2	30.8	57.5	47.3	23.4	20.2	209	
Champasack		72.9	68.4	66.3	63.3	61.4	27.1	68.9	51.9	19.1	15.9	1,119	
Attapeu		70.6	67.6	66.9	64.1	60.9	41.1	65.2	56.4	31.4	28.7	243	
Xaysomboune		63.5	55.1	51.4	46.3	51.1	27.3	17.8	39.6	18.3	14.1	182	

(Continued..)

**Table TM.11.1M (continued): Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Lao PDR, 2017											
	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive			Percentage with comprehensive knowledge <sup>1, A</sup>	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV				
<b>Age</b>											
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	67.4	62.6	59.0	52.7	34.7	63.2	50.3	24.8	22.2	4,178	
15-19	66.2	60.7	61.3	57.0	49.7	34.9	62.1	23.9	21.2	2,404	
15-17	64.8	58.3	59.5	54.4	47.9	33.5	60.8	47.9	19.6	1,570	
18-19	68.8	65.1	64.7	62.0	53.1	37.6	64.5	50.6	26.2	834	
20-24	69.0	65.2	64.5	61.6	56.7	34.4	64.7	52.3	23.5	1,774	
25-29	68.5	64.7	62.8	60.6	57.5	40.0	64.4	55.8	33.0	1,810	
30-39	68.2	64.9	64.0	61.6	56.9	39.5	64.6	56.8	31.9	3,385	
40-49	67.4	64.3	62.5	60.7	52.9	39.4	63.1	55.1	30.2	2,644	
<b>Education</b>											
None or ECE	27.3	23.1	21.1	14.9	11.3	22.1	17.8	5.7	4.7	780	
Primary	50.1	46.4	45.4	42.7	36.3	23.5	45.4	35.1	15.1	3,716	
Lower secondary	70.0	66.2	65.5	62.8	55.5	35.7	66.0	54.5	26.5	3,517	
Upper secondary	85.5	81.5	81.2	78.0	71.0	50.4	81.8	70.2	39.6	2,169	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	93.7	89.7	86.5	85.3	81.8	59.8	90.8	84.4	51.2	488	
Higher	96.4	92.0	90.5	87.6	89.9	70.3	94.0	88.8	64.0	1,346	
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	66.4	63.2	61.7	59.7	53.8	37.4	62.2	53.7	29.5	26.9	
Never married/in union	70.5	65.3	65.5	61.6	56.3	38.7	66.9	54.5	28.6	25.6	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	77.6	73.6	72.6	69.7	64.7	45.6	74.4	63.8	36.4	33.2	
Mon-Khmer	50.1	46.9	46.4	44.4	37.5	23.2	45.4	36.5	15.5	13.9	
Hmong-Mien	53.0	48.3	47.2	44.3	35.6	26.7	45.0	39.4	18.2	16.1	
Chinese-Tibetan	33.7	29.8	29.0	26.0	22.0	12.2	29.0	18.6	8.6	8.0	
Other, DK, Missing	66.8	59.6	61.2	54.8	56.5	41.5	66.0	49.3	32.8	32.6	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	36.3	32.7	31.9	30.0	23.8	16.7	32.0	25.0	10.3	8.8	
Second	53.6	49.5	48.6	45.8	38.0	24.6	48.3	38.3	15.9	13.7	
Middle	67.2	63.5	62.4	59.7	53.7	35.4	62.4	52.9	25.5	23.1	
Fourth	82.8	79.0	77.6	74.6	69.7	47.2	79.2	68.3	38.3	35.0	
Richest	93.7	89.5	89.4	86.4	82.7	61.7	91.4	80.5	52.5	48.4	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

<sup>A</sup> Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

**Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women age 15-49 who:							Number of women age 15-49	
		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Total Area		50.7	44.7	50.0	53.6	41.7	17.8	16.9	3.6	
Urban		71.4	63.0	69.5	75.0	58.3	26.8	25.4	3.3	
Rural		40.2	35.5	40.1	42.7	33.3	13.2	12.6	3.7	
Rural with road		43.0	37.9	42.8	45.7	35.5	14.2	13.6	3.9	
Rural without road		23.0	20.8	23.5	24.6	19.5	6.9	6.6	2.4	
Region									2,341	
North		37.3	35.2	37.8	40.5	31.9	14.9	14.1	1.7	
Central		60.6	52.5	59.3	63.8	49.0	22.9	21.7	4.4	
South		46.4	40.0	45.5	48.1	38.3	9.2	8.9	4.4	
Province									4,879	
Vientiane Capital		80.2	66.9	77.8	84.2	62.3	35.4	33.9	4.3	
Phongsaly		24.0	19.9	22.5	24.6	18.8	6.6	6.1	1.0	
Luangnamtha		35.6	35.0	38.0	40.4	30.7	14.5	13.2	0.9	
Oudomxay		57.5	51.7	59.5	63.1	48.2	31.5	30.2	1.3	
Bokeo		55.5	48.6	55.6	59.1	45.8	26.7	25.4	1,402	
Luangprabang		33.1	34.6	35.0	37.5	29.7	12.7	12.0	5.3	
Huaphanh		12.3	11.5	10.8	13.5	9.0	3.2	2.7	700	
Xayabury		38.5	37.5	38.0	40.2	35.1	8.6	8.2	0.9	
Xiengkhuang		26.9	24.7	24.6	27.5	22.6	9.9	9.2	1,523	
Vientiane		57.0	48.4	54.6	60.5	44.5	23.2	21.6	1,034	
Borikhanxay		69.4	68.2	70.3	71.1	66.4	26.0	25.8	5.9	
Khammuane		43.6	34.4	41.5	45.4	31.1	11.5	10.4	1,743	
Savannakhet		59.3	52.0	59.5	63.1	49.3	16.6	15.6	1,129	
Saravane		27.2	25.0	27.3	28.4	24.2	9.9	9.2	4.4	
Sekong		35.3	32.1	34.9	36.4	30.9	11.0	10.7	1,510	
Champasack		56.9	47.7	55.8	59.1	45.8	8.7	8.4	431	
Attapeu		62.3	54.5	59.5	63.9	50.7	29.9	28.5	6.3	
Xaysomboune		43.0	44.0	42.6	47.9	38.0	34.7	33.0	5.8	
									353	

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.2W (continued): Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:					
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy
<b>Age group</b>						
15-24	55.0	49.6	54.8	58.6	45.9	20.0
15-19	54.9	49.6	54.8	58.4	46.0	18.9
15-17	55.2	49.8	55.4	58.6	46.3	18.7
18-19	54.4	49.3	53.9	57.9	45.4	18.5
20-24	55.2	49.7	54.8	59.0	45.8	20.4
25-29	52.9	46.6	51.7	55.7	43.1	20.1
30-39	49.6	43.3	48.8	51.9	40.9	18.3
40-49	43.5	37.5	42.7	46.2	34.9	17.4
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	13.8	12.6	14.4	15.2	11.7	4.2
Primary	37.7	33.3	38.1	40.4	30.9	12.7
Lower secondary	59.2	51.9	58.9	62.4	49.1	19.2
Upper secondary	77.3	67.8	75.9	81.7	63.1	28.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.0	77.9	82.6	90.3	72.6	34.4
Higher	89.8	79.7	85.2	93.6	73.2	33.6
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	47.0	41.5	46.4	49.7	38.8	16.3
Never married/in union	63.2	55.8	62.5	67.0	51.8	22.8
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	63.1	55.0	61.7	66.2	51.6	21.2
Mon-Khmer	28.4	26.0	29.3	31.1	23.9	11.8
Hmong-Mien	24.1	23.8	24.6	26.7	21.1	11.8
Chinese-Tibetan	22.2	18.8	21.6	23.7	17.5	6.1
Other, DK, Missing	40.2	37.1	38.1	42.5	33.1	12.0
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	16.1	14.8	16.8	17.9	13.5	5.1
Second	30.4	27.4	31.1	32.8	25.6	10.1
Middle	48.0	42.9	48.4	51.3	40.0	15.6
Fourth	65.9	57.4	64.4	69.0	54.0	22.7
Richest	80.4	70.4	77.6	84.1	65.3	30.5
<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator TM.30 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV						
Number of women age 15-49						

**Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of men age 15-49 who:				Percentage of men age 15-49 who:		
		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By all three means <sup>1</sup>	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy
Total		60.7	56.0	56.5	63.5	50.0	16.5	14.6
<b>Area</b>								
	Urban	79.0	72.7	70.9	81.0	64.3	21.3	18.7
	Rural	52.1	48.2	49.7	55.2	43.3	14.2	12.8
	Rural with road	54.5	50.3	52.2	57.6	45.6	14.6	13.3
<b>Region</b>	Rural without road	37.7	35.2	34.7	40.6	29.3	12.0	9.7
	North	46.0	43.8	41.1	48.2	37.3	16.6	14.0
	Central	73.6	67.3	68.5	76.3	61.3	18.0	16.4
	South	51.8	46.8	50.8	55.6	41.8	12.3	11.2
<b>Province</b>	Vientiane Capital	91.8	86.9	86.1	92.8	81.5	21.3	19.7
	Phongsay	45.1	44.2	44.9	48.7	39.2	12.7	11.3
	Luangnamtha	36.9	31.5	33.3	39.7	25.9	9.4	8.5
	Oudomxay	53.2	51.6	42.9	55.7	40.3	23.9	18.8
	Bokeo	76.6	70.4	67.7	82.6	56.4	29.8	23.4
	Luangprabang	38.4	37.4	33.9	39.2	32.9	17.6	15.1
	Husphanh	44.6	40.6	37.6	46.9	32.0	17.7	14.8
	Xayabuny	39.8	40.3	40.0	40.4	39.6	7.3	7.3
	Xiengkhuang	66.6	62.0	52.6	69.3	47.8	16.2	12.4
	Vientiane	78.6	76.6	75.6	79.3	73.5	33.3	32.0
	Borikhamxay	76.7	68.4	68.3	80.2	61.3	17.1	15.5
	Khammu	50.3	39.9	50.3	54.9	36.6	10.2	9.7
	Savannakhet	66.8	58.8	63.1	71.2	52.5	11.5	10.0
	Saravane	25.4	23.8	22.8	26.5	20.6	1.7	1.5
	Sekong	58.0	55.4	48.6	59.9	45.5	16.7	14.3
	Champasack	64.9	59.1	67.0	70.7	54.3	12.2	11.3
	Attapeu	63.3	49.9	59.9	67.7	43.0	40.2	36.1
	Xaysomboune	55.7	50.0	49.3	57.9	44.2	15.4	13.6

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.2M(continued): Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:				Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Percentage of men age 15-49 who:		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means the three means <sup>1</sup>	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child
<b>Age group</b>					
15-24	59.2	54.7	55.2	62.6	48.1
15-19	58.0	54.1	54.3	61.3	47.5
15-17	55.7	52.5	51.7	59.1	45.4
18-19	62.2	56.9	59.1	65.5	51.3
20-24	60.8	55.7	56.4	64.3	49.0
25-29	61.8	56.4	56.8	64.4	50.4
30-39	61.8	57.2	57.5	64.3	51.3
40-49	60.8	56.0	57.0	63.0	50.9
					15.9
<b>Education</b>					17.9
None or ECE	21.1	18.0	19.9	22.7	16.0
Primary	42.0	38.2	41.2	45.3	34.1
Lower secondary	62.9	57.7	59.0	65.4	52.7
Upper secondary	77.5	73.1	71.7	80.8	65.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.6	83.0	77.2	90.8	70.2
Higher	92.4	84.9	81.0	94.1	74.8
					15.9
<b>Marital status</b>					17.9
Ever married/in union	59.8	55.1	56.0	62.4	49.6
Never married/in union	62.4	57.6	57.4	65.5	50.8
					17.9
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					17.9
Lao-Tai	70.5	65.2	66.3	73.4	59.0
Mon-Khmer	42.5	38.3	38.7	45.2	33.1
Hmong-Mien	46.2	44.1	40.0	48.3	37.0
Chinese-Tibetan	28.1	27.5	27.8	30.7	23.9
Other, DK, Missing	57.4	48.2	55.0	62.4	43.9
					17.9
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>					17.9
Poorest	29.5	26.6	27.3	32.0	22.3
Second	46.0	41.6	43.0	49.0	36.9
Middle	60.3	55.9	58.4	64.0	50.5
Fourth	74.2	69.2	69.6	77.1	62.6
Richest	88.0	81.5	79.2	90.0	73.0
					17.9

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

**Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women who think people:						Percentage of women who:			
		Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>			Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV			Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV with HIV			
		Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Total	27.2	45.8	74.6	56.4	71.1	23.3	68.6
<b>Area</b>		31.6	21.6	40.5	37.5	75.3	56.3	72.8	23.7	63.6	6,672
Urban		48.2	32.1		52.9	73.9	56.4	69.6	22.9	72.8	7,795
Rural		48.2	32.3		52.9	74.2	57.0	69.8	23.1	72.8	7,164
Rural with road		48.4	29.4		52.7	70.7	49.1	66.7	21.1	73.6	631
<b>Region</b>		39.7	28.9	39.7	47.0	66.9	45.2	64.8	31.5	70.4	3,293
North		40.1	27.1		45.2	77.3	59.4	73.9	23.2	68.5	8,609
Central		43.3	25.5		46.2	75.2	60.3	69.4	13.1	66.5	2,565
<b>Province</b>		30.1	22.7	30.1	37.7	76.1	52.1	71.3	29.5	60.2	3,076
Vientiane Capital		54.1	38.9		64.9	76.1	68.6	87.9	80.2	95.9	179
Phongsaly		31.0	29.4		41.7	63.9	33.8	54.6	44.3	29.7	286
Luangnamtha		34.4	19.1		41.7	61.5	34.0	62.2	28.7	60.0	902
Oudomxay		37.0	23.8		42.0	64.1	52.9	52.6	27.0	55.4	467
Bokeo		40.5	32.0		45.1	75.6	51.9	72.5	29.5	85.3	675
Luangprabang		46.6	24.7		48.1	74.0	63.5	77.7	27.5	82.4	162
Huaphanh		46.5	41.3		57.5	64.4	42.3	64.3	22.0	88.9	622
Xayabury		50.5	28.7		52.7	86.8	85.7	84.8	13.2	65.9	292
Xiengkhuang		54.4	38.2		59.3	76.0	68.7	78.9	28.1	75.5	1,157
Vientiane		49.6	37.9		53.9	77.8	74.1	79.7	15.2	71.8	817
Borikhamxay		45.6	24.5		51.4	82.9	72.1	73.5	22.1	71.8	768
Khammouane		36.2	21.2		38.7	77.4	55.0	72.5	16.9	72.5	2,311
Savannakhet		32.8	15.6		36.4	72.7	56.4	67.0	16.0	60.0	468
Saravane		48.1	33.8		55.6	73.8	46.8	69.0	15.8	75.6	165
Sekong		43.3	25.4		45.5	76.4	61.4	69.2	6.1	67.0	1,569
Champasack		54.6	34.8		57.3	74.3	66.7	73.7	38.5	68.5	363
Attapeu		81.2	65.4		86.1	64.9	20.2	64.9	21.0	89.5	189

(Continued..)

**Table TM.11.3W (continued): Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women who think people:		Percentage of women who:	
	Percentage of women who:	Percentage of women who think people:	Percentage of women who:	Percentage of women who think people:	Percentage of women who:	Percentage of women who:
Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	46.2	49.9	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	58.4	69.9	21.2
Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	30.4	52.0	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	73.9	57.6	20.8
Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	28.9	50.3	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	56.3	67.9	20.3
Age	15-24	44.8	29.0	59.6	71.1	21.7
15-19	46.2	30.4	74.8	59.4	70.8	21.7
15-17	45.2	28.9	74.2	59.4	70.8	21.4
18-19	47.7	32.9	76.1	56.6	71.2	25.1
20-24	43.3	27.4	75.4	54.2	72.6	23.9
25-29	36.3	24.7	73.5	55.2	71.0	25.0
30-39	36.5	26.1				
40-49	41.7	27.6				
Education	None or ECE	43.6	66.0	67.2	46.6	65.2
Primary	52.5	36.6	57.5	74.0	56.1	69.9
Lower secondary	42.1	28.7	47.7	73.3	56.7	71.6
Upper secondary	36.7	23.0	42.4	75.0	56.9	70.3
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.2	12.0	27.1	77.8	57.9	73.1
Higher	22.0	14.4	27.0	78.4	58.2	74.5
Marital status	Ever married/in union	41.7	29.1	47.0	74.6	55.7
Never married/in union	37.5	22.5	42.7	74.5	58.0	70.2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head	Lao-Tai	37.0	24.3	42.0	76.0	58.2
Mon-Khmer	54.5	37.2	60.4	70.3	49.6	71.7
Hmong-Mien	58.0	43.5	63.5	60.9	39.3	68.1
Chinese-Tibetan	48.2	39.1	57.3	66.2	55.7	66.4
Other, DK, Missing	50.9	43.7	60.5	85.7	76.6	76.2
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	62.0	42.8	67.6	69.6	46.1
Second	58.6	39.4	63.2	70.7	55.3	68.1
Middle	48.5	32.0	52.6	71.8	56.5	66.9
Fourth	38.3	25.7	44.1	76.0	58.7	71.8
Richest	28.3	19.2	34.0	77.2	56.7	73.9

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

**Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men who:					Percentage of men who think people:					Percentage of men who:				
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>1,A</sup>	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS						
Total	45.7	33.8	52.0	79.5	3.2	77.7	44.2	71.9	8,148						
Area															
Urban	33.6	25.0	40.9	79.6	3.0	79.2	42.2	63.8	3,266						
Rural	53.8	39.6	59.3	79.3	3.4	76.7	45.6	77.3	4,882						
Rural with road	52.3	38.4	57.9	79.5	3.5	76.6	45.0	76.7	4,374						
Rural without road	67.0	50.3	71.4	77.8	2.5	77.4	51.0	81.9	508						
Region															
North	51.6	40.9	57.6	82.3	3.7	76.4	60.9	78.2	2,060						
Central	44.7	34.2	51.1	79.6	2.7	78.2	43.3	67.0	4,762						
South	40.2	21.1	46.2	74.4	4.3	77.9	21.7	79.5	1,326						
Province															
Vientiane Capital	25.7	20.2	32.6	88.0	3.5	87.4	53.4	47.8	1,516						
Phongsay	59.7	49.0	67.3	80.7	2.7	78.0	74.0	85.2	190						
Luangnamtha	27.2	13.8	30.8	71.1	1.3	63.6	69.4	76.9	152						
Oudomxay	53.0	37.6	56.8	92.3	5.0	87.9	73.5	75.0	400						
Bokeo	42.6	20.7	46.3	94.0	2.3	57.4	23.8	71.1	303						
Luangprabang	87.7	70.6	88.6	71.6	3.0	74.6	58.7	74.3	374						
Huaphanh	55.0	48.6	62.3	74.7	4.0	72.0	60.7	75.9	281						
Xayabury	23.7	32.0	38.1	83.7	5.8	89.6	70.1	90.5	360						
Xengkhuang	57.6	45.7	63.8	80.6	1.9	79.2	59.5	84.7	356						
Vientiane	58.8	42.7	63.3	87.4	1.7	79.3	58.1	74.0	677						
Borikhamxay	58.4	37.3	63.5	66.1	1.7	67.9	34.7	68.0	454						
Khammua	40.5	34.0	49.7	82.5	1.1	81.6	7.7	71.8	415						
Savannakhet	52.6	41.1	58.4	68.3	3.1	68.1	30.4	79.4	1,228						
Saravane	22.0	13.4	25.9	57.4	17.0	58.5	27.7	68.0	200						
Sekong	28.8	33.6	41.2	59.2	0.8	62.7	50.1	80.7	139						
Champasack	44.8	18.4	50.1	79.8	2.3	85.5	11.1	84.3	815						
Attapeu	49.4	32.3	55.3	80.7	2.0	76.3	42.1	69.2	172						
Xaysomboune	47.2	47.5	64.2	84.8	7.9	83.8	72.2	70.6	115						

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.3M (continued): Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of men who:						Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:	
		Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS		
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	50.8	37.1	58.4	79.9	2.5	79.1	43.6	77.6	2,815	1,591		
15-19	51.7	37.4	58.5	78.6	2.6	79.4	44.2	78.6				
15-17	52.8	38.9	59.8	77.9	2.8	77.7	43.7	77.5				
18-19	49.7	34.7	56.1	79.8	2.2	82.4	45.0	80.5				
20-24	49.7	36.6	58.4	81.7	2.3	78.7	42.8	76.4				
25-29	44.1	34.5	51.0	79.6	4.3	77.6	43.7	72.2				
30-39	40.1	29.4	45.9	79.2	3.0	75.4	43.7	67.7				
40-49	46.0	33.7	50.2	78.9	4.2	78.5	46.2	68.0				
<b>Education</b>												
None or ECE	74.6	59.8	80.0	85.5	7.8	72.0	59.3	82.6	213			
Primary	63.2	47.1	68.2	79.6	3.9	77.0	48.1	82.4				
Lower secondary	49.4	36.2	55.9	79.4	2.8	78.4	46.4	73.7				
Upper secondary	38.3	26.7	45.0	79.4	2.5	78.6	39.3	71.1				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	33.1	21.0	38.3	75.0	2.3	73.9	41.5	58.1				
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	45.5	34.1	51.1	79.6	3.6	76.6	45.4	69.9				
Never married/in union	46.0	33.1	53.4	79.1	2.7	79.6	42.2	75.5				
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	39.5	28.5	46.0	79.5	3.0	78.1	39.4	68.7				
Mon-Khmer	63.5	47.0	68.5	79.9	4.3	77.7	56.6	81.7				
Hmong-Mien	65.7	53.6	72.1	77.4	3.6	73.7	61.9	79.0				
Chinese-Tibetan	55.2	43.6	61.3	81.1	3.4	71.0	71.7	83.4				
Other, DK, Missing	45.5	44.1	55.0	77.7	3.6	81.4	25.5	72.4				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	71.0	57.5	76.9	75.4	6.1	75.5	58.3	86.5	789			
Second	61.6	46.3	67.4	78.1	4.2	73.4	48.6	81.3	1,270			
Middle	54.4	37.5	60.4	80.3	3.0	78.2	43.0	79.5	1,580			
Fourth	41.1	29.4	46.3	80.0	2.7	77.7	44.5	68.0	2,217			
Richest	26.6	20.2	34.5	80.5	2.5	80.5	37.6	60.1	2,292			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

<sup>A</sup> This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

**Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)**

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have heard of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have tested themselves for HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15–49	
		Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	12 months and know the result <sup>2,3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>		
Total		<b>24.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban		40.5	16.8	15.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	0.8	8,513
Rural		15.7	5.4	5.0	1.7	1.6	2.7	0.1	16,792
Rural with road		16.9	5.9	5.5	1.8	1.7	2.8	0.1	14,451
Rural without road		8.5	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	2,341
<b>Region</b>									
North		17.9	4.8	4.5	1.7	1.6	3.1	0.1	7,801
Central		29.7	12.7	11.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.5	12,625
South		19.2	7.4	6.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	0.1	4,879
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital		47.8	26.9	26.1	7.0	6.9	4.8	1.6	3,473
Phongsaly		15.1	2.6	2.4	1.1	1.1	4.5	0.1	700
Luangnamtha		16.4	7.2	6.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.4	692
Oudomxay		22.2	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.2	7.6	0.2	1,402
Bokeo		41.6	18.3	17.9	7.2	7.1	6.2	0.0	724
Luangprabang		9.3	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	1,715
Huaphanh		7.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	1,045
Xayabury		21.2	3.9	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	1,523
Xiengkhuang		13.8	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.2	1,034
Vientiane		22.2	7.7	6.6	2.4	2.0	4.0	0.1	1,743
Borikhamxay		33.6	11.4	11.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	0.1	1,129
Khammouane		22.6	5.8	4.6	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.0	1,541
Savannakhet		24.6	7.5	7.0	2.4	2.4	3.6	0.0	3,351
Saravane		8.3	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	1,510
Sekong		10.3	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	431
Champasack		27.5	12.1	11.1	2.6	2.3	2.7	0.1	2,396
Attapeu		19.9	5.4	4.9	2.4	2.3	7.9	0.3	541
Xaysomboune		3.6	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	353

(Continued...)

**Table TN.11.4W (continued): Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)**

		Percentage of women who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and know the result, and percentage who have tested themselves, Lao PDR, 2017					Number of women age 15-49
		Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2,3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>
Age							
15-24		23.5	6.2	5.4	2.4	2.3	3.6
15-17		18.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.2
18-19		22.2	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.5
20-24		27.9	9.7	8.6	3.9	3.7	4.6
25-29		28.7	14.4	13.4	4.9	4.6	3.9
30-39		25.4	11.9	11.4	2.9	2.7	3.1
40-49		19.7	6.7	6.4	1.4	1.4	2.7
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>							
Sexually active		23.5	10.8	10.0	3.3	3.1	0.3
15-24 <sup>3</sup>		23.0	10.6	9.3	4.4	4.1	3.8
15-19		16.2	7.0	6.3	2.9	2.7	3.4
15-17		11.7	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.261
18-19		19.0	7.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	481
20-24		26.0	12.2	10.7	5.0	4.7	780
25-49		23.7	10.8	10.3	2.9	2.8	2.805
Sexually inactive		25.6	4.7	4.5	1.2	1.1	0.2
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE		3.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	14,792
Primary		15.0	5.9	5.3	1.6	1.5	0.3
Lower secondary		25.8	10.5	9.6	2.6	2.4	4,066
Upper secondary		35.3	11.1	10.6	3.7	3.6	1,261
Post secondary / Non tertiary		55.4	25.2	24.6	7.5	7.5	481
Higher		60.5	24.1	22.9	7.9	7.4	780
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union		23.4	11.0	10.3	3.2	3.0	0.2
Never married/in union		26.3	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.1	1,769
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai		31.6	12.7	11.9	3.6	3.5	0.3
Mon-Khmer		10.0	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	5,779
Hmong-Mien		7.1	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan		12.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	628
Other, DK, Missing		21.7	6.8	6.4	2.2	2.2	0.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest		4.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	16,522
Second		8.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
Middle		19.0	6.1	5.5	2.0	1.9	5,779
Fourth		31.5	12.2	11.4	3.6	3.4	2,109
Richest		48.2	21.1	20.2	5.9	5.7	628

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

**Table TM.1.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have heard of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have tested themselves. Lao PDR, 2017

	Area	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15-49			
		Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2,3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>		
Total		31.4	7.0	6.4	2.3	2.0	3.4	0.2	12,017
Region									
Area	Urban	50.1	13.8	12.8	5.2	4.7	4.6	0.2	3,827
	Rural	22.6	3.8	3.4	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.2	8,190
	Rural with road	24.4	4.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.2	7,035
	Rural without road	11.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	1,155
Province	North	24.5	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.4	0.1	3,824
	Central	37.5	9.2	8.7	2.7	2.5	4.4	0.3	5,913
	South	27.1	4.2	3.3	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.1	2,280
Vientiane Capital		62.1	19.8	19.2	7.2	6.9	4.2	0.1	1,564
Phongsay		5.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	373
Luangnamtha		24.2	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	350
Oudomxay		21.2	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	640
Bokeo		39.5	10.3	9.9	2.5	2.3	18.8	0.4	341
Luangprabang		15.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	841
Huaphanh		22.8	3.9	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	568
Xayabury		42.3	13.1	11.0	8.2	6.7	1.1	0.0	712
Xiengkhuang		19.9	4.5	4.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.1	498
Vientiane		13.3	3.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	4.4	0.0	826
Borikhamxay		30.1	7.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	4.6	0.0	521
Khammua		33.3	6.6	6.5	1.7	1.7	5.9	0.0	704
Savannakhet		38.4	6.0	5.7	0.8	0.8	4.9	0.9	1,619
Saravane		12.4	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	709
Sekong		12.6	4.4	3.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	209
Champasack		37.8	4.3	3.6	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.0	1,119
Attapeu		32.9	6.1	5.9	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.4	243
Xaysomboune		12.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.1	182

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.4M (continued): Knowledge or a place for HIV testing (men)**

	Percentage of men age 15–49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have heard of the most recent test, and percentage who have tested themselves, Lao PDR, 2017				Number of men age 15–49		
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2,3</sup>	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV <sup>A</sup>	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit <sup>A</sup>
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	27.4	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.3	3.5	0.2
15-19	23.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	0.2
15-17	21.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.3
18-19	27.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.6	0.1
20-24	32.5	6.2	5.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	0.2
25-29	32.9	8.0	6.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	0.1
30-39	34.2	9.8	9.1	2.9	2.7	3.7	0.3
40-49	32.9	8.7	8.1	2.2	2.0	3.0	0.1
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>							
Sexually active	32.9	8.5	7.9	2.6	2.4	3.3	0.2
15-24 <sup>3</sup>	29.7	5.6	5.2	2.2	1.9	3.5	0.3
15-19	22.6	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	4.0	0.1
15-17	20.8	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.0
18-19	23.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.4	0.2
20-24	32.4	7.0	6.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.4
25-49	33.7	9.2	8.5	2.7	2.5	3.2	0.2
Sexually inactive	26.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.6	0.2
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Primary	16.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.2
Lower secondary	28.4	4.9	4.5	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.3
Upper secondary	42.4	8.3	7.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	0.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary	56.2	19.6	17.2	6.1	5.0	5.4	0.1
Higher	67.3	23.0	21.4	7.3	6.6	5.5	0.3
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	32.0	8.6	8.0	2.5	2.3	3.1	0.2
Never married/in union	30.0	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.9	0.1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	40.8	9.8	9.0	3.2	2.9	3.8	0.3
Mon-Khmer	14.5	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.1
Hmong-Mien	14.5	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.1
Chinese-Tibetan	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Other, DK, Missing	25.1	7.6	7.6	5.1	5.1	6.3	0.5
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	8.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3
Second	17.3	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.2
Middle	26.3	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.2	2.8	0.2
Fourth	39.8	7.2	6.3	2.5	2.0	4.0	0.2
Richest	61.2	19.7	18.6	6.6	6.1	5.0	0.1

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>A</sup> Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

**Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care**

		Percentage of women who:				
		Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>1,A</sup>	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care <sup>2</sup>	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV <sup>3</sup> , and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Lao PDR, 2017
Total	78.4	9.9	14.0	13.5	8.1	7.5
Area						4,231
Urban	93.3	18.7	29.9	29.2	15.8	1,149
Rural	72.8	6.6	8.0	7.6	5.2	3,082
Rural with road	76.4	7.4	9.0	8.6	5.8	2,556
Rural without road	55.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	526
Region						
North	78.1	4.3	5.6	5.5	2.7	2.9
Central	80.8	14.2	20.5	19.9	11.8	10.9
South	73.4	8.9	12.3	11.6	8.1	7.0
Province						
Vientiane Capital	94.9	37.7	55.9	55.0	34.9	32.7
Phongsaly	53.1	2.6	3.9	3.9	1.5	0.5
Luangnamtha	88.3	2.3	6.1	5.6	1.1	3.4
Oudomxay	78.2	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.9
Bokeo	78.8	13.1	24.3	24.3	11.4	10.1
Luangprabang	77.9	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5
Huaphanh	71.2	3.0	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.7
Xayabury	94.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3
Xiengkhuang	65.2	4.6	8.9	8.6	3.9	3.8
Vientiane	86.8	6.0	9.1	7.6	3.3	3.6
Borikhamxay	90.0	10.2	18.6	18.4	9.5	7.1
Khammuane	75.9	6.9	6.3	5.5	3.1	3.0
Savannakhet	70.8	10.8	13.7	13.7	8.1	7.1
Saravane	65.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.5
Sekong	63.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Champasack	81.3	16.8	23.9	22.3	16.3	14.6
Attapeu	79.3	5.5	6.7	6.7	3.8	3.8
Xaysomboune	81.4	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.5 (continued): HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care**

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of women who:					
		Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>A</sup>	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and received the results <sup>2</sup>	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV <sup>3</sup>
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	78.0	6.7	9.1	8.4	4.7	4.3	1,740
15-19	74.3	4.6	5.9	5.9	3.9	2.8	488
15-17	76.9	5.0	8.3	8.3	5.0	3.0	147
18-19	73.2	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.7	341
20-24	79.4	7.5	10.3	9.4	5.1	4.8	1,252
25-29	79.8	10.6	17.3	16.9	9.2	9.6	1,209
30-39	79.1	13.9	17.8	17.5	11.9	9.5	1,155
40-49	63.2	11.3	13.9	13.9	9.6	12.0	127
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	49.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	781
Primary	76.5	6.0	7.9	7.5	4.6	4.4	1,598
Lower secondary	87.6	10.2	12.9	12.3	7.8	6.0	958
Upper secondary	95.5	17.4	29.7	29.0	14.6	16.8	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.1	22.3	31.7	31.7	17.3	20.4	127
Higher	98.2	32.3	46.4	45.2	28.3	24.0	381
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	78.4	9.9	13.9	13.5	8.1	7.5	4,227
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	89.4	16.3	22.5	21.7	13.5	12.3	2,365
Mon-Khmer	66.8	2.3	3.2	3.1	1.5	1.4	1,087
Hmong-Mien	61.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.0	608
Chinese-Tibetan	53.9	3.9	4.7	4.2	2.5	1.3	126
Other, DK, Missing	(77.6)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	51.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1,081
Second	74.0	1.3	2.8	2.6	0.9	1.2	904
Middle	88.3	7.3	8.7	8.2	5.2	4.4	789
Fourth	93.7	17.8	24.7	24.0	15.4	13.8	731
Richest	97.3	28.9	42.5	41.3	22.8	22.8	725

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care(information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

<sup>A</sup> In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother; 2) preventing HIV; and 3) getting tested for HIV. (1) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases  
 (\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

			Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:																					
			Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child		Know a place to get tested for HIV		Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test		Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result		Had sex in the last 12 months		Number of women age 15-24 years		Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>		Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS			
			19.3	45.9	23.5	5.4	2.3	47.3	8,590	4.1	4,066	49.9	49.9	5,403	986	43.9	2,148	3,081	53.8	3,254	2,619	54.0	2,982	
<b>Area</b>			Urban	28.0	61.5	36.6	8.2	3.8	37.9	2,598	8.3	986	43.9	2,148	3,081	53.8	3,254	2,619	54.0	2,982	51.4	273		
			Rural	15.6	39.1	17.8	4.3	1.6	51.4	5,991	2.7	3,081	53.8	2,148	3,081	53.8	3,254	2,619	54.0	2,982	51.4	273		
			Rural with road	16.4	41.7	18.9	4.6	1.7	50.7	5,166	2.9	3,081	53.8	2,148	3,081	53.8	3,254	2,619	54.0	2,982	51.4	273		
			Rural without road	10.2	23.1	11.2	2.2	0.9	55.9	825	1.5	461	51.4	273	461	51.4	273	461	51.4	273	461	51.4	273	
<b>Region</b>			North	18.7	38.9	19.2	4.0	2.0	55.5	2,662	2.8	1,477	49.9	1,396	1,477	49.9	1,396	1,477	49.9	1,396	1,477	49.9	1,396	
			Central	19.6	51.4	27.2	6.5	2.6	44.6	4,151	5.1	1,851	51.0	2,960	1,851	51.0	2,960	1,851	51.0	2,960	1,851	51.0	2,960	
			South	19.7	43.6	21.2	5.3	1.9	41.5	1,777	4.2	738	46.6	1,047	738	46.6	1,047	738	46.6	1,047	738	46.6	1,047	
<b>Province</b>			Vientiane Capital	26.0	64.4	38.9	13.6	5.0	35.1	993	10.8	349	46.0	901	993	46.0	901	993	46.0	901	993	46.0	901	
			Phongsaly	4.6	26.3	19.7	1.7	1.7	67.4	225	2.5	152	68.6	90	225	68.6	90	225	68.6	90	225	68.6	90	
			Luangnamtha	16.3	38.7	20.2	5.8	2.7	55.6	245	3.4	136	40.0	124	245	40.0	124	245	40.0	124	245	40.0	124	
			Oudomxay	28.1	57.6	25.8	2.6	1.5	55.8	535	1.8	298	44.9	415	535	44.9	415	535	44.9	415	535	44.9	415	
			Bokeo	24.9	53.1	42.0	16.8	8.7	54.5	248	12.5	135	46.7	179	248	46.7	179	248	46.7	179	248	46.7	179	
			Luangprabang	22.2	35.7	8.6	2.2	0.6	50.1	574	0.8	288	44.1	282	574	44.1	282	574	44.1	282	574	44.1	282	
			Huaphanh	6.6	9.9	5.9	0.6	0.2	67.3	390	0.3	263	53.1	75	390	53.1	75	390	53.1	75	390	53.1	75	
			Xayabury	18.2	44.5	23.1	3.8	1.8	46.2	445	3.5	205	65.3	231	445	65.3	231	445	65.3	231	445	65.3	231	
			Xienghuang	8.8	25.2	12.8	3.0	1.8	50.4	393	3.2	198	60.5	124	393	60.5	124	393	60.5	124	393	60.5	124	
			Vientiane	17.0	51.1	25.5	6.6	2.5	55.6	556	4.4	309	63.0	413	556	63.0	413	556	63.0	413	556	63.0	413	
			Borikhamxay	18.8	71.9	37.4	9.7	4.2	58.3	401	5.8	234	57.3	317	401	57.3	317	401	57.3	317	401	57.3	317	
			Khammuane	15.6	36.6	23.9	1.1	0.2	44.4	492	0.5	218	60.2	292	492	60.2	292	492	60.2	292	492	60.2	292	
			Savannakhet	23.2	49.9	23.9	3.3	1.8	38.9	1,167	4.5	454	39.7	823	1,167	39.7	823	1,167	39.7	823	1,167	39.7	823	
			Saravane	21.2	31.5	10.6	1.7	0.8	43.9	556	1.7	244	36.6	217	556	36.6	217	556	36.6	217	556	36.6	217	
			Sekong	9.2	38.0	10.8	0.6	0.2	47.0	165	0.4	77	57.3	80	165	57.3	80	165	57.3	80	165	57.3	80	
			Champasack	21.3	49.7	30.7	9.1	3.0	38.6	855	7.4	330	45.2	605	855	45.2	605	855	45.2	605	855	45.2	605	
			Attapeu	17.5	55.8	18.6	2.5	1.6	43.2	201	2.7	87	61.4	145	201	61.4	145	201	61.4	145	201	61.4	145	
			Xaysomboune	1.1	39.2	3.8	1.9	0.5	60.0	149	0.6	89	86.1	89	149	86.1	89	149	86.1	89	149	86.1	89	

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.6W (continued): Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators | Iao PDBR 2017

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
		Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test				Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>			
		Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child		Know a place to get tested for HIV		Had sex in the last 12 months		Number of women age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>	
Age	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1</sup>	19.1	46.0	19.6	2.6	1.0	27.6	4,565	2.7
15-19	19.8	46.3	18.0	1.7	0.6	17.2	2,796	2.3	481
15-17	17.9	45.4	22.2	4.2	1.7	44.1	1,769	3.0	780
18-19	19.6	45.8	27.9	8.6	3.7	69.7	4,024	4.7	2,805
20-24	18.7	44.4	25.8	6.7	2.9	66.2	2,392	3.8	1,584
20-22	21.0	47.9	30.9	11.4	4.8	74.8	1,632	5.9	1,222
23-24									44.9
<b>Education</b>									
None or ECE	2.6	9.9	2.9	0.4	0.1	68.7	712	0.0	489
Primary	7.7	26.2	12.9	4.5	1.8	66.4	2,120	2.5	1,409
Lower secondary	15.2	45.0	19.4	5.8	2.2	50.6	2,364	4.2	1,196
Upper secondary	29.2	63.6	31.4	5.5	2.6	25.3	2,262	7.7	573
Post secondary / Non tertiary	35.1	67.3	39.7	10.9	6.5	47.1	175	10.7	82
Higher	41.5	72.7	50.8	9.2	3.5	33.1	957	8.5	317
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	13.0	38.9	21.8	9.7	4.2	96.3	3,829	4.2	3,689
Never married/in union	24.4	51.5	24.9	2.1	0.7	7.9	4,760	2.8	377
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	25.3	56.4	30.7	7.4	3.0	42.7	5,158	6.0	2,202
Mon-Khmer	11.7	32.6	13.6	2.9	1.2	51.1	2,197	2.0	1,124
Hmong-Mien	6.9	25.3	8.0	1.5	0.7	61.8	918	1.1	568
Chinese-Tibetan	9.5	23.8	16.2	2.7	2.1	60.0	218	2.4	131
Other, DK, Missing	12.8	34.5	24.8	3.3	1.7	42.0	98	(4.1)	41
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	5.5	17.4	5.5	0.5	0.1	60.1	1,601	0.1	961
Second	12.7	33.5	11.9	1.7	1.0	52.5	1,802	1.8	945
Middle	18.4	48.9	23.9	5.8	2.5	48.0	1,726	4.7	829
Fourth	25.6	62.1	33.8	9.4	4.0	44.0	1,733	7.7	762
Richest	33.6	65.9	41.5	9.6	3.6	32.9	1,729	8.9	569

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**Table T1.16M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:									
		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							
		Have all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child		Know a place to get tested for HIV		Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test		Had sex in the last 12 months and know the result	
Total		22.2	48.1	27.4	2.9	1.3	40.5	4,178	1.9
Area									1,684
Urban		30.8	61.7	41.8	5.4	3.1	39.4	1,254	5.0
Rural		18.4	42.3	21.3	1.9	0.4	41.0	2,924	0.7
Rural with road		19.4	44.3	23.0	2.2	0.5	40.0	2,537	0.8
Rural without road		11.9	28.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	47.6	387	0.0
Region									
North		20.5	36.6	21.4	3.5	1.8	48.0	1,276	1.8
Central		26.6	57.6	32.1	3.6	1.4	38.6	2,083	2.6
South		13.4	42.0	24.8	0.3	0.1	33.7	819	0.2
Province									
Vientiane Capital		40.6	80.0	54.2	8.6	4.1	41.3	516	7.2
Phongsay		5.3	50.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	73.8	111	0.0
Luangnamtha		19.2	25.5	19.9	1.4	1.4	50.1	117	2.9
Oudomxay		22.8	39.0	17.7	1.5	0.9	49.4	230	0.8
Bokeo		21.5	52.0	31.6	7.3	2.3	59.2	110	2.8
Luangprabang		17.5	28.3	13.7	1.2	0.0	34.1	282	0.0
Huaphanh		17.1	32.1	19.6	2.2	0.7	58.0	220	1.3
Xayabury		34.0	40.6	41.9	11.6	7.2	33.9	205	7.2
Xengkhuang		16.6	44.1	15.7	0.8	0.0	49.5	173	0.0
Vientiane		22.6	71.6	11.5	2.0	0.8	43.0	288	1.8
Borikhamxay		20.8	50.8	24.0	1.6	0.0	43.7	185	0.0
Khammua		20.0	39.4	28.8	3.1	0.5	39.0	257	1.4
Savannakhet		26.1	47.9	34.7	2.2	0.7	28.7	592	1.2
Saravane		7.1	16.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	40.7	259	0.0
Sekong		18.9	47.6	12.1	0.9	0.0	35.7	78	0.0
Champasack		13.9	57.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	27.2	397	0.0
Attapeu		25.5	43.7	28.5	1.9	0.7	40.6	86	1.7
Xaysomboune		10.4	35.3	7.9	0.4	0.4	43.8	72	0.9

(Continued...)

		Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>							
		Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>				Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>			
		Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>		Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>		Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>		Number of men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>a</sup>	
Total		22.2	48.1	27.4	2.9	1.3	40.5	4,178	1.9
Area									1,684
Urban		30.8	61.7	41.8	5.4	3.1	39.4	1,254	5.0
Rural		18.4	42.3	21.3	1.9	0.4	41.0	2,924	0.7
Rural with road		19.4	44.3	23.0	2.2	0.5	40.0	2,537	0.8
Rural without road		11.9	28.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	47.6	387	0.0
Region									
North		20.5	36.6	21.4	3.5	1.8	48.0	1,276	1.8
Central		26.6	57.6	32.1	3.6	1.4	38.6	2,083	2.6
South		13.4	42.0	24.8	0.3	0.1	33.7	819	0.2
Province									
Vientiane Capital		40.6	80.0	54.2	8.6	4.1	41.3	516	7.2
Phongsay		5.3	50.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	73.8	111	0.0
Luangnamtha		19.2	25.5	19.9	1.4	1.4	50.1	117	2.9
Oudomxay		22.8	39.0	17.7	1.5	0.9	49.4	230	0.8
Bokeo		21.5	52.0	31.6	7.3	2.3	59.2	110	2.8
Luangprabang		17.5	28.3	13.7	1.2	0.0	34.1	282	0.0
Huaphanh		17.1	32.1	19.6	2.2	0.7	58.0	220	1.3
Xayabury		34.0	40.6	41.9	11.6	7.2	33.9	205	7.2
Xengkhuang		16.6	44.1	15.7	0.8	0.0	49.5	173	0.0
Vientiane		22.6	71.6	11.5	2.0	0.8	43.0	288	1.8
Borikhamxay		20.8	50.8	24.0	1.6	0.0	43.7	185	0.0
Khammua		20.0	39.4	28.8	3.1	0.5	39.0	257	1.4
Savannakhet		26.1	47.9	34.7	2.2	0.7	28.7	592	1.2
Saravane		7.1	16.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	40.7	259	0.0
Sekong		18.9	47.6	12.1	0.9	0.0	35.7	78	0.0
Champasack		13.9	57.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	27.2	397	0.0
Attapeu		25.5	43.7	28.5	1.9	0.7	40.6	86	1.7
Xaysomboune		10.4	35.3	7.9	0.4	0.4	43.8	72	0.9

(Continued...)

**Table TM.11.3M (continued): Key HIV and AIDS Indicators (young men)**

		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>				Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>				Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>A</sup>				Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS	
		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Have ever been tested and know the recent test result			Had sex in the last 12 months and know the result			Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months			Number of men who had sex in the last 12 months			Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months				
		Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child		Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the recent test result		Had sex in the last 12 months and know the result		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Number of men who had sex in the last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months				
Age																					
15-19		21.2		47.5		23.7		0.9		0.5		19.6		2,404		0.7		470		58.5	
15-17		19.6		45.4		21.5		0.5		0.2		10.5		1,570		0.0		165		59.8	
18-19		24.1		51.3		27.9		1.7		1.1		36.6		834		1.1		305		56.1	
20-24		23.5		49.0		32.5		5.7		2.2		69.0		1,774		2.4		1,224		58.4	
20-22		21.5		49.2		30.4		5.0		2.5		62.4		1,060		3.2		661		60.5	
23-24		26.5		48.8		35.6		6.8		1.8		78.7		714		1.5		562		55.3	
<b>Education</b>																					
None or ECE		3.4		6.3		2.0		0.0		0.0		50.5		128		0.0		65		()	
Primary		8.0		27.6		13.3		0.6		0.2		47.8		877		0.5		419		76.8	
Lower secondary		18.9		45.5		21.6		2.3		0.7		36.9		1,500		1.2		553		66.3	
Upper secondary		31.5		62.4		36.9		3.2		1.6		31.6		1,302		2.9		412		51.0	
Post secondary / Non tertiary		32.2		66.4		46.8		11.8		3.8		80.3		56		4.7		45		(51.4)	
Higher		44.5		72.5		62.3		10.9		5.2		63.4		316		5.0		201		36.3	
<b>Marital status</b>																					
Ever married/in union		18.4		42.8		25.8		5.6		1.6		98.5		889		1.6		876		66.9	
Never married/in union		23.2		49.6		27.9		2.2		1.2		24.9		3,289		2.3		818		56.5	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																					
Lao-Tai		27.8		56.7		36.4		4.2		2.0		37.5		2,537		3.4		951		53.0	
Mon-Khmer		14.1		35.6		14.7		1.0		0.2		41.2		1,038		0.0		428		69.6	
Hmong-Mien		12.9		33.4		12.1		1.4		0.2		47.2		461		0.4		218		75.7	
Chinese-Tibetan		6.5		29.8		7.0		0.0		0.0		71.9		106		0.0		76		72.1	
Other, DK, Missing		(21.7)		(48.9)		(16.9)		(3.4)		(0.0)		35		()		22		()		25	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest		7.9		23.6		7.5		0.5		0.0		46.2		782		0.0		362		81.0	
Second		13.3		35.9		17.4		1.2		0.3		41.4		908		0.8		376		68.5	
Middle		20.8		47.2		23.3		2.0		0.9		34.6		822		1.7		284		63.1	
Fourth		34.7		62.5		36.1		3.6		1.2		38.6		921		1.8		355		52.6	
Richest		33.9		72.0		54.4		8.0		4.2		42.5		745		6.0		317		44.1	

<sup>A</sup> Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people<sup>2</sup>MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

## 6.11 ANEMIA

Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of hemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm, and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases. In addition to causing weakness, frequent tiredness, and lowered resistance to disease, anemia can be a particularly serious problem for pregnant women, leading to premature delivery and low birth weight.

As part of the LSISII, hemoglobin testing was carried out among women age 15-49 in 50% of sample households (12,701 eligible women). Blood specimens for hemoglobin testing were collected from eligible women who voluntarily consented to be tested. Blood samples were obtained from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick. A drop of blood from the prick site was drawn into a microcuvette, and hemoglobin analysis was carried out on site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Adults with hemoglobin levels below certain cut-off points (8 g/dl for non-pregnant women, and 7 g/dl for pregnant women) were referred for follow-up care. All households in which anemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anemia.

Tables TM.13.1 and TM.13.2 present the women's coverage of haemoglobin testing and the prevalence of anemia in women age 15-49 years.

**Table TM.13.1: Women's coverage of hemoglobin testing**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years eligible for hemoglobin testing, by selected background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,701</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,307
Rural	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,394
Rural with road	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,214
Rural without road	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,180
<b>Region</b>						
North	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,919
Central	98.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,393
South	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,389
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	97.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,757
Phongsaly	96.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	357
Luangnamtha	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	331
Oudomxay	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	714
Bokeo	97.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	358
Luangprabang	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	854
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	536
Xayabury	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	769
Xiengkhuang	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	530
Vientiane	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	884
Borikhamxay	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	559
Khammuane	95.4	4.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	751
Savannakhet	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,723
Saravane	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	739
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
Champasack	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,166
Attapeu	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	269
Xaysomboune	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	188

(Continued...)

**Table TM.13.1 (continued): Women's coverage of hemoglobin testing**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years eligible for hemoglobin testing, by selected background characteristics,  
Lao PDR, 2017

	Testing status				Number of women	
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing		
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,336
15-19	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,307
15-17	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,416
18-19	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	891
20-24	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,029
25-29	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,059
30-39	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,560
40-49	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,747
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	98.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,025
Primary	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,430
Lower secondary	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,752
Upper secondary	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,781
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
Higher	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,282
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,293
Mon-Khmer	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,900
Hmong-Mien	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,073
Chinese-Tibetan	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	317
Other, DK, Missing	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,163
Second	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,294
Middle	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,434
Fourth	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816
Richest	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,994

**Table TM.13.2: Prevalence of anemia in women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level					Number of women
	Non-pregnant	Any < 12.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-11.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl	
	Pregnant	< 11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
<b>Total</b>		<b>39.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12,545</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban		37.3	31.9	5.1	0.3	4,216
Rural		41.1	33.8	6.9	0.4	8,329
Rural with road		41.8	34.3	7.1	0.4	7,152
Rural without road		37.0	30.9	5.9	0.2	1,177
<b>Region</b>						
North		28.0	23.3	4.4	0.3	3,891
Central		44.8	37.0	7.4	0.5	6,274
South		46.0	39.2	6.7	0.2	2,379
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital		40.9	34.8	5.1	0.9	1,707
Phongsaly		42.1	33.1	8.6	0.3	346
Luangnamtha		37.1	29.4	7.3	0.3	328
Oudomxay		25.4	21.3	3.9	0.2	712
Bokeo		37.6	30.9	6.4	0.3	350
Luangprabang		27.6	23.4	3.9	0.2	852
Huaphanh		25.0	22.5	2.4	0.1	536
Xayabury		18.4	15.3	2.5	0.6	768
Xiengkhuang		33.3	25.6	7.1	0.6	530
Vientiane		36.2	29.0	6.9	0.3	874
Borikhamxay		51.9	42.0	9.9	0.0	558
Khammuane		61.9	48.5	13.1	0.3	716
Savannakhet		48.2	41.1	6.8	0.3	1,703
Saravane		50.2	45.3	4.6	0.3	736
Sekong		25.5	24.4	1.1	0.0	215
Champasack		46.5	37.4	8.9	0.2	1,161
Attapeu		49.1	41.6	7.3	0.2	267
Xaysomboune		35.0	28.6	6.0	0.4	185

(Continued...)

**Table TM.13.2 (continued): Prevalence of anemia in women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

Anemia status by hemoglobin level					
	Non-pregnant	Any < 12.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-11.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl
	Pregnant	< 11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl Number of women
<b>Age</b>					
15-24		41.5	34.9	6.3	0.3
15-19		42.6	36.5	6.0	0.1
15-17		42.8	36.5	6.2	0.1
18-19		42.3	36.5	5.7	0.1
20-24		40.1	33.1	6.6	0.4
25-29		37.2	30.2	6.4	0.6
30-39		36.7	31.1	5.3	0.3
40-49		43.2	35.2	7.5	0.5
<b>Education</b>					
None or ECE		43.7	35.6	7.5	0.6
Primary		39.2	31.7	6.9	0.6
Lower secondary		39.5	33.4	5.8	0.3
Upper secondary		39.5	33.2	6.2	0.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary		35.4	29.7	5.7	0.0
Higher		38.5	34.9	3.6	0.1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai		40.9	34.5	6.1	0.4
Mon-Khmer		40.5	33.0	7.1	0.5
Hmong-Mien		29.0	23.2	5.4	0.3
Chinese-Tibetan		38.8	30.3	8.1	0.3
Other, DK, Missing		47.5	40.1	7.3	0.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest		42.9	34.7	7.5	0.7
Second		40.1	32.8	7.0	0.3
Middle		39.3	32.2	7.0	0.1
Fourth		38.0	32.0	5.5	0.5
Richest		39.5	34.1	5.1	0.2

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

## 6.12 ABORTION

Unsafe abortion has been raised as a major health issue in Lao PDR and a significant proportion of maternal morbidity and mortality is attributed to unsafe abortion practices. Abortion has until recently been legally restricted and only allowed under limited circumstances. The Ministry of Health passed the new Guidelines to prevent unsafe abortion in Lao PDR in December 2016. This guideline document outlines safe practices of abortion care including vacuum aspiration and medical abortion using pills as the primary methods. The guideline also outlines under what circumstances a woman can seek abortion care. These circumstances have been expanded from the previous abortion law and abortion can now be sought by women for a number of reasons including contraceptive failure and on request.

A set of questions of LSISII was administered to all women 15-49 years of age under CM module (fertility and birth history) to understand pregnancy outcomes, including miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths as well as the means of abortion and the main providers of abortion services. Such data are crucial to inform policy making, service delivery and community mobilization strategies. These results come out timely given the ongoing rollout and implementation of the new guideline and other linked activities under the RMNCH strategy. The report can serve as a baseline to measure achievements within the strategy.

The results suggest a lower abortion rate than expected and as compared to the regional average. However, the trends in method and location of abortion, as well as age distribution are likely to be accurate. This may be due to misreporting or because of stigma and fear given the perceived illegal status of abortion in Lao PDR.

**Table TM.14.1** presents the Age-specific abortion rates (per 1,000 women), total induced abortion rate (TIAR), and general induced abortion rate (GIAR) for the two-year period preceding the survey.

**Table TM.14.2** presents the overall pregnancy outcome and provides the incidence of miscarriage, induced abortion and stillbirth per 1,000 live births.

**Table TM.14.3** presents the means of abortion and the location where the abortion was obtained. This is of great importance for policy and guideline implementation and the results provides a good estimate of women's abortion pathways.

6

**Table TM.14.1: Induced abortion rates**

Age-specific abortion rates (per 1000 women), total abortion induced rate (TIAR), and general abortion rate (GIAR) for the two-year period preceding the survey, by area, Lao PDR, 2017

	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total
<b>Age<sup>A</sup></b>					
15-19	2	2	2	3	83
20-24	13	6	7	2	162
25-29	12	8	9	3	150
30-34	14	8	9	6	91
35-39	9	8	8	6	45
40-44	3	4	4	4	14
45-49	1	0	1	0	5
TIAR (15-49 years) <sup>B</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
GIARC <sup>C</sup>	8.4	5.5	5.9	3.5	6.5

<sup>A</sup>The age-specific induced abortion rates (ASIAR) are the number of induced abortions in the last two years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

<sup>B</sup>TIAR (15-49 years): The Total Induced Abortion Rate is the sum of age-specific induced abortion rates of women age 15-49 years. The TIAR denotes the average number of induced abortions a woman will have had by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current induced abortion rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years.

<sup>C</sup>GIAR: The General Induced Abortion Rate is the number of induced abortions in the last two years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years.

**Table TM.14.2: Pregnancy Outcomes**

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of induced abortions, Lao PDR, 2017

	Ratio per 1000 Live Births						Mean number of:						Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion <sup>1</sup>						Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions						Number of women age 15–49 with abortions						
	Induced abortions			Still birth			Live births			Miscarriages			Induced Abortions			Stillbirths			Number of women age 15–49			1			2–3			4+			
	Misscarriage	91	47	18	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	25,305	64.3	31.6	4.1	100.0	1,551								
<b>Total</b>																															
<b>Area</b>																															
Urban	118	88	23	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	8,513	63.0	32.9	4.1	100.0	763																
Rural	81	32	16	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	16,792	65.7	30.3	4.0	100.0	788																
Rural with road	84	36	16	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	14,451	65.5	30.2	4.3	100.0	733																
Rural without road	65	12	13	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2,341	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	55																
<b>Region</b>																															
North	55	38	17	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	7,801	63.8	32.7	3.6	100.0	402																
Central	111	64	22	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	12,625	64.6	31.2	4.2	100.0	1,012																
South	100	19	11	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4,879	63.9	31.5	4.6	100.0	138																
<b>Province</b>																															
Vientiane Capital	141	120	23	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	3,473	63.7	31.0	5.3	100.0	355																
Phongsay	63	63	13	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	700	56.0	42.9	1.1	100.0	63																
Luangnamtha	90	60	31	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	692	63.4	31.9	4.7	100.0	53																
Oudomxay	72	47	27	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.4	1,402	61.0	31.1	7.9	100.0	90																
Bokeo	73	19	13	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	724	(80.5)	(16.5)	(3.0)	100.0	24																
Luangprabang	33	35	11	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	1,715	60.4	39.6	0.0	100.0	85																
Huaphanh	47	34	5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	1,045	65.4	30.5	4.2	100.0	54																
Xayabury	37	18	18	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1,523	(81.1)	(15.6)	(3.3)	100.0	33																
Xiengkhuang	57	66	4	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	1,034	61.0	34.7	4.3	100.0	96																
Vientiane	95	104	32	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	15.1	1,743	64.0	31.1	5.0	100.0	263																
Borikhamxay	93	97	11	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	1,129	62.4	34.8	2.8	100.0	150																
Khammua	108	31	53	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	1,541	76.6	21.9	1.5	100.0	72																
Savannakhet	125	13	12	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3,351	(69.8)	(30.2)	(0.0)	100.0	69																
Saravane	80	8	12	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1,510	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13																
Sekong	90	30	8	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	431	56.5	39.1	4.4	100.0	19																
Champasack	111	26	9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	2,396	65.0	31.6	3.3	100.0	88																
Attapeu	121	18	19	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	541	(77.0)	(23.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17																
Xaysomboune	101	16	13	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	353	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7																

(Continued... )

**Table TM.14.2 (Continued): Pregnancy Outcomes**

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of induced abortions, Lao PDR, 2017

	Ratio per 1000 Live Births			Mean number of:			Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15–49	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions	Number of women age 15–49 with abortions			
	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Still birth	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions							
						1							
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	125	39	12	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	4,565	(78.5)	(4.6)			
20-24	92	52	23	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.3	4,024	79.1	18.0			
25-29	89	51	17	1.8	0.2	0.1	6.5	4,045	70.4	27.7			
30-34	93	52	14	2.5	0.2	0.1	8.6	3,824	68.7	27.8			
35-39	92	52	20	3.1	0.3	0.2	10.0	3,418	61.0	34.8			
40-44	84	38	15	3.6	0.3	0.1	8.4	3,076	58.2	37.5			
45-49	95	40	22	3.9	0.4	0.2	8.7	2,353	51.9	40.2			
<b>Mother's education</b>													
None or ECE	75	12	15	3.5	0.3	0.0	2.7	4,087	65.4	31.4			
Primary	83	39	17	2.6	0.2	0.1	6.3	8,922	63.5	32.4			
Lower secondary	106	85	19	1.6	0.2	0.1	8.4	5,535	64.3	30.5			
Upper secondary	118	104	23	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.3	3,482	64.1	33.3			
Post secondary / Nontertiary	129	103	24	1.7	0.2	0.2	11.4	885	64.1	32.5			
Higher	175	106	26	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.1	2,394	67.9	29.0			
<b>Marital/Union status of woman</b>													
Currently married/in union	91	46	18	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	18,545	64.5			
Formerly married/in union	86	60	15	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.8	1,070	57.0			
Never married/in union	118	405	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,691	(*)			
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	106	64	19	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.4	16,522	64.5			
Mon-Khmer	83	22	16	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6	5,779	67.5			
Hmong-Mien	47	18	13	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	2,109	53.8			
Chinese-Tibetan	54	45	12	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	628	59.8			
Other, DK, Missing	61	50	33	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	266	(*)			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	72	11	10	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	4,337	60.8			
Second	71	21	19	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	4,716	69.7			
Middle	92	43	18	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.6	4,908	65.1			
Fourth	99	71	23	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.3	5,414	64.6			
Richest	133	109	21	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.7	5,929	62.7			

<sup>1</sup>Survey-specific indicator TM.14.3 - Lifetime experience with induced abortions

( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**TM.14.3: Method of Abortion, Lao PDR, 2017**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had an induced abortion in the last five years by method Lao PDR, 2017

	Method used for abortion		Number of women age 15-49 with at least one induced abortion in the last five years		Place of medical Abortion Pills		Place of surgical abortion		Number of women age 15-49 with at least one medical abortion in the last five years								
	Medical method using pills	Surgical / Invasive method	No Response	At home	Other	No Response	Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility									
			Total	54.2	45.1	0.8	680	9	17	68.1	5.6	0.0	368	32.0	66.2	1.4	0.4
<b>Area</b>																	307
Urban	51.5	47.3	1.2	333	4	22	68.9	5.7	0.0	172	34.2	64.0	1.1	0.7	158		
Rural	56.7	43.0	0.3	346	14	13	67.4	5.5	0.0	197	29.7	68.5	1.8	0.0	149		
Rural with road	55.8	43.9	0.3	319	12	13	69.9	4.7	0.0	178	29.8	68.2	1.9	0.0	140		
Rural without road	(67.8)	(32.2)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
<b>Region</b>																	
North	58.3	41.7	0.0	185	16	17	60.9	5.7	0.0	108	35.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	77		
Central	53.5	45.4	1.1	444	6	17	72.0	4.2	0.0	238	32.8	64.5	2.2	0.5	202		
South	45.4	54.6	0.0	51	(2.5)	(16.5)	(61.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	23	(17.9)	(82.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28		
<b>Province</b>																	
Vientiane Capital	50.1	48.6	1.4	140	(5.3)	(23.6)	(62.9)	(8.2)	(0.0)	70	(32.1)	(67.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	68		
Phongsaly	(59.7)	(40.3)	(0.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
Luangnamtha	(50.7)	(49.3)	(0.0)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13		
Oudomxay	(69.9)	(30.1)	(0.0)	40	(10.8)	(10.0)	(75.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12		
Bokeo	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
Luangprabang	(46.4)	(53.6)	(0.0)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26		
Huaphanh	(63.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8		
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5		
Xiengkhuang	50.9	49.1	0.0	41	(22.7)	(7.1)	(62.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	21	(33.0)	(67.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20		
Vientiane	41.7	58.3	0.0	119	5	4	89.7	1.8	0.0	50	(32.9)	(63.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	70		
Borikhamxay	75.1	24.9	0.0	68	4	16	79.1	1.2	0.0	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17		
Khammouane	(60.0)	(37.0)	(3.0)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14		
Savannakhet	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13		
Saravane	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3		
Sekong	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6		
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17		
Attapeu	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
Xaysomboune	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0		

(Continued... )

**TM14.3 (continued): Method of Abortion, Lao PDR, 2017**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had an induced abortion in the last five years by abortion method Lao PDR, 2017

	Method used for abortion						Place of medical Abortion Pills						Place of surgical abortion					
	Number of women age 15–49 with at least one induced abortion in the last five years			No Response			Government / Public Facility			Private Facility			At home			Other		
<b>Age</b>																		
15–19	(73.5)	(26.5)	(0.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
20–24	67.1	31.8	1.0	98	5	19	72.8	3.5	0.0	66	(31.2)	(65.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
25–29	48.8	50.6	0.6	178	8	17	68.5	6.7	0.0	87	32.1	63.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	90
30–34	48.2	50.3	1.5	165	6	19	63.6	11.0	0.0	80	34.4	64.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83
35–39	55.5	44.3	0.2	125	14	17	67.8	1.2	0.0	69	23.3	76.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
40–44	59.6	40.0	0.4	67	14	11	72.7	1.6	0.0	40	(42.6)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
45–49	(41.2)	(58.8)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
<b>Mother's education</b>																		
None or ECE Primary	60.5	39.1	0.5	55	(15.8)	(6.9)	(74.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	33	(51.2)	(47.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Lower Secondary Upper	53.4	45.5	1.1	230	13	21	60.9	5.0	0.0	123	36.5	63.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Secondary Post	55.2	44.4	0.4	200	5	17	71.2	7.1	0.0	110	28.8	70.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Secondary / Non	47.3	51.0	1.7	88	(5.8)	(24.8)	(65.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	42	(17.4)	(77.1)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	45
tertiary	(58.2)	(41.8)	(0.0)	41	(4.9)	(8.1)	(79.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	55.0	45.0	0.0	66	(6.6)	(13.8)	(73.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	36	(28.0)	(66.5)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
<b>Marital/Union status of woman</b>																		
Currently married/in union	53.2	46.3	0.5	647	10	17	67.3	5.7	0.0	344	31.1	67.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	299
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																		
Lao-Tai	52.7	46.6	0.7	507	5	22	67.1	6.2	0.0	267	30.0	68.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	236
Mon-Khmer	56.7	42.4	0.9	112	21	4	72.0	2.5	0.0	63	36.2	62.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Hmong-Mien	(59.2)	(39.5)	(1.3)	41	(23.6)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	72.4	24.1	3.5	43	(33.1)	(7.6)	(51.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Second	56.7	43.3	0.0	86	12	12	73.1	3.5	0.0	49	(47.2)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Middle	60.0	39.7	0.3	139	7	14	73.5	5.5	0.0	83	35.5	63.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Fourth	46.1	52.4	1.5	203	3	22	68.3	6.8	0.0	94	29.5	69.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	106
Richest	53.2	46.7	0.1	208	8	21	66.4	5.0	0.0	111	29.2	67.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97

 (1) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
 (\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



## 7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to survive and develop to their full potential, children need health care, appropriate nutrition, education that nurtures their minds and equips them with useful knowledge and skills and the time and space to play.<sup>1</sup> This chapter summarizes the main findings of the survey on a range of child health, nutrition and development indicators. Tables on immunisation coverage are followed by a series of topics related to children's health presenting indicators related to disease episodes including diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection and malaria. A number of nutrition indicators are presented under Infant and Young Child Feeding section that depict main findings on breastfeeding and other feeding practices, as well as, malnutrition which highlights the main findings on underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight. Findings of salt iodisation are also presented in this chapter. The last part of the chapter presents the findings related to child development and early childhood development.

### 7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children<sup>2</sup> recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella<sup>3</sup>.

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At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme is presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Lao PDR National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with the exception of rotavirus vaccine which will be included in 2019. The National Immunisation Programme for Lao PDR includes the following vaccination of children: birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (both within seven days of life); three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens; four doses of Polio vaccine – three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV; three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine; two doses of MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens; one dose of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine; one dose of Vitamin A and one dose of Deworming vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR2 at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Lao PDR, 2017 LSIS II are based on children age 12-23 months. Given that, HepB0, Polio0, IPV, Pneumococcal, Japanese Encephalitis vaccine; have not been universally administrated across country, these vaccines therefore excluded in the full immunisation calculation.

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. 2014. The State of Children's Report in Numbers. Every Child Counts. UNICEF

<sup>2</sup> WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. [http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization\\_tables/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/)

<sup>3</sup> Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the LSIS II questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, Pentavalent and Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

**Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 12-23 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by Either (crude coverage)	12 months of age
	Vaccination records <sup>A</sup>	Mother's report			
<b>Antigen</b>					
BCG <sup>1</sup>	50.5	31.0		81.5	81.5
<b>HepB</b>					
At birth	42.7	18.0		60.7	60.7
<b>Polio</b>					
OPV1	50.9	32.9		83.8	83.1
OPV2	49.0	30.0		79.0	77.9
OPV3 <sup>2</sup>	45.6	23.5		69.0	67.3
IPV	31.4	19.5		50.9	48.3
<b>Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)</b>					
1	47.4	25.1		72.5	71.8
2	45.0	22.3		67.2	66.2
3 <sup>3, 4, 5</sup>	43.1	17.7		60.8	58.8
<b>Pneumococcal (Conjugate), (PCV)</b>					
1	39.9	17.1		56.9	56.4
2	38.4	13.9		52.3	51.5
3 <sup>6</sup>	36.3	11.3		47.6	46.0
Measles and Rubella (MR1) <sup>7,8,B</sup>	39.7	26.3		66.0	59.7
Japanese encephalitis	20.2	14.6		34.7	28.8
Vitamin A <sup>C</sup>	22.2	2.8		25.0	18.0
Deworming <sup>C</sup>	11.9	3.4		15.3	7.3
Fully vaccinated <sup>9,D</sup>	34.6	13.5		48.1	40.7
No vaccinations	0.1	12.4		12.5	12.5
Number of children	2,203	2,203		2,203	2,203

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage

<sup>9</sup> MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

<sup>B</sup> In Lao PDR, Measles and Rubella are administered together as the MR vaccine

<sup>C</sup> Most recent dose received

<sup>D</sup> Includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP-Hib-HepB3, Measles and Rubella (MR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR

**Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Number of children age 12-23 months seen <sup>a</sup>	Vaccination cards seen <sup>a</sup>	Percentage with <sup>b</sup> vaccination cards						
	Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)						PCV														
	HepB at birth	BCG	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	iPV	1	2	3	1	2	3	Vitamin A <sup>c</sup>	Deworming <sup>d</sup>	Full <sup>e</sup>	None					
Total	81.5	60.7	83.8	79.0	69.0	50.9	72.5	67.2	60.8	56.9	52.3	47.6	66.0	34.7	25.0	15.3	48.1	12.5	70.6	53.4	2,203
Sex																					
Male	82.2	60.8	83.5	79.0	69.7	51.5	72.9	67.7	60.8	57.5	53.1	48.0	65.2	34.9	25.0	14.3	46.7	12.3	71.4	52.7	1,170
Female	80.8	60.6	84.1	79.0	68.3	50.1	72.0	66.7	60.8	56.2	51.3	47.1	66.8	34.5	24.9	16.4	49.6	12.7	69.6	54.1	1,033
Area																					
Urban	85.3	75.0	86.3	81.8	73.9	53.7	77.4	72.6	66.9	62.1	57.3	53.7	68.1	42.1	35.1	20.2	53.4	10.1	78.7	60.3	655
Rural	80.0	54.7	82.7	77.8	67.0	49.7	70.4	65.0	58.3	54.7	50.1	45.0	65.1	31.6	20.7	13.2	45.8	13.5	67.1	50.4	1,549
Rural with road	81.3	58.2	84.3	78.8	68.1	50.7	71.6	65.7	58.9	55.0	50.1	45.4	65.8	33.1	21.7	13.7	46.8	12.4	68.1	51.7	1,292
Rural without	73.4	37.1	74.9	72.4	61.3	44.4	64.2	61.4	55.2	53.2	50.4	43.0	61.6	24.2	15.6	10.9	40.7	19.0	62.2	44.1	257
Region																					
North	82.1	62.6	81.2	75.7	66.5	48.9	67.6	61.7	54.7	52.7	47.4	43.9	61.2	31.3	26.3	18.1	40.8	12.6	75.4	56.2	723
Central	81.1	65.2	84.8	79.5	69.8	53.8	74.6	70.1	63.7	61.2	56.7	51.0	67.3	37.8	31.0	18.1	53.4	12.3	71.3	57.7	1,042
South	81.7	46.8	85.7	83.2	71.3	46.9	75.5	69.6	64.0	53.6	49.6	45.5	70.7	33.0	8.5	4.1	47.5	12.7	60.9	38.2	438
Province																					
Vientiane Capital	82.6	76.0	84.1	79.8	76.6	49.8	76.2	73.6	68.3	56.0	53.0	50.2	72.9	34.4	45.0	21.4	60.7	15.0	85.9	66.7	237
Phongsaly	74.1	41.1	64.4	55.3	46.3	18.1	64.4	48.2	36.1	31.6	29.8	27.7	50.2	24.3	12.7	6.7	26.6	22.2	44.5	33.6	67
Luangnamtha	89.8	76.3	90.4	88.5	73.6	68.5	75.8	75.8	67.5	49.8	41.2	36.7	63.3	38.1	23.5	21.4	37.5	4.0	70.6	62.7	57
Oudomxay	69.3	44.9	72.7	68.1	60.8	29.2	46.3	43.9	32.0	28.9	28.8	48.1	17.7	18.7	13.9	23.9	17.7	69.6	56.5	133	
Bokeo	82.3	75.4	87.7	83.7	72.0	30.2	59.1	55.3	47.3	53.9	46.5	40.1	62.1	18.0	31.1	19.5	36.2	8.5	80.7	67.7	72
Luangprabang	83.6	64.5	81.3	70.2	55.4	53.8	68.0	55.9	45.9	52.5	41.3	35.8	60.6	22.8	11.6	5.6	34.5	12.8	75.6	54.4	170
Huaphanh	82.5	51.2	77.6	75.6	70.0	56.3	76.0	74.4	67.6	67.0	65.5	62.4	64.2	20.4	35.4	24.5	56.0	16.3	81.9	59.5	113
Xayabury	95.3	90.3	96.1	93.7	91.9	78.5	87.3	82.3	77.6	76.7	74.9	71.2	79.7	80.8	54.9	39.9	68.1	3.9	93.3	72.3	111
Xiengkhuang	82.7	89.1	87.6	81.1	59.6	77.4	74.5	68.8	73.6	70.5	65.1	64.8	28.9	26.5	18.2	59.9	7.0	75.8	67.5	110	
Vientiane	91.4	67.1	93.6	87.3	75.8	67.9	90.1	83.3	75.6	74.5	70.1	65.9	79.4	48.3	25.6	14.1	63.6	4.5	86.1	71.5	156
Borikhamxay	93.9	78.2	95.7	93.0	84.9	63.8	94.5	90.2	84.1	75.0	69.4	62.8	84.7	50.3	51.7	37.5	74.9	2.7	85.0	74.7	98
Khammouane	88.8	70.4	91.9	90.9	83.6	58.5	88.4	87.4	79.4	83.5	80.9	71.9	78.2	54.2	37.7	25.8	68.4	7.1	60.5	57.5	114
Savannakhet	69.1	57.6	75.4	66.5	50.1	45.9	56.6	51.0	44.7	46.0	39.6	32.2	50.7	30.0	17.7	10.0	32.7	20.9	49.8	35.7	280
Saravane	84.2	44.4	86.2	85.5	69.0	62.0	81.0	69.2	60.2	61.1	54.7	46.0	79.1	53.2	9.8	6.4	48.9	12.0	54.9	35.3	155
Sekong	87.4	66.2	86.8	84.6	72.6	60.5	73.4	68.8	67.9	55.0	51.4	48.1	74.2	38.4	7.0	5.9	47.7	9.6	59.9	35.5	46
Champasack	77.2	47.2	84.3	82.6	76.3	35.6	73.2	71.5	69.7	49.4	48.6	48.7	63.4	18.2	7.8	0.9	50.6	14.9	64.7	40.5	195
Attapeu	87.0	32.5	89.3	76.4	55.1	28.1	68.2	62.4	46.9	43.7	33.2	25.7	69.8	21.2	8.8	8.1	26.6	8.5	66.0	41.4	41
Xaysomboune	62.3	29.1	64.8	53.8	41.8	29.4	40.1	28.5	22.4	22.5	14.9	9.2	39.7	22.2	9.0	2.5	8.9	17.8	63.0	40.1	47

(Continued..)

**Table TC.1.2 (continued): Vaccinations by background characteristics**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:											
	Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)						PCV					
	BCG	HepB at birth	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	65.0	39.8	70.6	64.0	50.4	38.7	54.4	48.4	40.6	42.4	37.7	30.8
Primary	81.5	56.4	84.0	79.0	69.2	51.2	72.7	67.5	60.6	55.4	51.2	47.2
Lower secondary	87.4	67.8	87.7	83.7	73.3	51.8	76.4	72.8	65.7	62.1	57.6	52.3
Upper secondary	87.8	73.2	89.4	86.9	77.9	56.4	83.0	75.0	68.3	62.0	56.3	50.4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	94.7	86.9	93.5	84.6	79.2	70.0	91.4	81.3	80.4	75.4	68.1	64.9
Higher	91.7	86.3	92.5	89.6	86.2	61.8	84.0	80.4	79.5	70.3	65.2	65.1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	86.6	70.9	89.4	85.1	77.6	57.7	81.1	75.9	71.3	64.8	59.9	56.2
Mon-Khmer	78.4	49.2	80.9	76.5	62.7	46.7	63.9	60.4	52.3	48.9	44.9	38.4
Hmong-Mien	70.5	44.6	71.9	63.9	50.7	36.3	57.2	49.7	39.4	45.2	40.2	34.6
Chinese-Tibetan	74.2	48.9	66.0	62.0	52.1	27.8	61.8	50.5	42.5	34.7	29.8	27.0
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	69.3	36.7	72.5	67.2	55.0	40.6	56.0	51.1	43.1	41.6	38.7	32.2
Second	77.4	52.5	80.8	77.0	65.1	47.8	70.0	66.0	58.3	56.4	52.0	46.7
Middle	87.2	65.6	89.5	82.7	71.7	50.8	77.6	70.4	64.5	56.4	50.8	47.4
Fourth	88.5	74.3	89.0	85.0	77.5	56.8	79.3	74.8	68.8	64.2	59.6	55.2
Richest	90.2	84.8	91.5	87.4	81.8	62.7	85.7	79.9	76.5	71.8	65.4	62.4

<sup>a</sup> Most recent dose received<sup>b</sup> Includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP-Hib-HepB3, Measles and Rubella (MR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR<sup>c</sup> Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down<sup>d</sup> Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)<sup>e</sup> Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria that are the leading killers of children under 5.<sup>4</sup> Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a LSIS II, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

<sup>4</sup> The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, and United Nations. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. [https://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_101071.html](https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html)

**Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	6.9	1.0	17.4	6,017
Female	6.2	1.1	17.3	5,703
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	5.8	1.3	17.6	3,179
Rural	6.8	1.0	17.3	8,541
Rural with road	7.1	1.0	18.2	7,124
Rural without road	5.3	1.2	12.8	1,417
<b>Region</b>				
North	7.2	0.9	12.3	3,684
Central	6.9	1.4	20.5	5,610
South	4.5	0.7	17.7	2,427
<b>Province</b>				
Vientiane Capital	4.1	2.0	18.6	1,181
Phongsaly	13.6	0.6	16.3	346
Luangnamtha	9.6	0.2	16.1	321
Oudomxay	10.4	0.8	17.0	690
Bokeo	10.0	0.7	20.8	373
Luangprabang	5.1	2.3	9.2	844
Huaphanh	3.1	0.6	7.3	553
Xayabury	3.4	0.0	5.9	556
Xiengkhuang	8.7	0.7	15.0	565
Vientiane	8.7	1.8	25.2	803
Borikhamxay	6.9	4.8	32.4	527
Khammuane	4.2	0.6	18.5	674
Savannakhet	8.1	0.2	19.4	1,625
Saravane	3.4	0.6	14.7	821
Sekong	10.2	0.5	14.3	256
Champasack	3.4	0.4	16.5	1,101
Attapeu	7.2	2.3	36.3	248
Xaysomboune	11.0	0.3	14.7	234
<b>Age (in months)</b>				
0-11	9.1	1.1	18.3	2,319
12-23	9.2	1.4	21.4	2,203
24-35	6.0	1.1	17.1	2,372
36-47	4.2	1.1	16.4	2,556
48-59	4.4	0.6	13.9	2,270
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None or ECE	8.2	0.9	17.2	2,565
Primary	6.1	1.3	17.6	4,587
Lower secondary	6.4	1.3	18.4	2,386
Upper secondary	6.2	0.7	16.3	911
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.8	0.9	16.5	348
Higher	4.9	0.4	15.3	921
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>				
Lao-Tai	4.6	1.1	18.0	6,585
Mon-Khmer	8.6	1.2	18.3	2,981
Hmong-Mien	9.5	0.8	13.9	1,707
Chinese-Tibetan	9.5	0.1	13.1	330
Other, DK, Missing	8.2	3.2	23.2	117
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	7.9	1.1	16.8	3,017
Second	8.5	1.1	16.7	2,493
Middle	5.4	1.0	16.8	2,193
Fourth	5.1	0.8	17.7	2,074
Richest	4.6	1.3	19.4	1,944

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

### 7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading cause of death among children under five worldwide.<sup>5</sup> Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. While provision of safe water and sanitation facilities is an important strategy for the prevention of diarrhoea, preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.

In the LSIS 2017, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

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Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who benefitted from these treatments.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Children's Fund. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

**Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,8</sup>	No advice or treatment sought			
	Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>		<b>764</b>	
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	45.0	7.9	2.0	4.1	49.2	44.5		413	
Female	42.7	10.7	1.7	4.0	49.0	44.7		351	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	42.2	21.2	0.0	1.6	55.9	37.0		185	
Rural	44.5	5.3	2.4	4.9	46.9	47.0		579	
Rural with road	45.0	5.8	2.6	4.2	47.6	46.5		504	
Rural without road	41.0	1.9	1.1	9.3	42.4	50.6		75	
<b>Region</b>									
North	48.2	9.0	1.2	3.6	51.5	41.5		266	
Central	40.2	9.0	2.4	2.7	46.2	48.7		389	
South	47.0	10.3	1.5	10.4	53.8	37.4		109	
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	(31.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(48.8)	(37.1)		48	
Phongsaly	45.0	14.2	0.0	6.4	45.0	40.7		47	
Luangnamtha	64.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	68.5	25.5		31	
Oudomxay	49.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	51.2	46.5		72	
Bokeo	37.1	18.9	0.0	7.5	44.0	40.3		37	
Luangprabang	(43.9)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(5.9)	(46.7)	(47.5)		43	
Huaphanh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		17	
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		19	
Xiengkhuang	55.4	1.3	1.6	5.8	55.4	37.6		49	
Vientiane	49.0	1.6	9.1	2.8	49.0	46.6		70	
Borikhamxay	(45.3)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.1)	(35.9)		37	
Khammuane	(46.6)	(8.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(50.6)	(45.3)		29	
Savannakhet	29.6	6.0	0.0	1.7	35.6	62.7		132	
Saravane	(49.2)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(59.1)	(33.0)		28	
Sekong	63.8	7.3	0.0	6.0	65.5	28.8		26	
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		37	
Attapeu	(53.6)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(57.5)	(26.8)		18	
Xaysomboune	44.3	3.1	0.0	5.1	44.3	48.4		26	
<b>Age (in months)</b>									
0-11	38.5	9.6	3.0	2.6	46.4	49.7		210	
12-23	47.9	12.2	2.1	3.7	53.8	38.7		203	
24-35	41.8	5.5	0.0	4.6	45.0	49.7		142	
36-47	36.7	7.9	1.2	7.1	40.7	48.9		109	
48-59	58.3	8.8	2.1	4.1	60.3	33.8		100	
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	43.1	2.7	2.2	6.0	44.0	50.6		211	
Primary	43.6	7.7	1.7	4.4	47.8	45.8		282	
Lower secondary	47.4	14.7	2.9	2.8	57.1	36.0		153	
Upper secondary	31.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	39.9	50.4		56	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		17	
Higher	(51.6)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(64.4)	(29.5)		46	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	41.1	14.3	2.0	4.2	51.8	42.6		305	
Mon-Khmer	49.3	4.9	2.7	1.9	50.0	45.7		256	
Hmong-Mien	41.0	7.0	0.6	4.8	43.4	47.7		162	
Chinese-Tibetan	(43.3)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(47.8)	(39.9)		31	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		10	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	39.1	4.8	1.0	3.3	39.5	54.2		237	
Second	49.2	1.7	3.7	8.0	49.6	43.8		212	
Middle	43.6	12.1	1.0	2.1	50.6	43.3		119	
Fourth	48.2	19.7	0.9	1.9	62.1	30.6		106	
Richest	39.9	22.3	1.8	2.2	55.9	39.1		90	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

(\*) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Lao PDR, 2017

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea										Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:										
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>764</b>	
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	4.0	26.5	37.4	21.7	10.1	0.3	100.0	4.3	33.7	44.4	15.1	2.2	0.3	100.0	413	
Female	4.3	27.1	44.5	17.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	3.3	34.1	47.7	13.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	351	
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	4.5	28.0	34.2	27.3	5.3	0.7	100.0	2.7	33.5	43.3	18.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	185	
Rural	4.0	26.3	42.7	17.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	4.2	34.0	46.7	12.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	579	
Rural with road	4.5	24.4	43.9	17.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	4.7	31.9	48.2	13.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	504	
Rural without road	1.1	39.4	34.7	15.8	9.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	48.0	36.5	10.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	75	
<b>Region</b>																
North	5.2	33.7	33.2	19.0	8.4	0.5	100.0	4.8	42.1	33.7	15.8	3.1	0.4	100.0	266	
Central	4.2	23.8	45.4	17.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	4.2	30.4	52.1	12.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	389	
South	1.2	20.1	42.2	32.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	26.1	53.5	17.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	109	
<b>Province</b>																
Vientiane Capital	(4.2)	(28.7)	(29.9)	(30.2)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(22.2)	(52.1)	(21.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	48	
Phongsaly	0.0	47.0	25.1	12.4	15.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	64.3	25.4	4.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	47	
Luangnamtha	0.0	39.9	47.8	6.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	54.2	41.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	31	
Oudomxay	1.4	45.5	40.5	11.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.4	48.0	39.5	8.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	72	
Bokeo	6.3	20.4	30.6	28.6	14.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	31.5	35.4	19.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	37	
Luangprabang	(11.8)	(22.9)	(32.4)	(21.2)	(8.8)	(2.9)	100.0	(11.8)	(30.5)	(33.4)	(18.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	43	
Huaphanh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	
Xiengkhuang	3.2	27.3	64.5	1.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.4	66.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	
Vientiane	1.3	25.5	42.2	19.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	8.0	44.9	35.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	70	
Borikhamxay	(8.2)	(15.0)	(26.7)	(26.8)	(23.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.3)	(26.4)	(41.3)	(18.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	37	
Khammouane	(7.8)	(7.2)	(31.8)	(40.6)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.3)	(14.7)	(48.2)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Savannakhet	4.9	23.1	57.6	6.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	31.3	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132	
Saravane	(3.4)	(15.1)	(23.4)	(47.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(21.1)	(42.2)	(25.7)	(11.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	
Sekong	1.3	15.6	55.5	23.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	68.9	9.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	26	
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	37	
Attapeu	(0.0)	(30.5)	(47.7)	(20.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.4)	(41.0)	(49.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	
Xaysomboune	1.5	37.9	25.3	31.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	1.5	32.8	28.0	36.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	26	

(Continued...)

**Table TC.3.2 (continued): Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Lao PDR, 2017

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea										Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:										
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total		
<b>Age (in months)</b>																
0-11	3.8	25.3	43.8	16.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	4.3	28.6	48.4	12.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	210	
12-23	3.8	24.6	40.8	25.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	3.1	33.2	44.5	17.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	203	
24-35	6.6	26.7	37.6	20.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	2.3	39.1	44.7	13.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	142	
36-47	4.0	31.6	39.9	13.7	9.6	1.2	100.0	5.7	36.8	48.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	
48-59	2.2	28.9	38.9	23.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	4.5	35.9	42.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	
<b>Mother's education</b>																
None or ECE	3.4	24.0	50.3	14.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	3.7	31.8	51.6	10.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	211	
Primary	5.2	27.3	35.1	21.9	10.1	0.5	100.0	3.8	37.4	42.4	14.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	282	
Lower secondary	4.7	31.4	33.4	23.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	5.0	34.2	42.8	16.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	153	
Upper secondary	3.2	21.7	56.8	13.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	2.7	29.8	53.9	9.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	56	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*) (2.1)	(20.5)	(34.9)	(36.3)	(6.2)	(*) (0.0)	100.0	(*) (4.0)	(23.7)	(37.3)	(29.1)	(*) (6.0)	(*) (0.0)	100.0	17	
Higher															46	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																
Lao-Tai	5.3	21.9	39.7	23.2	9.4	0.4	100.0	3.3	28.2	51.1	14.7	2.2	0.4	100.0	305	
Mon-Khmer	3.1	30.6	40.3	17.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	4.6	37.9	43.1	12.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	256	
Hmong-Mien	4.5	27.2	41.6	19.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	4.5	34.4	41.5	17.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	162	
Chinese-Tibetan	(0.0)	(38.8)	(44.3)	(10.5)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(53.1)	(38.3)	(4.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	31	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	3.0	31.7	40.4	14.5	9.8	0.5	100.0	3.0	38.7	42.8	13.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	237	
Second	4.1	26.1	43.7	16.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	4.4	33.9	49.0	11.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	212	
Middle	5.9	17.8	40.8	27.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	28.1	44.5	18.7	2.4	1.0	100.0	119	
Fourth	4.4	23.5	43.1	22.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	5.7	37.2	45.1	11.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	106	
Richest	4.4	30.8	31.3	30.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	24.9	49.6	20.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	90	

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid (Coconut water or rice water with salt)	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	54.4	27.9	56.7	14.7	59.8	15.0	12.0	413
Female	51.8	25.6	55.3	16.3	60.0	15.4	13.1	351
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	63.7	32.8	68.7	26.0	74.2	24.2	22.1	185
Rural	49.8	24.9	52.0	12.1	55.4	12.3	9.4	579
Rural with road	50.5	24.8	52.5	12.8	56.2	13.3	10.2	504
Rural without road	45.0	25.6	49.0	7.1	50.1	5.5	4.6	75
<b>Region</b>								
North	59.9	22.3	62.5	7.3	64.0	15.3	12.7	266
Central	48.9	26.7	52.6	20.1	57.9	15.7	12.5	389
South	51.9	38.6	52.5	18.9	57.0	13.0	12.0	109
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	(71.0)	(32.0)	(75.1)	(25.9)	(78.8)	(32.8)	(28.5)	48
Phongsaly	40.1	4.6	41.6	0.0	41.6	14.7	11.0	47
Luangnamtha	62.9	11.7	62.9	5.7	62.9	21.4	18.0	31
Oudomxay	61.9	29.2	65.7	11.1	67.7	20.2	17.6	72
Bokeo	64.7	0.0	64.7	10.3	68.3	15.5	13.5	37
Luangprabang	(55.6)	(20.4)	(61.2)	(2.9)	(64.2)	(8.2)	(5.3)	43
Huaphanh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Xiengkhuang	48.7	0.0	48.7	9.4	48.7	0.0	0.0	49
Vientiane	50.4	10.8	51.3	26.2	60.7	16.0	10.6	70
Borikhamxay	(56.6)	(46.8)	(59.0)	(8.4)	(59.0)	(17.7)	(16.3)	37
Khammuane	(45.9)	(43.4)	(45.9)	(9.7)	(45.9)	(23.5)	(19.4)	29
Savannakhet	35.9	27.6	43.5	23.6	51.8	7.6	6.0	132
Saravane	(68.6)	(61.8)	(68.6)	(12.9)	(68.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	28
Sekong	67.0	60.4	69.8	19.5	73.4	8.8	7.4	26
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Attapeu	(56.3)	(41.2)	(56.3)	(29.1)	(68.4)	(21.4)	(17.3)	18
Xaysomboune	63.7	58.8	66.7	23.0	71.9	42.8	31.0	26
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
0-11	39.7	21.4	43.0	6.8	44.8	14.3	10.1	210
12-23	57.4	31.6	61.2	18.8	65.1	18.0	14.8	203
24-35	57.0	29.3	60.5	20.0	67.3	13.7	12.2	142
36-47	54.4	26.4	56.5	11.8	58.0	11.6	10.2	109
48-59	66.0	25.6	66.2	24.3	72.7	17.2	15.6	100
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None or ECE	50.1	27.6	51.6	10.4	54.4	10.6	8.6	211
Primary	49.3	22.1	53.0	11.6	55.3	12.6	10.3	282
Lower secondary	62.0	33.5	64.8	21.3	70.2	20.9	17.9	153
Upper secondary	59.6	25.7	59.6	20.9	63.7	20.3	15.7	56
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	(55.6)	(23.1)	(60.8)	(22.8)	(70.9)	(22.9)	(17.2)	46
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	53.9	33.7	59.2	23.6	64.8	17.2	14.0	305
Mon-Khmer	51.9	23.1	53.2	9.7	56.3	12.1	10.2	256
Hmong-Mien	57.3	22.6	58.5	12.0	61.3	14.0	11.1	162
Chinese-Tibetan	(38.4)	(8.2)	(40.7)	(0.0)	(40.7)	(25.5)	(22.0)	31
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	44.5	21.9	47.3	7.2	49.0	8.3	7.1	237
Second	52.9	29.5	55.7	13.3	58.9	11.9	8.7	212
Middle	56.9	20.9	58.2	10.8	61.5	17.0	14.0	119
Fourth	62.3	35.8	66.9	32.5	75.4	20.7	16.8	106
Richest	61.1	30.9	64.4	28.6	71.1	32.1	28.6	90

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Lao PDR, 2017

Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks			
Other treatments																	
			Pill or syrup				Injection				Home remedy, herbal medicine						
			Anti-motility	Anti-biotic	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug				
Total	15.2	61.6	64.8	61.1	4.5	9.9	4.2	4.9	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	8.7	4.6	67.3	18.5	764
<b>Sex</b>																	
Male	15.0	62.5	65.5	61.6	4.9	11.7	4.7	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.5	4.8	64.2	16.4	413
Female	15.4	60.6	64.0	60.5	4.0	7.7	3.6	4.9	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	7.8	4.2	70.9	20.9	351
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	24.2	74.5	78.8	74.8	8.8	11.5	6.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.5	5.4	65.5	11.7	185
Rural	12.3	57.5	60.3	56.7	3.1	9.3	3.6	4.6	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	9.4	4.3	67.8	20.6	579
Rural with road	13.3	57.9	61.1	57.5	3.3	10.3	4.1	5.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	9.5	4.3	66.1	18.9	504
Rural without road	5.5	54.7	55.5	51.2	1.9	3.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.1	4.1	79.5	32.4	75
<b>Region</b>																	
North	15.3	65.7	67.2	63.2	3.1	9.3	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	6.1	3.5	74.8	19.2	266
Central	15.7	57.8	62.0	58.3	6.1	10.8	4.7	6.7	2.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	8.1	5.3	63.8	19.0	389
South	13.0	65.4	69.2	65.9	2.1	7.8	7.3	4.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	4.5	61.3	14.7	109
<b>Province</b>																	
Vientiane Capital	(32.8)	(78.8)	(78.8)	(78.8)	(8.5)	(6.7)	(15.2)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(11.4)	48
Phongsaly	14.7	50.9	50.9	49.5	0.0	18.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	18.5	0.0	63.8	25.7	47
Luangnamtha	21.4	62.9	62.9	62.9	6.2	6.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	78.1	21.4	31
Oudomxay	20.2	67.0	69.0	66.3	0.0	6.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	87.1	21.5	72
Bokeo	15.5	66.5	70.1	62.1	2.0	10.2	8.7	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.6	6.5	67.1	17.4	37
Luangprabang	(8.2)	(64.9)	(67.8)	(62.4)	(2.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(13.9)	(71.1)	(14.6)	43
Huaphanh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Xiengkhuang	0.0	50.4	50.4	10.7	10.6	6.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	21.9	10.1	40.0	13.0	49	
Vientiane	16.0	57.9	67.4	59.4	0.0	18.6	1.7	10.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.8	53.8	9.8	70
Borikhamxay	(17.7)	(60.4)	(60.4)	(49.6)	(9.2)	(6.6)	(5.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(4.1)	(61.8)	(19.1)	37
Khammuane	(23.5)	(64.3)	(64.3)	(41.4)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(84.7)	(20.4)	29
Savannakhet	7.6	46.8	53.4	50.2	7.4	10.9	3.4	2.9	6.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.1	4.4	70.9	31.4	132
Saravane	(11.6)	(78.6)	(78.6)	(67.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(7.2)	(87.6)	(18.0)	28
Sekong	8.8	73.8	76.4	75.0	2.6	3.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	5.3	68.5	15.2	26
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Attapeu	(21.4)	(64.2)	(73.5)	(72.1)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(10.2)	(4.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(8.6)	(54.8)	(1.6)	18
Xaysomboune	42.8	76.7	81.0	78.6	1.0	2.3	0.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.9	84.1	4.3	26

(Continued..)

**Table TC.3.4 (continued) : Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Lao PDR, 2017											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Children with diarrhoea who were given:											
			Other treatments					Home remedy, herbal medicine			
			Pill or syrup		Injection			Intra-venous	Unknown	Non-antibiotic	
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding <sup>1</sup>	Anti-motility	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	
<b>Age (in months)</b>											
0-11	14.3	52.2	52.9	47.9	4.5	9.5	7.4	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
12-23	18.0	67.2	70.9	67.0	7.3	10.5	3.7	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.8
24-35	13.7	64.1	69.5	67.9	3.4	9.5	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.6
36-47	11.6	59.9	61.2	57.3	4.5	8.6	2.9	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.8
48-59	17.2	68.2	74.6	71.1	0.7	11.3	4.3	6.1	1.6	0.0	1.9
<b>Mother's education</b>											
None or ECE	10.6	55.8	57.6	54.8	2.5	11.3	2.9	3.2	1.5	0.0	1.6
Primary	12.6	59.4	61.5	58.1	3.1	10.4	4.3	5.3	1.9	0.4	1.0
Lower secondary	20.9	72.0	77.0	71.8	6.1	7.6	3.6	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Upper secondary	20.3	60.9	64.9	62.3	8.4	2.0	6.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Post secondary/ Non Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
(22.9)	(68.5)	(74.7)	(66.2)	(66.2)	(1.6)	(8.9)	(6.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group</b>											
Lao-Tai	17.2	65.4	69.6	66.2	7.3	10.7	5.7	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Mon-Khmer	12.1	58.2	61.1	56.5	2.1	8.6	3.3	3.5	1.7	0.5	1.5
Hmong-Mien	14.0	62.8	65.4	61.8	3.8	9.2	3.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.1
Chinese-Tibetan Other, DK, Missing	(25.5)	(47.0)	(44.8)	(1.9)	(14.7)	(1.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	8.3	52.6	53.9	51.0	1.3	11.7	2.6	4.4	1.6	0.0	1.3
Second	11.9	61.2	63.2	59.2	3.6	7.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Middle	17.0	65.5	68.9	64.7	5.4	9.2	6.7	9.2	1.0	0.0	3.5
Fourth	20.7	70.0	78.5	73.4	11.9	12.5	6.1	7.5	4.3	0.0	0.0
Richest	32.1	71.3	76.0	73.0	5.4	8.2	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

(1) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers						
	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	
	Public	Private					Public	Private					
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>116</b>	
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	76.9	19.4	3.8	4.8	95.4	234	83.8	14.6	4.1	2.8	98.4	62	
Female	71.5	24.1	2.9	8.5	94.5	194	72.8	23.2	0.5	2.8	95.5	54	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	59.2	40.7	0.0	4.2	98.0	127	(67.2)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	
Rural	80.9	13.5	4.8	7.4	93.8	301	85.9	9.6	3.9	4.6	95.2	71	
Rural with road	81.8	13.4	5.2	5.5	94.5	264	85.5	9.8	4.2	4.9	94.9	67	
Rural without road	(74.2)	(14.4)	(2.1)	(21.1)	(88.6)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Region</b>													
North	79.3	15.5	3.1	5.6	94.4	166	(86.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(95.6)	41	
Central	68.7	28.1	4.5	6.0	95.2	205	69.5	28.2	4.6	1.2	97.3	61	
South	81.0	15.9	0.0	11.0	96.2	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
<b>Age (in months)</b>													
0-11	69.4	22.9	3.4	7.8	92.2	90	(74.1)	(25.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30	
12-23	75.8	24.4	5.9	3.7	97.6	124	(77.5)	(21.9)	(3.2)	(0.7)	(99.3)	37	
24-35	77.9	21.5	2.8	2.7	99.0	86	(81.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(90.9)	19	
36-47	70.8	19.1	2.6	13.5	88.8	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
48-59	77.7	16.8	0.0	8.4	94.5	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
<b>Mother's education</b>													
None or ECE	82.3	15.2	3.5	4.4	97.6	109	(79.4)	(19.5)	(7.2)	(4.5)	(98.9)	22	
Primary	78.3	17.1	4.6	7.1	93.9	149	(92.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(97.2)	35	
Lower secondary	67.6	24.8	3.2	8.2	92.4	99	(61.5)	(31.6)	(3.7)	(3.2)	(93.1)	32	
Upper secondary	(54.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(100.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Higher	(62.5)	(37.7)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(92.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	62.5	33.3	2.5	9.1	94.0	181	(68.9)	(31.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	52	
Mon-Khmer	89.4	9.9	5.2	1.8	98.6	136	(88.9)	(7.3)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(96.2)	31	
Hmong-Mien	71.3	19.7	2.4	9.4	91.0	95	(79.9)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(91.9)	23	
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	82.1	15.1	4.8	2.8	97.2	112	(87.1)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(96.7)	20	
Second	84.1	7.1	5.6	11.1	90.7	118	(87.5)	(4.9)	(11.1)	(5.9)	(92.4)	25	
Middle	77.5	21.2	3.5	3.4	98.7	69	(91.1)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20	
Fourth	58.4	37.7	0.0	7.4	93.9	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	55.8	44.3	0.0	6.8	96.6	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29

<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Province level figures are not shown, fewer than 25 unweighted cases for most of the provinces.

## 7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.<sup>6</sup>

The Lao DPR, 2017 LSIS II included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

<sup>6</sup> WHO. 2016. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233\\_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1)

**Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017										
Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										
		Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using			
		Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone fire	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household
Total		2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	20.6	22.4	1.8
Area										0.1
Urban		5.3	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	64.3	11.4	7.3	0.6
Rural		0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	24.7	29.0	2.4
Rural with road		1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	22.9	29.5	1.7
Rural without road		0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	34.8	26.5	6.4
Region										0.2
North		1.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.0	22.6	20.1	5.5
Central		3.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.6	17.2	23.5	0.0
South		1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	25.7	23.3	0.3
Province										0.1
Vientiane Capital		9.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	15.9	0.2	0.1
Phongsaly		2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	5.8	74.7	0.0
Luangnamtha		2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	6.5	32.6	0.1
Oudomxay		1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	11.0	16.7	31.4
Bolkeo		0.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	1.0	24.0	0.2
Luangprabang		1.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	68.0	25.1	2.2	1.0
Huaphanh		1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	63.1	22.3	0.0
Xayabury		1.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	26.4	6.8	0.0
Xiengkhuang		2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.5	47.9	0.0
Vientiane		3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	28.0	24.7	0.0
Borikhamxay		1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	22.8	17.6	0.0
Khammuane		1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3	36.5	26.6	0.2
Savannakhet		0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	7.0	32.0	0.0
Saravane		0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	67.0	10.2	0.6
Sekong		1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.8	19.3	55.2	0.0
Champasack		1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.6	1.4	20.0	0.2
Attapeu		1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.7	19.6	49.6	0.1
Xaysonboune		4.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	24.1	61.9	0.0
Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>										
Total										104,707

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.1 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017										Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking) <sup>1</sup>	
Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using						
Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone fire	Open fire	No food cooked in the household		
<b>Education of household head</b>											
None or ECE	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.7	26.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	
Primary	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	46.6	23.1	25.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	
Lower secondary	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	55.4	18.8	18.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	
Upper secondary	5.1	10.0	0.0	0.1	59.5	13.1	11.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	9.8	0.1	0.2	63.0	13.8	7.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	
Higher	8.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	59.2	8.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	
DK/Missing	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	78.4	7.5	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	2.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	63.2	16.8	10.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	
Mon-Khmer	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	25.3	28.9	40.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	
Hmong-Mien	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	23.5	28.2	40.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	
Chinese-Tibetan	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	20.5	5.3	67.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	
Other, DK, Missing	6.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	23.2	41.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	32.4	50.0	4.3	0.1	100.0	
Second	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.2	30.5	39.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	
Middle	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	59.8	20.8	17.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	
Fourth	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	77.4	13.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	
Richest	7.5	19.0	0.1	0.1	66.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	

<sup>1</sup> MCs indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

**Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking**

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017										
Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										
Solid fuels for cooking										
Clean fuels and technologies										
Total	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Area										104,851
Urban	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	32,178
Rural	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	72,674
Rural with road	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	61,970
Rural without road	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	85.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	10,704
Region										
North	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	95.1
Central	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	51,211
South	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	49.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20,732
Province										
Vientiane Capital	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	12,633
Phongsaly	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,166
Luangnamtha	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,952
Oudomxay	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	5,525
Bokeo	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	86.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	3,025
Luangprabang	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	7,427
Luaphanh	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.3
Xayabury	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,314
Vientiane	5.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	7,257
Borikhamxay	7.9	0.0	0.0	29.5	62.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	4,521
Khammouane	2.7	0.0	0.0	33.1	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6,346
Savannakhet	1.6	0.0	0.0	47.0	51.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	14,535
Saravane	1.2	0.0	0.0	31.8	66.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	6,554
Sekong	1.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	77.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	1,931
Champasack	2.6	0.0	0.0	70.6	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10,043
Attapeu	2.9	0.0	0.0	23.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,606

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.2 (continued): Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking**

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017										
Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										
Solid fuels for cooking										
Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None or ECE	2.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	84.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary	2.7	0.0	0.0	23.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lower secondary	6.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Upper secondary	15.2	0.0	0.0	39.8	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.2	0.0	0.0	39.3	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Higher	26.5	0.0	0.0	40.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
DK/Missing	4.3	0.0	0.0	56.8	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	9.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mon-Khmer	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hmong-Mien	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	92.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other, DK, Missing	11.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	76.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	98.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Second	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Middle	1.1	0.0	0.0	28.9	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fourth	3.9	0.0	0.0	41.6	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Richest	26.7	0.0	0.0	50.8	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

**Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking**

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Chimney	Fan	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and						Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
					Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:		Outdoors			
					In main house	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	On veranda or covered porch	Other place		
Total	93.3	104,851	0.5	0.3	17.7	36.7	34.1	3.3	8.0	0.3	100.0	40.5
Sex												97,878
Male	93.7	93,265	0.5	0.3	18.3	36.2	34.4	3.2	7.6	0.3	100.0	40.1
Female	90.8	11,586	0.7	0.4	12.8	40.7	31.9	3.7	10.8	0.1	100.0	44.1
Area												
Urban	83.6	32,178	1.0	0.6	8.9	42.5	36.7	2.9	8.8	0.1	100.0	45.7
Rural	97.7	72,674	0.2	0.1	21.0	34.4	33.1	3.4	7.6	0.4	100.0	38.6
Rural with road	97.4	61,970	0.3	0.1	19.3	34.8	33.8	3.4	8.3	0.4	100.0	37.5
Rural without road	99.3	10,704	0.1	0.3	30.7	32.6	29.2	3.3	3.8	0.4	100.0	44.6
Region												
North	95.3	32,908	0.5	0.1	21.3	35.9	39.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	40.7
Central	90.3	51,211	0.6	0.3	14.2	35.2	34.3	3.6	12.1	0.5	100.0	36.4
South	97.9	20,732	0.2	0.5	20.1	41.1	25.5	5.1	7.9	0.4	100.0	49.7
Province												
Vientiane Capital	72.4	12,633	1.1	0.7	5.8	33.2	38.3	2.4	20.3	0.1	100.0	37.6
Phongsaly	96.2	3,166	0.8	0.5	43.1	24.0	29.2	2.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	11.7
Luangnamtha	94.6	2,952	0.4	0.1	15.4	42.6	41.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	35.1
Oudomxay	96.0	5,525	0.1	0.0	22.8	14.5	57.1	1.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	17.1
Bokeo	87.4	3,025	0.8	0.4	14.0	42.5	35.6	3.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	38.4
Luangprabang	96.2	7,427	0.2	0.1	21.9	46.1	27.8	1.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	64.6
Huaphanh	96.4	4,697	0.9	0.0	27.5	40.1	31.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	50.8
Xayabury	96.2	6,116	0.4	0.0	9.2	39.8	49.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	43.6
Xiengkhuang	96.3	4,314	0.2	0.1	47.3	32.8	19.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.9
Vientiane	94.5	7,257	0.9	0.2	13.9	49.7	32.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	45.1
Borikhamxay	91.9	4,521	0.4	0.3	19.2	41.7	23.0	0.9	15.1	0.1	100.0	48.2
Khammuane	96.6	6,346	1.2	0.3	9.1	39.5	25.3	5.0	21.2	0.0	100.0	36.5
Savannakhet	98.3	14,535	0.0	0.0	10.6	27.0	43.4	7.5	10.0	1.5	100.0	30.4
Saravane	98.8	6,554	0.6	0.3	18.7	41.0	34.0	2.4	3.4	0.6	100.0	55.9
Sekong	98.4	1,931	0.1	0.1	18.6	40.8	34.2	2.4	3.9	0.1	100.0	28.9
Champasack	97.3	10,043	0.0	0.9	24.0	45.1	16.4	4.7	9.4	0.3	100.0	56.5
Attapeu	97.1	2,204	0.0	0.1	7.4	23.2	33.3	17.0	18.3	0.8	100.0	18.2
Xaysomboune	94.3	1,606	0.0	0.0	18.0	31.0	44.2	0.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	12.4

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.3 (continued): Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking**

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households using polluted fuels and technology for cooking with polluting fuels and	Place of cooking is:						Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology for cooking in poorly ventilated locations	
				Cookstove has			Outdoors				
				In main house	No separate room	In a separate room	On veranda or covered porch	Open air	Other place		
<b>Education of household head</b>											
None or ECE	97.8	17,663	0.2	24.6	28.8	35.0	3.3	7.5	0.8	100.0	
Primary	97.1	46,528	0.3	18.6	35.9	34.0	3.7	7.5	0.3	100.0	
Lower secondary	93.6	19,709	0.6	16.9	39.0	32.7	2.8	8.3	0.2	100.0	
Upper secondary	84.7	7,040	0.6	10.5	41.0	35.5	2.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	85.6	6,232	0.9	8.7	43.3	37.1	2.6	8.0	0.2	100.0	
Higher	73.3	7,552	1.6	0.9	7.7	48.5	32.3	2.7	8.8	0.0	100.0
DK/Missing	95.7	138	0.0	17.0	26.5	33.1	9.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	90.8	65,326	0.7	0.4	11.8	42.3	32.1	3.3	10.3	0.2	100.0
Mon-Khmer	99.2	25,333	0.1	0.1	22.1	26.8	41.1	4.1	5.1	0.8	100.0
Hmong-Mien	95.3	10,255	0.0	0.0	36.8	27.9	32.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan	94.3	2,886	0.9	0.3	39.3	33.8	23.9	0.9	1.9	0.1	100.0
Other, DK, Missing	88.8	1,052	0.0	0.0	13.2	41.1	19.9	8.2	17.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	99.7	20,968	0.1	0.0	40.9	20.7	27.4	4.9	5.1	1.1	100.0
Second	99.1	20,971	0.1	0.1	19.8	29.6	39.3	3.8	7.4	0.2	100.0
Middle	98.8	20,970	0.1	0.1	13.2	36.3	38.9	3.1	8.4	0.2	100.0
Fourth	96.0	20,969	0.7	0.2	6.7	46.0	35.4	2.4	9.5	0.1	100.0
Richest	73.2	20,973	1.4	1.0	3.8	56.2	28.0	1.9	10.1	0.1	100.0
										57.7	15,361

**Table TC.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) <sup>1</sup>	
	Clean fuels for space heating <sup>a</sup> :					Polluting fuels for space heating <sup>a</sup> :						
	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Gasoline/ Diesel	Coal/ Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other	No space heating in the household	Total		
Total	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	82.3	
Region											100.0	
Urban	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	89.4	
Rural	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	79.2	
Rural with road	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	81.5	
Rural without road	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	65.9	
North	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.3	
Central	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	87.8	
South	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	79.9	
Province											100.0	
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	97.7	
Phongsaly	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	14.1	
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	
Bokeo	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	
Luangprabang	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	
Huaphanh	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	67.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	
Xayabury	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	73.3	
Xiengkhuang	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.3	
Vientiane	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	89.2	
Khammuane	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	
Saravane	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	35.2	
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	
Champasack	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	94.9	
Atapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	
Xaysomboune	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.4 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

	Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Lao PDR, 2017										Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) <sup>1</sup>	
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											
	Clean fuels for space heating <sup>a</sup>					Polluting fuels for space heating <sup>a</sup>						
	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Gasoline/ Diesel	Coal/ Lignite	Wood	Charcoal	Shrubs	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ woodchips	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	No space heating in the household	Number of household members	
	Central heating	Electricity								Total		
<b>Education of household head</b>												
None or ECE	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Primary	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	
Lower secondary	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Upper secondary	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	
Higher	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	
DK/Missing	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	86.6	
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.4	
Hmong-Mien	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.1	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	45.8	
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	67.0	
Second	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	76.6	
Middle	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	84.5	
Fourth	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	89.3	
Richest	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	94.1	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating<sup>a</sup> For those living in households that are not using central heating

(1) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(2) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney**

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating				DK/Missing		
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional		Without chimney		With chimney		No space heating in the household		
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Total		
Central heating		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	4.3	7.8	3.3	82.3	0.0	100.0	104,851
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.0	3.0	1.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	32,178	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	5.3	9.9	4.0	79.2	0.0	100.0	72,674	
Rural with road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	4.4	9.5	3.1	81.5	0.0	100.0	61,970	
Rural without road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	11.0	12.2	9.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	10,704	
<b>Region</b>																
North	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	8.2	13.7	0.2	75.3	0.0	100.0	32,908	
Central	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	3.1	6.0	0.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	51,211	
South	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.8	15.6	79.9	0.0	100.0	20,732	
<b>Province</b>																
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	97.7	0.0	100.0	12,633	
Phongsaly	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.4	0.1	3.7	72.4	1.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	3,166	
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	2,952	
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	97.7	0.0	100.0	5,525	
Bokeo	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	93.6	0.0	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.0	100.0	7,427	
Huaphanh	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.1	43.0	20.4	0.0	27.5	0.1	100.0	4,697	
Xayabury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	17.7	0.1	73.3	0.0	100.0	6,116	
Xiengkhuang	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	25.5	0.0	1.5	50.6	0.1	21.3	0.0	100.0	4,314	
Vientiane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.3	0.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	8.4	0.4	0.6	89.2	0.0	100.0	4,521	
Khammouane	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	10.5	5.8	0.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	6,346	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	99.5	0.0	100.0	14,535	
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	49.1	0.0	100.0	6,554		
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.1	7.7	0.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	1,931	
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	94.9	0.0	100.0	10,043	
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	2,204	
Xaysomboune	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	19.3	0.0	69.7	0.0	100.0	1,606	

(Continued..)

**Table TC.4.5 (Continued): Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney**

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Lao PDR, 2017									
Percentage of household members mainly using:									
Central heating	Space heater			Cookstove for space heating			Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating		
	Manufactured	Traditional	Manufactured	Traditional	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Other
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None or ECE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	4.7	10.6
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.2	8.9
Lower secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.2	7.7
Upper secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	2.7	3.9
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	1.2	2.1
Higher	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.1	2.5
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.4	3.5
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	4.3	7.8
Hmong-Mien	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	23.1
Chinese-Tibetan	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.2
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.4
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	4.1
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.2	2.4
Richest	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.9

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

**Table TC.4.6 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)					
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Grass/Straw	Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members
Total	89.7	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	104,851
Area																		96.6
Urban	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,178	99.5
Rural	85.5	6.0	2.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	72,674	95.3
Rural with road	89.6	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	61,970	96.5
Rural without road	61.7	18.0	4.6	2.8	0.2	6.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	10,704	88.1
Region																		104,548
North	85.0	5.5	1.8	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	32,908	94.4
Central	93.0	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	51,211	97.9
South	89.0	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	20,732	96.9
Province																		20,651
Vientiane Capital	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,633	100.0
Phongsaly	63.3	30.7	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	3,166	96.6
Luangnamtha	87.9	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,952	96.0
Oudomxay	82.1	7.5	2.3	2.5	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,525	94.4
Bokeo	96.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	3,025	97.7
Luangprabang	79.5	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.6	100.0	7,427	88.1
Huaphanh	87.5	0.5	5.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,697	94.4
Xayabury	96.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,116	98.2
Xiangkhouang	94.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	4,314	96.6
Vientiane	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,257	99.7
Borikhamxay	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,521	99.7
Khammuane	92.1	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,346	96.7
Savannakhet	82.0	9.0	3.3	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	14,535	95.7
Saravane	77.6	11.9	3.5	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	6,554	94.9
Sekong	80.1	8.9	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,931	94.8
Champasack	97.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,043	98.4
Attapeu	93.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,204	97.5
Xaysomboune	93.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,606	95.9

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.6 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)						
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Gasoline lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	
<b>Education of household head</b>																	
None or ECE	76.5	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	17,653	92.4
Primary	88.4	4.6	1.9	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	46,528	96.3
Lower secondary	95.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	19,709	98.1
Upper secondary	98.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,040	99.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,232	99.2
Higher	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,552	99.5
DK/Missing	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138	97.7
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																	
Lao-Tai	96.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	65,326	98.8
Mon-Khmer	75.6	10.4	3.4	2.0	0.1	4.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	25,333	92.1
Hmong-Mien	86.1	3.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	10,255	93.8
Chinese-Tibetan	73.4	20.6	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,886	97.4
Other, DK, Missing	87.3	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,052	91.1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	51.5	20.0	7.6	4.2	0.2	9.5	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	100.0	20,968	84.7
Second	97.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	20,971	98.6
Middle	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	20,970	99.8
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,969	99.9
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,973	99.8

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

**Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting**

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	15.7	32,178
Rural	2.2	72,674
Rural with road	2.4	61,970
Rural without road	0.6	10,704
<b>Region</b>		
North	4.4	32,908
Central	9.3	51,211
South	1.9	20,732
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	27.1	12,633
Phongsaly	2.1	3,166
Luangnamtha	5.3	2,952
Oudomxay	3.9	5,525
Bokeo	12.4	3,025
Luangprabang	3.8	7,427
Huaphanh	2.6	4,697
Xayabury	3.7	6,116
Xiengkhuang	1.7	4,314
Vientiane	5.5	7,257
Borikhamxay	8.1	4,521
Khammuane	3.2	6,346
Savannakhet	1.7	14,535
Saravane	0.9	6,554
Sekong	1.5	1,931
Champasack	2.4	10,043
Attapeu	2.9	2,204
Xaysomboune	4.2	1,606

(Continued...)

**Table TC.4.7 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting**

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of household members
<b>Education of household head</b>		
None or ECE	1.9	17,653
Primary	2.7	46,528
Lower secondary	6.1	19,709
Upper secondary	14.8	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.1	6,232
Higher	25.5	7,552
DK/Missing	4.3	138
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	8.9	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.8	25,333
Hmong-Mien	3.8	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	4.1	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	11.2	1,052
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	0.2	20,968
Second	0.7	20,971
Middle	1.0	20,970
Fourth	3.7	20,969
Richest	26.0	20,973

A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting;  
SDG Indicator 7.1.2

## 7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the LSIS II, 2017 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.<sup>7</sup> Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.<sup>8</sup> While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, province, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

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<sup>7</sup> The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, and United Nations. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. [https://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_101071.html](https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html)

<sup>8</sup> Campbell, H. et al. 2013. Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

**Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Lao PDR, 2017										Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	
Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of antibiotics was:											
Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:											
Advice or treatment was sought from:					Health facilities or providers						
Health facilities or providers	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics <sup>C</sup>	symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Private	Other source		
Public	Private	Public	Public	Public	31.1	44.8	126	65.0	35.0	56	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>56</b>	
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	38.4	12.0	1.7	0.0	47.3	25.2	52.1	60 (60.2)	(39.8) (3.2)	31 (0.0)	
Female	27.1	7.3	0.0	1.8	32.8	36.5	38.2	65 (*)	(*) (*)	25 (100.0)	
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	(42.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.6)	(22.2)	(51.3)	40 (*)	(*) (*)	20 (100.0)	
Rural	28.1	5.2	1.2	1.4	30.5	35.3	41.8	86 (74.8)	(25.2) (9.1)	36 (0.0)	
Rural with road	31.3	5.2	1.4	0.0	33.0	34.9	47.5	69 (75.0)	(25.0) (10.0)	33 (100.0)	
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17 (*)	(*) (*)	3 (100.0)	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; <sup>2</sup> SDG indicator 3.8.1<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy<sup>C</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Other background characteristics are not shown, as most categories have fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

## 7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.<sup>9</sup>

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)<sup>10</sup>, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)<sup>11</sup> and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.<sup>9</sup>

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.<sup>12</sup> This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever and convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Further, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food, and younger children should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Lao PDR. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the malaria control programme is implemented under the leadership of the Communicable Disease Control Department of the Ministry of Health, with strong technical support from the Center of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (CMPE). The programme focuses on strengthening the surveillance system for both humans and vectors, promoting the ban of counterfeit and substandard antimalarial drugs, and ensuring the engagement of people in the community and mobile/migrant populations. Key interventions to control malaria include: prompt and effective diagnosis and treatment with ACTs; use of long-lasting insecticidal nets by people at risk; and indoor residual spraying with insecticide to control the vector mosquitoes.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

<sup>9</sup> WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>10</sup> WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940\\_eng.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>11</sup> WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>12</sup> D'Acremont, V et al. 2010. *Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review*. *Malaria Journal* 9(240).

**Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets**

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)<sup>A</sup>, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons <sup>B</sup> :		
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>1</sup>	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) <sup>2</sup>	Number of households
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>22,287</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	84.2	42.7	2.8	1.2	64.4	28.2	7,214
Rural	97.1	70.0	2.9	1.8	70.6	42.7	15,073
Rural with road	97.1	68.9	2.9	1.8	71.4	42.6	12,964
Rural without road	96.8	76.8	2.8	2.0	65.7	43.8	2,109
<b>Region</b>							
North	94.3	59.9	2.6	1.4	67.0	34.3	7,131
Central	90.5	54.2	2.8	1.6	66.2	34.6	10,919
South	96.7	81.5	3.2	2.3	77.4	53.0	4,237
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	76.2	14.0	2.3	0.4	53.1	9.0	2,906
Phongsaly	89.9	87.1	2.4	2.3	61.2	57.9	706
Luangnamtha	94.2	69.4	2.3	1.6	54.9	37.7	624
Oudomxay	95.7	55.7	3.1	1.4	73.0	31.7	1,122
Bokeo	93.7	43.5	2.9	1.0	66.1	19.9	623
Luangprabang	93.9	53.5	2.5	1.1	67.5	26.3	1,640
Huaphanh	97.3	79.5	2.5	2.0	61.7	47.3	930
Xayabury	94.4	47.7	2.4	1.1	73.6	30.4	1,486
Xiengkuang	96.2	40.7	3.1	1.2	74.1	28.0	843
Vientiane	97.4	68.1	3.3	2.1	78.3	48.6	1,529
Borikhamxay	95.0	48.8	2.9	1.1	71.9	25.2	963
Khammuane	93.6	83.4	2.6	2.4	68.3	61.2	1,429
Savannakhet	95.8	75.4	3.0	2.0	68.7	44.7	2,969
Saravane	98.3	94.1	3.1	2.9	72.0	65.7	1,266
Sekong	96.1	91.8	2.9	2.6	65.8	55.3	366
Champasack	95.5	72.1	3.4	1.9	82.5	46.6	2,151
Attapeu	98.4	82.5	3.2	2.0	77.4	46.1	453
Xaysomboune	96.7	80.5	2.9	2.1	56.4	34.9	281
<b>Education of household head</b>							
None or ECE	95.0	70.2	2.7	1.8	64.3	40.4	3,566
Primary	96.4	66.8	2.9	1.8	71.6	41.6	9,605
Lower secondary	94.1	58.3	2.8	1.6	70.4	37.3	4,300
Upper secondary	87.2	47.3	2.7	1.3	65.5	28.9	1,606
Post secondary / Non tertiary	89.2	51.1	2.9	1.5	69.3	34.1	1,427
Higher	75.4	40.2	2.8	1.3	58.6	26.8	1,752
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	91.5	56.4	2.9	1.6	73.3	38.5	14,785
Mon-Khmer	97.9	76.6	2.8	2.0	64.5	41.8	4,983
Hmong-Mien	91.9	52.6	2.8	1.4	44.7	19.9	1,667
Chinese-Tibetan	88.8	75.3	2.4	1.9	55.4	45.2	624
Other, DK, Missing	90.5	61.4	2.6	1.7	62.8	36.7	228
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	95.0	76.5	2.4	1.9	52.6	38.5	4,151
Second	98.9	76.4	2.8	2.0	70.6	47.0	4,234
Middle	99.5	68.9	3.0	1.8	80.7	46.3	4,493
Fourth	97.4	54.0	3.0	1.4	80.7	37.8	4,757
Richest	74.6	33.6	2.9	1.2	56.9	21.7	4,652

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

<sup>B</sup> The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. LSIS II does not collect information on visitors to the household.

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table 1C.6.2: Source of mosquito nets**

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets										Number of mosquito nets	
		Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility		Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	DK/Missing	
Total	1.0	<b>20.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,653</b>
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	0.6	10.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	74.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	16,844
Rural	1.2	24.5	13.9	0.1	0.0	49.7	6.5	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	41,809
Rural with road	1.1	23.1	14.4	0.1	0.0	51.8	5.5	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	36,117
Rural without road	1.9	33.0	11.1	0.1	0.0	36.3	13.1	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.4	100.0	5,693
<b>Region</b>													
North	2.2	15.5	15.4	0.1	0.0	54.7	5.0	0.1	0.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	17,475
Central	0.5	10.3	14.6	0.1	0.1	68.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	100.0	27,977
South	0.4	48.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	35.3	10.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	13,201
<b>Province</b>													
Vientiane Capital	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	5,198
Phongsaly	0.4	1.2	35.6	0.0	0.0	15.3	9.1	0.0	4.4	33.8	0.1	100.0	1,540
Luangnamtha	5.7	4.9	15.1	0.1	0.2	70.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,345
Oudomxay	0.9	13.2	4.7	0.1	0.1	61.3	11.3	0.5	0.1	7.7	0.2	100.0	3,351
Bokeo	0.2	19.1	13.9	0.1	0.0	63.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,668
Luangprabang	4.5	15.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	54.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.7	100.0	3,924
Huaphanh	2.4	28.4	8.8	0.4	0.0	54.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,300
Xayabury	1.3	18.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	55.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,347
Xiengkhuang	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	79.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,508
Vientiane	0.5	6.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	69.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,949
Borikhamxay	0.2	12.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	72.8	7.0	0.8	0.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	2,622
Khammuane	0.3	19.6	13.6	0.0	0.1	59.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	3,508
Savannakhet	0.9	13.3	28.4	0.1	0.1	52.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.5	100.0	8,394
Saravane	0.7	63.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	22.1	6.7	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.2	100.0	3,848
Sekong	0.8	5.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	37.6	51.4	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,038
Champasack	0.2	49.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	42.3	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,904
Attapeu	0.3	32.1	21.3	0.0	0.0	35.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,412
Xaysomboune	2.9	38.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	45.9	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	799

(Continued...)

**Table TC.6.2 (continued): Source of mosquito nets**

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets						Number of mosquito nets	
			Health facility			Community health worker				
			Government	Private	Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Religious institution	School		
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None or ECE	1.4	22.6	17.7	0.1	0.0	46.4	6.5	0.1	4.1	
Primary	1.0	23.9	12.5	0.1	0.0	52.9	5.8	0.1	3.2	
Lower secondary	0.8	18.1	10.7	0.1	0.0	61.7	5.8	0.1	2.4	
Upper secondary	1.4	12.2	9.2	0.1	0.0	70.8	3.2	0.0	2.3	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	16.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	64.4	4.6	0.1	0.6	
Higher	0.7	9.5	8.6	0.0	0.2	73.5	3.1	0.0	3.3	
DK/Missing	0.0	13.4	23.2	0.0	0.0	58.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	
<b>Type of net</b>										
ITN <sup>a</sup>	1.7	33.6	20.4	0.1	0.1	29.4	9.1	0.1	4.7	
Other	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	0.7	20.3	9.7	0.1	0.1	62.3	4.3	0.1	2.1	
Mon-Khmer	1.7	23.0	20.5	0.1	0.0	40.1	9.0	0.2	4.6	
Hmong-Mien	1.5	15.7	8.0	0.1	0.0	67.2	5.0	0.1	2.2	
Chinese-Tibetan	1.4	5.4	24.9	0.0	0.0	35.7	5.5	0.0	3.7	
Other, DK, Missing	0.9	32.9	7.6	0.0	0.2	48.3	7.6	0.5	0.0	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	1.3	28.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	31.9	9.1	0.2	5.6	
Second	1.4	27.1	15.1	0.1	0.0	43.6	8.0	0.1	4.0	
Middle	1.2	23.7	11.1	0.1	0.0	55.4	5.4	0.0	2.6	
Fourth	0.6	14.1	9.0	0.1	0.1	70.4	3.6	0.0	1.9	
Richest	0.6	8.9	6.6	0.0	0.1	79.2	2.0	0.1	2.4	

<sup>a</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

**Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members**

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Lao PDR, 2017

	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Percentage with access to an ITN <sup>A</sup>	Number of household members <sup>B</sup>	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Number of household members</b>												
1	49.4	39.4	8.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	709
2	42.2	25.3	20.6	7.5	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	57.8	3,918
3	42.5	15.2	26.9	10.2	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.4	10,704
4	41.2	12.9	24.4	15.0	4.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.3	20,585
5	37.8	9.4	23.2	19.0	7.2	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	51.9	21,724
6	34.6	7.3	20.0	23.8	8.9	3.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	53.8	17,699
7	32.9	6.9	15.0	24.3	13.3	5.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	52.3	11,624
8 or more	31.8	5.5	11.5	19.0	18.4	7.2	3.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	49.0	17,888

<sup>A</sup> Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

<sup>B</sup> The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. LSIS II does not collect information on visitors to the household

**Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics**

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Lao PDR, 2017		
	Percentage with access to an ITN <sup>A</sup>	Number of household members <sup>B</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	35.8	32,178
Rural	59.4	72,674
Rural with road	58.5	61,970
Rural without road	64.4	10,704
<b>Regions</b>		
North	48.7	32,908
Central	46.8	51,211
South	70.8	20,732
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	10.9	12,633
Phongsaly	74.2	3,166
Luangnamtha	56.0	2,952
Oudomxay	43.9	5,525
Bokeo	30.6	3,025
Luangprabang	41.4	7,427
Huaphanh	67.3	4,697
Xayabury	40.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	34.6	4,314
Vientiane	60.2	7,257
Borikhamxay	36.8	4,521
Khammuane	76.0	6,346
Savannakhet	63.7	14,535
Saravane	85.5	6,554
Sekong	77.4	1,931
Champasack	60.8	10,043
Attapeu	67.3	2,204
Xaysomboune	59.9	1,606
<b>Education of household head</b>		
None or ECE	57.7	17,653
Primary	56.6	46,528
Lower secondary	50.4	19,709
Upper secondary	39.9	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	44.3	6,232
Higher	34.0	7,552
DK/Missing	43.3	138
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	49.6	65,326
Mon-Khmer	63.4	25,333
Hmong-Mien	37.8	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	61.4	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	54.8	1,052
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	60.6	20,968
Second	65.3	20,971
Middle	59.4	20,970
Fourth	47.0	20,969
Richest	28.3	20,973

<sup>A</sup> Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

<sup>B</sup> The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. LSIS II does not collect information on visitors to the household

**Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population**

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100,631</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>63,454</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	87.5	50.9	49,341	80.4	31,220
Female	87.6	50.7	51,289	80.7	32,234
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	74.4	32.0	30,837	74.0	13,356
Rural	93.4	59.1	69,794	82.3	50,098
Rural with road	93.4	57.8	59,508	81.9	42,018
Rural without road	93.3	66.5	10,286	84.6	8,080
<b>Region</b>					
North	90.2	50.1	31,558	82.3	19,212
Central	83.4	46.6	48,912	82.8	27,538
South	93.5	62.2	20,160	75.1	16,705
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	62.8	9.4	12,076	69.2	1,644
Phongsaly	79.9	76.1	3,116	87.6	2,708
Luangnamtha	90.8	62.8	2,841	90.7	1,966
Oudomxay	90.8	42.7	5,217	76.5	2,913
Bokeo	87.7	28.2	2,819	63.3	1,256
Luangprabang	89.8	40.2	6,973	73.8	3,798
Huaphanh	95.6	74.5	4,614	93.2	3,689
Xayabury	92.3	39.9	5,979	82.7	2,882
Xiengkhuang	90.0	34.7	4,175	85.5	1,693
Vientiane	91.3	58.9	6,799	85.0	4,711
Borikhamxay	86.7	29.5	4,259	58.9	2,135
Khammuane	88.6	79.2	6,073	93.5	5,139
Savannakhet	91.1	65.5	14,010	83.9	10,948
Saravane	96.3	90.2	6,426	94.2	6,149
Sekong	91.0	78.4	1,881	84.8	1,740
Champasack	92.2	42.2	9,760	58.4	7,049
Attapeu	93.6	55.0	2,093	65.2	1,766
Xaysomboune	91.9	62.6	1,519	75.0	1,268
<b>Age</b>					
0-4	86.7	49.8	11,030	78.0	7,044
5-14	87.9	54.5	23,279	82.4	15,404
15-34	86.9	50.0	32,012	80.1	19,970
35-49	87.5	48.4	17,136	79.6	10,408
50+	88.9	50.4	17,175	81.4	10,629
<b>Education of household</b>					
None or ECE	89.6	61.3	17,023	85.4	12,215
Primary	92.1	55.8	44,564	81.6	30,467
Lower secondary	89.4	47.7	19,006	79.9	11,362
Upper secondary	80.7	36.6	6,749	75.4	3,274
Post secondary / Non	79.6	37.9	5,982	72.2	3,141
Higher	62.5	27.5	7,176	67.3	2,937
DK/Missing	80.6	41.5	131	92.9	59
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	85.5	45.1	62,772	77.8	36,435
Mon-Khmer	94.6	66.8	24,284	85.1	19,066
Hmong-Mien	85.8	42.6	9,748	80.0	5,189
Chinese-Tibetan	79.3	64.9	2,810	86.9	2,098
Other, DK, Missing	85.4	57.7	1,016	88.1	665
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	89.9	68.2	20,119	87.8	15,642
Second	96.1	66.7	20,159	85.7	15,692
Middle	97.0	54.7	20,146	77.7	14,176
Fourth	94.1	41.8	20,160	75.8	11,101
Richest	60.6	22.6	20,047	66.1	6,842

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1

<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

**Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs**

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Lao PDR, 2017		
	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>34,423</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	71.4	7,589
Rural	77.1	26,834
Rural with road	76.5	22,766
Rural without road	80.4	4,067
<b>Region</b>		
North	81.6	9,522
Central	74.4	15,560
South	72.4	9,340
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	73.4	887
Phongsaly	77.1	1,476
Luangnamtha	92.3	936
Oudomxay	72.2	1,497
Bokeo	69.2	571
Luangprabang	77.1	1,769
Huaphanh	94.2	1,797
Xayabury	83.5	1,476
Xiengkhuang	72.7	986
Vientiane	64.1	3,133
Borikhamxay	64.6	1,026
Khammuane	77.6	3,176
Savannakhet	80.4	5,790
Saravane	81.5	3,604
Sekong	80.6	902
Champasack	62.4	3,934
Attapeu	71.3	901
Xaysomboune	74.0	563
<b>Education of household</b>		
None or ECE	83.7	6,122
Primary	77.7	16,385
Lower secondary	72.8	6,400
Upper secondary	70.0	1,810
Post secondary / Non	64.4	1,913
Higher	60.0	1,749
DK/Missing	(75.1)	43
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	72.1	21,338
Mon-Khmer	81.7	9,541
Hmong-Mien	83.1	2,128
Chinese-Tibetan	79.5	1,071
Other, DK, Missing	86.6	344
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	84.7	7,297
Second	80.9	8,372
Middle	73.2	8,013
Fourth	70.4	6,676
Richest	63.4	4,065

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>6,772</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	98.2	6,017	86.5	49.1	5,908	83.7	3,466
Female	98.0	5,703	86.9	50.5	5,591	85.3	3,306
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.6	3,179	74.2	30.3	3,134	80.3	1,182
Rural	97.9	8,541	91.4	57.1	8,364	85.4	5,589
Rural with road	98.0	7,124	91.5	55.5	6,981	84.9	4,560
Rural without road	97.6	1,417	90.5	65.2	1,384	87.5	1,030
<b>Region</b>							
North	97.6	3,684	87.7	48.9	3,596	84.7	2,076
Central	98.1	5,610	83.3	46.2	5,502	86.6	2,937
South	98.9	2,427	93.1	59.2	2,400	80.8	1,758
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	99.2	1,181	63.4	8.1	1,172	84.2	113
Phongsaly	100.0	346	83.1	78.1	346	91.7	295
Luangnamtha	99.6	321	88.3	59.4	320	90.2	211
Oudomxay	96.8	690	85.6	41.3	668	81.3	339
Bokeo	96.3	373	86.7	26.1	360	68.5	137
Luangprabang	94.8	844	86.3	40.2	800	77.6	415
Huaphanh	99.4	553	92.1	70.8	550	91.2	427
Xayabury	99.4	556	90.9	39.4	552	86.0	253
Xiengkhuang	99.0	565	86.8	31.4	559	86.9	202
Vientiane	97.5	803	90.5	55.6	783	91.0	479
Borikhamxay	97.1	527	85.6	24.8	512	64.4	197
Khammuane	98.7	674	86.5	78.9	666	93.4	563
Savannakhet	97.4	1,625	89.9	65.8	1,582	86.6	1,202
Saravane	99.2	821	95.1	88.3	815	94.3	762
Sekong	98.8	256	90.6	77.0	253	86.7	224
Champasack	98.9	1,101	91.7	34.9	1,089	63.4	600
Attapeu	98.1	248	94.9	52.0	244	73.7	172
Xaysomboune	97.7	234	91.9	62.3	228	78.6	181

(Continued...)

**Table TC.6.7 (Continued): Use of mosquito nets by children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1A</sup>			
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	98.1	2,319	86.6	50.7	2,275	82.6	1,398
12-23	98.3	2,203	85.5	48.0	2,167	84.2	1,235
24-35	98.2	2,372	87.6	51.0	2,329	84.8	1,401
36-47	97.6	2,556	87.2	49.6	2,495	84.5	1,463
48-59	98.4	2,270	86.6	49.5	2,233	86.6	1,275
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	97.8	2,565	87.5	61.7	2,509	86.6	1,786
Primary	98.2	4,587	92.1	54.1	4,502	84.2	2,895
Lower secondary	97.9	2,386	88.4	46.1	2,337	85.2	1,265
Upper secondary	98.5	911	77.8	33.1	898	82.9	358
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.0	348	74.1	32.9	341	74.7	150
Higher	98.8	921	67.2	27.4	910	78.8	316
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	98.4	6,585	85.3	44.1	6,479	83.7	3,412
Mon-Khmer	97.5	2,981	93.0	66.0	2,906	85.6	2,241
Hmong-Mien	97.9	1,707	82.4	40.0	1,670	81.9	815
Chinese-Tibetan	98.9	330	81.2	66.2	327	91.6	236
Other, DK, Missing	99.6	117	87.2	53.5	117	92.0	68
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	97.2	3,017	88.1	65.4	2,931	88.4	2,168
Second	98.2	2,493	93.9	63.3	2,447	86.9	1,783
Middle	98.5	2,193	95.7	48.8	2,160	80.7	1,306
Fourth	98.1	2,074	91.8	39.4	2,035	80.3	998
Richest	99.0	1,944	60.0	20.8	1,925	77.5	517

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) <sup>1,A</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.2	335	70.7	35.5	330	79.5	147
Rural	96.8	785	95.3	59.7	760	86.7	524
Rural with road	97.4	664	95.0	58.9	647	86.8	438
Rural without road	93.6	121	97.1	64.6	113	85.9	85
<b>Region</b>							
North	97.7	313	91.6	51.7	306	88.8	178
Central	96.4	576	83.4	49.7	555	87.8	315
South	98.4	231	93.7	59.8	228	76.6	178
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	96.8	126	62.6	12.0	122	(*)	19
Phongsaly	(100.0)	30	(80.2)	(80.2)	30	(95.0)	26
Luangnamtha	98.4	33	91.5	72.0	33	(95.3)	25
Oudomxay	95.2	74	96.0	44.5	71	(87.6)	36
Bokeo	98.3	36	89.0	29.6	36	(*)	13
Luangprabang	(95.4)	53	(90.4)	(45.6)	50	(84.3)	27
Huaphanh	100.0	39	96.8	68.2	39	(91.9)	29
Xayabury	(100.0)	47	(91.4)	(39.9)	47	(*)	22
Xiengkuang	95.6	64	93.8	36.5	61	(87.8)	25
Vientiane	95.2	93	90.0	57.9	89	94.0	55
Borikhamxay	96.9	41	82.5	24.8	39	(*)	17
Khammuane	99.2	87	84.2	78.7	86	95.1	71
Savannakhet	95.3	134	92.2	74.3	128	89.0	107
Saravane	100.0	76	91.1	84.4	76	90.7	70
Sekong	98.6	24	96.8	89.1	23	92.9	22
Champasack	98.2	106	94.4	37.6	104	(58.2)	67
Attapeu	94.6	26	95.4	50.5	25	(70.4)	18
Xaysomboune	97.2	31	89.3	50.7	30	73.1	21
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	98.6	210	92.3	60.8	207	83.6	150
20-24	96.1	352	88.6	53.9	339	84.0	217
25-29	98.0	310	84.1	49.0	304	85.3	174
30-39	96.4	230	87.4	46.1	222	87.5	117
40-49	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	12
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	98.5	172	91.8	63.4	169	91.4	117
Primary	95.5	405	95.0	56.4	387	85.5	256
Lower secondary	97.9	257	92.5	53.1	251	82.1	163
Upper secondary	98.4	116	79.1	38.0	114	81.1	53
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(100.0)	34	(73.5)	(43.4)	34	(*)	18
Higher	97.7	137	64.8	40.1	134	84.7	63
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	97.1	640	85.1	47.6	622	81.7	362
Mon-Khmer	97.9	278	95.7	68.5	273	90.1	207
Hmong-Mien	97.3	160	85.3	39.2	156	84.1	73
Chinese-Tibetan	98.3	33	85.2	71.7	32	(92.6)	25
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	97.1	211	91.7	68.3	205	93.4	150
Second	97.9	235	95.8	64.0	230	87.1	169
Middle	96.3	249	97.2	51.2	240	80.3	153
Fourth	96.5	221	94.8	48.6	213	86.1	120
Richest	98.5	204	56.4	28.6	201	73.0	79

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

<sup>A</sup> An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

<sup>( )</sup> Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

<sup>(\*)</sup> Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.<sup>13</sup> For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.<sup>14</sup>

In the LSIS II, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in country. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test in endemic areas.

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<sup>13</sup> Shulman, CE and Dorman, EK. 2003. *Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy*. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 97(1): 30–55.

<sup>14</sup> WHO. 2015. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition. Geneva 2015.

**Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during pregnancy, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of pregnant women:						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years <sup>A</sup>	
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:						
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times <sup>1</sup>	Four or more times			
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>		<b>3,246</b>	
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	9.9	9.9	3.0	0.8	0.3		1,068	
Rural	8.1	8.1	3.1	1.1	0.4		2,178	
Rural with road	8.5	8.5	3.2	1.1	0.3		1,904	
Rural without road	5.1	5.1	2.5	1.1	0.7		274	
<b>Region</b>								
North	6.4	6.4	3.2	1.3	0.6		1,042	
Central	11.9	11.9	3.7	1.0	0.4		1,561	
South	4.7	4.7	1.2	0.5	0.0		643	
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	12.1	12.1	2.7	1.2	0.9		397	
Phongsaly	16.6	16.6	4.6	1.3	0.0		53	
Luangnamtha	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.2		86	
Oudomxay	4.5	4.5	4.1	1.9	1.3		209	
Bokeo	7.1	7.1	2.2	0.0	0.0		111	
Luangprabang	12.7	12.7	6.5	2.8	0.9		245	
Huaphanh	3.7	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.0		139	
Xayabury	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		199	
Xiengkhuang	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.0		130	
Vientiane	18.5	18.5	8.7	1.8	0.0		261	
Borikhamxay	6.3	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.0		175	
Khammuane	14.6	14.6	5.0	1.9	0.0		183	
Savannakhet	11.5	11.5	2.8	0.6	0.6		354	
Saravane	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0		200	
Sekong	6.0	6.0	2.5	1.1	0.0		58	
Champasack	5.5	5.5	0.8	0.5	0.0		311	
Attapeu	7.3	7.3	4.4	1.0	0.4		74	
Xaysomboune	14.2	14.2	3.6	0.8	0.4		61	
<b>Education</b>								
None or ECE	4.4	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.4		376	
Primary	8.9	8.9	3.7	1.2	0.3		1,191	
Lower secondary	8.8	8.8	3.0	0.9	0.4		822	
Upper secondary	9.9	9.9	3.3	0.7	0.5		362	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.0	14.0	2.9	0.0	0.0		124	
Higher	9.5	9.5	3.1	1.4	0.5		372	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	9.5	9.5	2.8	0.8	0.4		2,089	
Mon-Khmer	7.0	7.0	4.0	1.5	0.3		697	
Hmong-Mien	6.5	6.5	2.2	0.3	0.0		365	
Chinese-Tibetan	14.2	14.2	6.0	3.0	0.9		60	
Other, DK, Missing	(7.7)	(7.7)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)		34	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	5.3	5.3	2.8	0.8	0.2		533	
Second	7.6	7.6	3.4	1.7	0.5		642	
Middle	7.8	7.8	2.7	0.6	0.2		686	
Fourth	10.8	10.8	2.4	0.9	0.5		681	
Richest	11.2	11.2	4.0	1.1	0.5		704	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

<sup>A</sup> Only women who received ANC were asked about IPT for malaria, but the table's denominator includes all women with a live birth in the last 2 years. It is assumed that women not receiving ANC were not taking preventive medicine.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,B</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total Sex	41.3	17.6	2.0	2.1	58.4	40.1	2,035
Male	42.2	16.3	1.9	2.3	58.0	40.5	1,049
Female	40.3	18.8	2.1	1.9	58.7	39.7	985
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	35.6	30.2	0.5	2.3	65.1	33.0	560
Rural	43.4	12.7	2.5	2.0	55.8	42.8	1,475
Rural with road	43.8	13.9	2.6	1.7	57.4	41.6	1,294
Rural without road	40.6	4.2	1.9	4.5	44.7	51.4	181
<b>Region</b>							
North	48.8	10.2	2.2	3.0	58.6	38.8	454
Central	37.8	20.5	1.7	1.2	57.4	41.8	1,151
South	42.7	17.5	2.4	3.4	60.9	37.1	429
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	33.3	41.9	0.0	3.0	74.3	22.8	219
Phongsaly	41.6	7.9	4.6	8.2	49.5	42.3	56
Luangnamtha	49.3	12.4	2.5	0.0	61.6	38.4	52
Oudomxay	46.1	7.2	0.0	0.6	52.0	47.4	117
Bokeo	46.9	18.6	0.0	4.0	66.0	31.3	78
Luangprabang	44.7	4.5	0.0	3.1	49.2	49.2	78
Huaphanh	(66.8)	(2.0)	(4.6)	(4.3)	(67.8)	(27.9)	40
Xayabury	(62.0)	(24.5)	(13.0)	(3.7)	(86.5)	(9.8)	33
Xiengkhuang	57.4	5.6	2.9	2.8	64.0	34.2	85
Vientiane	49.2	22.3	6.5	0.0	69.8	30.2	202
Borikhamxay	41.2	19.2	1.0	0.6	58.3	41.7	171
Khammuane	38.2	13.3	1.7	0.0	51.5	48.5	125
Savannakhet	27.6	13.9	0.0	1.3	40.8	58.5	315
Saravane	41.9	6.7	2.5	4.7	48.6	46.7	121
Sekong	55.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	62.3	37.7	37
Champasack	34.9	22.4	2.9	4.3	60.3	38.4	182
Attapeu	54.0	25.9	2.1	1.2	77.8	21.6	90
Xaysomboune	25.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	28.0	72.0	34
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-11	39.1	14.2	2.3	1.7	53.4	45.3	424
12-23	42.3	18.9	2.3	2.2	60.4	37.7	471
24-35	43.4	19.0	2.1	2.1	61.0	37.0	405
36-47	39.1	17.5	1.0	2.0	56.8	42.1	420
48-59	42.7	18.3	2.2	2.4	60.7	38.2	315
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	34.7	9.7	0.5	1.7	44.8	54.5	441
Primary	44.8	13.0	2.6	2.4	57.3	41.1	807
Lower secondary	37.9	24.8	3.3	2.7	62.5	35.1	439
Upper secondary	44.9	28.1	1.3	0.5	70.9	28.6	148
Post secondary / Non tertiary	43.2	34.9	0.0	0.0	75.5	24.5	57
Higher	47.4	27.8	0.0	2.2	74.0	23.8	141
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	39.0	24.1	2.3	2.1	62.3	36.0	1,183
Mon-Khmer	46.3	6.6	2.3	2.0	53.2	45.9	544
Hmong-Mien	37.9	13.2	0.3	1.8	50.9	48.0	238
Chinese-Tibetan	46.1	6.4	0.0	5.7	51.1	43.2	43
Other, DK, Missing	(61.7)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.1)	(29.9)	27
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	39.5	5.2	1.7	2.9	45.1	53.3	506
Second	50.6	8.1	2.9	1.2	57.9	41.0	416
Middle	37.6	19.9	2.9	2.4	56.9	41.0	368
Fourth	41.0	24.0	2.4	2.5	65.1	33.4	368
Richest	37.1	36.1	0.0	1.3	71.5	27.3	378

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TC6.11: Treatment of children with fever**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given\* for the illness, Lao PDR, 2017

Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks							
Other medications																				
		Artemisinin-based Combinat ion Therapy (ACT)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodi a-quine	Quini ne pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesun ate rectal	Artesun ate injectio n/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxi cillin	Cotrim- oxazole	Other antibiotic	Other antibiotic	Paracetamo l/Panadol/Acetaminop hen	Aspir in	Ibupro fen	Other	Missing/ DK	
Total	3.9	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.9	1.8	18.8	2.8	67.7	0.1	0.1	13.5	1.8	
Sex	Male	3.8	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	23.0	2.0	18.7	2.7	69.2	0.1	0.2	13.9	1.7	
	Female	4.0	3.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	24.9	1.5	18.8	3.0	66.1	0.1	0.1	13.2	1.9	
Area	Urban	5.5	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	30.7	1.9	23.7	3.7	74.6	0.1	0.3	13.2	0.8	
	Rural	3.3	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	21.3	1.7	16.9	2.5	65.1	0.1	0.1	13.6	2.2	
	Rural with Rural	3.7	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	21.9	1.6	17.8	2.7	67.1	0.2	0.0	13.5	2.0	
	Rural	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	2.1	10.5	0.9	50.8	0.0	0.6	14.8	3.4	
Region	North	2.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	18.9	2.9	10.7	1.7	58.8	0.0	0.2	14.0	1.9	
	Central	4.6	4.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	24.8	1.8	22.2	3.9	69.4	0.1	0.2	12.0	1.0	
	South	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.8	0.4	18.2	1.3	72.6	0.3	0.0	17.2	3.9	
Province	Vientiane	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	25.7	5.1	25.8	9.7	77.6	0.0	0.8	16.1	0.0	
	Phongsay	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	11.1	3.6	34.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	
	Luangnamtha	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	13.3	16.7	1.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.1	
	Oudomxay	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	22.2	2.6	5.5	0.9	56.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.9	
	Bokeo	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	10.7	0.8	67.7	0.0	0.0	38.1	6.0	
	Luangprabang	1.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	1.7	10.9	1.6	49.5	0.0	1.3	21.5	3.2	
	Huaphanh	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(2.1)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(92.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12)	(0.0)	
	Xayabury	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(59.8)	(3.7)	(7.1)	(6.7)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)
	Xiengkhuang	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.7	0.7	8.5	2.5	70.6	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	
	Vientiane	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	38.1	0.0	20.9	2.5	80.0	0.6	0.0	9.4	2.7	
	Borikhamxay	2.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.0	0.9	38.4	2.5	78.2	0.0	0.0	23.4	17.1	
	Khammouane	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	22.2	0.9	29.8	3.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.7	
	Savannakhet	5.5	11.4	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.8	10.7	2.2	60.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	
	Saravane	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	13.4	0.8	68.4	0.0	0.0	23.0	1.6	
	Sekong	14.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	17.2	5.2	22.0	3.4	70.8	1.0	0.0	18.1	3.7	
	Champasack	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	18.2	
	Attapeu	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	3.5	0.9	76.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.5	
	Xaysomboune	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.1	37.3	3.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.4	

(Continued...)

**Table TC.6.11 (continued): Treatment of children with fever**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:										Number of children with fever in last two weeks							
	Other medications																	
Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	SP/Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine e pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection on/IV	Amoxycillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injectio n	Other antibiotic injectio n	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Ibuprofen	Aspirin	Other	Missing /DK	
<b>Age (in months)</b>																		
0-11	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	20.9	0.6	15.0	2.6	61.8	0.0	0.0	14.8	1.8
12-23	3.7	4.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	21.2	1.4	19.1	2.5	70.9	0.1	0.0	16.2	1.3
24-35	2.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	27.0	1.3	19.6	3.3	68.4	0.0	0.7	12.8	1.0
36-47	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	25.9	2.6	21.3	3.0	71.4	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.7
48-59	5.0	4.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	25.6	3.3	18.9	2.9	65.1	0.4	0.0	12.7	2.4
<b>Mother's education</b>																		
None or ECE	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	19.2	1.4	12.8	1.0	56.0	0.1	0.0	7.7	1.9
Primary	4.6	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	23.5	1.7	19.4	1.8	67.9	0.0	0.1	14.7	2.9
Lower secondary	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	26.2	1.3	23.0	4.8	74.8	0.2	0.0	15.2	0.7
Upper secondary	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	27.3	2.7	23.6	5.3	70.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	1.0
Post secondary/ Higher	3.3	6.8	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	5.6	18.8	7.0	69.5	2.0	3.2	16.1	0.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household</b>																		
Lao-Tai	4.3	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	28.0	2.0	21.7	3.5	73.6	0.2	0.2	14.1	1.5
Mon-Khmer	4.2	4.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	20.4	2.0	14.2	1.8	60.2	0.1	0.2	10.3	1.9
Hmong-Mien	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	15.2	0.6	13.2	2.1	62.9	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.5
Chinese-Tibetan	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	13.0	3.2	37.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	6.1
Other, DK, Missing	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(6.2)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	2.9	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	15.8	1.0	13.2	1.0	54.9	0.1	0.2	8.3	0.7
Second	2.4	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	22.0	2.0	17.0	1.9	66.1	0.1	0.0	16.6	2.5
Middle	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.1	1.7	20.0	2.2	66.9	0.1	0.0	13.0	3.8
Fourth	6.8	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	30.3	1.3	19.6	2.7	76.1	0.3	0.0	17.2	2.0
Richest	5.4	4.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	30.6	3.1	26.1	7.1	79.2	0.0	0.5	14.1	0.3

(1) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT) among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs			
	Were given:										
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing <sup>1</sup>	Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimarial drugs <sup>2</sup>	Any antimarial drugs same or next day						
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>168</b>			
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	8.0	3.8	3.5	8.7	7.6	1,049	44.2	91			
Female	9.0	4.0	3.5	7.8	6.9	985	52.0	77			
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	12.2	5.5	5.0	10.8	9.8	560	51.1	61			
Rural	7.0	3.3	2.9	7.3	6.3	1,475	45.8	107			
Rural with road	7.2	3.7	3.2	7.8	6.7	1,294	46.8	101			
Rural without road	5.7	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.1	181	(*)	6			
<b>Region</b>											
North	4.2	2.3	1.7	7.7	5.2	454	(29.3)	35			
Central	8.2	4.6	4.5	9.6	9.4	1,151	47.7	111			
South	13.5	3.9	2.7	5.1	3.8	429	(77.8)	22			
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	13.0	5.0	5.0	8.7	8.7	219	(*)	19			
Phongsaly	0.0	3.7	1.4	3.7	1.4	56	(*)	2			
Luangnamtha	6.1	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.6	52	(*)	2			
Oudomxay	1.0	3.7	3.7	10.1	7.6	117	(*)	12			
Bokeo	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	78	(*)	1			
Luangprabang	1.8	1.5	0.0	19.6	11.5	78	(*)	15			
Huaphanh	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	-	0			
Xayabury	(10.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(6.2)	(6.2)	33	(*)	2			
Xiengkuang	6.4	4.0	4.0	6.2	5.1	85	(*)	5			
Vientiane	6.2	4.5	4.5	7.5	7.5	202	(*)	15			
Borikhamxay	4.5	2.3	2.1	11.4	10.5	171	(*)	19			
Khammuane	8.4	4.9	4.9	6.8	6.8	125	(*)	8			
Savannakhet	9.2	5.5	5.5	13.0	13.0	315	(*)	41			
Saravane	9.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	121	(*)	2			
Sekong	5.7	14.1	11.2	19.4	16.5	37	(*)	7			
Champasack	18.7	4.6	2.7	5.6	3.7	182	(*)	10			
Attapeu	11.9	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.8	90	(*)	3			
Xaysomboune	3.3	6.5	5.0	7.2	5.7	34	(*)	2			

(Continued...)

**Table TC.6.12 (continued): Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs			
	Were given:										
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing <sup>1</sup>	Artemisinin-based combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs <sup>2</sup>	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day						
<b>Age (in months)</b>											
0-11	9.7	4.3	3.2	9.6	7.4	424	(45.2)	41			
12-23	4.6	3.7	3.5	8.5	7.6	471	(42.9)	40			
24-35	7.0	2.9	2.6	6.3	5.7	405	(46.4)	26			
36-47	8.0	4.0	3.9	7.4	6.8	420	(53.9)	31			
48-59	15.0	5.0	4.6	9.5	9.1	315	(52.4)	30			
<b>Mother's education</b>											
None or ECE	5.5	1.9	1.2	6.9	5.8	441	(27.0)	31			
Primary	7.2	4.6	3.9	8.4	7.2	807	54.5	67			
Lower secondary	8.7	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.7	439	(41.3)	38			
Upper secondary	9.6	5.2	4.8	7.5	7.1	148	(*)	11			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	13.5	3.3	3.3	8.3	8.3	57	(*)	5			
Higher	21.1	6.8	6.8	10.8	10.8	141	(*)	15			
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	11.2	4.3	3.9	8.6	8.0	1,183	49.9	102			
Mon-Khmer	4.8	4.2	3.8	8.8	7.3	544	47.2	48			
Hmong-Mien	2.8	2.0	1.3	6.7	5.2	238	(*)	16			
Chinese-Tibetan	4.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	43	(*)	1			
Other, DK, Missing	(17.5)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	27	(*)	1			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	4.2	2.9	2.7	7.8	6.8	506	(37.5)	40			
Second	4.4	2.4	2.2	6.4	4.8	416	(37.3)	26			
Middle	8.2	2.7	1.8	6.2	5.3	368	(44.2)	23			
Fourth	10.2	6.8	6.3	10.2	9.4	368	(66.2)	38			
Richest	17.2	5.4	5.0	10.8	10.5	378	(49.5)	41			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks	
			Health facilities or providers						
			Public	Private	Community health provider <sup>A</sup>	Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>B</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>168</b>	
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	8.7	1,049	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	91	
Female	7.8	985	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	77	
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	10.8	560	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	61	
Rural	7.3	1,475	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	107	
Rural with road	7.8	1,294	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	101	
Rural without road	3.1	181	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
<b>Region</b>									
North	7.7	454	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.7)	35	
Central	9.6	1,151	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	111	
South	5.1	429	(54.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.4)	22	
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	8.7	219	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	
Phongsaly	3.7	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Luangnamtha	4.6	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Oudomxay	10.1	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Bokeo	1.6	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Luangprabang	19.6	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Huaphanh	(0.0)	40	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Xayabury	(6.2)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Xiengkhuang	6.2	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Vientiane	7.5	202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Borikhamxay	11.4	171	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	
Khammuane	6.8	125	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Savannakhet	13.0	315	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	
Saravane	1.6	121	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Sekong	19.4	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Champasack	5.6	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Attapeu	2.8	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Xaysomboune	7.2	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
<b>Age (in months)</b>									
0-11	9.6	424	(49.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	41	
12-23	8.5	471	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.7)	40	
24-35	6.3	405	(60.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.9)	26	
36-47	7.4	420	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31	
48-59	9.5	315	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	30	
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	6.9	441	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31	
Primary	8.4	807	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	67	
Lower secondary	8.7	439	(35.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.1)	38	
Upper secondary	7.5	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8.3	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Higher	10.8	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	8.6	1,183	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	102	
Mon-Khmer	8.8	544	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	48	
Hmong-Mien	6.7	238	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	
Chinese-Tibetan	1.5	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Other, DK, Missing	(4.2)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	7.8	506	(58.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.8)	40	
Second	6.4	416	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.5)	26	
Middle	6.2	368	(61.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.7)	23	
Fourth	10.2	368	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.4)	38	
Richest	10.8	378	(44.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	41	

<sup>A</sup> Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities<sup>B</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

" " denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

## 7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe<sup>15</sup>. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon<sup>16</sup>. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.<sup>17</sup> Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.<sup>18</sup>

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.<sup>19</sup> Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.<sup>20</sup> A summary of key guiding principles<sup>21, 22</sup> for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- 7
- (i) continued breastfeeding;
  - (ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
  - (iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, eight food groups were created for which a child consuming at least five of these is considered to have a better quality diet.<sup>23</sup> In most populations, consumption of at least five food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).

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<sup>15</sup> Victora et al. 2016. *Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect*. Lancet 2016; 387: 475–90.

<sup>16</sup> UNICEF. 2016. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. Accessed online 17 January 2018: url: <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Gossner, CME et al. *The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety*. Environ Health Perspective. 2009 Dec; 117(12): 1803–1808

<sup>18</sup> Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?* The Lancet June 6, 2013.

<sup>19</sup> WHO. 2003. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.

<sup>20</sup> WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

<sup>21</sup> PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*.

<sup>22</sup> WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*.

<sup>23</sup> UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. 2017. Meeting report on reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Accessed online on 17 Jan 2017, URL: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- (i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children and 4 out of 6 food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Indicators /proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	% of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months breastfed in the last 24 hours)	TC.7.3
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	<b>Minimum Meal Frequency for 6-23 month olds</b> <u>Breastfed children</u> Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours <u>Non-breastfed children</u> Four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate nutrient content of food	<b>Minimum Diet Diversity</b> Five food groups <sup>24</sup> eaten in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	TC.7.8
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received any liquid or item other than breastmilk in the first three days.

Table TC.7.2 presents the percentage of last live-born children who consumed breastmilk as well as other liquids and items in the first 3 days of life. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

<sup>24</sup> Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Breastmilk; 2) Grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

**Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding**

		Percentage who were first breastfed:			Type of feed in the first 3 days of life			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life		
		Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Within one hour of birth <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth	Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Number of last live-born children in the last 2 years ever breastfed	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	
Total	97.0	50.1	81.1	4,231	24.7	4,105	47.9	52.0	99.9	1,014
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	95.7	49.2	82.4	1,149	32.7	1,099	25.5	74.5	100.0	359
Rural	97.5	50.4	80.6	3,082	21.8	3,006	60.2	39.6	99.8	655
Rural with road	97.3	49.5	80.5	2,556	23.3	2,487	57.9	41.9	99.8	578
Rural without road	98.6	54.9	81.2	526	14.8	519	77.3	22.7	100.0	77
<b>Region</b>										
North	98.2	56.6	86.5	1,375	8.6	1,350	35.8	64.2	100.0	116
Central	96.4	42.7	79.8	1,963	36.1	1,892	45.3	54.5	99.8	683
South	96.5	56.1	75.7	894	24.9	863	62.7	37.3	100.0	215
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	95.4	44.0	80.7	418	45.8	399	22.6	77.4	100.0	183
Phongsaly	99.3	53.5	82.7	127	10.8	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Luangnamtha	98.3	50.9	92.4	112	15.6	110	(78.0)	(22.0)	(100.0)	17
Oudomxay	97.5	45.0	72.1	267	10.9	261	(16.4)	(83.6)	(100.0)	29
Bokeo	99.0	59.5	87.4	141	12.8	140	(29.1)	(70.9)	(100.0)	18
Luangprabang	97.7	77.2	89.8	314	5.6	307	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Huaphanh	98.8	15.6	89.8	202	5.5	199	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Xayabury	98.2	83.0	94.8	211	5.0	207	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Xiengkhuang	97.8	67.3	76.8	219	21.2	215	20.5	79.5	100.0	45
Vientiane	96.0	44.5	82.4	302	28.6	290	31.1	67.5	98.7	83
Borikhamxay	96.3	39.0	82.9	196	43.6	189	31.2	68.8	100.0	82
Khammuane	96.5	32.6	65.9	243	61.5	234	87.7	12.3	100.0	144
Savannakhet	96.6	39.7	83.0	503	25.6	486	65.2	34.8	100.0	124
Saravane	97.3	80.3	92.8	326	6.7	317	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Sekong	98.8	79.2	94.0	92	6.0	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Champasack	95.0	30.4	57.7	383	45.5	363	66.1	33.9	100.0	165
Attapeu	97.8	54.8	72.4	94	24.5	92	35.8	64.2	100.0	23
Xaysomboune	97.7	20.7	88.7	82	27.4	80	2.8	97.2	100.0	22

(Continued...)

**Table TC.7.1 (continued) : Initial breastfeeding**

	Percentage who were first breastfed:			Type of feed in the first 3 days of life			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life
	Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Within one hour of birth <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth	Number of last live born children in the last 2 years ever breastfed	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	
<b>Months since last birth</b>							
0-11 months	97.1	50.2	81.0	2,134	23.0	48.0	52.0
12-23 months	96.9	49.9	81.2	2,097	26.4	47.8	52.0
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	97.9	52.8	85.2	781	19.1	765	23.1
Primary	97.0	49.2	78.4	1,598	23.2	1,550	61.7
Lower secondary	97.0	50.6	82.5	958	24.1	930	41.3
Upper secondary	95.5	46.2	79.3	386	28.9	368	30.5
Post secondary / Non tertiary	96.5	57.9	81.6	127	29.0	122	(30.3)
Higher	96.8	48.1	82.4	381	38.5	369	11.4
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Skilled attendant	96.7	53.0	82.9	2,723	26.0	2,635	33.8
Traditional birth attendant	97.5	43.4	68.9	301	39.0	294	77.2
Other/No attendant/Missing	97.5	45.1	80.1	1,206	18.3	1,176	22.9
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Home	98.0	45.9	78.6	1,459	22.0	1,429	76.0
Health facility	96.7	52.3	82.6	2,730	26.2	2,639	34.9
Public	96.8	52.9	82.9	2,660	25.8	2,574	35.7
Private	92.8	29.9	70.5	70	43.3	65	(*)
Other/DK/Missing	(85.6)	(48.1)	(71.8)	43	(19.1)	36	(*)
<b>Type of delivery</b>							
Vaginal birth	97.3	51.8	82.7	3,981	22.6	3,873	53.4
C-Section	92.8	22.5	56.5	250	59.9	232	13.7
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	96.2	48.5	79.9	2,365	32.0	2,274	45.6
Mon-Khmer	98.0	53.1	80.8	1,087	15.9	1,065	65.3
Hmong-Mien	98.6	49.1	85.7	608	15.2	600	28.8
Chinese-Tibetan	98.3	55.4	88.4	126	9.9	124	(*)
Other, DK, Missing	(92.7)	(54.2)	(72.7)	45	(33.3)	42	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	99.2	51.3	82.3	1,081	14.0	1,073	84.9
Second	97.6	50.3	80.2	904	20.4	883	64.0
Middle	96.8	48.9	78.8	789	29.3	764	54.8
Fourth	96.1	54.7	83.7	731	28.7	703	33.7
Richest	94.2	44.6	80.5	725	37.9	683	20.4

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding**

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving other items in the first 3 days of life, Lao PDR, 2017

	Were exclusively breastfed <sup>a</sup>	Consumed other than breastmilk:							Were not given anything to drink <sup>b</sup>	Number of last live-born children in the last two years <sup>c</sup>
		Animal milk	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	64.4	26.9	11.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	76.4	10.0	14.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Rural with road	74.8	11.2	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Rural without road	84.0	4.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,556
<b>Region</b>										
North	89.9	6.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Central	61.7	21.3	18.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
South	72.5	11.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,963
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	51.7	36.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phongsaly	88.5	1.6	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3
Luangnamtha	83.0	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Oudomxay	86.8	11.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bokeo	86.3	9.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Luangprabang	92.6	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huaphanh	93.3	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xavabury	93.3	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xiengkhuang	77.1	18.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Vientiane	68.9	20.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borikhamxay	54.3	30.6	26.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khammuane	37.2	8.5	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Savannakhet	72.3	12.0	20.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saravane	90.8	4.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekong	92.9	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Champasack	51.7	18.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attapeu	73.8	17.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xaysomboune	70.9	28.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Months since last birth</b>										
0-11 months	74.8	13.7	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
12-23 months	71.4	15.5	15.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,134
										2,097

(Continued...)

**Table TC.7.2 (continued): Newborn feeding**

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving other items in the first 3 days of life, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the first three days:										Number of last live-born children in the last two years <sup>c</sup>
	Consumed other than breastmilk:										
Were exclusively breastfed <sup>a</sup>	Animal milk	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solution	Other	Were not given anything to drink <sup>b</sup>
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>											
Ever breastfed	75.4	12.8	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	na
Never breastfed	na	71.5	16.4	0.0	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	17.8
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>											
Skilled attendant	71.7	19.0	11.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4
Traditional birth attendant	59.5	10.5	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7
Other/No attendant/Missing	79.8	5.7	12.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7
<b>Place of delivery</b>											
Home	76.5	6.5	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Health facility	71.4	19.0	11.7	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Public	71.9	18.4	11.7	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Private	52.6	41.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other/DK/Missing	(69.3)	(10.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	70
<b>Mother's education</b>											
None or ECE	79.4	5.7	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.9
Primary	74.6	10.6	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lower secondary	73.7	15.6	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Upper secondary	67.8	23.3	13.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	68.5	21.6	11.0	2.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Higher	59.6	35.7	8.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	65.5	19.6	18.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Mon-Khmer	82.6	6.8	10.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3
Hmong-Mien	83.7	11.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.7
Chinese-Tibetan	88.5	4.1	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3
Other, DK, Missing	(61.8)	(15.2)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	85.3	2.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.4
Second	77.8	8.9	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.4
Middle	68.6	14.7	19.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4
Fourth	68.8	21.1	13.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
Richest	58.5	33.0	10.8	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

<sup>a</sup> Includes children consuming prescribed medications, ORS and sugar/salt solutions<sup>b</sup> Children who were reported to have never been breastfed and to not have been given anything to drink during the first 3 days of life<sup>c</sup> Excludes children born in the 3 days before the survey

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed*; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding characteristics among children age 0-35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months.

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6-8 months while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6-23 months who received the minimum number of meals/snacks, referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children, during the previous day, by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized but also due to possible interference with breastfeeding, especially at the youngest ages due to nipple confusion<sup>25</sup>. Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

**Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Percent predominantly breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) <sup>3</sup>		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
				Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>774</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	43.6	58.0	569	64.4	407	26.4	390
Female	46.3	61.1	559	65.5	321	27.9	383
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	42.3	52.7	283	51.3	202	12.9	250
Rural	45.8	61.8	845	70.1	526	34.0	524
Rural with road	43.0	59.9	691	69.6	441	33.1	437
Rural without road	58.6	70.4	154	73.0	85	38.5	87
<b>Region</b>							
North	62.9	76.7	372	69.0	245	32.1	230
Central	32.5	49.7	512	63.6	331	23.5	391
South	43.6	54.0	246	61.1	152	29.0	153
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	21.0	42.3	107	(45.3)	57	10.3	106
Phongsaly	49.3	65.7	37	(55.6)	19	(32.6)	25
Luangnamtha	66.7	74.2	34	(61.7)	26	(*)	14
Oudomxay	67.0	76.6	75	80.5	51	(44.1)	46
Bokeo	63.1	72.6	43	(68.2)	22	(31.4)	30
Luangprabang	63.6	84.2	93	(73.1)	49	(43.7)	46
Huaphanh	60.4	78.2	49	(65.3)	40	(14.0)	37
Xayabury	(65.9)	(74.7)	40	(64.5)	38	(20.3)	32
Xiengkhuang	57.6	73.7	52	(79.1)	39	25.6	41
Vientiane	56.0	63.5	74	(69.6)	52	10.0	58
Borikhamxay	47.6	57.0	57	(59.7)	34	(8.1)	36
Khammuane	14.4	46.1	56	(82.3)	34	(41.2)	37
Savannakhet	16.8	34.9	145	(58.0)	98	(44.6)	97
Saravane	63.9	73.9	88	68.1	53	(34.5)	49
Sekong	56.2	59.6	21	76.6	18	(39.9)	16
Champasack	24.8	35.0	110	(48.3)	68	(18.3)	68
Attapeu	44.0	63.2	26	(76.8)	14	(44.2)	19
Xaysomboune	62.9	70.8	22	73.6	17	20.7	16
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	44.6	60.2	210	75.2	177	51.0	122
Primary	46.8	60.8	440	67.1	263	31.4	299
Lower secondary	44.3	64.1	242	64.0	176	18.9	191
Upper secondary	43.3	52.4	116	(53.1)	38	20.4	73
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(51.4)	(56.5)	29	(*)	24	(*)	21
Higher	38.3	49.6	91	37.1	52	2.8	68
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	34.8	50.6	611	53.1	369	17.8	458
Mon-Khmer	52.3	63.5	309	77.7	208	46.4	172
Hmong-Mien	62.8	78.9	162	78.7	122	34.1	112
Chinese-Tibetan	68.2	83.5	41	(64.8)	18	(39.1)	22
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	11	(*)	10
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	53.3	66.2	315	80.6	202	51.0	167
Second	50.6	65.1	227	72.8	155	36.6	177
Middle	46.4	62.8	205	66.6	134	24.8	143
Fourth	38.4	57.4	190	45.8	136	11.2	151
Richest	29.3	40.4	191	45.0	101	5.9	137

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding**

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Lao PDR, 2017

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
<b>Median</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4,523</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	15.6	3,548	1.9	3.2	2,370
Female	15.8	3,347	2.1	3.8	2,153
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	13.5	1,850	1.6	2.8	1,251
Rural	16.9	5,045	2.1	3.6	3,271
Rural with road	16.7	4,189	1.9	3.4	2,711
Rural without road	18.4	856	3.4	4.6	561
<b>Region</b>					
North	16.2	2,186	3.6	4.7	1,468
Central	15.1	3,268	.7	2.5	2,101
South	16.1	1,441	1.9	2.9	953
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	11.5	675	.6	1.2	442
Phongsaly	19.1	202	2.5	3.9	137
Luangnamtha	18.6	182	4.0	4.6	118
Oudomxay	18.5	427	4.4	5.7	287
Bokeo	16.0	221	3.5	4.2	154
Luangprabang	15.6	495	3.9	5.3	341
Huaphanh	15.5	320	3.1	4.2	213
Xayabury	15.5	338	3.6	4.0	217
Xiengkhuang	17.0	337	2.9	3.7	234
Vientiane	15.4	477	2.9	3.4	302
Borikhamxay	14.5	334	2.4	3.2	212
Khammuane	16.4	384	.5	2.2	236
Savannakhet	15.4	918	.5	.7	586
Saravane	19.7	513	3.9	4.8	341
Sekong	19.9	153	3.1	3.5	98
Champasack	13.4	636	.7	1.4	422
Attapeu	22.9	138	2.2	3.3	92
Xaysomboune	17.1	142	3.8	4.7	90
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None or ECE	21.1	1,374	1.7	3.9	858
Primary	15.9	2,633	2.1	3.6	1,711
Lower secondary	15.4	1,492	2.1	3.6	1,014
Upper secondary	13.9	600	1.6	2.7	404
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.3	201	2.6	3.1	135
Higher	11.9	593	1.2	2.4	400
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	13.8	3,882	.9	2.6	2,539
Mon-Khmer	20.4	1,731	2.8	4.1	1,140
Hmong-Mien	18.0	1,014	3.5	4.9	663
Chinese-Tibetan	20.3	200	4.0	5.2	134
Other, DK, missing	14.8	68	(2.9)	(5.0)	47
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	21.2	1,750	2.9	4.4	1,124
Second	17.9	1,481	2.6	3.7	975
Middle	15.1	1,293	2.3	3.5	857
Fourth	13.2	1,219	1.1	3.2	805
Richest	12.1	1,152	.6	1.5	762
<b>Mean</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4,523</b>

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>4,523</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	43.6	569	53.6	1,801	51.2	2,370
Female	46.3	559	52.4	1,593	50.8	2,153
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	42.3	283	39.2	968	39.9	1,251
Rural	45.8	845	58.5	2,426	55.2	3,271
Rural with road	43.0	691	58.0	2,020	54.1	2,711
Rural without road	58.6	154	61.1	407	60.4	561
<b>Region</b>						
North	62.9	372	58.3	1,097	59.4	1,468
Central	32.5	512	49.7	1,590	45.5	2,101
South	43.6	246	52.3	707	50.0	953
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	21.0	107	30.8	335	28.4	442
Phongsaly	49.3	37	58.2	100	55.8	137
Luangnamtha	66.7	34	62.0	84	63.4	118
Oudomxay	67.0	75	60.2	212	62.0	287
Bokeo	63.1	43	57.5	111	59.1	154
Luangprabang	63.6	93	59.3	248	60.5	341
Huaphanh	60.4	49	50.5	164	52.8	213
Xayabury	(65.9)	40	60.3	177	61.3	217
Xiengkhuang	57.6	52	62.1	182	61.1	234
Vientiane	56.0	74	49.1	229	50.8	302
Borikhamxay	47.6	57	43.6	156	44.7	212
Khammuane	14.4	56	58.6	180	48.1	236
Savannakhet	16.8	145	57.2	441	47.2	586
Saravane	63.9	88	61.8	253	62.3	341
Sekong	56.2	21	63.6	77	62.0	98
Champasack	24.8	110	39.4	312	35.6	422
Attapeu	44.0	26	63.5	66	57.9	92
Xaysomboune	62.9	22	53.2	67	55.6	90
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	44.6	210	67.3	648	61.8	858
Primary	46.8	440	53.8	1,271	52.0	1,711
Lower secondary	44.3	242	50.6	772	49.1	1,014
Upper secondary	43.3	116	46.2	288	45.4	404
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(51.4)	29	43.0	106	44.9	135
Higher	38.3	91	35.3	309	36.0	400
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	34.8	611	44.2	1,928	41.9	2,539
Mon-Khmer	52.3	309	67.0	831	63.0	1,140
Hmong-Mien	62.8	162	62.5	501	62.6	663
Chinese-Tibetan	68.2	41	61.8	92	63.8	134
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	6	(47.0)	41	(48.0)	47
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	53.3	315	70.3	809	65.5	1,124
Second	50.6	227	60.5	748	58.2	975
Middle	46.4	205	52.0	651	50.7	857
Fourth	38.4	190	39.6	614	39.3	805
Richest	29.3	191	34.1	571	32.9	762

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods**

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Lao PDR, 2017

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6-8 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>588</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	89.5	261	97.9	60	91.1	322
Female	82.4	219	(76.1)	46	81.3	266
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	94.4	114	(93.7)	42	94.2	156
Rural	83.7	367	85.0	64	83.9	432
Rural with road	85.3	301	(85.3)	60	85.3	361
Rural without road	76.7	66	(*)	5	77.0	71

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Lao PDR, 2017

	All									
	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding				
	Percent of children who received:		Percent of children who received:			Percent of children who received:		Percent of children who received:		
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>	At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>
Total	33.5	68.6	25.7	1,906	60.4	71.0	27.3	56.7	1,488	45.3
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	34.5	67.9	26.1	1,017	61.7	75.1	29.1	60.0	784	46.3
Female	32.4	69.5	25.3	889	58.9	66.4	25.2	52.9	704	44.1
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	47.9	76.2	40.1	395	73.6	81.1	42.3	72.1	573	63.1
Rural	29.8	66.6	22.0	1,511	52.1	64.6	17.8	47.0	915	38.2
Rural with road	30.0	68.5	22.6	1,241	52.4	66.1	18.6	48.5	778	38.6
Rural without road	29.0	58.1	19.2	270	50.3	56.0	13.6	38.3	137	36.2
<b>Region</b>										
North	32.1	64.0	24.2	685	57.5	63.4	22.1	41.3	412	41.6
Central	36.7	75.9	31.0	824	64.5	74.9	31.2	61.1	765	50.1
South	29.5	61.5	17.6	396	53.9	71.3	24.3	66.3	311	40.2
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	68.1	94.6	64.9	103	79.3	90.0	45.6	77.4	232	75.9
Phongsaly	33.4	64.4	27.9	61	64.5	71.5	28.2	41.0	39	45.5
Luangnamtha	37.6	81.0	34.0	55	(65.9)	(55.4)	(29.5)	(40.7)	29	47.3
Oudomxay	15.1	34.6	6.5	152	31.7	33.3	5.3	28.6	60	19.8
Bokeo	28.6	72.8	23.1	69	72.1	88.0	30.2	62.6	43	45.2
Luangprabang	37.3	56.5	23.5	151	43.1	61.9	16.4	39.0	97	39.6
Huaphanh	25.8	85.5	24.3	88	58.1	55.7	12.4	23.5	76	40.7
Xayabury	52.2	83.6	43.0	109	83.3	84.3	44.1	62.5	68	64.1
Xiangkhuang	42.4	81.0	39.9	119	70.7	60.5	16.1	22.6	63	52.1
Vientiane	28.6	74.4	23.4	115	50.1	58.2	19.7	45.1	114	39.3
Borikhamxay	35.6	71.9	32.1	72	64.5	76.9	39.4	61.7	83	51.0
Khammuane	18.0	73.1	14.3	115	50.6	66.5	17.6	50.9	65	29.8
Savannakhet	31.5	69.8	22.5	261	57.7	74.5	28.1	71.2	180	42.2
Saravane	34.7	69.7	19.7	166	60.8	68.0	24.8	62.9	87	43.6
Sekong	15.7	47.7	10.1	55	34.3	40.2	12.6	29.0	22	20.9
Champasack	27.6	52.5	15.4	131	54.0	75.7	25.3	73.3	180	42.9
Attapeu	32.6	74.9	25.8	43	(46.0)	(78.7)	(26.1)	(58.1)	22	37.2
Xaysomboune	52.6	71.2	39.8	39	63.9	65.9	21.5	34.0	29	57.4

(Continued...)

**Table TC.7.7 (continued): Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Lao PDR, 2017

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All		
	Percent of children who received:			Percent of children who received:			Percent of children who received:			Percent of children who received:			Percent of children who received:		
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,C</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>2,C</sup>	At least 2 milk feeds <sup>3</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>A</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>B</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>5,D</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months		
<b>Age (in months)</b>															
6-8	20.5	75.9	18.7	481	34.8	90.7	20.5	85.6	107	23.1	78.6	19.0	588	588	
9-11	35.1	64.4	26.4	481	50.0	83.8	36.1	79.6	122	38.1	68.3	28.4	603	603	
12-17	40.7	68.1	31.0	609	62.8	72.5	29.6	61.6	456	50.2	70.0	30.4	1,065	1,065	
18-23	37.0	65.3	25.2	334	63.9	65.5	25.5	46.6	804	56.0	65.4	25.4	1,138	1,138	
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None or ECE	20.8	64.2	14.5	471	42.7	59.5	15.4	43.5	177	26.7	62.9	14.8	648	648	
Primary	29.9	66.2	22.0	730	51.8	64.3	18.6	47.5	540	39.2	65.4	20.6	1,271	1,271	
Lower secondary	41.4	70.9	31.9	406	61.7	70.7	26.3	53.9	367	51.0	70.8	29.2	772	772	
Upper secondary	42.8	77.6	38.1	140	71.6	84.0	39.7	74.5	149	57.6	80.9	38.9	288	288	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(55.5)	(80.6)	(48.6)	48	68.2	81.0	45.7	71.7	58	62.4	80.8	47.1	106	106	
Higher	62.0	78.6	49.9	110	86.1	87.0	48.4	80.7	199	77.5	84.0	49.0	309	309	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>															
Lao-Tai	44.1	73.7	34.9	882	66.8	77.8	33.7	67.6	1,046	56.4	75.9	34.3	1,928	1,928	
Mon-Khmer	22.8	61.3	14.4	593	40.8	48.8	10.9	30.7	238	27.9	57.7	13.4	831	831	
Hmong-Mien	26.6	66.5	21.7	347	44.2	57.9	9.6	24.9	154	32.0	63.9	18.0	501	501	
Chinese-Tibetan	33.2	75.9	32.2	61	(66.8)	(64.2)	(23.3)	(39.8)	31	44.6	72.0	29.2	92	92	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(40.1)	(83.6)	(16.8)	41	41	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	22.8	65.0	17.1	618	38.6	44.9	8.8	21.2	191	26.6	60.2	15.1	809	809	
Second	24.7	64.0	17.1	490	44.3	55.0	10.3	36.1	258	31.4	60.9	14.7	748	748	
Middle	37.8	67.9	27.0	352	53.4	67.1	19.9	50.6	300	44.9	67.5	23.8	651	651	
Fourth	52.1	75.7	42.1	250	68.2	81.4	33.6	69.0	364	61.6	79.1	37.1	614	614	
Richest	58.3	84.0	51.4	195	80.5	88.1	48.0	81.8	376	72.9	86.7	49.2	571	571	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

<sup>A</sup> Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

<sup>B</sup> Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months.

<sup>C</sup> The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Lao PDR, 2017			
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-23 months	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4,523</b>	
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	37.0	2,370	
Female	33.1	2,153	
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	53.8	1,251	
Rural	27.9	3,271	
Rural with road	29.3	2,711	
Rural without road	21.2	561	
<b>Region</b>			
North	24.9	1,468	
Central	42.6	2,101	
South	34.4	953	
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	70.5	442	
Phongsaly	20.5	137	
Luangnamtha	40.8	118	
Oudomxay	25.1	287	
Bokeo	28.1	154	
Luangprabang	19.5	341	
Huaphanh	16.7	213	
Xayabury	32.9	217	
Xiengkhuang	9.8	234	
Vientiane	35.7	302	
Borikhamxay	48.1	212	
Khammuane	28.6	236	
Savannakhet	41.3	586	
Saravane	25.0	341	
Sekong	15.2	98	
Champasack	47.9	422	
Attapeu	27.9	92	
Xaysomboune	45.4	90	
<b>Age (in months)</b>			
0-5	22.1	1,129	
6-11	39.3	1,191	
12-23	39.5	2,203	
<b>Mother's education</b>			
None or ECE	18.4	858	
Primary	31.0	1,711	
Lower secondary	39.6	1,014	
Upper secondary	50.0	404	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	50.6	135	
Higher	57.0	400	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	47.3	2,539	
Mon-Khmer	19.8	1,140	
Hmong-Mien	17.4	663	
Chinese-Tibetan	22.2	134	
Other, DK, Missing	(34.9)	47	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	14.0	1,124	
Second	24.7	975	
Middle	35.9	857	
Fourth	46.9	805	
Richest	66.1	762	

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

<sup>25</sup> Zimmerman E., and Thompson, K. 2015. *Clarifying Nipple confusion*. J Perinatol 2015 Nov;35(11):895-9

## 7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.<sup>26</sup> Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Sustainable Development Goal target is to reduce by 40 per cent the prevalence of stunting among under five year olds between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same time period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality as well as a number of other goals.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under age five years should grow. Under-nutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards<sup>27</sup>. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

*Weight-for-age* is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

*Height-for-age* is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

*Weight-for-height* can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In LSISII, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.<sup>28</sup> Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC8.1 shows percentage of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during the fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

<sup>26</sup> Black, R.E., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical\\_report](http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report)

<sup>28</sup> See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, one percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, three percent each from the height-for-age indicator and the weight-for-height indicator. Table DQ.2.4 shows that completeness of reporting of date of birth and age was 100 percent. There is some evidence of out-transference of children under-5 that would affect to some extent the representativeness of the anthropometric results (Table DQ.1.3), and Table DQ.3.7 shows some evidence that measurers had a tendency to round height/length measurements to decimal digits 0 and 5, indicating 24 and 17 percent respectively, which are within acceptable level of 20 percent.

**Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weight for age						Height for age						Weight for height						
	Underweight			Stunted			Wasted			Overweight			Percent above - 2 SD <sup>7</sup> + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>			Mean Z- Score (SD)			
	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>4</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above - 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	Percent above - 3 SD <sup>8</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above - 2 SD <sup>7</sup> + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above - 2 SD <sup>7</sup> + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above - 2 SD <sup>7</sup> + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>11,556</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>11,359</b>					
<b>Sex</b>																			
Male	21.6	5.2	-1.1	5,931	34.0	13.5	-1.4	5,833	9.4	3.2	3.9	1.7	-0.4						5,832
Female	20.6	4.7	-1.1	5,625	32.0	11.8	-1.3	5,539	8.6	2.8	3.1	1.3	-0.5						5,526
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	13.9	3.3	-0.8	3,098	21.5	7.6	-1.0	3,043	7.0	2.2	4.8	2.3	-0.3						3,029
Rural	23.8	5.6	-1.2	8,458	37.2	14.5	-1.5	8,330	9.8	3.2	3.1	1.2	-0.5						8,330
Rural with road	23.0	5.4	-1.2	7,050	36.0	13.7	-1.5	6,952	9.4	3.3	2.9	1.1	-0.5						6,944
Rural without road	27.4	6.3	-1.4	1,408	43.3	18.9	-1.7	1,378	11.5	3.0	4.0	1.6	-0.5						1,386
<b>Region</b>																			
North	23.1	5.2	-1.2	3,653	38.9	15.9	-1.5	3,560	10.0	4.1	4.4	1.9	-0.4						3,560
Central	17.8	4.0	-1.0	5,505	28.8	10.2	-1.2	5,455	7.6	2.2	3.3	1.4	-0.4						5,431
South	25.7	6.8	-1.3	2,398	34.0	13.5	-1.4	2,358	10.7	3.0	2.7	1.0	-0.6						2,368
<b>Province</b>																			
Vientiane Capital	8.9	2.7	-0.5	1,140	13.8	5.0	-0.7	1,134	5.5	1.8	5.9	2.7	-0.1						1,111
Phongsaly	27.7	9.7	-1.3	341	54.0	28.9	-2.0	320	8.9	4.5	10.0	3.2	-0.1						327
Luangnamtha	19.3	4.0	-1.1	313	34.1	9.1	-1.6	308	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.6	-0.3						308
Oudomxay	24.2	5.4	-1.3	688	42.7	17.0	-1.7	685	6.2	1.6	1.7	0.5	-0.4						686
Bokeo	20.0	2.7	-1.1	366	34.7	11.3	-1.5	360	4.0	0.7	1.9	0.6	-0.3						361
Luangrabang	25.0	5.3	-1.3	841	41.3	16.5	-1.6	804	8.9	3.2	6.5	3.3	-0.3						817
Huaphanh	24.9	6.3	-1.3	549	40.7	18.1	-1.3	540	16.4	8.3	4.1	1.9	-0.7						522
Xayabury	18.5	3.0	-1.1	534	25.1	10.9	-0.9	542	19.1	8.4	5.1	2.5	-0.8						539
Xiengkhuang	21.4	4.0	-1.2	561	46.3	14.0	-1.8	558	5.0	1.8	2.9	0.7	-0.2						556
Vientiane	20.1	3.9	-1.1	782	33.0	12.1	-1.4	769	6.6	2.3	2.4	0.7	-0.4						756
Borikhamxay	14.5	3.2	-0.9	524	29.9	9.6	-1.3	520	5.6	1.6	4.8	2.2	-0.3						523
Khammuane	23.3	5.8	-1.2	655	29.7	8.8	-1.3	653	9.8	2.3	2.0	0.8	-0.7						653
Savannakhet	20.2	4.4	-1.1	1,616	28.4	11.2	-1.2	1,596	10.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	-0.6						1,608
Saravane	28.6	9.6	-1.4	816	42.9	20.0	-1.7	796	12.5	3.0	2.7	1.3	-0.7						810
Sekong	34.8	10.6	-1.6	253	49.9	21.8	-1.9	247	8.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	-0.6						249
Champasack	21.3	4.3	-1.1	1,082	24.6	7.1	-1.2	1,070	9.0	2.7	3.0	1.0	-0.6						1,062
Attapeu	25.9	4.5	-1.3	246	29.6	12.5	-1.2	244	15.0	4.2	2.4	0.3	-0.8						246
Xaysomboune	21.1	4.6	-1.2	226	44.0	17.9	-1.7	225	5.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	-0.3						224

(Continued...)

**Table TC.8.1 (continued): Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Lao PDR, 2017

	Height for age								Weight for height							
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted				Overweight			
	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>4</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Percent below - 2 SD <sup>5</sup>	Percent below - 3 SD <sup>6</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above + 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	Percent above + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Percent above + 2 SD <sup>7</sup>	Percent above + 3 SD <sup>8</sup>	Number of children under age 5
<b>Age (in months)</b>																
0-5	11.4	3.6	-0.5	1,103	14.7	7.0	-0.6	1,082	10.0	3.1	6.5	2.5	-0.2	1,078		
6-11	15.2	4.0	-0.8	1,181	18.2	6.9	-0.9	1,160	11.3	3.0	4.4	1.6	-0.4	1,166		
12-17	17.7	3.8	-1.0	1,054	29.9	12.6	-1.3	1,027	10.5	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.5	1,035		
18-23	22.2	5.7	-1.1	1,124	39.1	16.1	-1.5	1,100	8.6	3.3	3.8	1.0	-0.4	1,113		
24-35	21.9	5.0	-1.2	2,340	40.1	15.7	-1.6	2,295	8.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.4	2,305		
36-47	25.2	6.2	-1.3	2,506	35.1	15.2	-1.6	2,474	8.3	2.6	1.5	-0.5	2,473			
48-59	24.7	4.8	-1.3	2,248	33.9	10.9	-1.5	2,236	8.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	-0.6	2,189		
<b>Mother's education</b>																
None or ECE	28.7	8.1	-1.4	2,539	44.8	19.3	-1.7	2,479	10.5	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.5	2,497		
Primary	22.5	4.6	-1.2	4,541	34.6	13.5	-1.4	4,486	9.2	2.9	2.9	1.3	-0.5	4,473		
Lower secondary	18.8	3.8	-1.1	2,344	29.7	9.8	-1.3	2,310	8.6	3.2	3.9	1.3	-0.5	2,305		
Upper secondary	12.4	2.7	-0.8	896	22.0	5.4	-1.1	883	7.7	1.8	4.6	1.8	-0.3	886		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.2	3.3	-0.7	340	19.7	8.6	-0.9	339	8.0	1.8	5.5	2.8	-0.3	331		
Higher	10.8	3.5	-0.6	895	16.8	5.9	-0.8	875	6.8	2.6	5.7	2.7	-0.1	867		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>																
Less than 20	23.7	5.8	-1.3	2,461	38.8	15.4	-1.6	2,413	10.7	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.6	2,418		
20-34	20.5	4.9	-1.1	7,376	32.1	12.2	-1.3	7,257	8.6	2.8	3.8	1.6	-0.4	7,244		
35-49	20.6	4.4	-1.1	1,428	29.8	11.0	-1.3	1,409	9.0	2.6	2.9	1.6	-0.5	1,411		
No information on biological Ethno-linguistic group of household head	16.8	2.2	-0.9	292	24.9	8.8	-1.0	294	6.7	2.1	5.3	1.6	-0.4	285		
<b>Lao-Tai</b>	16.5	3.6	-1.0	6,475	23.2	8.1	-1.1	6,412	9.1	2.8	3.5	1.6	-0.5	6,366		
<b>Mon-Khmer</b>	29.5	7.8	-1.4	2,954	43.3	17.3	-1.7	2,876	10.2	3.4	3.1	1.3	-0.6	2,913		
<b>Hmong-Mien</b>	22.9	4.4	-1.3	1,688	50.2	20.3	-1.8	1,659	7.2	3.0	3.6	1.2	-0.3	1,651		
<b>Chinese-Tibetan</b>	23.7	7.2	-1.2	325	48.6	23.1	-1.9	310	5.8	2.8	7.3	2.9	0.0	313		
<b>Other, DK, Missing</b>	34.9	7.1	-1.3	114	36.4	14.6	-1.4	116	12.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.6	115		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	30.7	8.2	-1.4	2,984	48.0	21.7	-1.7	2,915	11.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	-0.5	2,928		
Second	25.5	6.0	-1.3	2,472	40.8	14.8	-1.6	2,433	9.4	3.4	2.5	0.7	-0.6	2,439		
Middle	19.9	3.5	-1.2	2,168	30.0	9.3	-1.3	2,144	9.6	2.8	2.0	0.9	-0.6	2,136		
Fourth	14.8	2.8	-1.0	2,048	22.8	8.3	-1.2	2,019	6.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	-0.4	2,016		
Richest	8.4	2.4	-0.5	1,884	13.9	4.4	-0.7	1,862	6.0	2.1	6.4	3.2	-0.1	1,839		

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

## 7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children.<sup>29</sup> In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.<sup>30</sup> The indicator reported in LSIS II is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ( $\geq 15$  parts per million) as assessed using rapid test kits.

The Government of Lao PDR made a commitment to achieve elimination of IDD through Universal Salt Iodization (USI). In 1995, the USI Decree was signed by the Prime Minister of Lao PDR. The National USI Programme aims to have 100% of all salt produced or imported iodised; 95% of all iodised salt produced or imported adequately iodised (40-60 ppm); and 90% of households using adequately iodised salt.

In LSIS II, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for iodine content by using rapid test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

**Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption**

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt <sup>1</sup>	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt			
			Salt test result									
			No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm							
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>22,279</b>			
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	98.9	7,214	1.0	3.3	13.0	82.7	100.0	95.7	7,212			
Rural	98.6	15,073	1.4	6.1	18.9	73.7	100.0	92.5	15,067			
Rural with road	98.6	12,964	1.4	6.6	18.0	74.1	100.0	92.1	12,958			
Rural without road	98.7	2,109	1.3	3.2	24.4	71.0	100.0	95.5	2,109			
<b>Region</b>												
North	99.6	7,131	0.4	2.3	16.9	80.4	100.0	97.3	7,130			
Central	98.5	10,919	1.4	7.1	14.7	76.7	100.0	91.5	10,913			
South	97.7	4,237	2.2	5.2	22.8	69.8	100.0	92.6	4,236			
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital	98.9	2,906	1.1	3.0	11.8	84.0	100.0	95.8	2,906			
Phongsaly	100.0	706	0.0	0.4	22.3	77.4	100.0	99.6	706			
Luangnamtha	99.8	624	0.2	0.0	7.1	92.8	100.0	99.8	624			
Oudomxay	99.6	1,122	0.4	0.4	30.9	68.3	100.0	99.2	1,122			
Bokeo	98.7	623	1.2	1.7	7.1	90.0	100.0	97.0	623			
Luangprabang	99.2	1,640	0.8	2.4	15.2	81.6	100.0	96.8	1,640			
Huaphanh	100.0	930	0.0	0.7	28.1	71.2	100.0	99.3	930			
Xayabury	99.9	1,486	0.1	6.5	7.0	86.3	100.0	93.3	1,486			
Xiengkuang	99.4	843	0.6	6.4	23.7	69.3	100.0	93.0	843			
Vientiane	98.8	1,529	1.0	1.6	6.4	90.9	100.0	97.3	1,527			
Borikhamxay	99.2	963	0.7	2.1	17.1	80.1	100.0	97.2	962			
Khammuane	98.1	1,429	1.7	7.7	13.2	77.4	100.0	90.6	1,426			
Savannakhet	97.7	2,969	2.3	15.8	16.9	64.9	100.0	81.9	2,969			
Saravane	96.8	1,266	3.2	1.6	5.3	90.0	100.0	95.3	1,265			
Sekong	98.4	366	1.6	5.7	18.2	74.4	100.0	92.6	366			
Champasack	98.2	2,151	1.8	7.6	34.9	55.7	100.0	90.6	2,151			
Attapeu	98.0	453	2.0	3.4	18.1	76.5	100.0	94.6	453			
Xaysomboune	99.3	281	0.6	2.8	39.8	56.7	100.0	96.6	281			
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	97.9	4,151	2.1	5.0	21.9	71.0	100.0	93.0	4,151			
Second	98.7	4,234	1.3	5.9	19.2	73.6	100.0	92.8	4,231			
Middle	98.7	4,493	1.2	6.6	18.6	73.5	100.0	92.1	4,492			
Fourth	98.9	4,757	1.0	5.5	14.3	79.1	100.0	93.4	4,754			
Richest	99.2	4,652	0.8	2.9	11.6	84.7	100.0	96.3	4,651			

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

## 7.10 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.<sup>31</sup> Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.<sup>32</sup> In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.<sup>33</sup> In LSIS II, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

<sup>31</sup> Black, Maureen M., et al., *Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the life course*, The Lancet, series 0140-6736, no. 16, 4 October 2016; Shonkoff, Jack P., et al., *The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress*, Pediatrics, vol. 129, no. 1, January 2012, pp. 232–246.

<sup>32</sup> Britto, Pia R., et al., *Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development*, The Lancet, vol. 389, no. 10064, January 2017, pp. 91–102; Milteer, Regina M., et al., *The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty*' American Academy of Pediatrics, vol. 1129, no. 1, January 2012, pp. 183–191,

<sup>33</sup> L. D. Howe, S. R. A. Huttly and T. Abramsky, *Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study*, Tropical Medicine and International Health, vol. 11, No. 10, October 2006, pp. 1557-1566; Morrongiello Barbara A., Michael Corbett, Meghan McCourt, and Natalie Johnston, *Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes*, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, vol. 31, No. 6, 2006, pp. 540-551.

**Table TC.10.1: Support for learning**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>		Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities with their children living with them:		Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities with their children living with them:	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Fathers	Mothers	Fathers	Mothers
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7,250</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	29.2	2.1	43.7	84.9	91.6	8.1	0.8	13.3	1.2	3,672
Female	30.4	2.1	44.4	83.9	91.8	6.7	0.7	13.6	1.2	3,578
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	41.8	2.7	36.5	81.9	92.3	11.6	1.1	22.7	1.7	1,948
Rural	25.4	1.8	46.8	85.4	91.5	5.9	0.7	10.1	1.0	5,303
Rural with road	25.6	1.9	46.1	84.1	90.5	6.3	0.7	10.4	1.0	4,441
Rural without road	24.5	1.7	50.1	91.7	96.3	3.8	0.6	8.7	1.0	861
<b>Region</b>										
North	33.7	2.3	41.5	89.6	94.6	7.9	0.9	14.8	1.3	2,225
Central	28.0	2.0	45.7	82.8	91.0	8.0	0.8	13.1	1.1	3,543
South	28.2	2.0	44.0	80.6	89.0	5.1	0.7	12.5	1.1	1,482
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	41.3	2.7	37.3	77.6	90.5	11.9	1.1	25.2	1.7	751
Phongsaly	41.8	2.5	38.7	87.0	92.8	5.9	0.8	16.6	1.5	210
Luangnamtha	38.3	2.3	43.7	92.7	97.0	4.5	0.8	7.8	1.0	203
Oudomxay	20.3	1.5	53.3	91.8	97.5	3.1	0.4	6.4	0.6	405
Bokéo	22.6	1.6	50.1	88.1	96.7	5.5	0.7	11.4	1.0	220
Luangprabang	26.2	2.1	36.6	86.6	91.0	2.2	0.7	7.1	1.0	504
Huaphanh	38.4	2.6	33.5	94.1	96.2	13.1	1.3	19.1	1.8	344
Xayabury	55.6	3.3	37.4	87.4	93.1	21.5	1.4	37.3	2.5	338
Xiengkhuang	26.6	1.8	49.3	94.4	96.2	11.0	0.8	13.5	1.0	335
Vientiane	21.4	1.6	45.8	84.6	89.8	4.0	0.6	6.0	0.8	506
Borikhamxay	31.0	2.0	48.7	81.4	90.3	7.8	0.7	12.0	1.1	316
Khammuane	18.2	1.6	48.4	78.8	89.7	3.0	0.6	6.2	0.8	440
Savannakhet	24.4	1.9	48.9	82.8	90.1	7.9	0.7	10.4	0.9	1,049
Saravane	33.1	2.1	46.7	83.8	91.6	5.6	0.8	14.2	1.3	481
Sekong	29.7	2.1	39.8	90.1	97.7	5.9	0.7	11.4	1.1	159
Champasack	27.3	2.0	41.2	73.9	83.5	5.3	0.6	12.2	1.0	684
Attapeu	15.6	1.4	52.0	90.2	96.3	2.3	0.5	9.2	1.0	158
Xayombokoune	35.5	2.4	42.2	93.0	97.8	11.7	1.0	15.7	1.2	145

(Continued...)

**Table TC.10.1 (continued): Support for learning**

Age	Adult household members						Father						Mother								
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>			Mean number of activities with adult household members			Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity			Percentage of children living with their:			Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>			Mean number of activities with fathers			Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers												
2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,369		
3	43.3	3.0	17.6	83.9	90.7	10.8	1.1	20.0	1.1	20.0	1.1	20.0	1.1	20.0	1.1	20.0	1.1	2,553			
4	45.3	3.1	16.0	84.3	91.8	11.1	1.2	20.0	1.2	20.0	1.2	20.0	1.2	20.0	1.2	20.0	1.2	2,328			
<b>Mother's education<sup>A</sup></b>																					
None or ECE	16.7	1.5	49.5	90.3	93.4	3.1	0.5	3.7	0.6	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	1,714		
Primary	27.3	2.0	44.4	81.9	88.5	6.0	0.7	10.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2,898		
Lower secondary	36.0	2.3	40.9	83.2	92.5	10.1	1.0	18.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1,387		
Upper secondary	39.4	2.5	43.2	82.4	95.4	9.3	1.0	20.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	515		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	54.8	3.2	31.2	83.7	93.1	18.0	1.5	30.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	213		
Higher	50.6	3.0	38.4	84.9	97.4	16.0	1.3	36.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	522		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
<b>Father's education</b>																					
None or ECE	17.3	1.5	51.1	100.0	98.7	1.4	0.4	4.8	0.7	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664		
Primary	23.8	1.8	46.9	100.0	98.8	5.2	0.7	8.3	1.0	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264		
Lower secondary	29.4	2.1	42.9	100.0	98.4	9.3	0.9	13.9	1.2	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484		
Upper secondary	36.3	2.4	39.3	100.0	98.9	13.3	1.2	20.6	1.5	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	50.1	3.1	32.0	100.0	97.0	18.8	1.6	29.3	2.1	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330		
Higher	44.5	2.7	39.9	100.0	98.8	16.5	1.4	27.1	1.9	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705		
Biological father not in the hhs	30.8	2.1	44.2	0.0	54.1	0.4	0.1	11.1	0.9	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,127		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
<b>Functional difficulties</b>																					
Has functional difficulty	13.7	1.4	52.6	91.5	94.4	3.9	0.5	5.3	0.7	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147		
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	2.1	43.9	84.3	91.6	7.5	0.8	13.6	1.2	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103	7,103		
<b>Ethno-linguistic group</b>																					
Lao-Tai	35.7	2.3	41.3	79.4	88.6	9.6	0.9	18.0	1.4	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080		
Mon-Khmer	20.7	1.7	47.5	88.6	94.6	3.2	0.6	6.7	0.8	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,849		
Hmong-Mien	22.4	1.7	48.8	95.6	97.2	7.3	0.7	9.0	0.9	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,055		
Chinese-Tibetan	35.9	2.1	44.5	92.6	96.9	2.4	0.6	8.9	1.1	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196		
Other, DK, Missing	18.6	1.7	41.2	81.2	97.3	4.9	0.6	9.3	1.0	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																					
Poorest	20.6	1.6	50.1	93.3	97.0	4.2	0.6	6.7	0.8	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,898		
Second	23.0	1.8	47.4	87.6	93.0	5.6	0.7	9.0	0.9	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537		
Middle	28.3	2.0	42.8	78.9	86.1	6.2	0.7	10.9	1.1	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,342		
Fourth	35.6	2.3	40.8	76.8	87.8	10.3	0.9	17.6	1.3	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284	1,284		
Richest	48.7	3.0	34.9	80.8	92.0	13.2	1.2	28.4	1.9	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188		

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member<sup>2</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father<sup>3</sup> MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

<sup>A</sup> In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere  
na: not applicable

(\*): Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.10.2: Learning materials**

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:			Number of children under age 5	
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	4.3	1.1	42.3	66.8	67.3	62.3	6,017
Female	4.1	0.8	39.5	64.4	67.8	60.1	5,703
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	11.8	3.0	34.1	83.0	62.9	65.2	3,179
Rural	1.3	0.2	43.4	59.1	69.3	59.7	8,541
Rural with road	1.5	0.3	42.4	61.8	69.1	60.9	7,124
Rural without	0.4	0.0	48.5	45.9	70.2	54.0	1,417
<b>Region</b>							
North	3.4	0.4	43.1	56.3	70.1	58.4	3,684
Central	5.7	1.5	35.5	69.3	64.5	60.4	5,610
South	1.8	0.6	50.1	71.3	70.6	67.3	2,427
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	17.8	5.6	13.6	84.1	53.1	52.7	1,181
Phongsaly	4.6	0.2	56.0	52.9	86.8	66.5	346
Luangnamtha	2.5	0.0	42.6	71.1	75.3	69.2	321
Oudomxay	3.5	0.3	18.1	41.0	62.7	38.8	690
Bokeo	3.6	1.0	25.0	59.7	77.5	57.9	373
Luangprabang	2.9	0.4	42.7	46.5	55.4	46.8	844
Huaphanh	1.7	0.2	57.1	61.3	81.8	71.0	553
Xayabury	5.1	0.6	65.0	76.4	71.7	76.6	556
Xiengkuang	5.0	0.8	47.9	63.7	63.7	57.2	565
Vientiane	1.9	0.1	23.3	68.4	65.4	58.2	803
Borikhamxay	5.2	0.7	41.0	75.3	74.1	67.8	527
Khammuane	1.8	0.6	39.6	60.7	50.9	51.3	674
Savannakhet	1.5	0.3	45.9	62.3	74.4	68.7	1,625
Saravane	0.7	0.0	68.7	73.8	74.2	72.7	821
Sekong	0.6	0.1	39.9	42.8	78.0	51.4	256
Champasack	2.5	1.2	41.8	77.9	65.1	68.0	1,101
Attapeu	3.1	0.8	36.0	63.0	75.5	62.9	248
Xaysomboune	1.3	0.0	61.0	71.5	70.3	67.6	234
<b>Age</b>							
0-1	1.4	0.3	26.9	50.8	48.0	41.8	4,470
2-4	5.9	1.4	49.5	74.7	79.6	73.2	7,250
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	0.4	0.0	50.1	45.0	73.2	57.5	2,565
Primary	1.1	0.1	42.0	63.7	69.3	61.0	4,587
Lower secondary	3.9	0.6	36.6	74.7	65.6	63.6	2,386
Upper secondary	7.7	1.2	30.7	78.8	59.2	61.3	911
Post secondary /	15.1	3.0	30.8	87.9	63.1	68.0	348
Higher	22.9	8.1	34.7	87.5	57.7	63.6	921
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties</b>							
Has functional	1.7	0.0	41.9	48.7	74.9	54.3	147
Has no functional	6.0	1.4	49.7	75.3	79.7	73.6	7,103
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	6.5	1.6	38.3	79.7	65.3	66.4	6,585
Mon-Khmer	0.8	0.0	44.8	46.2	70.2	54.7	2,981
Hmong-Mien	1.3	0.0	42.7	48.6	69.5	52.6	1,707
Chinese-Tibetan	2.2	0.0	47.8	52.2	80.3	62.4	330
Other, DK, Missing	5.4	2.8	42.9	57.8	63.4	57.9	117
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	0.1	0.0	46.4	37.9	71.3	51.4	3,017
Second	0.6	0.0	47.7	58.8	69.2	60.6	2,493
Middle	1.5	0.3	43.8	74.1	68.6	66.4	2,193
Fourth	4.3	0.8	35.3	83.6	67.6	69.2	2,074
Richest	18.0	4.7	26.2	88.6	58.4	62.8	1,944

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision**

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children under age 5:				Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>		<b>11,720</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	5.6	10.9	12.7		6,017
Female	5.6	10.2	12.0		5,703
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	3.7	6.9	8.4		3,179
Rural	6.3	11.9	13.8		8,541
Rural with road	6.0	11.6	13.4		7,124
Rural without road	8.0	13.5	15.9		1,417
<b>Region</b>					
North	7.0	13.6	15.6		3,684
Central	5.9	10.3	12.2		5,610
South	2.7	6.6	7.7		2,427
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	1.6	3.6	4.0		1,181
Phongsaly	3.3	8.2	9.6		346
Luangnamtha	15.0	19.5	21.0		321
Oudomxay	11.5	16.5	22.3		690
Bokeo	5.5	24.7	25.9		373
Luangprabang	5.1	10.6	11.9		844
Huaphanh	8.3	15.9	17.1		553
Xayabury	1.9	4.5	5.1		556
Xiengkhuang	3.3	6.3	7.6		565
Vientiane	8.6	15.4	18.6		803
Borikhamxay	6.1	11.6	13.0		527
Khammuane	5.3	9.6	11.7		674
Savannakhet	5.7	11.6	13.2		1,625
Saravane	1.8	5.2	5.8		821
Sekong	2.5	10.2	11.7		256
Champasack	3.4	6.0	7.5		1,101
Attapeu	2.9	9.7	10.3		248
Xaysomboune	27.4	25.8	35.9		234

(Continued...)

**Table TC.10.3 (continued): Inadequate supervision**

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5
<b>Age</b>				
0-1	2.3	6.5	7.7	4,470
2-4	7.6	13.1	15.2	7,250
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None or ECE	8.4	16.7	18.4	2,565
Primary	5.9	10.6	12.7	4,587
Lower secondary	4.6	7.8	9.8	2,386
Upper secondary	3.3	6.7	8.1	911
Post secondary / Non tertiary	2.2	5.2	6.1	348
Higher	2.1	5.7	6.8	921
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)</b>				
Has functional difficulty	5.9	13.0	13.4	147
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	13.1	15.3	7,103
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>				
Lao-Tai	3.4	6.4	7.8	6,585
Mon-Khmer	7.9	15.4	18.0	2,981
Hmong-Mien	9.3	17.3	19.4	1,707
Chinese-Tibetan	9.0	15.2	16.5	330
Other, DK, Missing	6.8	10.3	11.8	117
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	8.6	15.3	17.4	3,017
Second	6.9	13.5	15.6	2,493
Middle	5.1	9.5	11.4	2,193
Fourth	3.7	6.9	8.3	2,074
Richest	1.8	4.5	5.7	1,944

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 7.11 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.<sup>34</sup> Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.<sup>35</sup>

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Lao PDR. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

<sup>34</sup> The Lancet, *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*, The Lancet, October 2016.

<sup>35</sup> Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, UNICEF, New York, September 2017.

**Table TC.11.1: Early child development index**

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>4,881</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	23.0	98.6	88.1	96.7	87.7	2,499
Female	27.4	98.9	91.2	97.2	90.6	2,381
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	41.8	99.3	90.1	98.1	91.8	1,356
Rural	18.8	98.5	89.4	96.5	88.0	3,525
Rural with road	19.2	98.5	89.4	96.7	88.0	2,960
Rural without road	16.3	98.7	89.4	95.7	88.3	565
<b>Region</b>						
North	28.3	98.7	86.1	97.1	87.3	1,512
Central	27.5	99.2	90.4	97.3	90.2	2,371
South	14.9	97.7	92.9	95.9	89.1	997
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	48.7	100.0	91.1	99.6	93.1	516
Phongsaly	30.5	99.0	75.2	95.4	79.7	143
Luangnamtha	16.4	96.5	73.4	95.5	73.8	141
Oudomxay	27.2	98.8	71.3	95.9	78.7	263
Bokeo	31.8	98.4	76.8	98.7	81.9	156
Luangprabang	29.0	97.8	95.8	95.5	90.3	351
Huaphanh	19.8	100.0	98.2	98.9	97.8	236
Xayabury	41.2	100.0	96.8	100.0	99.0	222
Xiengkhuang	24.6	100.0	96.9	98.1	96.0	226
Vientiane	30.0	96.6	88.0	94.1	84.8	336
Borikhamxay	32.9	99.4	64.0	96.6	72.8	195
Khammuane	23.2	99.3	91.9	93.9	88.3	293
Savannakhet	13.5	99.4	95.7	98.8	94.8	713
Saravane	26.2	97.7	94.7	97.2	91.6	315
Sekong	11.7	99.6	94.1	81.1	78.6	105
Champasack	8.9	96.7	91.6	98.6	90.2	467
Attapeu	11.3	100.0	92.2	94.3	87.4	111
Xaysomboune	17.4	99.2	90.0	95.4	86.5	93
<b>Age</b>						
3	19.1	98.8	88.1	96.4	86.8	2,553
4	31.9	98.7	91.2	97.6	91.5	2,328
<b>Attendance to early childhood education</b>						
Attending	53.1	99.6	91.0	98.5	95.1	1,568
Not attending	12.0	98.3	88.9	96.2	86.2	3,312
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	9.5	98.0	88.2	96.0	84.6	1,196
Primary	19.2	98.8	89.3	96.4	88.4	1,976
Lower secondary	34.9	98.9	90.6	98.3	91.9	913
Upper secondary	43.0	99.2	88.3	98.0	90.9	316
Post secondary / Non tertiary	60.0	99.4	89.4	99.1	95.6	149
Higher	57.8	99.5	94.3	98.1	96.9	330
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Functional difficulties</b>						
Has functional difficulty	8.2	94.2	74.1	71.5	55.4	85
Has no functional difficulty	25.5	98.8	89.9	97.4	89.7	4,796
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	33.2	98.9	91.2	98.1	92.4	2,741
Mon-Khmer	16.3	98.3	88.8	94.9	85.5	1,262
Hmong-Mien	12.7	99.1	87.6	96.4	85.3	699
Chinese-Tibetan	13.8	97.1	73.6	95.4	74.5	130
Other, DK, Missing	(14.1)	(98.5)	(91.3)	(97.0)	(88.3)	50
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	11.5	98.2	88.7	95.3	84.9	1,272
Second	15.0	98.4	91.1	96.1	89.2	1,025
Middle	19.3	98.7	87.2	97.6	87.4	908
Fourth	35.2	99.2	90.4	98.2	92.0	868
Richest	55.5	99.5	90.8	98.5	94.2	808

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator TC.53-Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 7.12 ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of hemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm, and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases. In addition to causing weakness, frequent tiredness, and lowered resistance to disease, anemia can be a particularly serious problem for pregnant women, leading to premature delivery and low birth weight.

As part of the Lao PDR MICS, hemoglobin testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months in 50% of sample households (5,360 eligible children). Blood specimens for hemoglobin testing were collected from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were obtained from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months). A drop of blood from the prick site was drawn into a microcuvette, and hemoglobin analysis was carried out on site with a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a hemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. All households in which anemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anemia.

Tables TM.12.1 and TM.12.2 present the children's coverage of haemoglobin testing and the prevalence of anemia in children age 6-59 months.

**Table TC.12.1: Children's coverage of hemoglobin testing**

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months eligible for hemoglobin testing, by selected background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Testing status				Total	Number of children
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,312</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	96.2	3.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,740
Female	95.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,572
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	91.2	7.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,440
Rural	97.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,872
Rural with road	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,255
Rural without road	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	617
<b>Region</b>						
North	96.4	2.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,647
Central	94.6	4.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,543
South	98.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,122
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	87.8	10.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	506
Phongsaly	92.8	6.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	169
Luangnamtha	91.8	7.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	136
Oudomxay	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	286
Bokeo	91.9	5.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	173
Luangprabang	97.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	365
Huaphanh	98.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	252
Xayabury	97.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	265
Xiengkhuang	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Vientiane	94.4	4.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	371
Borikhamxay	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Khammuane	88.3	10.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	311
Savannakhet	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	740
Saravane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Sekong	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	119
Champasack	97.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	508
Attapeu	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	112
Xaysomboune	91.7	5.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	114

(continued...)

**Table TC.12.1 (Continued): Children's coverage of hemoglobin testing**

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months eligible for hemoglobin testing, by selected background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Testing status				Total	Number of children
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing		
<b>Age (in months)</b>						
6-8	97.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	303
9-11	94.7	4.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	292
12-23	95.8	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,120
24-35	95.9	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,188
36-47	96.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,303
48-59	96.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,105
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	97.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,169
Primary	97.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,097
Lower secondary	97.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,055
Upper secondary	91.1	7.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	402
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.7	8.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	159
Higher	87.6	10.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	428
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	94.8	4.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,987
Mon-Khmer	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,360
Hmong-Mien	97.4	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	758
Chinese-Tibetan	92.3	6.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	156
Other, DK, Missing	(94.1)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	98.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,351
Second	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,099
Middle	97.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,033
Fourth	95.4	3.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	950
Richest	89.3	8.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	879

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table TC.12.2: Prevalence of anemia in children**

Percent of children age 6-59 months with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children
	Any < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	46.0	26.6	19.1	0.3	2,635
Female	42.0	25.3	16.2	0.4	2,466
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	42.9	24.1	18.5	0.4	1,313
Rural	44.5	26.7	17.5	0.3	3,788
Rural with road	45.1	27.1	17.6	0.4	3,176
Rural without road	41.3	24.4	16.9	0.0	612
<b>Region</b>					
North	39.1	26.2	12.6	0.2	1,588
Central	46.5	25.1	20.8	0.6	2,405
South	46.1	27.7	18.4	0.1	1,107
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	41.0	20.4	19.4	1.1	445
Phongsaly	58.3	34.4	23.4	0.4	156
Luangnamtha	28.1	17.9	9.8	0.5	125
Oudomxay	32.7	25.1	7.7	0.0	285
Bokeo	38.0	22.5	15.4	0.0	159
Luangprabang	54.4	36.9	16.8	0.7	357
Huaphanh	24.4	19.3	5.1	0.0	247
Xayabury	33.2	20.6	12.6	0.0	259
Xiengkhuang	44.7	23.1	21.3	0.3	261
Vientiane	46.3	26.1	19.8	0.3	351
Borikhamxay	44.9	24.8	20.0	0.0	236
Khammuane	58.9	35.3	22.8	0.7	275
Savannakhet	48.5	25.1	22.9	0.6	733
Saravane	49.8	32.1	17.7	0.0	384
Sekong	26.3	19.2	7.1	0.0	118
Champasack	47.4	25.3	21.9	0.2	494
Attapeu	48.8	31.5	17.4	0.0	111
Xaysomboune	31.2	20.7	10.5	0.0	104

(Continued...)

**Table TC.12.2 (Continued): Prevalence of anemia in children**

Percent of children age 6-59 months with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children
	Any < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe < 7.0 g/dl	
<b>Age (in months)</b>					
6-8	72.9	39.1	33.0	0.8	295
9-11	71.3	29.4	40.8	1.1	277
12-23	58.3	31.4	26.5	0.4	1073
24-35	38.6	24.8	13.6	0.2	1140
36-47	36.0	23.3	12.6	0.2	1254
48-59	30.0	20.5	9.2	0.3	1062
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None or ECE	43.1	28.1	14.9	0.1	1142
Primary	43.0	24.9	17.7	0.4	2053
Lower secondary	46.3	24.7	21.1	0.5	1024
Upper secondary	45.3	26.3	18.2	0.8	366
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.2	23.0	19.2	0.0	141
Higher	46.4	29.7	16.4	0.3	374
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	45.7	25.7	19.5	0.5	2831
Mon-Khmer	47.4	29.5	17.7	0.1	1340
Hmong-Mien	32.1	20.4	11.6	0.0	738
Chinese-Tibetan	43.5	27.8	14.8	0.9	144
Other, DK, Missing	(41.3)	(23.6)	(17.7)	(0.0)	48
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	44.0	26.9	17.0	0.1	1332
Second	43.1	26.5	16.4	0.3	1075
Middle	44.7	25.2	19.1	0.4	1002
Fourth	45.2	25.2	19.5	0.5	906
Richest	43.5	25.8	17.0	0.6	785

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases



## 8 LEARN (LN)

Every child has a right to education. Education is more than just a fundamental right; it helps pave the way to a successful and productive future. Evidence suggests that quality education is a driver of economic growth – contributing to higher income, decreased poverty levels, and individual empowerment. While it is crucial to expand the education system, there is a need for dual focus on improving the quality of learning and reaching the most vulnerable.<sup>1</sup>

Despite remarkable progress made over the past years, the world missed the target for universal primary education by 2015. The new 2030 emerging agenda for Sustainable Development sets a higher level ambition, focusing on maximizing equity, quality and learning outcomes of education at all levels.<sup>2</sup>

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the survey on a range of education indicators, including early childhood education, school attendance and parental involvement in children's education.

### 8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

The Early Child Education (ECE) in Lao PDR has significantly improved and resulted in increased numbers of pupils, teachers and classrooms under the policy of expanding access to education through pre-primary and community-based school readiness programmes with support of Development Partners in recent years. In addition to the expansion of ECE school networks, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) also has paid attention to developing preschool curricula and providing teaching and learning materials. The Government has set a clear goal, targets and strategy in the Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2016-2020 in providing the opportunity for children to learn Lao language and have readiness to study in primary education focusing on reducing drop-out and repetition of primary education. Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 currently attending early childhood education among children who are 36-59 months old: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Lao PDR, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjust net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted<sup>3</sup>). The official primary school entry age in Lao PDR is age 6 years.

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. 2015. *The Investment Case for Education and Equity*, UNICEF

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF. 2016. *Is every child counted? Status of data for children in the SDGs*. UNICEF

<sup>3</sup> The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it includes children in primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

**Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education**

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Lao PDR, 2017			
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>4,825</b>	
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	30.0	2,469	
Female	34.3	2,357	
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	56.8	1,329	
Rural	22.7	3,496	
Rural with road	24.3	2,935	
Rural without road	14.5	561	
<b>Region</b>			
North	35.6	1,498	
Central	35.7	2,342	
South	18.4	986	
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	63.8	506	
Phongsaly	36.6	144	
Luangnamtha	34.9	139	
Oudomxay	26.7	263	
Bokeo	45.0	152	
Luangprabang	29.7	349	
Huaphanh	24.9	233	
Xayabury	60.1	218	
Xiengkuang	38.8	227	
Vientiane	27.0	327	
Borikhamxay	30.4	193	
Khammuane	27.5	290	
Savannakhet	24.2	707	
Saravane	15.3	308	
Sekong	25.9	103	
Champasack	16.8	465	
Attapeu	27.1	110	
Xaysomboune	29.9	92	
<b>Age (in months)</b>			
36-47	24.1	2,556	
48-59	41.2	2,270	
<b>Mother's education</b>			
None or ECE	12.6	1,191	
Primary	25.6	1,954	
Lower secondary	40.2	894	
Upper secondary	53.9	311	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	74.7	148	
Higher	80.6	327	
DK/Missing	(*)	1	
<b>Child's functional difficulties</b>			
Has functional difficulty	10.9	85	
Has no functional difficulty	32.5	4741	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	42.0	2,703	
Mon-Khmer	18.9	1,250	
Hmong-Mien	19.8	693	
Chinese-Tibetan	22.2	130	
Other, DK, Missing	(26.4)	50	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	12.6	1,267	
Second	21.4	1,012	
Middle	26.5	900	
Fourth	45.5	855	
Richest	69.0	792	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning**

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>2,432</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	32.6	39.2	28.2	100.0	71.8	1,325
Female	34.9	41.4	23.7	100.0	76.3	1,107
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	39.4	48.0	12.6	100.0	87.4	636
Rural	31.6	37.5	30.9	100.0	69.1	1,796
Rural with road	33.2	36.8	30.0	100.0	70.0	1,480
Rural without road	24.0	40.9	35.1	100.0	64.9	316
<b>Region</b>						
North	38.6	39.8	21.6	100.0	78.4	764
Central	34.0	40.1	25.9	100.0	74.1	1,188
South	24.8	41.2	34.0	100.0	66.0	480
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	48.2	43.6	8.2	100.0	91.8	234
Phongsaly	31.5	40.9	27.6	100.0	72.4	80
Luangnamtha	35.4	29.8	34.8	100.0	65.2	70
Oudomxay	33.1	43.3	23.6	100.0	76.4	139
Bokeo	38.6	42.2	19.2	100.0	80.8	79
Luangprabang	41.7	37.7	20.5	100.0	79.5	158
Huaphanh	30.3	44.1	25.6	100.0	74.4	113
Xayabury	54.6	37.9	7.6	100.0	92.4	126
Xiengkhuang	36.3	51.7	12.0	100.0	88.0	103
Vientiane	39.1	47.4	13.5	100.0	86.5	171
Borikhamxay	39.4	39.7	20.9	100.0	79.1	101
Khammuane	35.2	39.2	25.6	100.0	74.4	140
Savannakhet	21.1	31.8	47.1	100.0	52.9	386
Saravane	23.0	43.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	180
Sekong	19.1	48.3	32.6	100.0	67.4	55
Champasack	26.3	36.9	36.8	100.0	63.2	191
Attapeu	31.1	40.9	27.9	100.0	72.1	54
Xaysomboune	30.9	42.5	26.6	100.0	73.4	52
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	23.5	30.0	46.5	100.0	53.5	686
Primary	33.9	40.5	25.7	100.0	74.3	959
Lower secondary	41.9	47.2	11.0	100.0	89.0	435
Upper secondary	45.8	45.8	8.3	100.0	91.7	171
Post secondary / Non tertiary	34.2	60.6	5.2	100.0	94.8	74
Higher	43.0	52.6	4.4	100.0	95.6	108
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	37.5	45.5	16.9	100.0	83.1	1,326
Mon-Khmer	28.0	33.5	38.5	100.0	61.5	672
Hmong-Mien	32.6	32.7	34.8	100.0	65.2	336
Chinese-Tibetan	26.0	37.5	36.5	100.0	63.5	79
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	24.2	28.8	47.0	100.0	53.0	666
Second	32.4	37.8	29.8	100.0	70.2	538
Middle	35.7	42.9	21.4	100.0	78.6	468
Fourth	39.7	50.1	10.3	100.0	89.7	415
Richest	43.7	50.7	5.6	100.0	94.4	345

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## 8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year<sup>4</sup>.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Lao PDR, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 11 and enter upper secondary school at age 15. There are 5 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 6 to grade 9 and in upper secondary to grade 10 to grade 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school<sup>5</sup>, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4<sup>6</sup> for children age 11 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade), e.g. a child age 8 years (at the beginning of the school year) currently attending year 1 was to be year 3, the official age-for-grade. This child will be classified age over-age by 2 or more years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

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<sup>4</sup> The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

<sup>5</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

<sup>6</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

**Table LN.2.1: School readiness**

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>3,088</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	55.7	1,667
Female	54.4	1,420
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	78.6	722
Rural	47.9	2,366
Rural with road	49.1	1,922
Rural without road	42.9	444
<b>Region</b>		
North	70.1	919
Central	48.9	1,406
South	48.4	762
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	80.2	236
Phongsaly	54.7	90
Luangnamtha	60.4	83
Oudomxay	69.1	172
Bokeo	72.7	99
Luangprabang	82.7	192
Huaphanh	54.4	166
Xayabury	89.3	119
Xiengkhuang	66.1	117
Vientiane	57.9	188
Borikhamxay	78.5	109
Khammuane	38.6	201
Savannakhet	24.1	503
Saravane	47.4	318
Sekong	49.5	100
Champasack	52.2	268
Attapeu	38.1	76
Xayombokoune	51.6	53
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None or ECE	39.5	1,013
Primary	55.6	1,247
Lower secondary	68.0	480
Upper secondary	73.6	166
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.3	83
Higher	86.8	99
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	60.8	1,620
Mon-Khmer	43.5	942
Hmong-Mien	58.9	400
Chinese-Tibetan	59.7	94
Other, DK, Missing	(45.1)	31
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	36.3	949
Second	50.6	712
Middle	56.6	588
Fourth	72.1	463
Richest	87.6	376

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry**

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Lao PDR, 2017		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>2,450</b>
<b>Sex</b>	74.2	1,230
Male	72.0	1,220
Female		
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	81.8	648
Rural	70.0	1,802
Rural with road	70.9	1,518
Rural without road	65.2	284
<b>Region</b>		
North	76.7	763
Central	72.3	1,164
South	69.7	522
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	76.5	240
Phongsaly	62.3	74
Luangnamtha	77.0	74
Oudomxay	71.8	128
Bokeo	72.3	71
Luangprabang	81.8	181
Huaphanh	77.6	120
Xayabury	84.6	116
Xiengkhuang	77.8	98
Vientiane	81.5	182
Borikhamxay	86.4	91
Khammuane	82.9	137
Savannakhet	56.4	371
Saravane	65.6	181
Sekong	75.0	56
Champasack	69.9	232
Attapeu	76.5	53
Xaysomboune	72.1	46
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None or ECE	59.5	690
Primary	74.7	993
Lower secondary	84.4	453
Upper secondary	86.4	150
Post secondary / Non tertiary	77.2	72
Higher	77.2	91
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	80.2	1,354
Mon-Khmer	61.3	679
Hmong-Mien	70.8	326
Chinese-Tibetan	63.8	73
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	55.1	649
Second	74.6	498
Middle	79.3	497
Fourth	82.7	418
Richest	83.1	387

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children**

	Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Lao PDR, 2017										Total Number of children 11,785					
	Male					Female										
	Not attending school or early childhood education		Attending early childhood education		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education		Attending early childhood education		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>					
Total	89.9	8.0	2.1	10.1	5.814	89.4	8.3	2.3	10.6	5.971	89.6	8.2	2.2	10.4	11,785	
Area	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	
	Urban	95.7	3.1	4.3	1,413	95.3	2.5	2.1	4.6	1,511	95.5	2.8	1.7	4.5	2,924	
	Rural	88.0	9.6	2.4	12.0	4,401	87.3	10.3	2.3	12.6	4,460	87.7	10.0	2.3	12.3	8,862
	Rural with road	88.1	9.4	2.5	11.8	3,685	88.5	9.2	2.3	11.5	3,692	88.3	9.3	2.4	11.7	7,377
Region	Rural without road	87.2	10.8	1.9	12.7	717	81.8	15.8	2.3	18.1	768	84.4	13.4	2.1	15.5	1,485
	North	93.1	5.0	1.8	6.9	1,834	92.4	5.5	2.1	7.6	1,879	92.7	5.3	2.0	7.2	3,713
	Central	89.6	8.2	2.1	10.3	2,691	88.6	9.0	2.5	11.4	2,824	89.1	8.6	2.3	10.9	5,516
	South	85.7	11.9	2.3	14.3	1,289	86.7	11.2	2.1	13.3	1,268	86.2	11.6	2.2	13.8	2,557
Province	Vientiane Capital	96.5	2.0	1.5	3.5	492	93.5	2.8	3.6	6.5	532	95.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	1,025
	Phongsaly	87.7	7.0	5.3	12.3	180	88.3	8.8	2.9	11.7	176	88.0	7.9	4.1	12.0	356
	Luang Namtha	90.1	8.6	0.9	9.5	182	90.8	8.9	0.3	9.2	196	90.5	8.7	0.6	9.3	378
	Oudomxay	92.9	6.2	0.8	7.1	327	90.1	8.7	0.9	9.6	307	91.6	7.4	0.9	8.3	634
	Bokeo	89.7	6.8	3.5	10.3	174	87.4	8.7	3.9	12.6	187	88.5	7.8	3.7	11.5	361
	Luangprabang	95.7	2.5	1.8	4.3	420	95.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	456	95.8	2.2	1.9	4.1	876
	Huaphanh	93.8	5.1	1.2	6.2	280	91.2	5.3	3.5	8.8	277	92.5	5.2	2.3	7.5	557
	Xayabury	96.3	2.6	1.1	3.7	271	97.3	1.2	1.5	2.7	279	96.8	1.9	1.3	3.2	550
	Xiengkhuang	94.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	236	94.2	2.7	3.1	5.8	254	94.3	3.2	2.4	5.7	490
	Vientiane	95.6	3.9	0.5	4.4	438	95.0	3.5	1.5	5.0	439	95.3	3.7	1.0	4.7	877
	Borikhamxay	96.6	2.5	0.9	3.4	218	94.9	3.5	1.6	5.1	227	95.8	3.0	1.2	4.2	445
	Khammouane	93.6	4.1	1.9	6.1	332	93.0	5.8	1.2	7.0	365	93.3	5.0	1.5	6.6	697
	Savannakhet	77.9	18.2	3.9	22.1	868	77.1	19.9	3.0	22.9	901	77.5	19.0	3.5	22.5	1,769
	Saravane	85.2	12.2	2.6	14.8	400	81.3	17.4	1.3	18.7	447	83.1	14.9	1.9	16.9	847
	Sekong	85.5	11.6	2.9	14.5	141	89.8	7.9	2.4	10.2	131	87.6	9.8	2.6	12.4	273
	Champasack	84.8	12.9	2.4	15.2	603	89.0	8.3	2.7	11.0	555	86.8	10.7	2.5	13.2	1,157
	Attapeu	91.5	7.7	0.8	8.5	145	92.0	5.8	1.9	7.7	135	91.8	6.7	1.4	8.1	281
	Xaysomboune	91.2	7.4	1.4	8.8	107	91.7	7.0	1.4	8.3	106	91.4	7.2	1.4	8.6	213

**Table LN.2.3 (continued): Primary school attendance and out of school children**

		Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Lao PDR, 2017						Total	
		Male			Female			Percentage of children:	
		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Number of children
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>									
6	79.1	13.8	7.1	20.8	1,230	78.0	13.7	8.3	22.0
7	88.8	8.8	2.4	11.2	1,165	89.3	8.7	2.0	10.7
8	94.7	4.9	0.4	5.3	1,151	92.7	6.6	0.7	7.3
9	94.1	5.8	0.1	5.9	1,134	92.4	7.5	0.1	7.6
10	93.5	6.3	0.1	6.4	1,133	94.7	5.3	0.0	5.3
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	82.8	14.7	2.5	17.2	1,732	79.0	18.1	2.8	20.9
Primary	90.6	7.3	2.0	9.3	2,519	92.3	5.9	1.8	7.7
Lower secondary	95.9	2.3	1.9	4.1	905	96.6	1.1	2.3	3.4
Upper secondary	96.9	1.9	1.2	3.1	316	97.8	0.3	1.8	2.2
Post secondary / Non	98.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	171	95.1	1.1	3.8	4.9
Higher	96.7	0.0	0.3	3.3	171	97.3	0.3	2.4	2.7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	93.6	4.6	1.7	6.3	3,136	94.1	3.7	2.1	5.8
Mon-Khmer	83.7	13.6	2.6	16.3	1,704	81.8	16.1	2.1	18.2
Hmong-Mien	88.3	9.7	1.9	11.7	731	87.5	9.0	3.4	12.4
Chinese-Tibetan	89.2	6.6	4.2	10.8	185	85.6	12.4	2.0	14.4
Other, DK, Missing	87.1	12.9	0.0	12.9	58	85.4	14.6	0.0	14.6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	78.8	17.9	3.2	21.1	1,586	76.6	20.9	2.5	23.4
Second	91.2	7.0	1.7	8.7	1,259	89.9	7.9	2.2	10.1
Middle	92.1	5.9	2.0	7.9	1,133	95.1	2.9	1.9	4.8
Fourth	97.0	1.9	1.1	3.0	990	96.4	1.3	2.2	3.5
Richest	97.2	1.1	1.7	2.8	846	96.8	0.8	2.3	3.2

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

<sup>a</sup> The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education  
(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

	Male						Female						Total		
	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>2,A</sup>
Total	59.4	25.3	15.2	4,790	61.5	20.5	18.0	4,685	60.5	22.9	22.9	60.5	22.9	16.6	9,474
Area															
Urban	80.4	11.8	7.8	1,156	85.2	7.7	7.2	1,157	82.8	9.7	9.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	2,313
Rural	52.7	29.6	17.6	3,633	53.8	24.7	21.6	3,528	53.3	27.2	27.2	19.6	19.6	19.6	7,161
Rural with road	54.7	28.1	17.2	3,077	56.1	23.2	20.8	2,989	55.4	25.7	25.7	19.0	19.0	19.0	6,066
Rural without road	42.1	38.2	19.7	556	40.9	33.0	26.1	538	41.5	35.7	35.7	22.8	22.8	22.8	1,095
Region															
North	63.8	24.8	11.4	1,511	63.9	20.9	15.1	1,462	63.9	22.9	22.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	2,973
Central	63.0	22.1	15.0	2,295	67.1	16.5	16.3	2,221	65.0	19.3	19.3	15.6	15.6	15.6	4,516
South	44.4	33.8	21.8	984	45.6	28.4	26.0	1,001	45.0	31.1	31.1	23.9	23.9	23.9	1,985
Province															
Vientiane Capital	79.0	8.6	12.4	408	86.9	5.5	7.6	400	82.9	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	808
Phongsaly	53.5	34.8	11.8	154	51.8	27.5	20.7	161	52.6	31.1	31.1	16.3	16.3	16.3	315
Luangnamtha	60.5	26.4	13.1	335	58.2	24.4	17.4	138	59.4	25.4	25.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	273
Oudomxay	59.8	27.9	12.3	251	60.6	26.3	13.2	242	60.2	27.1	27.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	493
Bokeo	57.8	28.8	13.5	124	59.7	18.7	21.5	122	58.7	23.8	23.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	246
Luangprabang	68.6	19.7	11.6	336	66.9	18.4	14.7	323	67.8	19.1	19.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	678
Huaphanh	57.6	31.2	11.1	256	60.9	23.3	15.8	235	59.2	27.4	27.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	492
Xayabury	79.5	12.4	8.2	235	79.8	11.4	8.8	241	79.6	11.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	477
Xiengkhuang	78.0	18.4	3.7	192	76.5	11.5	12.0	205	77.2	14.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	397
Vientiane	72.3	17.0	10.6	358	72.3	14.6	13.0	281	72.3	16.0	16.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	638
Borikhamxay	80.5	10.3	9.2	185	80.6	11.0	8.4	212	80.6	10.6	10.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	397
Khammouane	51.3	30.0	18.7	342	59.5	23.7	16.8	327	55.3	26.9	26.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	668
Savannakhet	45.0	32.5	22.5	723	50.0	23.1	26.9	703	47.5	27.9	27.9	24.7	24.7	24.7	1,426
Saravane	31.8	42.4	25.9	307	29.9	35.5	34.6	305	30.8	39.0	39.0	30.2	30.2	30.2	612
Sekong	40.1	46.4	13.5	103	51.8	30.3	17.9	113	46.2	38.0	38.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	217
Champasack	52.5	24.7	22.8	466	51.6	22.9	25.5	472	52.0	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	938
Attapeu	49.6	37.1	13.2	107	56.6	30.7	12.7	111	53.2	33.9	33.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	218
Xaysomboune	73.6	21.0	5.4	87	71.8	19.0	9.1	94	72.7	20.0	20.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	182

(Continued...)

**Table LN.2.4 (continued): Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Lao PDR, 2017

	Male						Female						Total		
	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)			Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>			Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>															
11	42.6	49.2	8.2	1,135	48.2	42.8	9.0	1,124	45.4	46.0	8.6	2,259	42.6	46.9	13.6
12	59.2	29.7	11.2	1,234	61.1	22.9	16.0	1,235	60.1	26.3	13.6	2,469	59.2	29.7	18.7
13	65.4	15.7	18.9	1,208	69.5	12.0	18.5	1,231	67.5	13.8	18.7	2,439	65.4	15.7	25.5
14	69.5	8.2	22.3	1,213	66.7	4.3	29.0	1,095	68.2	6.3	25.5	2,307	69.5	8.2	25.5
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None or ECE	39.1	37.9	23.0	1,608	38.2	31.9	30.0	1,553	38.7	34.9	26.4	3,162	39.1	37.9	26.4
Primary	62.1	23.4	14.6	2,083	64.6	19.7	15.7	2,089	63.3	21.6	15.1	4,172	62.1	23.4	15.1
Lower secondary	81.5	12.0	6.5	698	88.2	6.0	5.8	613	84.6	9.2	6.2	3,312	81.5	12.0	6.2
Upper secondary	88.2	8.2	3.7	193	95.1	2.5	2.4	175	91.5	5.5	3.1	369	88.2	8.2	3.1
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.6	8.2	1.2	115	91.5	5.7	2.9	159	91.1	6.7	2.2	274	90.6	8.2	2.2
Higher	88.3	7.8	3.9	86	97.0	0.0	3.0	89	92.7	3.8	3.4	175	88.3	7.8	3.4
No information <sup>B</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>															
Lao-Tai	68.8	17.6	13.6	2,590	73.8	13.4	12.8	2,572	71.3	15.5	13.2	5,162	68.8	17.6	13.2
Mon-Khmer	44.2	36.0	19.8	1,421	44.6	30.7	24.7	1,354	44.4	33.4	22.2	2,775	44.2	36.0	22.2
Hmong-Mien	59.8	29.5	10.7	577	54.4	23.8	21.8	562	57.1	26.7	16.2	1,139	59.8	29.5	16.2
Chinese-Tibetan	48.0	37.9	14.1	152	38.5	32.5	29.0	152	43.2	35.2	21.6	304	48.0	37.9	21.6
Other, DK, Missing	36.6	34.3	29.1	50	(35.7)	(33.4)	(30.9)	45	36.2	33.9	29.9	95	36.6	34.3	29.9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	29.1	44.3	26.6	1,122	26.8	37.5	35.7	1,150	27.9	40.9	31.2	2,272	29.1	44.3	31.2
Second	52.3	30.8	17.0	1,178	51.9	27.9	20.2	1,105	52.1	29.4	18.5	2,283	52.3	30.8	18.5
Middle	64.1	20.9	15.0	993	68.6	16.1	15.3	959	66.3	18.5	15.2	1,953	64.1	20.9	15.2
Fourth	80.3	11.7	8.0	795	88.3	6.0	5.7	742	84.2	9.0	6.9	1,537	80.3	11.7	6.9
Richest	89.7	7.5	2.8	702	94.3	2.9	2.8	728	92.0	5.2	2.8	1,430	89.7	7.5	2.8

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>2</sup>MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

<sup>A</sup>The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education

<sup>B</sup>Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

“\_” denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

**Table LN 2.5: Age for grade**

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending primary school			Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending lower secondary school		
	At official age	Under-age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>1</sup>	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,356</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,467</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	9.0	72.6	8.2	10.3	100.0	6,820	6.9	69.7	11.0	12.4	100.0	3,905
Female	8.7	76.2	7.4	7.7	100.0	6,536	9.5	75.3	7.9	7.2	100.0	3,562
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	11.5	81.1	4.3	3.0	100.0	3,139	10.6	75.6	7.5	6.3	100.0	2,301
Rural	8.0	72.3	8.8	10.9	100.0	10,217	7.0	70.9	10.4	11.6	100.0	5,166
Rural with road	7.8	73.2	8.6	10.4	100.0	8,428	7.3	71.2	10.3	11.2	100.0	4,515
Rural without road	8.9	68.0	9.9	13.2	100.0	1,789	5.3	69.3	11.2	14.2	100.0	651
<b>Region</b>												
North	8.6	75.1	7.8	8.5	100.0	4,319	7.9	72.3	9.1	10.7	100.0	2,485
Central	9.2	75.9	7.1	7.8	100.0	6,036	8.7	73.5	8.5	9.2	100.0	3,743
South	8.3	70.2	9.2	12.2	100.0	3,001	6.9	68.9	13.4	10.8	100.0	1,240
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital	11.0	83.5	2.6	2.8	100.0	1,086	8.8	81.2	5.2	4.8	100.0	753
Phongsaly	8.5	68.6	10.5	12.4	100.0	434	7.5	71.9	10.1	10.5	100.0	205
Luangnamtha	5.8	77.0	9.0	8.2	100.0	419	8.6	67.5	10.4	13.5	100.0	227
Oudomxay	10.3	72.0	8.4	9.3	100.0	773	5.7	68.1	11.5	14.7	100.0	408
Bokeo	10.3	74.8	7.8	7.0	100.0	399	11.0	72.4	7.1	9.4	100.0	192
Luangprabang	7.7	78.7	6.6	7.0	100.0	993	9.5	74.6	8.8	7.1	100.0	587
Huaphanh	8.7	71.3	9.6	10.4	100.0	698	4.1	68.8	10.2	16.9	100.0	414
Xayabury	8.9	80.8	3.8	6.5	100.0	603	9.8	78.8	6.3	5.1	100.0	453
Xiengkhuang	11.1	77.8	5.4	5.7	100.0	539	10.7	71.4	9.8	8.1	100.0	410
Vientiane	9.8	79.0	6.7	4.5	100.0	946	14.4	70.5	9.2	5.9	100.0	601
Borikhamxay	9.0	81.6	4.9	4.6	100.0	472	10.4	78.8	6.3	4.5	100.0	371
Khammuane	7.7	71.5	8.6	12.2	100.0	882	4.3	76.3	9.0	10.5	100.0	458
Savannakhet	7.9	70.4	10.0	11.7	100.0	1,866	5.7	67.3	10.9	16.1	100.0	984
Saravane	10.2	65.3	9.1	15.4	100.0	1,034	8.7	61.6	14.9	14.8	100.0	298
Sekong	9.8	65.9	10.2	14.1	100.0	347	6.6	63.8	13.2	16.4	100.0	155
Champasack	6.7	75.4	9.2	8.8	100.0	1,261	7.4	74.7	12.4	5.5	100.0	616
Attapeu	7.2	70.4	9.0	13.4	100.0	359	2.2	65.6	14.5	17.6	100.0	171
Xaysomboune	11.2	73.2	7.8	7.8	100.0	245	9.1	72.8	8.1	10.1	100.0	166

(Continued..)

**Table LN.2.5 (continued): Age for grade**

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending primary school			Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending lower secondary school		
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years <sup>2</sup>	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	5.9	67.0	11.5	100.0	4,213	4.5	70.7	12.2	12.5	100.0	1,674	1,674
Primary	8.4	75.5	8.1	100.0	5,711	7.6	74.7	10.6	7.0	100.0	3,368	3,368
Lower secondary	12.2	81.7	3.4	100.0	2,006	11.5	76.1	7.8	4.6	100.0	1,348	1,348
Upper secondary	13.1	83.9	1.6	100.0	672	15.1	75.0	4.8	5.1	100.0	396	396
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.0	81.1	2.6	100.0	380	10.6	81.3	4.4	3.7	100.0	279	279
Higher	18.6	79.6	1.0	100.0	356	17.3	79.7	2.6	0.4	100.0	184	184
No information <sup>A</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	0.0	1.4	3.7	94.9	100.0	216	216
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	2
<b>Grade</b>												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	32.7	65.4	1.0	100.0	3,088	23.3	72.2	2.2	2.4	100.0	2,130	2,130
2 (primary/lower secondary)	5.4	89.2	2.5	100.0	2,622	4.9	86.1	5.1	3.9	100.0	1,947	1,947
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.9	88.1	5.5	100.0	2,614	0.6	76.4	12.3	10.7	100.0	1,706	1,706
4 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	76.7	11.5	100.0	2,507	0.4	52.7	21.2	25.8	100.0	1,685	1,685
5 (primary)	0.0	53.3	20.3	100.0	2,526	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	6.6	67.0	11.3	100.0	3,673	4.4	66.4	11.0	18.2	100.0	944	944
Mon-Khmer	8.0	70.2	9.6	100.0	3,154	5.7	68.9	10.9	14.5	100.0	1,673	1,673
Hmong-Mien	9.0	76.9	7.8	100.0	2,614	6.4	72.1	12.6	8.8	100.0	1,718	1,718
Chinese-Tibetan	11.6	81.7	3.4	100.0	2,098	10.3	73.1	8.9	7.7	100.0	1,654	1,654
Other, DK, Missing	11.4	84.4	2.7	100.0	1,817	12.9	79.5	4.3	3.4	100.0	1,478	1,478
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	10.2	78.1	5.8	100.0	7,048	9.6	74.6	8.5	7.3	100.0	4,590	4,590
Second	7.0	68.7	10.7	100.0	3,957	5.7	66.9	11.8	15.6	100.0	1,795	1,795
Middle	7.9	74.0	8.2	100.0	1,754	6.1	72.2	10.3	11.4	100.0	865	865
Fourth	7.4	68.5	10.6	100.0	456	6.4	70.3	10.3	13.0	100.0	171	171
Richest	7.5	69.7	8.8	100.0	141	3.5	72.5	15.1	8.9	100.0	46	46

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)<sup>A</sup> Includes children age 15-17 identified as emancipated and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

na: not applicable

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6<sup>7</sup>.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education. That is, the percentage of children who are 13 to 15 years old who completed primary education in Lao PDR.

The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

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<sup>7</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

**Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Lao PDR, 2017									
		Male			Female			Total	
		Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:	
		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Area</b>	Total	37.6	25.6	1.1	34.8	3,199	38.6	17.3	0.9
	Urban	58.3	19.9	0.2	19.4	975	64.0	12.4	0.4
	Rural	28.5	28.1	1.6	41.5	2,224	28.5	19.3	1.0
	Rural with road	30.8	27.7	1.1	40.1	1,922	30.4	19.3	0.8
<b>Region</b>	Rural without	14.1	31.0	4.4	50.5	302	15.6	18.9	2.3
	North	36.2	28.3	1.3	33.6	963	36.8	19.4	0.7
	Central	42.8	24.4	0.6	31.0	1,602	44.6	15.4	0.8
	South	26.6	24.7	2.4	46.0	634	28.4	18.6	1.2
<b>Province</b>	Vientiane Capital	63.9	14.1	0.0	17.9	345	64.0	7.4	0.9
	Phongsaly	31.8	30.9	1.2	36.1	87	36.7	16.8	0.9
	Luangnamtha	32.9	32.7	2.5	31.2	88	37.2	28.4	0.8
	Oudomxay	32.7	31.0	1.1	33.5	163	27.9	23.7	0.5
	Bokeo	31.3	25.1	0.0	42.9	86	34.5	8.9	0.9
	Luangprabang	39.6	22.3	1.1	37.1	229	35.2	17.7	0.7
	Huaphanh	26.1	41.0	1.6	30.7	162	24.8	25.7	1.4
	Xayabury	53.4	18.1	1.5	26.3	149	60.8	13.4	0.0
	Xiengkhuang	52.7	28.6	0.0	18.2	134	38.7	21.5	1.1
	Vientiane	48.5	22.9	1.7	26.0	232	47.8	16.7	0.0
	Borikhamxay	50.8	15.8	0.4	33.0	160	57.0	8.5	0.6
	Khammuane	38.2	24.5	1.3	35.7	172	38.1	22.2	0.0
	Savannakhet	21.8	32.9	0.3	44.7	502	29.6	17.8	1.5
	Saravane	12.7	22.0	3.6	61.3	190	23.3	19.6	3.0
	Sekong	25.2	41.7	2.1	31.1	68	24.7	25.8	0.0
	Champasack	36.8	19.7	1.0	41.8	306	32.5	14.1	0.0
	Attapeu	20.7	37.2	5.5	36.6	69	26.6	29.9	2.5
	Xaysomboune	45.9	32.4	0.8	20.9	58	45.6	18.9	0.4



(Continued..)

**Table LN 2.6 (continued): Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Lao PDR, 2017															
	Male					Female									
	Percentage of children:				Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>					
	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children						
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>										<b>Total</b>					
15	27.9	40.7	2.4	29.0	1,059	32.8	30.9	1.9	34.5	913	30.1	36.1	2.2	31.6	1,972
16	42.2	25.0	0.8	31.8	1,092	43.5	15.5	0.6	40.4	988	42.8	20.5	0.7	35.8	2,080
17	42.7	11.0	0.3	43.7	1,048	39.0	7.0	0.2	49.8	1,021	40.9	9.0	0.2	46.7	2,068
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None or ECE	18.4	31.0	2.1	48.3	858	16.4	19.7	2.2	61.7	755	17.5	25.7	2.1	54.5	1,614
Primary	35.6	28.9	1.3	34.1	1,196	39.0	23.0	0.8	37.2	1,081	37.2	26.1	1.0	35.6	2,277
Lower secondary	56.4	27.8	0.2	15.2	421	69.2	14.3	0.0	16.1	347	62.2	21.7	0.1	15.6	768
Upper secondary	59.8	25.8	0.0	12.7	104	76.8	12.0	0.0	11.2	103	68.3	18.9	0.0	11.9	207
Post secondary / Higher	74.2	16.9	0.0	8.9	91	72.6	10.3	0.0	17.2	71	73.5	14.0	0.0	12.5	162
No information <sup>B</sup>	91.7	5.3	0.0	3.0	68	77.9	3.9	0.0	13.2	51	85.8	4.7	0.0	7.4	119
DK/Missing	41.2	9.8	0.5	43.8	459	33.3	7.3	0.0	52.3	513	37.0	8.5	0.2	48.3	972
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>															
Lao-Tai	47.0	21.8	0.4	29.6	1,941	50.0	14.8	0.4	32.6	1,730	48.4	18.5	0.4	31.0	3,671
Mon-Khmer	20.4	32.6	2.4	44.5	788	18.3	22.8	1.7	57.2	779	19.3	27.7	2.0	50.8	1,566
Hmong-Mien	29.3	30.8	2.0	37.7	360	27.6	18.2	1.4	52.2	313	28.5	24.9	1.7	44.5	673
Chinese-Tibetan	25.1	29.9	2.7	41.5	77	31.9	16.0	0.9	50.3	69	28.3	23.3	1.9	45.7	146
Other, DK, Missing	(21.1)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(61.1)	33	(36.9)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(47.2)	30	28.6	16.9	0.0	54.5	63
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	9.8	25.5	3.5	60.9	600	5.7	14.5	3.4	76.4	511	7.9	20.4	3.4	68.1	1,111
Second	21.5	32.6	1.6	44.2	700	17.8	24.8	0.7	56.7	649	19.7	28.9	1.2	50.2	1,349
Middle	36.3	28.8	0.7	34.1	698	35.4	22.6	0.0	41.5	632	35.9	25.8	0.3	37.6	1,331
Fourth	51.4	25.6	0.0	22.4	646	60.2	15.9	0.1	23.0	605	55.6	20.9	0.1	22.7	1,251
Richest	73.8	12.9	0.0	9.6	554	75.1	6.1	0.5	12.0	524	74.4	9.6	0.2	10.8	1,078

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age<sup>A</sup> The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education<sup>B</sup> Includes children age 15-17 identified as emancipated and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

(1) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"\_" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

**Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates**

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Lao PDR, 2017									
	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary School completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Total number of children age 13-15 years <sup>3</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years <sup>4</sup>	Total number of youth age 20-22 years <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>								<b>5,583</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Male	109.3	1,133	83.5	3,480	93.0	1,161	72.3	54.2	31.6
Female	101.0	1,234	83.3	3,238	92.2	1,031	71.2	52.9	30.6
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	104.3	557	95.5	1,767	95.0	568	105.6	568	1,666
Rural	105.2	1,810	79.1	4,951	91.8	1,624	60.7	1,739	43.7
Rural with road	105.7	1,500	81.0	4,232	92.5	1,376	63.4	1,474	46.1
Rural without road	102.4	310	68.2	719	88.0	249	45.6	266	28.8
<b>Region</b>									
North	119.7	743	88.6	2,003	92.5	733	74.1	727	54.3
Central	103.5	1,088	83.7	3,269	94.0	1,024	75.4	1,143	59.4
South	87.4	536	75.8	1,446	89.4	436	58.4	437	38.2
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	98.2	176	94.9	616	91.3	148	86.5	213	78.3
Phongsaly	162.7	66	83.5	203	83.7	63	55.8	85	47.0
Luangnamtha	104.2	77	88.4	188	90.5	65	72.7	74	46.9
Oudomxay	121.8	127	83.7	360	92.2	100	78.7	131	57.6
Bokeo	93.8	68	85.2	154	89.8	72	85.9	46	53.1
Luangprabang	117.8	178	91.1	445	91.9	185	81.4	166	56.3
Huaphanh	135.2	104	86.7	331	94.8	135	58.8	121	45.3
Xayabury	108.1	124	97.3	323	99.1	111	85.7	103	66.6
Xiengkhuang	107.2	104	94.1	277	96.2	126	88.4	94	66.6
Vientiane	104.8	208	93.5	484	93.2	176	90.0	149	61.9
Borikhamxay	120.1	88	94.5	329	97.3	99	90.3	100	59.3
Khammuane	136.2	129	82.0	452	92.0	143	57.9	156	51.1
Savannakhet	89.0	335	64.9	985	94.3	282	66.9	373	45.5
Saravane	84.6	171	65.0	442	81.9	125	44.8	142	27.0
Sekong	88.8	53	74.2	147	92.7	54	74.8	47	45.8
Champasack	81.5	253	83.3	701	92.6	196	63.4	196	44.5
Attapeu	120.1	58	74.4	157	91.6	61	62.2	52	41.2
Xaysomboune	92.8	49	92.6	126	97.7	51	50.1	57	98

(Continued...)

**Table LN.2.7 (continued): Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates**

		Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Lao PDR, 2017										
		Total number of children of primary school completion age <sup>1</sup>	Primary school completion rate <sup>2</sup>	Total number of children age 13-15 years <sup>A</sup>	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>3</sup>	Total number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year <sup>A</sup>	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school <sup>4</sup>	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age <sup>5</sup>	Lower secondary completion rate <sup>5</sup>	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years <sup>A</sup>	Upper secondary completion rate <sup>6</sup>	Total number of youth age 20-22 years <sup>A</sup>
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	98.7	782	68.5	2,134	88.3	602	34.4	808	na	na	na	na
Primary	111.0	1,015	87.0	2,964	93.8	1,028	71.2	949	na	na	na	na
Lower secondary	96.0	357	95.9	961	97.2	368	98.6	333	na	na	na	na
Upper secondary	91.1	112	98.4	272	97.9	88	119.3	93	na	na	na	na
Post secondary / Non tertiary	129.4	61	97.5	215	(100.0)	45	117.3	74	na	na	na	na
Higher	(132.3)	41	98.0	136	(93.3)	38	(118.1)	39	na	na	na	na
No information <sup>B</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.1	4,828	4,828
DK/Missing	-	0	(*)	2	-	0	(*)	2	(*)	1	-	0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	97.2	635	57.8	1,445	82.1	421	25.5	546	16.4	1,091	4.4	954
Mon-Khmer	119.6	534	79.7	1,569	93.0	549	57.2	557	39.3	1,268	16.0	1,013
Hmong-Mien	111.9	453	91.3	1,422	93.9	491	81.6	461	54.6	1,143	26.3	958
Chinese-Tibetan	90.7	416	96.5	1,201	96.4	405	106.0	386	73.4	1,083	39.9	934
Other, DK, Missing	104.7	329	98.1	1,082	99.0	326	115.6	357	89.5	998	69.2	968
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	103.2	1,269	90.5	3,821	93.9	1,231	86.2	1,258	63.7	3,254	40.5	2,891
Second	103.2	693	70.2	1,852	91.5	595	56.5	688	37.6	1,487	15.8	1,193
Middle	106.4	313	83.4	778	92.8	293	53.3	263	43.9	645	18.5	545
Fourth	149.7	66	76.5	193	74.7	61	45.6	75	34.6	145	17.5	141
Richest	(104.9)	27	68.5	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	46.6	53	27.6	57

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

<sup>A</sup> Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively  
 na: not applicable

(1) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases  
 (...) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases  
 ... denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Lao PDR, 2017

Primary school										Lower secondary school						Upper secondary school			
Area	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>	Lower secondary school		Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>		Upper secondary school		Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR <sup>3</sup>								
					adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>
Total <sup>3</sup>	89.4	89.9	89.6	0.99	61.5	59.4	60.5	1.04	38.6	37.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	
Area																			
Urban	95.3	95.7	95.5	1.00	85.2	80.4	82.8	1.06	64.0	58.3	61.0	1.10							
Rural	87.3	88.0	87.7	0.99	53.8	52.7	53.3	1.02	28.5	28.5	28.5	1.00							
Rural with road	88.5	88.1	88.3	1.00	56.1	54.7	55.4	1.03	30.4	30.8	30.6	0.99							
Rural without road	81.8	87.2	84.4	0.94	40.9	42.1	41.5	0.97	15.6	14.1	14.8	1.10							
Region																			
North	92.4	93.1	92.7	0.99	63.9	63.8	63.9	1.00	36.8	36.2	36.5	1.02							
Central	88.6	89.6	89.1	0.99	67.1	63.0	65.0	1.07	44.6	42.8	43.7	1.04							
South	86.7	85.7	86.2	1.01	45.6	44.4	45.0	1.03	28.4	26.6	27.5	1.07							
Province																			
Vientiane Capital	93.5	96.5	95.0	0.97	86.9	79.0	82.9	1.10	64.0	63.9	64.0	1.00							
Phongsaly	88.3	87.7	88.0	1.01	51.8	53.5	52.6	0.97	36.7	31.8	34.0	1.15							
Luangnantha	90.8	90.1	90.5	1.01	58.2	60.5	59.4	0.96	37.2	32.9	34.8	1.13							
Oudomxay	90.1	92.9	91.6	0.97	60.6	59.2	60.2	1.01	27.9	32.7	30.1	0.85							
Bokeo	87.4	89.7	88.5	0.97	59.7	57.8	58.7	1.03	34.5	31.3	32.8	1.10							
Luangprabang	95.9	95.7	95.8	1.00	66.9	68.6	67.8	0.97	35.2	39.6	37.6	0.89							
Huaphanh	91.2	93.8	92.5	0.97	60.9	57.6	59.2	1.06	24.8	26.1	25.6	0.95							
Xayabury	97.3	96.3	96.8	1.01	79.8	79.5	79.6	1.00	60.8	53.4	57.1	1.14							
Xiengkhuang	94.2	94.5	94.3	1.00	76.5	78.0	77.2	0.98	38.7	52.7	45.7	0.73							
Vientiane	95.0	95.6	95.3	0.99	72.3	72.3	72.3	1.00	47.8	48.5	48.2	0.99							
Borikhamxay	94.9	96.6	95.8	0.98	80.6	80.5	80.6	1.00	57.0	50.8	53.9	1.12							
Khammouane	93.0	93.6	93.3	0.99	59.5	51.3	55.3	1.16	38.1	38.2	38.2	1.00							
Savannakhet	77.1	77.9	77.5	0.99	50.0	45.0	47.5	1.11	29.6	21.8	25.3	1.36							
Saravane	81.3	85.2	83.1	0.96	29.9	31.8	30.8	0.94	23.3	12.7	18.2	1.84							
Sekong	89.8	85.5	87.6	1.05	51.8	40.1	46.2	1.29	24.7	25.2	25.0	0.98							
Champasack	89.0	84.8	86.8	1.05	51.6	52.5	52.0	0.98	32.5	36.8	34.6	0.88							
Attapeu	92.0	91.5	91.8	1.01	56.6	49.6	53.2	1.14	26.6	20.7	23.9	1.28							
Xaysomboune	91.7	91.2	91.4	1.01	71.8	73.6	72.7	0.98	45.6	45.9	45.7	0.99							

(Continued...)

**Table LN.2.8 (continued): Parity indices**

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary school						Lower secondary school						Upper secondary school					
	Primary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school			Lower secondary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school		
	Primary school	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>Mother's education</b>																		
None or ECE	79.0	82.8	80.8	0.96	38.2	39.1	38.7	0.98	16.4	18.4	17.5	0.89						
Primary	92.3	90.6	91.5	1.02	64.6	62.1	63.3	1.04	39.0	35.6	37.2	1.09						
Lower secondary	96.6	95.9	96.2	1.01	88.2	81.5	84.6	1.08	69.2	56.4	62.2	1.23						
Upper secondary	97.8	96.9	97.4	1.01	95.1	88.2	91.5	1.08	76.8	59.8	68.3	1.28						
Post secondary / Non tertiary	95.1	98.5	96.8	0.96	91.5	90.6	91.1	1.01	72.6	74.2	73.5	0.98						
Higher	97.3	96.7	97.0	1.01	97.0	88.3	92.7	1.10	77.9	91.7	85.8	0.85						
No information <sup>A</sup>	na	na	na	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	33.3	41.2	37.0	0.81						
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-	(*)	-	-	(*)	-	-						
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																		
Lao-Tai	94.1	93.6	93.9	1.01	73.8	68.8	71.3	1.07	50.0	47.0	48.4	1.06						
Mon-Khmer	81.8	83.7	82.8	0.98	44.6	44.2	44.4	1.01	18.3	20.4	19.3	0.90						
Hmong-Mien	87.5	88.3	87.9	0.99	54.4	59.8	57.1	0.91	27.6	29.3	28.5	0.94						
Chinese-Tibetan	85.6	89.2	87.4	0.96	38.5	48.0	43.2	0.80	31.9	25.1	28.3	1.27						
Other, DK, Missing	85.4	87.1	86.2	0.98	(35.7)	36.6	36.2	(0.98)	(36.9)	(21.1)	28.6	(1.75)						
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	76.6	78.8	77.7	0.97	26.8	29.1	27.9	0.92	5.7	9.8	7.9	0.58						
Second	89.9	91.2	90.5	0.99	51.9	52.3	52.1	0.99	17.8	21.5	19.7	0.83						
Middle	95.1	92.1	93.6	1.03	68.6	64.1	66.3	1.07	35.4	36.3	35.9	0.98						
Forth	96.4	97.0	96.7	0.99	88.3	80.3	84.2	1.10	60.2	51.4	55.6	1.17						
Richest	96.8	97.2	97.0	1.00	94.3	89.7	92.0	1.05	75.1	73.8	74.4	1.02						

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1<sup>A</sup> Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

(1) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: " denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

### 8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.<sup>8</sup> Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.<sup>9</sup>

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.<sup>10</sup> Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.<sup>11</sup>

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).<sup>12</sup>

Table LN.3.1 represents percentages of children aged between 7 and 14, whose household adult member received a report card, involvement of adult (parent) in school management such as if a school has a governing body, if a parent attended a meeting called by the governing body, and parental involvement in school activities such as school celebration, sports event, and discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2, reasons for children who are aged between 7 and 14 who are unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented including natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home among children aged between 7 and 14 i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

<sup>8</sup> Gest SD, Freeman NR, Domitrovich CE, Welsh JA. Shared book reading and children's language comprehension skills: the moderating role of parental discipline practices. *Early Child Res Q*. 2004;19: 319–336. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007

<sup>9</sup> Flouri E, Buchanan A. Early father's and mother's involvement and child's later educational outcomes. *Br J Educ Psychol*. 2004;74: 141–153. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806

<sup>10</sup> Pomerantz EM, Moorman EA, Litwack SD. The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better. *Rev Educ Res*. 2007;77: 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567

<sup>11</sup> Desforges C, Abouchaar A. The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review. [Internet]. 2003. Report No.: 433.

<sup>12</sup> Hattori H, Cardoso M., and Ledoux B. (2017). Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF New York.

**Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 7-14	Involvement by adult in school management in last year				Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child <sup>1</sup>		School has a governing body open to parents <sup>2</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>	
			Total	88.9	19,092	19.3	34.6	17.5	12.1	15.9
<b>Sex</b>			Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child <sup>1</sup>							
Male	90.1	9,461	19.1	35.9	18.0	12.4	38.4	16.9	8,527	
Female	87.6	9,630	19.4	33.4	17.1	11.7	39.6	15.0	8,436	
<b>Area</b>			Number of children age 7-14							
Urban	95.0	4,639	29.3	39.7	21.7	14.5	50.6	21.4	4,407	
Rural	86.9	14,452	15.7	32.9	16.1	11.2	34.9	14.0	12,557	
Rural with road	87.1	12,131	15.8	32.9	17.1	11.9	34.9	14.5	10,564	
Rural without road	85.8	2,321	15.3	32.5	10.5	7.3	35.0	11.5	1,992	
<b>Region</b>			Number of children age 7-14							
North	92.1	6,019	21.7	40.1	19.8	14.3	40.6	20.4	5,544	
Central	88.6	9,040	18.6	35.0	19.6	13.6	40.6	16.6	8,012	
South	84.5	4,033	16.9	25.0	8.9	4.9	32.6	7.3	3,407	
<b>Provinces</b>			Number of children age 7-14							
Vientiane Capital	93.7	1,590	47.7	33.8	19.3	9.9	58.4	20.9	1,490	
Phongsay	89.2	595	21.8	41.6	17.0	12.5	32.6	24.3	531	
Luangnamtha	87.7	592	3.6	11.0	5.4	3.8	36.3	8.2	519	
Oudomxay	92.9	984	19.0	39.8	10.0	7.3	44.2	27.8	914	
Bokeo	90.1	537	38.8	20.8	18.3	15.2	65.9	26.7	483	
Luangprabang	92.7	1,471	11.8	44.4	17.2	10.6	19.9	11.0	1,363	
Huaphanh	93.1	932	29.0	57.9	32.1	22.2	45.5	20.6	867	
Xayabury	95.4	908	34.2	42.8	33.2	26.7	57.6	28.4	866	
Xiengkhuang	95.2	842	6.8	43.3	29.8	22.0	74.5	31.8	802	
Vientiane	94.2	1,320	17.9	45.4	29.7	22.9	34.9	24.4	1,243	
Borikhamxay	93.1	792	20.2	60.7	20.3	15.8	55.7	22.5	737	
Khammuia	90.6	1,218	13.3	37.3	22.2	15.3	32.4	5.3	1,103	
Savannakhet	78.9	2,934	6.2	19.4	10.4	7.1	21.1	7.6	2,315	
Saravane	80.4	1,308	3.7	17.1	6.3	2.9	37.3	1.8	1,051	
Sekong	89.3	434	6.7	14.2	7.0	4.1	18.9	15.0	388	
Champasack	84.8	1,844	23.9	28.7	6.3	3.8	27.9	3.0	1,563	
Attapeu	90.6	447	33.6	41.5	27.5	15.1	51.6	30.1	405	
Xaysomboune	93.7	342	18.9	24.8	12.4	9.1	29.9	18.4	321	

(Continued...)

**Table LN.3.1 (continued): Support for child learning at school**

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children attending school <sup>a</sup>	Number of children age 7-14	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			School has for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child <sup>1</sup>	Attended meeting called by governing body <sup>3</sup>	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues <sup>4</sup>	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress <sup>5</sup>		
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>									
6	87.2	1,059	20.3	34.1	18.6	14.5	39.5	19.5	923
7	92.3	2,414	19.5	32.7	17.2	12.3	40.9	16.2	2,228
8	93.2	2,377	17.9	35.3	19.1	11.7	40.2	15.9	2,216
9	93.4	2,254	19.7	35.5	18.2	12.6	40.2	17.0	2,106
10	94.2	2,341	17.0	33.3	16.4	10.8	36.8	14.8	2,205
11	91.9	2,257	16.7	31.9	15.9	10.6	37.0	15.2	2,073
12	86.6	2,403	22.5	39.1	19.9	14.3	40.2	16.1	2,081
13	82.1	2,548	21.7	34.7	17.1	12.4	38.4	15.7	2,093
14	72.2	1,439	18.3	35.3	14.2	9.8	36.6	13.9	1,039
<b>School attendance<sup>A</sup></b>									
None or ECE	100.0	139	7.8	17.1	9.2	7.0	19.2	10.1	139
Primary	100.0	11,003	17.4	33.0	16.6	11.3	37.2	14.9	11,003
Lower secondary	100.0	5,630	22.9	38.0	19.5	13.8	42.9	17.9	5,630
Upper secondary	100.0	191	26.4	41.1	20.6	11.6	39.9	20.3	191
Out-of-school	0.0	2,129	na	na	na	na	na	0	0
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	79.8	6,080	9.4	24.2	9.7	6.7	22.9	9.2	4,853
Primary	90.8	8,330	19.1	36.3	17.7	12.6	39.1	15.3	7,563
Lower secondary	96.7	2,778	26.0	40.6	22.2	14.2	50.4	21.9	2,686
Upper secondary	96.8	894	34.9	41.7	24.9	17.7	58.2	23.9	865
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.9	543	36.0	51.3	35.2	22.8	65.6	29.1	532
Higher	99.5	464	37.9	50.9	34.7	24.7	72.5	31.4	462
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	92.3	10,314	23.5	35.9	19.3	13.2	44.3	15.9	9,515
Mon-Khmer	83.1	5,570	13.9	32.9	16.1	10.7	31.1	16.9	4,628
Hmong-Mien	89.6	2,425	14.1	35.7	15.2	11.2	35.8	15.4	2,172
Chinese-Tibetan	85.5	596	13.4	25.5	10.4	7.2	25.3	12.5	510
Other, DK, Missing	73.2	187	11.8	26.9	10.6	9.9	35.5	7.9	137
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	77.6	4,935	9.8	26.9	9.8	6.9	24.5	11.0	3,830
Second	87.6	4,413	12.4	31.0	14.6	9.6	30.9	13.3	3,866
Middle	91.1	3,777	19.3	34.2	17.6	12.9	36.7	15.1	3,443
Fourth	96.6	3,096	25.4	40.1	22.1	16.0	49.3	18.8	2,989
Richest	98.7	2,872	34.8	45.0	27.0	17.3	61.5	24.3	2,834

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

<sup>A</sup> Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation module administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.  
na: not applicable  
(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table LN 3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

	Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Lao PDR, 2017	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Natural disasters	Man-made disaster	Other	Teacher absence	Total				
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.963</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2,583</b>	
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	19.0	8,527	15.6	2.8	25.8	82.1	1,624	16.1	1,333		
Female	18.2	8,436	13.1	3.0	29.4	81.6	1,532	16.0	1,250		
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	14.0	4,407	9.5	1.3	24.3	82.6	619	17.7	511		
Rural	20.2	12,557	15.6	3.3	28.3	81.7	2,537	15.6	2,072		
Rural with road	20.0	10,564	16.2	2.8	28.2	81.4	2,111	16.5	1,719		
Rural without road	21.4	1,992	12.4	5.6	29.2	82.9	427	11.5	354		
<b>Region</b>											
North	24.8	5,544	7.4	3.6	30.0	89.2	1,377	11.5	1,228		
Central	17.0	8,012	23.8	2.7	22.2	77.5	1,362	21.0	1,055		
South	12.3	3,407	6.9	1.3	36.8	71.8	418	17.1	300		
<b>Provinces</b>											
Vientiane Capital	3.9	1,490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59	(*)	38		
Phongsay	39.6	531	2.0	1.0	45.9	92.1	210	9.2	194		
Luangnamtha	12.4	519	13.9	5.7	12.5	82.0	64	(6.7)	53		
Oudomxay	23.0	914	7.6	8.2	13.4	89.1	210	17.8	187		
Bokeo	17.6	483	2.8	0.0	0.0	99.4	85	18.0	85		
Luangprabang	28.3	1,363	7.7	0.9	52.5	93.5	386	8.3	361		
Huaphanh	17.0	867	18.3	13.1	24.9	61.1	147	20.7	90		
Xayabuny	31.6	866	5.1	1.5	15.2	94.6	274	8.7	259		
Xiengkhuang	22.4	802	18.3	0.0	10.5	80.7	179	13.0	145		
Vientiane	12.9	1,243	25.6	0.0	22.2	73.6	160	(24.1)	118		
Borikhanxay	20.3	737	21.9	0.4	25.3	74.6	150	28.4	112		
Khammuia	31.0	1,103	44.4	6.6	22.5	74.6	342	31.4	255		
Savannakhet	16.7	2,315	12.9	3.0	19.8	79.8	387	15.8	309		
Saravane	6.0	1,051	(2.0)	(1.5)	(65.8)	(32.7)	63	(*)	21		
Sekong	27.5	388	12.4	1.7	5.7	87.9	107	21.6	94		
Champasack	5.5	1,563	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	35		
Attapeu	40.0	405	3.4	1.6	39.5	92.8	162	16.8	150		
Xaysomboune	26.9	321	4.1	0.4	56.1	92.1	86	4.0	79		

(Continued...)

**Table LN.3.2 (continued): School-related reasons for inability to attend class**

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:			Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disaster	Other			
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>								
6	17.1	923	8.3	7.6	29.5	82.9	158	28.2
7	19.1	2,228	14.2	0.8	23.7	81.3	425	17.8
8	18.5	2,216	15.4	2.0	30.3	82.2	410	18.2
9	20.6	2,106	11.5	3.8	24.3	87.0	434	16.7
10	17.5	2,205	18.6	1.9	26.6	78.7	385	16.9
11	17.8	2,073	15.4	2.4	37.6	84.2	370	12.5
12	22.4	2,081	15.3	3.5	27.5	82.2	467	13.0
13	14.6	2,093	13.4	1.4	22.9	76.1	305	15.4
14	19.5	1,039	13.7	7.2	25.8	80.2	202	9.7
<b>School attendance</b>								
None or ECE	12.7	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)
Primary	19.3	11,003	14.0	2.9	28.2	82.9	2,118	18.2
Lower secondary	17.7	5,630	15.3	2.9	26.4	79.7	994	11.5
Upper secondary	13.3	191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None or ECE	21.7	4,853	16.1	3.1	27.2	83.8	1,053	12.3
Primary	19.5	7,563	14.0	2.9	28.1	80.3	1,476	17.4
Lower secondary	16.7	2,686	12.9	2.4	27.4	82.2	448	17.2
Upper secondary	8.4	865	18.0	3.8	21.0	74.6	73	(24.4)
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.2	532	(8.0)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(87.5)	54	(29.5)
Higher	11.4	462	(5.9)	(2.8)	(32.9)	(85.2)	53	(21.2)
DK/Missing	0.0	2	na	na	na	na	0	na
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	14.6	9,515	17.0	2.7	25.8	74.7	1,389	16.5
Mon-Khmer	24.6	4,628	13.1	3.3	29.4	86.7	1,140	17.5
Hmong-Mien	20.7	2,172	12.8	1.6	26.6	88.8	450	11.3
Chinese-Tibetan	28.9	510	1.1	2.4	35.3	88.2	147	8.4
Other, DK, Missing	21.4	137	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	24.2	3,830	13.6	3.2	30.8	86.9	929	12.5
Second	23.1	3,866	18.0	2.8	29.4	78.2	895	15.2
Middle	18.2	3,443	16.0	2.5	23.8	81.4	626	20.9
Fourth	13.8	2,989	10.3	3.5	21.5	82.7	411	15.5
Richest	10.4	2,834	8.7	2.0	27.9	76.7	295	21.3

<sup>1</sup> MNCS Indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher absence

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>19,092</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>13,952</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	12.0	9,461	81.5	8,527	54.4	6,953
Female	14.2	9,630	83.0	8,436	51.0	7,000
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	26.9	4,639	92.2	4,407	62.1	4,061
Rural	8.7	14,452	78.8	12,557	48.8	9,892
Rural with road	9.1	12,131	79.1	10,564	48.5	8,361
Rural without road	6.5	2,321	76.8	1,992	50.4	1,530
<b>Region</b>						
North	14.8	6,019	85.2	5,544	51.8	4,724
Central	14.4	9,040	83.8	8,012	54.9	6,713
South	7.6	4,033	73.8	3,407	48.4	2,516
<b>Provinces</b>						
Vientiane Capital	30.8	1,590	97.0	1,490	69.1	1,445
Phongsay	5.5	595	78.9	531	34.2	419
Luangnamtha	36.3	592	89.1	519	64.8	463
Oudomxay	14.3	984	87.4	914	50.2	800
Bokeo	8.5	537	78.4	483	55.6	379
Luangprabang	15.1	1,471	75.8	1,363	39.1	1,034
Huaphanh	7.7	932	92.6	867	71.4	803
Xayabury	18.2	908	95.5	866	50.2	827
Xiengkuang	25.6	842	88.7	802	58.9	712
Vientiane	7.6	1,320	88.5	1,243	51.7	1,100
Borikhamxay	10.2	792	94.4	737	45.0	696
Khammua	9.2	1,218	84.1	1,103	46.9	928
Savannakhet	7.8	2,934	68.3	2,315	49.7	1,581
Saravane	3.9	1,308	71.6	1,051	44.0	752
Sekong	19.3	434	67.8	388	60.9	263
Champasack	6.6	1,844	75.2	1,563	47.8	1,175
Attapeu	11.4	447	80.4	405	50.8	326
Xaysomboune	21.3	342	78.3	321	65.6	251

(Continued...)

**Table LN.3.3(continued): Learning environment at home**

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework <sup>2</sup>	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>						
6	13.4	1,059	75.5	923	72.7	696
7	12.7	2,414	76.5	2,228	65.6	1,703
8	14.0	2,377	82.9	2,216	64.9	1,838
9	12.6	2,254	81.2	2,106	56.2	1,709
10	13.3	2,341	80.4	2,205	53.1	1,773
11	13.7	2,257	82.5	2,073	49.9	1,710
12	14.1	2,403	84.4	2,081	41.1	1,756
13	12.8	2,548	87.0	2,093	40.3	1,821
14	10.4	1,439	91.0	1,039	34.3	946
<b>School attendance</b>						
None or ECE	6.0	139	34.6	139	(73.1)	48
Primary	12.7	11,003	78.7	11,003	58.2	8,655
Lower secondary	17.7	5,630	89.9	5,630	44.0	5,064
Upper secondary	22.3	191	97.0	191	24.8	185
Out-of-school	2.6	2,129	na	0	na	0
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	6.8	6,080	69.7	4,853	41.1	3,380
Primary	10.3	8,330	84.1	7,563	50.6	6,362
Lower secondary	19.9	2,778	91.0	2,686	60.2	2,444
Upper secondary	27.4	894	93.3	865	68.1	808
Post secondary / Non tertiary	34.5	543	97.4	532	71.1	518
Higher	51.3	464	94.8	462	80.8	438
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	16.0	10,314	86.7	9,515	56.1	8,250
Mon-Khmer	8.4	5,570	73.1	4,628	44.3	3,382
Hmong-Mien	11.9	2,425	84.1	2,172	56.2	1,827
Chinese-Tibetan	12.5	596	76.4	510	39.2	390
Other, DK, Missing	10.4	187	75.8	137	41.8	104
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	4.8	4,935	67.9	3,830	41.4	2,599
Second	8.9	4,413	78.9	3,866	48.6	3,051
Middle	10.1	3,777	83.0	3,443	50.6	2,856
Fourth	14.3	3,096	91.8	2,989	57.0	2,743
Richest	36.4	2,872	95.4	2,834	66.0	2,703

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

na: not applicable

(-) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



## 9 PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

The protection of children from all forms of violence is a fundamental right enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Evidence suggests that exposure to violence at an early age in life can impair brain development and has serious and long lasting consequences for its victims with major impact on the health, development and school performance of children.<sup>1</sup> It also slows social progress by generating huge economic costs, hindering sustainable development and eroding human capital.

The inclusion of a specific target within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a unique opportunity to place the protection of children at the heart of policy actions and to ensure all children have their rights realised and gives renewed impetus towards the realization of the rights of children to live free from violence, abuse and exploitation. Several other SDG targets address specific forms of protection and violence towards children, including child marriage, the eradication of child labour and registration of children at birth.

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the survey on a range of child protection indicators, including birth registration, child discipline, child labour, early marriage and attitudes toward domestic violence.

### 9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the CRC and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.<sup>2</sup> Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Lao PDR 'registration' is usually understood as registration in the 'family book' and not necessarily possession of a birth certificate. Since 2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs has roles and responsibilities to oversee the civil registration system in the country. In the LSISII, child is registered with civil authorities if he/she has birth certificate or registered in the family book.

Reference to family registration law, a family book registration refers to a record that certifies the domicile of the members of a family household of Lao citizen, foreigner and stateless person [who is authorized to reside in the Lao PDR] in accordance with the laws and regulations. A person is willing to register [any of family registration] must submit an application for family to the concerning family registration organization via the chief of village where he/she is residing. After receiving the application for family registration, the concerning family registration organization must consider such application upon the nature of the request no later than thirty official working days from the date of receipt.

**Birth Registration:** When a child is born at home, or health center or hospital, the head or representative of that household must inform verbally to the chief of village where they reside or by presenting document regarding such birth from health center or hospital as evidence of the birth. A village chief must then issue the birth notification within five working days from the date of receipt of information. The applicant must further get in-touch with the family registration office at district to issue a birth certificate within thirty working days from the date of receipt the birth notification.

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. 2014. *Ending Violence Against Children: Six strategies for action*. UNICEF

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

**Table PR.1.1: Birth registration**

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered either with civil authorities or family book and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births with civil authorities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered				Total registered (including registration in family book) <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births with civil authorities	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration				
	With civil authorities		In the family book									
	Have birth certificate Seen	No birth certificate Not seen										
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3,170</b>				
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	26.3	28.2	18.3	51.2	72.8	6,017	11.4	1,638				
Female	26.0	28.7	18.5	51.1	73.1	5,703	9.1	1,532				
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	39.1	39.4	10.4	61.2	88.9	3,179	18.0	352				
Rural	21.3	24.3	21.4	47.4	67.0	8,541	9.3	2,818				
Rural with road	22.5	25.8	20.6	47.9	68.8	7,124	10.0	2,220				
Rural without road	15.4	17.0	25.4	44.6	57.9	1,417	6.7	597				
<b>Region</b>												
North	32.7	23.7	19.9	58.8	76.3	3,684	11.9	872				
Central	26.0	33.2	16.1	49.1	75.3	5,610	8.2	1,385				
South	16.4	24.4	21.5	44.2	62.4	2,427	11.7	914				
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital	31.3	58.2	2.5	51.3	92.0	1,181	(41.6)	95				
Phongsay	22.6	22.0	27.1	57.1	71.8	346	17.9	98				
Luangnamtha	58.5	21.6	5.5	60.8	85.6	321	16.2	46				
Oudomxay	46.3	11.8	12.9	43.8	70.9	690	17.5	201				
Bokeo	24.2	22.2	32.6	60.9	79.0	373	5.3	78				
Luangprabang	22.7	23.2	19.7	49.0	65.6	844	7.6	291				
Huaphanh	17.6	32.3	28.3	66.3	78.2	553	8.0	121				
Xayabury	43.4	34.2	15.7	83.0	93.3	556	(21.8)	37				
Xiengkuang	29.6	24.9	24.3	59.6	78.8	565	5.2	120				
Vientiane	28.6	20.8	17.0	37.8	66.4	803	2.2	270				
Borikhamxay	34.9	32.1	14.7	48.8	81.7	527	4.2	96				
Khammua	14.6	28.3	21.6	45.8	64.4	674	11.5	240				
Savannakhet	20.4	26.3	20.8	51.0	67.5	1,625	5.8	529				
Saravane	17.0	25.6	16.9	39.8	59.6	821	12.9	332				
Sekong	21.6	28.1	22.2	38.0	71.9	256	1.2	72				
Champasack	16.2	24.6	21.3	47.6	62.2	1,101	14.9	417				
Attapeu	10.4	15.6	36.5	50.0	62.5	248	1.5	93				
Xaysomboune	34.3	35.1	15.5	47.5	84.9	234	0.7	35				
<b>Age (in months)</b>												
0-11	31.4	21.7	6.5	22.2	59.6	2,319	11.6	937				
12-23	28.7	27.3	14.8	45.0	70.7	2,203	11.0	645				
24-35	25.8	30.5	18.2	53.8	74.5	2,372	9.7	604				
36-47	23.9	30.1	23.4	62.7	77.4	2,556	9.1	577				
48-59	21.1	32.3	28.6	70.7	82.1	2,270	8.4	407				
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	13.5	16.0	26.7	43.8	56.1	2,565	5.1	1,125				
Primary	22.4	27.2	21.1	49.9	70.7	4,587	9.3	1,344				
Lower secondary	30.4	33.2	14.6	51.2	78.3	2,386	18.1	518				
Upper secondary	40.2	34.5	10.9	53.1	85.6	911	16.8	131				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.5	43.8	5.9	64.1	92.1	348	(45.9)	27				
Higher	49.1	44.8	3.4	70.7	97.3	921	(57.8)	25				
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0				
<b>Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)<sup>A</sup></b>												
Has functional difficulty	19.8	18.3	28.4	47.0	66.5	147	0.0	49				
Has no functional difficulty	23.7	31.3	23.1	62.4	78.1	7103	9.4	1553				
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	30.3	35.9	13.9	54.8	80.1	6,585	16.2	1,312				
Mon-Khmer	18.4	17.1	23.7	42.0	59.3	2,981	6.2	1,215				
Hmong-Mien	23.0	22.2	24.8	52.0	70.0	1,707	5.7	512				
Chinese-Tibetan	31.1	16.3	25.9	57.5	73.3	330	7.5	88				
Other, DK, Missing	22.7	22.3	18.7	47.8	63.7	117	(2.6)	43				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	12.7	16.3	25.7	41.8	54.8	3,017	4.9	1,364				
Second	22.1	22.9	22.5	46.9	67.6	2,493	9.3	809				
Middle	26.1	27.5	21.4	52.0	75.0	2,193	14.4	548				
Fourth	35.2	37.5	10.9	56.2	83.6	2,074	21.2	340				
Richest	42.6	45.6	6.2	64.6	94.4	1,944	29.5	109				

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1<sup>A</sup> Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"- " denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

## 9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies<sup>3</sup> have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the LSIS II, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and those of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 for individual interview were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

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<sup>3</sup> Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83. Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*. School Psychology Review 16: 156-68. Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?*. Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513-32.

**Table PR.2.1: Child discipline**

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment	Any	Severe	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>33,584</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	22.9	66.9	36.2	5.5	70.3	17,010
Female	25.0	64.9	31.0	3.8	67.7	16,574
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	27.4	63.8	34.0	4.2	67.3	8,545
Rural	22.8	66.6	33.4	4.8	69.6	25,039
Rural with road	21.8	67.8	34.2	4.8	70.8	20,974
Rural without road	28.0	60.7	29.4	4.6	63.8	4,065
<b>Region</b>						
North	25.4	65.5	30.0	6.3	67.9	10,538
Central	20.2	69.8	36.7	4.6	73.2	16,023
South	30.3	57.4	32.0	2.2	61.3	7,022
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	27.3	61.9	33.1	3.5	65.5	3,090
Phongsay	10.3	81.6	44.2	9.4	83.1	1,036
Luangnamtha	10.9	81.2	50.0	14.4	83.2	1,004
Oudomxay	24.3	69.1	33.9	7.0	72.3	1,822
Bokeo	19.1	62.4	24.3	3.6	63.2	973
Luangprabang	24.5	62.4	25.1	5.6	65.2	2,456
Huaphanh	36.5	60.9	20.5	3.6	62.7	1,637
Xayabury	39.2	52.4	24.5	3.8	55.9	1,611
Xiengkuang	18.6	77.9	27.5	6.2	79.2	1,470
Vientiane	17.5	76.7	40.8	4.7	79.8	2,318
Borikhamxay	16.6	78.7	36.9	4.2	80.9	1,402
Khammua	13.3	76.8	32.9	5.1	78.0	2,089
Savannakhet	22.2	62.9	38.9	3.2	67.7	5,018
Saravane	54.4	31.1	15.8	1.5	35.1	2,342
Sekong	25.7	68.0	37.3	3.2	70.6	764
Champasack	16.2	70.8	41.4	2.1	75.0	3,164
Attapeu	18.8	72.5	37.8	4.1	76.3	753
Xaysomboune	15.3	77.7	54.5	16.7	83.1	636
<b>Age</b>						
1-2	27.0	50.0	38.0	3.6	56.8	4,587
3-4	22.1	66.4	49.0	5.7	72.0	4,881
5-9	20.2	71.9	40.1	5.8	74.9	12,128
10-14	27.2	65.6	19.1	3.4	66.6	11,989
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None or ECE	21.7	66.0	33.8	6.1	68.7	9,605
Primary	24.0	66.6	32.9	4.4	69.5	14,051
Lower secondary	23.3	68.1	34.8	4.1	71.4	5,631
Upper secondary	26.0	62.6	36.6	2.9	67.8	1,917
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.6	58.9	31.7	3.4	62.9	993
Higher	32.3	58.0	32.1	3.1	62.6	1,382
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	26.1	63.8	32.8	3.2	67.6	18,419
Mon-Khmer	20.9	68.3	34.7	5.4	70.6	9,312
Hmong-Mien	24.6	66.2	32.0	7.9	68.9	4,494
Chinese-Tibetan	10.9	77.7	43.5	10.8	79.4	1,037
Other, DK, Missing	19.4	72.7	37.7	4.5	74.0	321
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	22.2	65.2	35.6	6.1	68.1	8,696
Second	22.3	67.3	34.6	5.6	70.7	7,532
Middle	22.7	68.2	33.0	4.2	70.7	6,525
Fourth	24.2	66.9	33.0	3.6	70.2	5,653
Richest	30.6	60.8	30.2	2.5	64.9	5,177

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment**

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>16,904</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	27.5	599
Female	25.3	16,306
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	24.0	4,770
Rural	26.0	12,135
Rural with road	26.4	10,300
Rural without road	23.3	1,835
<b>Region</b>		
North	25.2	5,350
Central	30.7	7,888
South	14.3	3,667
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	40.4	1,681
Phongsay	64.8	439
Luangnamtha	22.3	515
Oudomxay	64.0	672
Bokeo	26.7	529
Luangprabang	13.2	1,347
Huaphanh	17.4	738
Xayabury	6.4	1,108
Xiengkhuang	45.8	653
Vientiane	28.3	1,232
Borikhamxay	17.6	798
Khammua	34.4	994
Savannakhet	22.7	2,348
Saravane	6.5	1,282
Sekong	11.7	358
Champasack	15.5	1,681
Attapeu	39.9	346
Xaysomboune	45.6	181
<b>Age</b>		
<25	25.0	2,361
25-34	23.9	7,002
35-49	26.1	5,656
50+	29.3	1,885
<b>Education</b>		
None or ECE	29.8	3,987
Primary	24.5	7,140
Lower secondary	26.0	3,165
Upper secondary	20.7	1,140
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.8	573
Higher	18.3	898
DK/Missing	(*)	1
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	22.7	10,470
Mon-Khmer	28.5	4,189
Hmong-Mien	28.3	1,640
Chinese-Tibetan	45.8	447
Other, DK, Missing	38.2	158
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	28.6	3,704
Second	26.7	3,503
Middle	23.0	3,398
Fourth	24.7	3,285
Richest	23.5	3,015

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

### 9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.<sup>4, 5</sup>

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

<sup>5</sup> The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

<sup>6</sup> Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

**Table PR.3: Children's involvement in economic activities**

		Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Lao PDR, 2017				Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:				Percentage of children age 15-17 years				
		Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour		Number of children age 5-11 years		Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years		Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years		
Sex	Male	Economic activity less than 14 hours		Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Area	Economic activity	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity less than 43 hours	Region	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 14 years
Total		35.0	16,794	57.5	22.6	7,322	75.3	6.8	6,256					
Sex	Male	34.3	8,595	55.4	23.7	3,557	76.0	7.4	3,342					
	Female	35.7	8,199	59.4	21.4	3,765	74.4	6.0	2,914					
Area	Urban	27.7	4,122	55.7	15.1	1,822	65.6	5.8	1,813					
	Rural	37.4	12,672	58.0	25.0	5,500	79.2	7.1	4,443					
	Rural with road	37.6	10,595	56.3	26.5	4,634	79.4	7.0	3,854					
	Rural without road	36.2	2,076	67.4	17.4	866	78.3	8.0	589					
Region	North	37.2	5,281	59.9	25.0	2,301	78.7	7.5	1,833					
	Central	37.4	7,878	50.0	26.7	3,557	70.6	7.7	3,021					
	South	26.6	3,636	71.6	8.6	1,464	80.9	3.8	1,403					
Province	Vientiane Capital	22.1	1,502	39.7	18.1	602	52.6	6.9	621					
	Phongsay	36.4	494	53.9	27.4	265	86.0	0.9	160					
	Luangnamtha	34.2	548	71.7	16.2	196	84.8	4.3	152					
	Oudomxay	25.4	939	86.3	4.0	340	84.2	2.0	352					
	Bokeo	38.3	514	42.4	33.7	169	67.6	17.2	178					
	Luangprabang	41.3	1,254	47.8	32.6	522	71.6	9.2	389					
	Huaphanh	44.3	759	43.2	44.1	423	69.7	20.6	273					
	Xayabury	39.8	773	77.2	11.5	386	88.5	0.0	330					
	Xiengkuang	36.3	690	70.4	22.7	335	89.7	6.4	260					
	Vientiane	40.3	1,177	48.0	31.1	479	73.3	9.2	517					
	Borikhamxay	54.5	643	63.7	19.2	345	80.0	7.2	287					
	Khammu	40.2	994	52.3	20.9	537	73.4	5.2	354					
	Savannakhet	40.8	2,563	40.9	38.3	1,125	69.1	9.9	865					
	Saravane	17.3	1,215	73.7	7.4	486	80.9	4.5	401					
	Sekong	37.1	404	75.5	5.5	154	84.0	0.4	121					
	Champasack	29.8	1,632	69.9	7.7	664	80.4	3.5	713					
	Attapeu	31.7	384	68.8	18.2	170	80.9	5.9	168					
	Xaysomboune	30.4	309	85.9	5.4	133	90.7	0.4	118					

(Continued...)

**Table PR.3.1 (continued): Children's involvement in economic activities**

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
<b>School attendance</b>							
Attending	36.6	14,661	58.5	20.8	6,083	75.8	5.1
Not attending	24.2	2,133	52.2	31.2	1,239	74.3	9.9
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	38.1	5,142	56.7	26.6	2,328	80.2	7.2
Primary	36.4	6,939	59.3	22.9	3,368	77.5	6.9
Lower secondary	32.7	2,735	56.4	18.3	990	70.8	6.9
Upper secondary	27.2	913	53.1	14.6	312	53.6	7.6
Postsecondary / Non tertiary	23.5	522	55.5	7.7	187	63.0	0.8
Higher	23.6	541	47.2	15.5	137	63.6	0.4
No information <sup>A</sup>	na	0	na	na	0	65.6	11.7
DK/Missing	(*)	2	na	na	0	(*)	95
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	32.5	9,063	56.2	19.2	4,027	72.3	6.1
Mon-Khmer	38.4	4,878	55.4	27.2	2,021	78.6	7.7
Hmong-Mien	39.3	2,168	67.0	25.8	954	81.5	8.8
Chinese-Tibetan	29.8	545	53.4	27.4	231	89.2	3.1
Other, DK, Missing	33.0	139	(68.9)	(18.9)	89	(69.9)	(4.4)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	37.4	4,572	56.3	28.0	1,686	76.9	9.5
Second	37.1	3,746	61.2	24.3	1,779	82.3	7.0
Middle	35.6	3,201	57.1	24.7	1,559	80.0	5.9
Fourth	34.4	2,757	59.4	18.1	1,200	74.1	6.1
Richest	27.5	2,518	51.7	13.1	1,098	60.5	5.3

<sup>A</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated  
na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores**

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>16,794</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7,322</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6,256</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	66.1	1.0	8,595	86.1	3.7	3,557	90.7	1.5	3,342
Female	77.0	2.7	8,199	92.8	5.6	3,765	95.9	2.0	2,914
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	69.1	1.0	4,122	92.1	2.1	1,822	93.9	1.5	1,813
Rural	72.2	2.1	12,672	88.7	5.5	5,500	92.8	1.8	4,443
Rural with road	71.9	2.4	10,595	89.3	5.5	4,634	93.1	2.0	3,854
Rural without road	73.8	0.9	2,076	85.3	5.7	866	90.8	0.8	589
<b>Region</b>									
North	75.4	1.6	5,281	92.6	4.1	2,301	95.8	0.7	1,833
Central	69.1	2.6	7,878	88.1	6.3	3,557	91.2	2.7	3,021
South	70.6	0.6	3,636	88.1	1.4	1,464	93.6	1.0	1,403
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	62.2	0.5	1,502	91.9	1.0	602	91.3	1.2	621
Phongsay	71.9	3.9	494	82.6	14.4	265	96.8	2.1	160
Luangnamtha	80.1	2.5	548	92.1	7.0	196	96.7	1.5	152
Oudomxay	68.7	0.5	939	95.3	0.3	340	93.7	0.0	352
Bokeo	67.8	2.0	514	84.7	3.6	169	93.7	0.0	178
Luangprabang	73.5	2.1	1,254	95.1	0.8	522	94.5	0.3	389
Huaphanh	84.1	0.7	759	93.8	4.6	423	97.5	1.0	273
Xayabury	82.0	0.7	773	96.2	3.2	386	98.1	1.0	330
Xiengkuang	82.3	1.7	690	87.0	10.8	335	92.1	2.2	260
Vientiane	73.6	4.8	1,177	90.1	5.9	479	95.2	0.4	517
Borikhamxay	79.2	2.7	643	90.8	8.3	345	96.8	0.6	287
Khammua	67.1	0.4	994	86.0	5.6	537	92.7	0.3	354
Savannakhet	64.6	3.2	2,563	86.5	6.4	1,125	88.0	4.4	865
Saravane	50.7	0.4	1,215	76.0	1.7	486	85.8	1.2	401
Sekong	78.4	1.2	404	91.4	0.9	154	94.3	0.0	121
Champasack	79.3	0.3	1,632	95.0	0.8	654	97.0	1.1	713
Attapeu	88.6	1.5	384	93.0	3.4	170	97.5	0.6	168
Xaysomboun	80.2	7.6	309	81.7	18.3	133	76.8	21.8	118
<b>School attendance</b>									
Attending	74.3	1.7	14,661	90.0	4.6	6,083	94.4	1.4	4,088
Not attending	51.9	3.2	2,133	87.2	5.1	1,239	90.7	2.3	2,168
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None or ECE	69.0	3.1	5,142	87.6	6.3	2,328	91.7	2.2	1,896
Primary	73.3	1.5	6,939	90.8	3.8	3,368	93.8	1.8	2,654
Lower secondary	74.9	1.2	2,735	89.8	4.6	990	93.8	1.1	998
Upper secondary	69.5	0.9	913	88.8	3.1	312	90.4	0.0	263
Post secondary / Non tertiary	64.7	0.1	522	92.3	3.7	187	97.5	0.5	220
Higher	61.9	0.7	541	85.7	2.0	137	91.6	2.0	127
No information <sup>a</sup>	na	na	0	na	na	0	94.6	3.7	95
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	70.8	1.1	9,063	90.2	3.1	4,027	93.7	1.1	3,733
Mon-Khmer	71.1	2.8	4,878	89.6	5.1	2,021	92.0	2.4	1,651
Hmong-Mien	74.7	2.8	2,168	88.7	8.1	954	91.5	3.5	670
Chinese-Tibetan	70.7	2.4	545	82.9	13.2	231	95.1	3.1	134
Other, DK, Missing	74.4	0.0	139	(84.9)	(4.2)	89	(100.0)	(0.0)	69
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	69.8	3.0	4,572	87.0	7.6	1,686	89.3	3.6	1,210
Second	72.1	2.4	3,746	86.8	5.8	1,779	94.0	1.4	1,312
Middle	74.7	1.5	3,201	93.2	3.3	1,559	94.3	1.5	1,368
Fourth	74.1	0.6	2,757	90.9	2.6	1,200	95.1	1.2	1,280
Richest	66.3	0.7	2,518	91.2	2.5	1,098	92.5	1.0	1,086

<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

(\*) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>30,372</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	35.6	26.1	76.0	1.7	28.7	42.9	15,495
Female	36.3	26.3	84.7	3.3	26.4	42.1	14,877
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	33.7	19.6	80.3	1.4	20.5	33.1	7,758
Rural	36.7	28.4	80.2	2.9	30.0	45.7	22,615
Rural with road	36.3	28.7	80.4	3.0	29.4	45.8	19,083
Rural without road	38.5	26.9	79.4	2.0	33.2	45.3	3,532
<b>Region</b>							
North	35.0	28.4	83.6	2.1	38.6	49.7	9,415
Central	31.7	28.6	78.4	3.5	25.7	44.3	14,455
South	46.6	17.7	79.5	0.8	15.5	28.1	6,502
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	21.7	17.7	75.4	0.8	12.1	25.6	2,725
Phongsay	34.1	27.6	79.3	6.6	40.0	52.9	919
Luangnamtha	41.1	25.2	85.5	3.3	34.6	49.5	896
Oudomxay	46.5	15.9	79.7	0.4	39.7	46.4	1,631
Bokeo	24.6	33.0	76.5	1.9	28.8	43.7	860
Luangprabang	25.6	33.4	82.5	1.5	48.7	55.0	2,165
Huaphanh	28.9	39.8	89.4	1.9	51.9	60.3	1,455
Xayabury	45.0	23.7	89.2	1.4	17.2	36.7	1,488
Xiengkuang	50.0	26.7	85.5	4.2	59.0	66.4	1,284
Vientiane	32.7	30.9	82.4	4.0	29.8	47.2	2,174
Borikhamxay	35.6	34.3	86.3	3.7	48.5	63.3	1,274
Khammua	30.2	28.1	77.3	1.9	22.0	42.2	1,885
Savannakhet	28.1	34.3	74.4	4.2	16.3	42.0	4,553
Saravane	53.7	12.6	63.2	0.9	6.9	18.1	2,102
Sekong	37.5	23.4	84.2	0.9	40.5	48.1	679
Champasack	43.5	18.8	86.9	0.6	15.9	30.0	2,999
Attapeu	46.9	22.5	91.7	1.7	15.4	30.6	723
Xaysomboune	60.3	18.2	79.8	13.1	36.9	54.8	560
<b>Age</b>							
5-11	11.9	35.0	71.4	1.8	16.3	38.0	16,794
12-14	57.5	22.6	89.5	4.7	38.8	48.6	7,322
15-17	75.3	6.8	93.1	1.7	44.6	47.4	6,256
<b>School attendance</b>							
Attending	34.0	27.5	81.4	2.3	26.0	42.1	24,832
Not attending	44.7	20.2	75.0	3.3	34.5	44.4	5,541
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None or ECE	36.9	29.0	78.2	3.7	33.8	48.8	9,365
Primary	38.2	26.8	82.1	2.2	28.3	43.7	12,960
Lower secondary	32.9	24.2	82.0	1.9	21.7	37.1	4,723
Upper secondary	26.9	21.0	77.2	1.2	14.6	29.6	1,489
Post secondary / Non tertiary	31.4	14.9	78.1	0.9	15.7	24.6	930
Higher	22.5	18.5	70.7	1.1	12.9	25.9	805
No information <sup>A</sup>	65.6	11.7	94.6	3.7	36.5	38.3	95
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	35.6	23.5	80.5	1.6	20.4	36.0	16,823
Mon-Khmer	35.6	29.9	79.5	3.3	33.2	48.2	8,550
Hmong-Mien	38.7	30.5	81.2	4.3	44.4	57.3	3,792
Chinese-Tibetan	32.1	25.3	77.4	5.3	35.3	47.6	910
Other, DK, Missing	38.5	22.1	83.5	1.2	31.9	42.5	297
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	33.4	30.8	76.8	4.1	33.9	48.6	7,469
Second	38.9	28.0	80.1	3.1	32.8	47.1	6,838
Middle	39.7	26.2	83.8	2.0	27.5	44.5	6,127
Fourth	37.1	23.7	83.1	1.2	23.3	38.0	5,236
Richest	29.4	19.0	78.2	1.2	14.6	28.5	4,702

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>A</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

#### 9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage<sup>7</sup> before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.<sup>8</sup>

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life, and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.<sup>9,10</sup> In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women age 15-49 in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner

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<sup>7</sup> All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

<sup>8</sup> Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.

Godha, D et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

<sup>9</sup> Godha, D., Hotchkiss, D. R., & Gage, A. J. (2013). *Association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes and service utilization: A multi-country study from South Asia*. Journal of Adolescent Health, 552-558.

<sup>10</sup> Nour, N. M. (2006). *Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa*. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 1644-1649.

**Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Lao PDR, 2017											
	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Area</b>											<b>18,545</b>
Urban	4.0	8,513	4.3	21.4	7,231	3.3	20.9	1,316	14.2	1,282	4.3
Rural	10.0	16,792	10.6	38.9	13,508	9.0	38.5	2,708	27.1	3,283	3.2
Rural with road	9.8	14,451	10.4	38.0	11,617	8.5	36.7	2,332	26.5	2,834	3.1
Rural without road	11.0	2,341	11.6	44.1	1,892	11.7	49.3	376	30.5	449	3.8
<b>Region</b>											<b>18,545</b>
North	10.2	7,801	10.6	38.9	6,417	8.8	38.1	1,279	27.3	1,383	2.7
Central	7.0	12,625	7.3	28.9	10,464	5.9	29.3	1,990	22.7	2,161	4.5
South	7.0	4,879	7.8	33.1	3,858	7.4	32.6	756	20.0	1,021	2.4
<b>Province</b>											<b>18,545</b>
Vientiane Capital	2.3	3,473	2.3	16.0	3,013	1.4	14.5	533	14.1	460	4.6
Phongsaly	7.2	700	7.6	33.1	583	6.2	42.2	109	26.7	116	1.8
Luangnamtha	8.4	692	9.2	36.3	569	10.5	39.4	122	23.1	123	0.8
Oudomxay	11.2	1,402	12.1	40.0	1,122	6.1	32.5	255	32.3	280	8.5
Bokeo	12.7	724	12.5	40.2	595	9.9	36.8	119	32.5	129	1.4
Luangprabang	11.1	1,715	12.1	39.5	1,405	9.6	33.5	264	25.5	310	2.7
Huaphanh	12.1	1,045	11.7	41.6	847	14.0	45.7	192	32.4	199	0.7
Xayabury	7.9	1,523	8.1	38.7	1,296	6.0	41.5	218	18.5	227	0.7
Xiengkhuang	9.7	1,034	10.6	37.9	829	10.0	36.0	187	25.5	205	4.2
Vientiane	7.2	1,743	7.5	34.8	1,462	6.2	34.9	275	23.9	281	1.8
Borikhamxay	9.8	1,129	9.5	39.7	892	9.2	42.4	164	34.4	237	17.5
Khammouane	7.7	1,541	8.5	29.7	1,277	4.6	29.5	228	22.0	264	7.5
Savannakhet	8.8	3,351	9.6	31.1	2,714	7.2	32.1	530	22.2	637	0.3
Saravane	9.0	1,510	9.9	36.3	1,192	8.8	34.7	238	22.5	318	4.3
Sekong	8.9	431	10.0	37.9	345	9.9	37.9	78	23.7	86	4.0
Champasack	5.5	2,396	5.9	29.5	1,893	5.4	28.4	352	17.7	503	1.3
Attapeu	7.3	541	8.5	35.8	428	10.1	39.0	88	20.1	114	0.5
Xaysomboune	14.9	353	15.8	50.2	275	13.8	50.1	72	32.8	77	1.2

(Continued...)

**Table PR.4.1W (continued): Child marriage and polygyny (women)**

	Women age 15-49 years						Women age 20-49 years						Women age 15-19 years						Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15			Number of women age 15-49 years			Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>			Number of women age 20-49 years			Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>			Number of women age 20-24 years			Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	
	Age	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/uni on <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/uni on <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union			
Age	15-19	6.1	4,565	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.5	4,565	3.1	1,071				
	15-17	5.2	2,796	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.6	2,796	2.7	379				
	18-19	7.5	1,769	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.1	1,769	3.4	692				
	20-24	7.1	4,024	7.1	32.7	4,024	7.1	32.7	4,024	7.1	32.7	4,024	na	na	2.7	2,590				
	25-29	9.8	4,045	9.8	31.9	4,045	9.8	31.9	4,045	9.8	31.9	4,045	na	na	3.1	3,387				
	30-34	8.8	3,824	8.8	35.6	3,824	8.8	35.6	3,824	8.8	35.6	3,824	na	na	3.3	3,436				
	35-39	9.0	3,418	9.0	34.8	3,418	9.0	34.8	3,418	9.0	34.8	3,418	na	na	3.9	3,166				
	40-44	8.5	3,076	8.5	32.6	3,076	8.5	32.6	3,076	8.5	32.6	3,076	na	na	4.6	2,803				
	45-49	6.7	2,353	6.7	26.9	2,353	6.7	26.9	2,353	6.7	26.9	2,353	na	na	3.8	2,090				
Education	None or ECE	16.8	4,087	17.0	46.4	3,785	19.7	58.8	410	47.6	3,02	5.2	3,600							
	Primary	11.0	8,922	10.8	41.9	8,011	11.0	46.2	1,209	40.3	911	2.9	7,617							
	Lower Secondary	5.7	5,535	4.9	33.8	4,056	6.7	44.4	886	28.4	1,479	3.2	3,921							
	Upper Secondary	0.9	3,482	1.3	13.0	1,831	1.8	15.8	611	7.4	1,650	3.8	1,464							
	Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.4	885	0.4	4.5	846	0.0	7.3	136	(10.2)	39	4.0	679							
	Higher	0.2	2,394	0.2	1.5	2,209	0.1	2.3	772	7.5	185	2.9	1,264							
Ethno-linguistic group of household head	Lao-Tai	5.3	16,522	5.5	27.3	13,851	4.1	26.2	2,487	18.0	2,671	3.4	11,888							
	Mon-Khmer	11.7	5,779	13.0	42.0	4,560	9.6	38.9	977	27.8	1,220	3.5	4,306							
	Hmong-Mien	18.4	2,109	19.7	54.9	1,593	18.3	56.9	402	41.3	517	4.9	1,667							
	Chinese-Tibetan	9.2	628	9.8	31.6	519	11.6	36.8	109	23.3	109	2.5	507							
	Other, DK, Missing	9.6	266	9.4	30.7	217	9.0	(32.8)	49	(25.6)	49	4.4	177							
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	16.4	4,337	17.1	47.1	3,483	15.9	55.6	747	36.1	854	4.0	3,442							
	Second	10.6	4,716	11.8	41.8	3,694	9.7	40.4	780	29.1	1,022	3.0	3,595							
	Middle	8.2	4,908	8.9	36.2	3,957	6.6	33.2	774	23.6	951	3.3	3,682							
	Fourth	5.3	5,414	5.6	30.0	4,513	3.4	25.8	831	19.2	901	3.2	3,907							
	Richest	2.0	5,929	2.1	16.3	5,093	1.4	12.9	892	8.1	837	4.2	3,918							

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before 15); SDG 5.3.1  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before 18); SDG 5.3.1

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union  
<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable  
 ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Lao PDR, 2017										Men age 15-19 years		
Area	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years
	Total	3.9	12,017	4.7	13.3	9,613	1.8	10.8	1.774	5.9	2,404	2.1
Region												7,761
Urban	2.3	3,827	2.8	7.0	3.102	0.6	3.9	529	2.7	725	2.8	2,285
Rural	4.6	8,190	5.6	16.3	6,511	2.3	13.7	1,245	7.3	1,679	1.8	5,476
Rural with road	4.5	7,035	5.5	15.8	5,579	2.0	13.1	1,081	6.7	1,456	1.9	4,656
Rural without road	5.1	1,155	6.0	19.1	931	4.3	18.1	163	11.2	224	1.4	820
North	2.4	3,824	2.7	14.7	3,127	1.2	14.5	579	7.2	697	0.9	2,635
Central	4.5	5,913	5.6	12.3	4,678	2.2	9.2	847	5.1	1,236	3.0	3,657
South	4.7	2,280	5.7	13.6	1,809	1.8	8.4	348	6.0	471	2.1	1,469
Province												
Vientiane Capital	2.7	1,564	3.4	6.9	1,265	0.0	4.3	218	1.9	298	3.8	897
Phongsay	2.4	373	2.8	16.6	316	1.0	16.3	55	9.7	56	1.5	268
Luangnamtha	3.1	350	3.7	13.3	285	1.1	10.3	52	6.3	65	2.3	238
Oudomxay	2.7	640	3.3	17.3	517	0.9	16.4	107	6.9	123	0.0	446
Bokeo	1.8	341	1.9	13.1	284	0.0	10.3	53	9.2	57	0.9	229
Luangprabang	2.2	841	2.5	13.5	681	1.9	11.3	123	4.7	159	0.2	563
Huaphanh	3.3	568	3.3	17.5	443	2.7	20.8	95	13.5	125	2.0	389
Xayabury	1.5	712	1.8	12.1	600	0.0	14.1	93	2.5	112	1.0	504
Xengkhuang	2.2	498	2.7	12.3	394	4.3	12.1	70	10.2	104	3.6	341
Vientiane	1.7	826	1.9	10.9	641	2.3	13.2	102	6.0	185	1.6	542
Borikhamxay	2.8	521	3.2	10.1	408	1.3	6.5	72	4.4	114	4.8	312
Khammuia	17.2	704	20.8	27.2	577	4.3	8.6	130	2.4	127	4.1	454
Savannakhet	3.3	1,619	4.0	11.4	1,255	2.5	11.3	229	7.1	363	1.7	990
Saravane	3.3	709	3.8	14.0	558	4.0	14.7	109	8.3	150	2.8	464
Sekong	6.6	209	8.3	19.5	161	2.1	13.9	30	7.1	48	0.4	133
Champasack	5.7	1,119	7.2	12.5	894	0.0	3.1	172	4.5	224	1.6	703
Attapeu	2.1	243	2.7	12.5	194	3.1	9.9	37	4.8	49	3.1	168
Xaysomboune	6.0	182	7.9	21.0	137	4.3	18.9	27	4.2	44	2.9	121

(Continued...)

**Table PR.4.1M(continued): Child marriage and polygyny (men)**

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Lao PDR, 2017									
	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	0.7	2,404	na	na	0	na	na	0	5.9	2,404
15-17	0.4	1,570	na	na	0	na	na	0	1.8	1,570
18-19	1.2	834	na	na	0	na	na	0	13.6	834
20-24	1.8	1,774	1.8	10.8	1,774	1.8	10.8	1,774	na	0
25-29	3.9	1,810	3.9	11.8	1,810	na	na	0	na	0
30-34	6.3	1,772	6.3	16.0	1,772	na	na	0	na	0
35-39	5.5	1,612	5.5	14.8	1,612	na	na	0	na	0
40-44	5.4	1,412	5.4	13.8	1,412	na	na	0	na	0
45-49	5.5	1,232	5.5	12.9	1,232	na	na	0	na	0
<b>Education</b>										
None or ECE	8.1	780	8.5	26.0	730	6.4	31.6	78	(23.7)	50
Primary	6.0	3,716	6.5	18.1	3,293	2.8	14.9	453	11.7	423
Lower secondary	3.4	3,517	4.5	14.9	2,549	1.7	14.6	532	6.8	968
Upper secondary	1.7	2,169	2.9	5.7	1,261	1.1	4.4	394	1.7	908
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.8	488	1.9	3.9	479	(1.8)	(2.7)	46	(*)	10
Higher	0.9	1,346	0.9	1.9	1,301	0.0	1.0	271	(0.0)	45
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	3.6	7,758	4.4	10.4	6,288	1.0	6.5	1,067	3.2	1,470
Mon-Khmer	4.0	2,759	4.7	16.0	2,169	2.9	13.0	448	7.9	590
Hmong-Mien	4.5	1,072	5.5	25.6	797	3.8	28.0	186	14.1	275
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	326	4.2	19.2	276	2.0	21.6	56	11.6	50
Other, DK, Missing	14.3	102	17.5	22.6	83	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	19
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	5.8	2,172	6.7	21.8	1,756	4.8	23.3	366	11.5	416
Second	4.4	2,370	5.4	17.3	1,827	2.2	13.7	365	7.6	543
Middle	5.0	2,352	6.2	15.5	1,857	1.1	8.7	327	4.4	495
Fourth	3.0	2,676	3.7	9.2	2,146	0.8	4.7	391	4.6	531
Richest	1.5	2,447	1.8	4.8	2,027	0.0	2.7	326	1.7	419

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage SDG 5.3.1<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage SDG 5.3.1<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)**

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

Age	Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	4.0	8,513	21.4	7,231	10.0	16,792	38.9	13,508
15-19	2.5	1,282	na	na	7.5	3,283	na	na
15-17	1.7	767	na	na	6.5	2,029	na	na
18-19	3.5	515	na	na	9.1	1,255	na	na
20-24	3.3	1,316	20.9	1,316	9.0	2,708	38.5	2,708
25-29	3.9	1,429	16.9	1,429	13.0	2,616	40.1	2,616
30-34	4.7	1,355	21.7	1,355	11.0	2,469	43.2	2,469
35-39	5.2	1,184	23.6	1,184	11.1	2,234	40.8	2,234
40-44	4.4	1,076	24.7	1,076	10.7	2,000	36.8	2,000
45-49	4.6	871	21.7	871	7.9	1,482	30.0	1,482

(Continued...)

**Table PR.4.2W (continued): Trends in child marriage (women)**

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

Age	Rural with road				Rural without road				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	9.8	14,451	38.0	11,617	11.0	2,341	44.1	1,892	8.0	25,305	32.8	20,740
15-19	7.4	2,834	na	na	8.2	449	na	na	6.1	4,565	na	na
15-17	6.5	1,764	na	na	6.7	264	na	na	5.2	2,796	na	na
18-19	8.9	1,070	na	na	10.4	185	na	na	7.5	1,769	na	na
20-24	8.5	2,332	36.7	2,332	11.7	376	49.3	376	7.1	4,024	32.7	4,024
25-29	12.6	2,226	38.8	2,226	15.0	390	47.3	390	9.8	4,045	31.9	4,045
30-34	11.0	2,126	43.1	2,126	10.8	343	43.6	343	8.8	3,824	35.6	3,824
35-39	11.1	1,920	39.8	1,920	10.9	314	46.7	314	9.0	3,418	34.8	3,418
40-44	10.6	1,744	36.1	1,744	11.4	256	42.0	256	8.5	3,076	32.6	3,076
45-49	7.8	1,270	30.3	1,270	8.0	212	28.8	212	6.7	2,353	26.9	2,353

na: not applicable

**Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)**

	Urban		Rural		Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years										
Total	2.2	3,808	7.1	3,088	4.6	8,209	16.3	6,524						
Age														
15-19	0.0	721	na	na	1.0	1,685	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-17	0.0	465	na	na	0.6	1,106	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-19	0.1	256	na	na	1.6	579	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.6	527	3.9	527	2.3	1,246	13.8	1,246	14.9	1,240	14.9	1,240	14.9	1,246
25-29	1.9	572	5.1	572	4.8	1,240	13.8	1,240	14.9	1,240	14.9	1,240	14.9	1,246
30-34	3.0	602	8.7	602	8.0	1,171	19.7	1,171	19.7	1,171	19.7	1,171	19.7	1,171
35-39	4.6	503	8.6	503	5.8	1,109	17.6	1,109	17.6	1,109	17.6	1,109	17.6	1,109
40-44	3.4	482	8.5	482	6.4	928	16.5	928	16.5	928	16.5	928	16.5	928
45-49	3.4	401	7.9	401	6.4	830	15.4	830	15.4	830	15.4	830	15.4	830

(Continued..)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

**Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)**

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Rural with road		Rural without road		Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years										
Total	4.5	7,051	15.8	5,591	5.1	1,158	19.1	933	3.8	12,017	13.3	9,612	13.3	9,612
Age														
15-19	0.9	1,460	na	na	1.2	224	na	na	na	na	0.7	2,405	na	na
15-17	0.6	968	na	na	0.6	138	na	na	na	na	0.5	1,571	na	na
18-19	1.5	493	na	na	2.2	86	na	na	na	na	1.2	835	na	na
20-24	2.0	1,082	13.1	1,082	4.3	165	18.1	165	18.1	165	1.8	1,773	10.8	1,773
25-29	4.9	1,057	14.4	1,057	4.7	182	17.9	182	17.9	182	3.9	1,812	11.8	1,812
30-34	8.4	986	19.3	986	6.4	185	22.0	185	22.0	185	6.3	1,773	16.0	1,773
35-39	5.6	951	17.5	951	7.1	158	18.6	158	18.6	158	5.5	1,612	14.8	1,612
40-44	6.3	789	15.8	789	7.0	139	20.5	139	20.5	139	5.3	1,410	13.8	1,410
45-49	6.3	726	15.2	726	7.3	104	16.5	104	16.5	104	5.4	1,231	12.9	1,231

na: not applicable

**Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference**

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union	
	0-4 years older			Total	Younger		0-4 years older	Total	Younger				
	Younger	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>1</sup>				0-4 years older		0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,590</b>	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	4.4	50.2	32.4	13.0	100.0	182	8.9	50.7	27.5	12.8	100.0	636	
Rural	6.8	52.1	30.1	11.0	100.0	890	13.1	53.2	24.8	8.9	100.0	1,954	
Rural with road	6.3	51.7	30.5	11.5	100.0	752	12.1	53.8	25.0	9.2	100.0	1,657	
Rural without road	9.7	54.4	27.6	8.3	100.0	137	19.0	50.0	23.7	7.3	100.0	297	
<b>Region</b>													
North	7.9	56.0	27.2	8.9	100.0	377	15.7	53.3	23.2	7.8	100.0	935	
Central	5.4	49.9	31.5	13.2	100.0	490	9.9	52.7	26.4	11.0	100.0	1,160	
South	6.1	48.5	34.1	11.3	100.0	204	10.4	51.0	27.6	10.9	100.0	495	
<b>Province</b>													
Vientiane Capital	(11.2)	(43.6)	(34.5)	(10.8)	100.0	65	10.2	54.0	22.6	13.3	100.0	209	
Phongsaly	(9.1)	(52.3)	(20.8)	(17.7)	100.0	31	18.8	58.1	19.8	3.3	100.0	85	
Luangnamtha	(9.8)	(34.9)	(42.7)	(12.6)	100.0	28	9.7	54.6	23.1	12.6	100.0	94	
Oudomxay	14.5	62.7	18.6	4.2	100.0	90	36.9	41.2	16.8	5.1	100.0	173	
Bokeo	4.5	54.5	29.8	11.2	100.0	42	10.3	56.0	25.5	8.1	100.0	83	
Luangprabang	5.5	53.7	32.9	7.8	100.0	79	9.0	53.4	26.1	11.5	100.0	199	
Huaphanh	7.7	60.2	23.0	9.2	100.0	64	11.7	64.6	18.9	4.8	100.0	145	
Xayabury	(0.0)	(57.9)	(32.9)	(9.1)	100.0	42	9.3	51.2	31.0	8.6	100.0	156	
Xiengkuang	3.7	55.1	26.8	14.5	100.0	52	5.7	54.4	32.7	7.2	100.0	128	
Vientiane	7.5	38.4	39.8	14.3	100.0	67	9.1	48.8	33.3	8.9	100.0	201	
Borikhamxay	1.8	52.1	30.8	15.3	100.0	82	10.0	51.2	29.3	9.5	100.0	129	
Khammuane	2.6	47.8	40.5	9.1	100.0	58	10.6	56.5	22.3	10.6	100.0	142	
Savannakhet	5.6	56.2	23.8	14.4	100.0	141	11.2	53.4	22.2	13.2	100.0	293	
Saravane	8.4	56.2	28.3	7.1	100.0	71	10.4	53.6	27.5	8.5	100.0	165	
Sekong	4.8	43.6	32.9	18.7	100.0	20	11.6	50.7	24.4	13.3	100.0	53	
Champasack	5.5	40.5	41.8	12.2	100.0	89	10.4	48.4	28.8	12.5	100.0	219	
Attapeu	2.3	60.0	23.5	14.1	100.0	23	9.9	54.0	26.6	9.5	100.0	59	
Xaysomboune	6.2	48.2	35.2	10.4	100.0	25	12.4	48.7	26.9	12.0	100.0	58	
<b>Education</b>													
None or ECE	9.1	60.8	20.8	9.2	100.0	144	13.5	53.3	21.8	11.4	100.0	342	
Primary	6.8	49.7	33.0	10.6	100.0	367	13.1	51.5	24.8	10.6	100.0	979	
Lower secondary	5.2	52.8	29.5	12.5	100.0	421	9.4	53.2	26.5	10.9	100.0	682	
Upper secondary	7.6	46.1	34.6	11.7	100.0	122	14.0	49.4	28.7	7.9	100.0	335	
Post secondary / Non	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	9.1	56.9	30.3	3.8	100.0	50	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	11.9	58.8	24.7	4.6	100.0	203	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	3.8	45.8	38.0	12.4	100.0	481	10.2	51.5	27.1	11.3	100.0	1,455	
Mon-Khmer	8.3	55.5	24.1	12.1	100.0	339	13.0	54.2	23.8	9.1	100.0	696	
Hmong-Mien	8.4	59.5	24.4	7.8	100.0	213	15.5	55.1	23.5	5.9	100.0	328	
Chinese-Tibetan	(11.8)	(60.9)	(18.7)	(8.6)	100.0	25	24.2	53.2	16.6	6.0	100.0	83	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(15.8)	(37.7)	(33.1)	(13.4)	100.0	28	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	10.2	53.5	26.0	10.3	100.0	308	15.4	55.9	21.1	7.6	100.0	612	
Second	4.4	56.1	30.0	9.5	100.0	297	11.4	52.1	27.9	8.6	100.0	580	
Middle	4.6	51.5	32.5	11.4	100.0	225	11.3	51.2	26.4	11.2	100.0	529	
Fourth	5.3	46.3	34.4	14.0	100.0	173	10.6	52.7	24.8	11.9	100.0	489	
Richest	7.6	39.5	35.9	16.9	100.0	68	10.9	49.8	28.3	11.0	100.0	380	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

## 9.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

LSIS II, 2017 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

**Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	13.5	17.6	18.8	8.2	3.8	27.2	8,513
Rural	16.2	21.1	22.1	10.7	5.8	30.6	16,792
Rural with road	16.5	21.1	21.9	10.8	5.9	30.6	14,451
Rural without road	14.3	20.9	23.1	10.1	5.4	30.7	2,341
<b>Region</b>							
North	18.1	23.9	25.5	12.0	7.6	35.7	7,801
Central	15.2	19.3	21.5	9.9	4.2	29.2	12,625
South	11.0	15.0	12.5	6.2	3.7	20.3	4,879
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	11.4	14.0	13.6	7.4	3.3	23.6	3,473
Phongsaly	34.1	44.2	36.8	16.7	15.9	49.6	700
Luangnamtha	18.3	17.2	18.3	12.8	13.6	31.2	692
Oudomxay	16.9	24.5	33.4	7.3	5.0	46.3	1,402
Bokeo	16.3	20.6	23.3	12.6	10.0	28.0	724
Luangprabang	21.7	26.1	24.1	10.4	4.0	34.3	1,715
Huaphanh	10.5	23.8	27.0	20.3	5.8	40.2	1,045
Xayabury	14.0	16.5	17.9	9.8	7.5	23.8	1,523
Xiengkhuang	27.2	32.1	33.4	25.8	6.1	44.9	1,034
Vientiane	25.5	31.2	29.8	13.5	5.8	42.0	1,743
Borikhamxay	16.2	20.6	18.9	13.2	6.3	25.2	1,129
Khammuane	6.0	8.3	14.3	3.8	1.8	18.8	1,541
Savannakhet	13.5	18.7	25.1	6.3	3.2	28.5	3,351
Saravane	4.1	6.8	3.9	1.0	0.5	9.3	1,510
Sekong	23.3	28.4	29.1	11.8	11.9	42.8	431
Champasack	9.4	12.8	11.0	6.0	3.8	17.2	2,396
Attapeu	27.8	36.8	29.9	17.1	5.4	46.5	541
Xaysomboune	21.1	24.6	28.5	21.0	14.0	38.9	353
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	16.2	21.5	21.6	10.3	5.4	30.4	4,565
20-24	16.7	22.0	23.0	10.6	5.4	32.5	4,024
25-29	16.0	21.2	22.0	10.2	5.6	30.7	4,045
30-34	15.3	19.5	21.6	10.1	5.0	29.9	3,824
35-39	16.0	20.6	21.5	10.6	5.7	30.3	3,418
40-44	13.1	17.0	18.9	8.2	5.0	26.5	3,076
45-49	11.9	14.4	15.7	7.8	3.4	22.5	2,353
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	19.1	24.4	27.0	12.5	7.7	35.0	4,087
Primary	15.4	19.7	20.6	9.9	5.2	29.3	8,922
Lower secondary	15.9	20.9	21.4	11.2	4.8	30.2	5,535
Upper secondary	14.4	18.8	19.4	8.1	4.2	28.7	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.7	15.2	17.9	6.4	3.4	24.6	885
Higher	10.3	13.9	14.8	6.1	3.5	22.1	2,394
<b>Marital/Union status</b>							
Currently married/in union	15.8	20.3	21.6	10.2	5.3	29.9	18,545
Formerly married/in union	16.0	17.1	19.6	10.9	5.6	29.2	1,070
Never married/in union	13.5	19.0	19.3	8.6	4.5	28.1	5,691
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	12.7	16.6	17.3	7.8	3.6	25.3	16,522
Mon-Khmer	19.0	24.9	27.5	11.6	7.4	36.3	5,779
Hmong-Mien	22.0	28.3	29.4	19.0	8.2	39.2	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	29.2	36.1	31.3	16.8	15.9	44.8	628
Other, DK, Missing	11.3	13.5	19.5	8.4	5.8	24.4	266
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	18.8	25.4	28.5	12.6	7.7	36.2	4,337
Second	16.3	21.2	22.1	11.2	5.6	31.4	4,716
Middle	16.4	20.8	21.6	10.9	5.7	30.1	4,908
Fourth	15.9	19.7	20.0	9.8	4.8	29.8	5,414
Richest	10.5	14.2	15.0	6.0	2.8	22.3	5,929

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

**Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	7.2	8.8	10.4	6.8	3.2	15.3	3,827
Rural	7.0	9.2	12.0	7.2	3.2	16.6	8,190
Rural with road	7.0	8.8	11.2	6.8	3.2	15.9	7,035
Rural without road	6.9	11.9	17.0	9.5	3.6	20.5	1,155
<b>Region</b>							
North	10.8	14.3	19.8	12.4	7.7	23.2	3,824
Central	5.4	8.3	8.2	5.3	1.2	13.9	5,913
South	4.9	2.5	6.2	2.6	1.0	10.5	2,280
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	3.4	4.7	4.6	2.8	1.3	7.6	1,564
Phongsay	16.7	26.7	29.4	20.1	8.3	37.3	373
Luangnamtha	64.9	64.8	65.5	64.6	64.8	66.3	350
Oudomxay	1.5	2.2	6.4	1.1	0.2	8.1	640
Bokeo	6.9	13.1	16.6	6.7	3.1	23.4	341
Luangprabang	5.3	6.5	13.4	0.2	0.1	14.1	841
Huaphanh	5.8	13.6	29.4	16.8	1.9	34.5	568
Xayabury	1.7	3.9	5.9	6.2	1.8	9.9	712
Xiengkhuang	20.9	41.3	28.3	30.1	6.8	56.2	498
Vientiane	3.2	2.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	7.8	826
Borikhamxay	3.7	7.2	8.5	1.0	0.2	12.0	521
Khammua	3.3	4.9	6.5	3.7	0.4	7.7	704
Savannakhet	4.3	5.7	7.4	3.8	0.8	12.3	1,619
Saravane	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.7	709
Sekong	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.6	4.7	209
Champasack	6.7	2.1	8.2	2.2	0.7	12.8	1,119
Attapeu	10.7	9.4	14.4	8.1	4.1	24.1	243
Xaysomboune	12.4	13.5	13.1	10.3	1.8	22.5	182
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	7.3	10.2	11.7	7.5	3.1	17.1	2,404
20-24	7.2	9.6	11.9	7.6	3.0	16.6	1,774
25-29	7.3	9.9	12.5	7.9	3.8	17.3	1,810
30-34	6.3	8.9	10.9	6.4	3.2	15.3	1,772
35-39	8.7	10.4	13.3	6.6	3.9	18.2	1,612
40-44	5.7	6.8	10.5	6.1	2.6	14.6	1,412
45-49	6.2	6.3	9.1	6.8	3.1	12.8	1,232
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	9.6	12.1	15.6	10.7	6.9	19.8	780
Primary	7.6	9.8	12.9	7.2	3.3	17.3	3,716
Lower secondary	6.8	8.9	11.6	7.1	2.9	16.5	3,517
Upper secondary	6.9	8.8	10.7	6.7	2.9	16.0	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.9	7.2	8.4	5.5	3.4	12.9	488
Higher	5.0	6.9	7.6	5.4	2.6	11.6	1,346
<b>Marital/Union status</b>							
Currently married/in union	7.0	8.8	11.6	6.7	3.3	15.9	7,761
Formerly married/in union	12.7	14.9	17.0	13.1	6.1	24.2	141
Never married/in union	7.0	9.5	11.1	7.5	3.1	16.4	4,115
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	5.4	6.7	8.6	5.0	1.9	13.1	7,758
Mon-Khmer	7.5	9.0	12.5	6.6	3.7	16.1	2,759
Hmong-Mien	9.6	17.7	20.0	15.4	5.5	29.1	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	31.2	38.2	42.6	32.9	24.5	47.5	326
Other, DK, Missing	8.8	9.0	14.9	3.7	4.5	19.8	102
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	8.3	12.3	16.5	10.0	4.8	20.7	2,172
Second	7.8	10.6	13.9	9.2	4.2	19.3	2,370
Middle	8.1	9.7	11.1	7.0	3.0	16.5	2,352
Fourth	6.1	7.2	9.4	5.0	2.4	13.8	2,676
Richest	5.1	6.1	7.5	4.6	2.1	11.4	2,447

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence



## 10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right.<sup>1</sup> Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.<sup>2</sup>

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third<sup>3</sup>, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide<sup>4</sup>.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to end open defecation (SDG 6.2), to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4), and to achieve universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1 and 6.2).

For more details on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, please visit [data.unicef.org](http://data.unicef.org)<sup>5</sup> or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene<sup>6</sup>.

### 10.1 DRINKING WATER

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water<sup>7</sup>.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 shows the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

<sup>1</sup> The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> WHO/UNICEF. 2017. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.

<sup>4</sup> WHO. 2015. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020.

<sup>5</sup> <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

<sup>6</sup> <https://washdata.org/>

<sup>7</sup> Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

**Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources**

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Lao PDR, 2017

Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members								
		Improved sources						Unimproved sources														
		Piped water		Public tap/ stand-pipe		Tube-well/ bore-hole		Protected spring		Rain-water collection		Tanker truck	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Sachet water <sup>A</sup>	Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	100.0	83.9	104,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>104,851</b>				
<b>Area</b>																						
Urban	5.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	81.9	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	96.7	32,178				
Rural	0.9	1.3	0.4	7.0	9.4	4.7	15.7	5.7	0.0	33.1	0.0	9.4	6.8	5.5	0.1	100.0	78.3	72,674				
Rural with road	1.0	1.2	0.3	6.3	9.8	5.2	14.0	5.3	0.0	37.3	0.0	9.1	5.7	4.6	0.1	100.0	80.6	61,970				
Rural without road	0.1	1.4	1.0	10.9	7.2	1.7	25.8	7.8	0.0	9.0	0.1	10.9	13.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	65.0	10,704				
<b>Region</b>																						
North	2.3	2.7	0.8	8.3	0.9	2.4	26.5	0.7	0.0	36.6	0.0	2.0	12.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	81.3	32,908				
Central	1.9	0.4	0.1	4.1	5.6	6.1	5.2	3.0	0.1	59.4	0.0	9.7	1.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	51,211				
South	2.6	1.5	0.3	1.3	21.1	1.9	2.7	13.3	0.0	38.3	0.1	8.3	2.8	5.7	0.2	100.0	83.1	20,732				
<b>Province</b>																						
Vientiane Capital	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	12,633				
Phongsaly	3.9	9.0	1.9	50.4	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.4	9.3	7.4	0.0	100.0	82.8	3,166				
Luangprabang	2.1	2.8	0.3	13.4	0.1	2.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.1	2.0	14	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.5	2,952				
Oudomxay	1.1	3.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	46.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	3.8	0.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	87.1	5,525				
Bokeo	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	6.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.1	2.1	31.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	63.2	3,025				
Luangprabang	1.8	1.3	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.6	25.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	67.6	7,427				
Huaphanh	3.9	3.8	4.1	9.9	0.1	0.3	49.9	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	84.2	4,697				
Xayabury	2.5	0.9	0.1	4.2	7.1	18.2	3.6	0.0	55.2	0.1	4.3	1.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	91.9	6,116					
Xiengkhuang	1.0	0.3	0.2	31.3	1.0	8.1	12.2	0.0	0.3	39.3	0.0	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	93.7	4,314				
Vientiane	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	7.0	12.6	0.3	0.0	70.5	0.0	3.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	93.1	7,257				
Borikhamxay	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	5.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	92.1	4,521				
Khammouane	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.7	11.3	13.7	2.8	1.4	0.0	37.3	0.0	11.5	0.5	12.9	0.1	100.0	74.9	6,346				
Savannakhet	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	11.4	4.3	0.1	9.9	0.2	44.4	0.1	24.1	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	72.2	14,535				
Saravane	2.1	2.4	0.2	1.9	29.3	0.9	1.4	14.4	0.0	18.5	0.0	17.0	5.5	6.3	0.2	100.0	71.1	6,554				
Sekong	9.6	6.2	0.5	2.7	11.6	2.9	18.2	2.8	0.0	24.9	0.0	3.8	7.0	9.6	0.1	100.0	79.5	1,931				
Champasack	1.9	0.3	0.8	20.5	1.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	54.2	0.1	3.6	0.1	4.1	0.3	100.0	92.0	10,043					
Attapeu	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	7.3	5.8	23.8	0.0	36.5	0.0	7.7	3.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	81.2	2,204					
Xaysomboune	2.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	7.9	6.6	42.1	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	4.0	17.3	3.5	0.1	100.0	75.2	1,606				

(Continued...)

**Table WS1.1 (continued): Use of improved and unimproved water sources**

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Lao PDR, 2017

	Main source of drinking water										Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members						
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources												
	Piped water	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water <sup>A</sup>	Sachet water <sup>A</sup>	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total					
<b>Education of household head</b>																		
None or ECE	1.5	1.7	0.2	7.3	9.8	5.1	15.4	5.1	0.1	23.5	0.0	14.1	8.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	69.7	17,653
Primary	1.5	1.5	0.5	5.7	8.6	4.5	14.2	5.5	0.0	39.5	0.1	8.1	5.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	81.5	46,528
Lower secondary	2.4	1.1	0.4	4.7	6.0	3.8	9.6	3.8	0.1	57.3	0.0	4.3	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	89.2	19,709
Upper secondary	2.5	0.9	0.3	1.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	1.5	0.0	75.7	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.8	0.6	0.1	1.2	3.6	2.2	3.9	2.7	0.1	77.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	95.1	6,232
Higher	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.0	7,552
DK/Missing	5.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.8	7.8	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	95.7	138
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																		
Lao-Tai	2.4	0.7	0.1	2.1	7.4	3.6	4.0	5.6	0.1	65.4	0.1	4.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	100.0	91.5	65,326
Mon-Khmer	1.2	1.8	0.8	6.5	9.3	4.1	22.7	3.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	14.0	10.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	67.5	25,333
Hmong-Mien	2.4	2.8	0.5	10.8	2.3	8.2	30.7	0.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	5.0	10.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	78.1	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	3.2	5.6	1.1	33.0	0.2	0.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.4	11.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	80.2	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	5.0	0.8	0.8	7.2	14.3	4.2	4.5	2.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	7.3	2.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	76.6	1,052
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																		
Poorest	0.4	1.4	0.6	12.9	9.8	3.2	24.7	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	18.3	11.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	58.4	20,968
Second	2.0	2.8	0.9	7.2	12.6	6.2	21.6	7.5	0.1	14.2	0.0	11.1	7.9	5.7	0.1	100.0	75.1	20,971
Middle	1.9	1.6	0.2	3.5	8.7	6.9	8.8	8.1	0.1	49.0	0.1	4.3	4.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	89.0	20,970
Fourth	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.7	3.6	1.6	2.4	0.0	82.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4	20,969
Richest	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	20,973

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources<sup>A</sup> Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

**Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services**

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Lao PDR, 2017

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				Percentage using basic drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes <sup>A</sup>	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	93.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.2	32,178
Rural	66.4	11.3	0.5	0.0	10.1	9.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	71.8	72,674
Rural with road	68.5	11.4	0.6	0.0	9.3	8.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	74.0	61,970
Rural without road	53.9	10.8	0.3	0.0	15.0	18.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	59.4	10,704
<b>Region</b>											
North	69.7	11.3	0.3	0.0	10.6	7.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	75.0	32,908
Central	76.4	9.1	0.4	0.0	5.6	6.6	1.7	0.1	100.0	80.2	51,211
South	78.3	4.0	0.6	0.1	7.9	7.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	77.8	20,732
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	12,633
Phongsaly	73.6	9.2	0.1	0.0	11.0	4.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	80.7	3,166
Luangnamtha	75.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.2	2,952
Oudomxay	64.6	21.9	0.7	0.0	2.4	9.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	84.8	5,525
Bokeo	51.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	16.9	19.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	47.6	3,025
Luangprabang	59.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	19.1	12.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	55.7	7,427
Huaphanh	77.6	6.3	0.3	0.0	15.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.7	4,697
Xayabury	85.2	5.9	0.7	0.0	5.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.6	6,116
Xiengkhuang	90.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	4,314
Vientiane	70.1	23.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	82.2	7,257
Borikhamxay	74.2	17.6	0.3	0.0	4.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.0	4,521
Khammuame	59.4	14.1	1.5	0.0	11.4	11.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	68.2	6,346
Savannakhet	66.4	5.2	0.6	0.0	6.9	15.8	4.9	0.2	100.0	69.5	14,535
Saravane	67.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	13.4	13.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	69.9	6,554
Sekong	65.2	13.3	0.9	0.0	5.8	12.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	77.1	1,931
Champasack	88.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	3.9	2.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	82.8	10,043
Attapeu	77.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	11.2	5.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	79.1	2,204
Xaysomboune	73.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	22.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	72.6	1,606
<b>Education of household head</b>											
None or ECE	57.4	11.5	0.8	0.1	12.9	15.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	17,653
Primary	71.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	9.0	7.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	75.7	46,528
Lower secondary	81.2	7.9	0.2	0.0	5.5	4.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	81.8	19,709
Upper secondary	89.4	5.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	89.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	6,232
Higher	95.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	7,552
DK/Missing	82.2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	138
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	85.5	5.5	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	84.2	65,326
Mon-Khmer	52.5	14.5	0.5	0.0	13.2	16.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	63.8	25,333
Hmong-Mien	64.4	13.7	0.1	0.0	13.0	8.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	75.1	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	64.6	15.5	0.1	0.0	9.8	8.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	77.7	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	66.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	15.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	74.3	1,052
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	41.9	15.7	0.7	0.0	15.3	22.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	57.2	20,968
Second	62.1	12.2	0.7	0.1	13.7	9.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	71.0	20,971
Middle	79.6	8.9	0.5	0.0	7.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	79.4	20,970
Fourth	91.8	5.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.8	20,969
Richest	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	20,973

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

<sup>A</sup> Includes cases where household members do not collect

**Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water**

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Lao PDR, 2017

	Area	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
				Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15			
<b>Total</b>		<b>17.7</b>	<b>104,851</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>19.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>										<b>18,527</b>
Urban		4.5	32,178	29.1	28.2	3.8	1.8		37.0	100.0
Rural		23.5	72,674	50.3	19.1	9.9	2.9		17.7	100.0
Rural with road		22.2	61,970	47.2	19.9	9.9	3.1		19.8	100.0
Rural without road		31.1	10,704	63.3	15.8	9.6	2.2		9.1	100.0
North		19.7	32,908	60.4	12.5	11.4	3.2		12.5	100.0
Central		17.9	51,211	39.4	22.4	8.9	2.9		26.4	100.0
South		13.8	20,732	52.1	28.2	6.3	2.1		11.3	100.0
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital		3.0	12,633	8.5	35.1	0.0	1.1		55.3	100.0
Phongsaly		15.5	3,166	71.1	5.3	15.7	4.3		3.7	100.0
Luangnamtha		22.6	2,952	66.6	11.4	15.9	3.7		2.4	100.0
Oudomxay		33.0	5,525	77.6	7.6	11.1	3.7		0.0	100.0
Bokeo		31.5	3,025	34.6	7.3	5.6	2.2		50.4	100.0
Luangprabang		21.8	7,427	51.8	11.1	15.6	3.4		18.2	100.0
Huaphanh		7.2	4,697	75.6	10.6	10.7	3.2		0.0	100.0
Xayabury		9.5	6,116	47.2	48.7	2.3	1.1		0.7	100.0
Xiengkhuang		4.3	4,314	27.5	48.8	4.1	0.0		19.5	100.0
Vientiane		26.0	7,257	33.8	13.9	10.0	4.0		38.3	100.0
Borikhamxay		21.0	4,521	10.2	9.0	1.3	0.8		78.7	100.0
Khammuane		29.2	6,346	33.3	23.9	8.2	1.9		32.7	100.0
Savannakhet		26.7	14,535	56.0	26.3	11.9	3.5		2.3	100.0
Saravane		18.9	6,554	77.2	12.6	7.6	0.8		1.7	100.0
Sekong		29.0	1,931	42.3	26.5	9.5	3.8		17.8	100.0
Champasack		8.1	10,043	19.7	54.3	3.0	2.8		20.2	100.0
Attapeu		11.7	2,204	54.3	24.4	3.4	2.5		15.5	100.0
Xaysomboune		3.9	1,606	19.2	47.7	1.5	8.1		23.5	100.0

(Continued..)

**Table WS.1.3 (continued): Person collecting water**

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water				Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15		
<b>Education of household head</b>								
None or ECE	29.8	17,653	56.3	18.2	11.6	2.8	11.2	100.0
Primary	20.0	46,528	50.0	19.9	9.7	3.7	16.7	100.0
Lower secondary	13.4	19,709	38.1	21.9	6.6	0.9	32.5	100.0
Upper secondary	8.1	7,040	29.7	25.1	5.3	1.2	38.6	100.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8.2	6,232	33.9	22.1	1.5	1.4	41.2	100.0
Higher	3.0	7,552	25.5	10.1	9.4	0.0	55.1	100.0
DK/Missing	17.8	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>								
Improved	11.0	87,987	42.1	17.4	7.9	2.7	29.9	100.0
Unimproved	52.5	16,865	55.8	22.6	11.0	3.0	7.6	100.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	9.9	65,326	30.0	28.8	4.2	1.3	35.7	100.0
Mon-Khmer	34.3	25,333	59.9	15.0	12.7	3.9	8.5	100.0
Hmong-Mien	22.6	10,255	54.0	15.3	10.9	2.8	16.9	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan	25.6	2,886	67.8	7.5	11.9	5.3	7.5	100.0
Other, DK, Missing	27.8	1,052	38.2	33.0	7.6	2.5	18.7	100.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	42.8	20,968	64.4	16.1	13.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
Second	24.1	20,971	47.0	24.6	8.7	3.4	16.3	100.0
Middle	13.3	20,970	24.6	25.6	4.6	2.1	43.0	100.0
Fourth	6.4	20,969	12.8	19.5	0.5	0.4	66.8	100.0
Richest	1.8	20,973	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	94.9	100.0

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water**

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Lao PDR, 2017

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water	
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,965</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	85.7	6.7	4.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	916
Rural	78.4	13.6	5.6	1.1	1.3	100.0	14,049
Rural with road	79.6	11.9	5.4	1.4	1.6	100.0	11,027
Rural without road	73.9	19.6	6.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,021
<b>Region</b>							
North	82.8	11.4	4.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	5,660
Central	80.2	11.5	5.7	0.5	2.1	100.0	6,766
South	66.3	21.5	7.1	2.9	2.2	100.0	2,539
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	167
Phongsaly	66.4	20.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
Luangnamtha	94.3	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	652
Oudomxay	82.2	12.4	4.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,821
Bokeo	88.9	9.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	473
Luangprabang	82.3	12.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,325
Huaphanh	75.1	19.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	340
Xayabury	85.4	4.2	2.4	7.3	0.7	100.0	577
Xiengkuang	68.4	20.4	5.8	0.0	5.5	100.0	148
Vientiane	87.2	9.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,165
Borikhamxay	73.7	8.9	13.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	203
Khammuane	69.1	15.6	14.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,245
Savannakhet	82.0	11.2	3.4	0.4	3.0	100.0	3,790
Saravane	65.4	25.2	7.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,214
Sekong	67.5	24.3	7.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	460
Champasack	70.7	11.7	2.6	8.4	6.6	100.0	646
Attapeu	55.3	24.3	15.7	3.0	1.7	100.0	219
Xaysomboune	64.6	6.3	9.6	8.9	10.5	100.0	48
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	75.0	17.4	5.1	0.8	1.6	100.0	4,780
Primary	78.8	12.2	6.9	0.9	1.1	100.0	6,846
Lower secondary	85.5	8.9	3.2	1.4	1.0	100.0	2,499
Upper secondary	81.2	9.6	4.3	1.4	3.6	100.0	635
Post secondary / Non tertiary	83.2	10.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	89
Higher	73.7	6.8	2.5	14.4	2.5	100.0	117
<b>Age</b>							
<15	79.6	13.3	6.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,270
15-17	79.4	13.8	4.2	0.6	1.9	100.0	1,308
15-49	78.2	13.6	5.5	1.3	1.4	100.0	11,639
50+	83.8	8.4	4.3	0.4	3.1	100.0	1,055
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	82.4	9.1	5.0	1.2	2.3	100.0	4,206
Female	77.4	14.7	5.7	1.1	1.0	100.0	10,759
<b>Source of drinking water</b>							
Improved	86.3	8.9	2.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	6,779
Unimproved	72.6	16.7	7.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	8,186
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	81.0	11.0	3.3	1.9	2.8	100.0	4,174
Mon-Khmer	78.3	13.5	6.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	7,940
Hmong-Mien	79.2	15.1	4.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,929
Chinese-Tibetan	74.0	15.7	9.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	683
Other, DK, Missing	68.7	16.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	76.2	16.3	6.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	8,680
Second	79.9	10.9	5.3	1.3	2.5	100.0	4,235
Middle	87.7	5.0	3.9	0.9	2.5	100.0	1,588
Fourth	86.0	3.1	1.8	3.8	5.3	100.0	443
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

**Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed**

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>104,851</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	98.1	32,178	53.7	1.6	4.6	31.8	8.3	100.0
Rural	95.6	72,674	71.5	0.8	6.5	19.9	1.3	100.0
Rural with road	95.6	61,970	70.0	0.9	7.4	20.2	1.4	100.0
Rural without road	96.0	10,704	81.6	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.6	100.0
<b>Region</b>								
North	93.2	32,908	78.3	0.4	2.4	18.1	0.8	100.0
Central	97.3	51,211	57.7	2.0	12.4	25.1	2.8	100.0
South	99.2	20,732	32.5	0.0	5.3	42.5	19.7	100.0
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	99.6	12,633	(6.9)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(77.7)	(0.0)	100.0
Phongsaly	87.6	3,166	85.5	0.0	2.2	12.3	0.0	100.0
Luangnamtha	97.5	2,952	56.3	0.0	4.5	39.1	0.0	100.0
Oudomxay	88.9	5,525	89.5	1.3	1.6	7.6	0.0	100.0
Bokeo	92.9	3,025	30.3	0.0	5.5	60.9	3.3	100.0
Luangprabang	95.1	7,427	84.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.1	100.0
Huaphanh	88.7	4,697	78.5	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.7	100.0
Xayabury	99.3	6,116	(71.1)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(21.3)	(0.0)	100.0
Xiengkhuang	98.1	4,314	42.4	0.0	14.4	29.9	13.4	100.0
Vientiane	94.6	7,257	65.9	0.0	6.4	27.6	0.0	100.0
Borikhamxay	98.7	4,521	16.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	100.0
Khammuane	98.0	6,346	16.7	5.3	3.8	62.6	11.6	100.0
Savannakhet	98.4	14,535	51.4	3.1	30.1	15.4	0.0	100.0
Saravane	99.0	6,554	43.7	0.0	14.5	41.8	0.0	100.0
Sekong	96.2	1,931	16.2	0.0	0.0	36.7	47.1	100.0
Champasack	99.7	10,043	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Attapeu	99.8	2,204	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Xaysomboune	73.1	1,606	79.7	1.2	13.4	2.4	3.3	100.0
<b>Education of household head</b>								
None or ECE	95.8	17,653	68.3	2.6	8.0	20.4	0.8	100.0
Primary	95.9	46,528	73.5	0.7	5.0	18.4	2.4	100.0
Lower secondary	96.2	19,709	64.2	0.1	6.1	27.6	2.0	100.0
Upper secondary	97.8	7,040	52.7	0.0	6.1	32.0	9.2	100.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.3	6,232	60.9	1.0	11.5	25.3	1.4	100.0
Higher	98.4	7,552	50.6	0.8	9.9	30.7	7.9	100.0
DK/Missing	98.5	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>								
Improved	96.3	87,987	70.1	1.0	4.6	21.8	2.5	100.0
Unimproved	96.7	16,865	60.3	0.6	15.2	22.0	1.8	100.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	98.2	65,326	54.0	2.8	8.7	31.1	3.4	100.0
Mon-Khmer	93.1	25,333	74.8	0.1	4.5	18.8	1.8	100.0
Hmong-Mien	93.0	10,255	73.5	0.2	7.4	16.0	2.9	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan	94.2	2,886	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	100.0
Other, DK, Missing	100.0	1,052	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	93.7	20,968	77.1	0.0	6.8	15.4	0.7	100.0
Second	93.8	20,971	76.4	0.9	4.9	15.9	1.9	100.0
Middle	96.4	20,970	55.7	2.0	5.7	31.1	5.5	100.0
Fourth	98.6	20,969	43.1	2.6	11.3	38.8	4.2	100.0
Richest	99.3	20,973	38.3	0.0	4.6	52.9	4.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6 shows the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

**Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water**

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>15,496</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	27.0	27.2	27.3	18.4	100.0	73.0	4,796
Rural	12.3	15.0	29.1	43.6	100.0	87.7	10,701
Rural with road	13.0	16.2	29.5	41.3	100.0	87.0	9,142
Rural without road	8.0	8.4	26.8	56.8	100.0	92.0	1,559
<b>Region</b>							
North	17.8	17.3	25.2	39.6	100.0	82.2	4,933
Central	16.8	21.8	29.1	32.3	100.0	83.2	7,531
South	15.4	13.7	32.5	38.4	100.0	84.6	3,032
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	26.4	34.6	26.1	13.0	100.0	73.6	1,865
Phongsay	20.3	18.5	40.0	21.2	100.0	79.7	496
Luangnamtha	6.9	12.3	22.8	58.1	100.0	93.1	425
Oudomxay	7.6	17.6	23.7	51.1	100.0	92.4	840
Bokeo	9.1	20.7	29.0	41.2	100.0	90.9	434
Luangprabang	18.9	16.6	15.6	48.9	100.0	81.1	1,128
Huaphanh	19.9	10.2	28.0	41.9	100.0	80.1	710
Xayabury	32.5	23.7	27.7	16.0	100.0	67.5	900
Xiengkhuang	17.2	11.2	28.4	43.2	100.0	82.8	636
Vientiane	6.9	9.8	41.6	41.8	100.0	93.1	1,110
Borikhamxay	23.5	36.0	21.3	19.1	100.0	76.5	678
Khammua	7.3	12.9	27.3	52.6	100.0	92.7	971
Savannakhet	16.7	20.7	28.4	34.1	100.0	83.3	2,046
Saravane	19.8	14.6	19.2	46.4	100.0	80.2	969
Sekong	19.9	19.3	33.1	27.7	100.0	80.1	277
Champasack	13.8	12.9	39.0	34.3	100.0	86.2	1,454
Attapeu	6.0	10.0	42.5	41.5	100.0	94.0	332
Xaysomboune	7.3	10.8	32.0	49.9	100.0	92.7	225
<b>Education of household head</b>							
None or ECE	10.8	13.2	29.6	46.5	100.0	89.2	2,498
Primary	15.3	15.5	27.9	41.4	100.0	84.7	6,866
Lower secondary	16.2	21.7	31.8	30.4	100.0	83.8	2,923
Upper secondary	25.8	24.1	25.9	24.2	100.0	74.2	1,070
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.7	24.8	26.9	25.6	100.0	77.3	1,001
Higher	28.8	32.5	26.1	12.5	100.0	71.2	1,111
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>							
Improved sources	18.9	20.9	28.4	31.7	100.0	81.1	13,106
Piped water	21.5	15.4	24.1	39.0	100.0	78.5	1,438
Tube well/Borehole	17.2	18.2	20.1	44.5	100.0	82.8	1,145
Protected well or spring	7.7	10.2	29.3	52.8	100.0	92.3	2,414
Rainwater collection	11.7	16.9	26.9	44.6	100.0	88.3	781
Bottled/Sachet water	23.1	26.4	30.5	20.0	100.0	76.9	7,329
Unimproved sources	5.6	6.9	29.1	58.3	100.0	94.4	2,390
Unprotected well or spring	5.8	6.7	28.2	59.2	100.0	94.2	1,756
Surface water or other	5.1	7.6	31.6	55.8	100.0	94.9	633
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	20.7	22.6	28.8	27.9	100.0	79.3	9,647
Mon-Khmer	11.8	12.4	26.9	48.9	100.0	88.2	3,706
Hmong-Mien	6.7	11.8	30.3	51.2	100.0	93.3	1,547
Chinese-Tibetan	14.6	14.3	31.1	40.0	100.0	85.4	430
Other, DK, Missing	10.9	14.8	25.7	48.5	100.0	89.1	166
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	8.1	7.9	29.1	54.8	100.0	91.9	2,987
Second	12.3	11.5	27.6	48.6	100.0	87.7	3,042
Middle	12.2	18.5	28.6	40.6	100.0	87.8	3,062
Fourth	19.4	23.1	34.3	23.1	100.0	80.6	3,245
Richest	31.3	31.9	22.9	13.9	100.0	68.7	3,160

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water**Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Lao PDR, 2017

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>15,556</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	19.5	26.0	31.5	23.0	100.0	80.5	4,825
Rural	11.1	13.8	31.1	44.0	100.0	88.9	10,730
Rural with road	10.7	14.5	31.7	43.2	100.0	89.3	9,163
Rural without road	13.3	9.6	28.1	49.0	100.0	86.7	1,567
<b>Region</b>							
North	13.7	19.4	30.4	36.5	100.0	86.3	4,806
Central	15.3	19.0	31.6	34.2	100.0	84.7	7,646
South	9.8	11.3	31.7	47.1	100.0	90.2	3,104
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	19.3	26.2	27.9	26.6	100.0	80.7	1,895
Phongsay	13.9	16.8	45.9	23.4	100.0	86.1	497
Luangnamtha	18.8	10.8	21.1	49.2	100.0	81.2	433
Oudomxay	5.8	17.4	30.7	46.2	100.0	94.2	848
Bokeo	9.2	13.5	34.4	42.9	100.0	90.8	446
Luangprabang	15.7	29.3	28.0	27.1	100.0	84.3	944
Huaphanh	14.2	9.2	26.6	50.0	100.0	85.8	721
Xayabury	18.4	27.4	29.9	24.4	100.0	81.6	917
Xiengkuang	74.2	13.8	11.1	1.0	100.0	25.8	646
Vientiane	3.2	15.8	35.9	45.1	100.0	96.8	1,129
Borikhamxay	8.9	29.8	29.4	31.8	100.0	91.1	689
Khammua	3.6	12.2	31.9	52.2	100.0	96.4	987
Savannakhet	7.0	14.8	39.6	38.6	100.0	93.0	2,074
Saravane	17.6	17.0	20.9	44.5	100.0	82.4	997
Sekong	9.2	13.6	26.1	51.1	100.0	90.8	282
Champasack	5.6	7.0	38.5	48.9	100.0	94.4	1,487
Attapeu	5.7	12.0	38.5	43.8	100.0	94.3	338
Xaysomboune	19.4	23.0	30.6	26.9	100.0	80.6	226
<b>Education of household head</b>							
None or ECE	9.7	14.3	31.5	44.5	100.0	90.3	2,496
Primary	11.8	14.9	32.0	41.3	100.0	88.2	6,923
Lower secondary	12.7	18.0	32.2	37.2	100.0	87.3	2,949
Upper secondary	19.2	25.4	31.6	23.8	100.0	80.8	1,063
Post secondary / Non tertiary	18.2	18.8	29.9	33.1	100.0	81.8	990
Higher	27.8	32.3	25.3	14.5	100.0	72.2	1,106
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>							
Improved sources	14.8	18.8	30.9	35.5	100.0	85.2	13,208
Piped water	28.1	10.8	27.1	34.0	100.0	71.9	1,423
Tube well/Borehole	10.3	16.5	18.5	54.7	100.0	89.7	1,153
Protected well or spring	11.9	13.4	29.8	44.9	100.0	88.1	2,445
Rainwater collection	5.5	13.8	38.7	41.9	100.0	94.5	798
Bottled/Sachet water	14.8	23.1	33.1	28.9	100.0	85.2	7,389
Unimproved sources	7.6	10.4	33.1	49.0	100.0	92.4	2,348
Unprotected well or spring	8.1	11.4	30.5	50.0	100.0	91.9	1,689
Surface water or other	6.3	7.8	39.7	46.2	100.0	93.7	659
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	13.8	20.0	32.8	33.4	100.0	86.2	9,803
Mon-Khmer	10.1	14.1	28.8	47.0	100.0	89.9	3,640
Hmong-Mien	22.4	12.5	24.6	40.6	100.0	77.6	1,514
Chinese-Tibetan	12.7	13.8	36.0	37.5	100.0	87.3	434
Other, DK, Missing	13.0	6.9	39.3	40.9	100.0	87.0	166
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	9.9	10.1	28.0	52.0	100.0	90.1	2,969
Second	13.4	11.3	28.0	47.2	100.0	86.6	3,094
Middle	11.1	14.8	35.1	39.0	100.0	88.9	3,033
Fourth	11.6	23.0	34.9	30.5	100.0	88.4	3,281
Richest	22.1	27.7	30.0	20.2	100.0	77.9	3,179

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for ‘safely managed’ drinking water services.

**Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services**

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Lao PDR, 2017

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15,496</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	27.8	98.2	97.5	1.9	98.3	53.2	26.6	4,796
Rural	14.0	95.4	84.2	5.9	97.4	48.3	9.4	10,701
Rural with road	14.7	95.4	84.6	6.0	97.2	50.0	10.2	9,142
Rural without road	9.3	95.6	81.5	5.5	98.0	42.6	4.9	1,559
<b>Region</b>								
North	20.6	91.7	86.0	6.5	96.8	55.9	14.8	4,933
Central	18.7	98.3	88.6	5.0	97.3	45.4	15.2	7,531
South	17.1	98.8	94.3	5.3	98.9	40.2	13.5	3,032
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	26.1	99.3	95.0	53.3	100.0	100.0	25.6	1,865
Phongsay	22.1	86.3	89.2	8.6	100.0	66.0	13.7	496
Luangnamtha	7.3	99.1	76.8	0.0	80.1	2.6	6.9	425
Oudomxay	6.1	84.5	75.1	15.9	100.0	24.2	4.9	840
Bokeo	11.9	94.0	77.5	2.2	89.2	42.2	7.5	434
Luangprabang	25.8	91.9	85.8	5.4	97.9	57.3	15.9	1,128
Huaphanh	23.7	88.5	95.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	710
Xayabury	35.8	98.9	95.4	10.9	96.7	60.7	30.3	900
Xiengkhuang	18.5	98.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	636
Vientiane	7.3	97.1	75.2	0.0	94.0	63.4	6.0	1,110
Borikhamxay	25.9	100.0	77.5	4.1	91.7	73.9	20.1	678
Khammua	9.8	98.9	80.8	1.9	100.0	46.0	5.4	971
Savannakhet	19.5	99.2	93.0	6.6	100.0	22.2	14.3	2,046
Saravane	23.5	99.6	97.6	8.5	100.0	39.9	17.6	969
Sekong	25.8	96.9	80.4	1.4	93.0	29.3	13.0	277
Champasack	14.3	98.4	94.5	0.0	100.0	3.0	12.6	1,454
Attapeu	7.1	100.0	95.5	2.0	100.0	79.8	5.6	332
Xaysomboune	9.4	77.3	95.1	2.3	74.1	94.6	5.1	225
<b>Education of household head</b>								
None or ECE	13.2	97.3	85.1	5.1	98.1	40.2	8.5	2,498
Primary	17.2	95.4	86.6	6.7	96.9	50.5	12.3	6,866
Lower secondary	17.5	96.0	90.9	1.9	97.4	57.1	14.9	2,923
Upper secondary	26.5	98.7	91.7	5.8	96.8	58.6	24.7	1,070
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.7	97.4	94.3	5.8	100.0	59.4	21.4	1,001
Higher	29.3	98.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	89.6	28.4	1,111
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	28
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>								
Improved sources	18.9	96.4	88.9	na	na	na	17.4	13,106
Piped water	21.5	91.3	89.4	na	na	na	18.1	1,438
Tube well/Borehole	17.2	99.6	84.5	na	na	na	15.2	1,145
Protected well or spring	7.7	91.9	73.6	na	na	na	5.8	2,414
Rainwater collection	11.7	99.0	99.7	na	na	na	10.7	781
Bottled/Sachet water	23.1	98.1	93.4	na	na	na	22.2	7,329
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	5.6	97.4	48.6	0.0	2,390
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	5.8	97.2	56.2	0.0	1,756
Surface water or other	na	na	na	5.1	97.9	27.5	0.0	633
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	21.8	98.3	93.7	7.7	99.0	53.5	19.3	9,647
Mon-Khmer	15.0	91.3	79.1	4.2	97.2	42.7	8.0	3,706
Hmong-Mien	6.6	94.0	78.0	6.8	95.8	61.8	4.8	1,547
Chinese-Tibetan	16.7	93.5	79.6	5.6	89.3	49.6	9.6	430
Other, DK, Missing	18.6	100.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	17.8	6.1	166
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	10.8	90.7	73.0	4.2	97.5	36.6	4.9	2,987
Second	14.8	93.6	82.5	5.0	97.7	58.8	8.9	3,042
Middle	12.5	97.1	88.1	9.7	95.9	61.1	9.8	3,062
Fourth	19.5	98.6	95.1	17.1	100.0	73.2	18.2	3,245
Richest	31.4	98.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	31.0	3,160

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9 shows the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

**Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment**

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Lao PDR, 2017

	Water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	80.4	15.3	0.2	1.6	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	19.2
Rural	54.1	41.4	0.2	4.1	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	44.6
Rural with road	56.9	38.2	0.2	4.1	3.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	41.6
Rural without road	37.8	59.8	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	62.0
<b>Region</b>										
North	46.1	52.6	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	53.8
Central	72.7	21.1	0.3	3.2	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.8
South	61.6	33.2	0.3	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	37.0
<b>Province</b>										
Vientiane Capital	88.1	7.2	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Phongsaly	33.7	65.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	66.2
Luangnamtha	63.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1
Oudomxay	43.1	54.7	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	56.9
Bokeo	61.2	36.6	0.0	4.7	2.1	0.0	6.9	4.7	0.0	38.4
Luangprabang	45.7	53.0	0.0	9.9	1.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	54.3
Huaphanh	13.3	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7
Xayabury	64.6	33.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.1
Xiengkuang	37.2	62.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8
Vientiane	76.4	22.9	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	23.3
Borikhamxay	59.3	23.0	0.4	4.9	15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.7
Khammuane	60.4	26.5	0.1	6.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	37.0
Savannakhet	83.1	11.7	0.6	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	14.1
Saravane	56.3	40.7	0.4	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.1
Sekong	51.6	45.9	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.2
Champasack	66.9	26.1	0.3	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.5
Attapeu	62.0	32.3	0.0	8.2	0.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	32.8
Xaysomboune	24.0	69.6	0.1	2.2	9.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	75.3
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None or ECE	56.4	40.9	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	42.6
Primary	56.5	39.1	0.2	4.1	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	42.2
Lower secondary	64.3	30.5	0.4	3.1	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	34.7
Upper secondary	77.2	17.4	0.1	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.2
Post secondary / Non tertiary	76.2	18.8	0.5	3.3	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	23.0
Higher	79.1	15.1	0.1	1.1	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.7
DK/Missing	79.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1
<b>Source of drinking water</b>										
Improved	65.7	29.6	0.2	2.8	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	na
Unimproved	43.6	53.0	0.1	6.4	2.6	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	55.5
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	72.6	21.7	0.3	3.6	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	26.1
Mon-Khmer	50.1	47.3	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	49.1
Hmong-Mien	28.1	70.2	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	71.7
Chinese-Tibetan	54.3	45.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	45.7
Other, DK, Missing	55.9	34.2	0.0	1.8	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	44.0
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	45.1	53.6	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	54.3
Second	39.2	56.5	0.1	4.6	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	59.2
Middle	57.3	36.5	0.3	6.6	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	40.7
Fourth	81.8	13.4	0.2	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.5
Richest	87.5	6.8	0.4	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3

na: not applicable

## 10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five<sup>8</sup>. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place<sup>9 10</sup>.

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a ‘basic’ handwashing facility.

<sup>8</sup> Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion* Chapter 41 in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

<sup>9</sup> Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior*. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

<sup>10</sup> Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

**Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises**

Area	Handwashing facility observed			No handwashing facility observed			Handwashing facility observed and water available			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed			Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
	Mobile object observed			Fixed facility observed			No permission to see/ Other	Total	100.0	104,851	94.8	61.2	0.1	94,213	54.1
	19.5	70.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	10.0	104,851	94.8	61.2	0.1	94,213	54.1
<b>Total</b>															<b>104,803</b>
<b>Region</b>															
Urban	42.9	49.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	32,178	97.2	80.4	0.0	29,599	73.3	32,171	45.6	72,632	48.1
Rural	9.1	79.8	11.0	0.1	100.0	72,674	93.8	52.4	0.1	64,614	45.6	61,933	48.1	31.0	31.0
Rural with road	10.1	78.3	11.5	0.1	100.0	61,970	93.9	55.5	0.1	54,795	48.1	30,908	43,687	32,893	58.7
Rural without road	3.1	88.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	10,704	93.1	35.0	0.0	9,820	43,687	51,195	58.7	20,715	52.7
<b>Province</b>															
Vientiane Capital	57.1	37.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	12,633	97.6	94.6	0.0	11,988	88.2	12,629	47.6	3,166	47.6
Phongsaly	7.1	87.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	3,166	94.5	51.0	0.4	3,001	2,880	2,952	53.4	0.0	50.6
Luangpramtha	15.4	82.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,952	93.5	53.4	0.0	5,435	32.2	5,523	71.2	0.0	31.1
Oudomxay	14.6	83.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	5,525	95.3	52.2	0.0	2,685	76.8	68.0	76.8	0.2	68.0
Bokeo	36.6	52.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	3,025	98.4	76.8	0.2	6,812	41.3	36.0	41.3	0.0	36.0
Luangrabang	12.0	79.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	7,427	89.2	42.2	0.0	4,671	41.9	4,693	41.9	41.9	7.427
Huphanh	8.5	91.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,697	96.1	98.5	71.2	0.1	6,064	70.3	6,108	70.3	6,108
Xayabury	17.8	81.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	6,116	98.5	58.7	0.1	4,287	58.3	4,314	58.3	58.3	4,314
Xiengkhuang	7.4	92.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,314	95.1	58.7	0.1	7,079	56.0	7,257	56.0	56.0	7.257
Vientiane	12.0	85.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	7,257	98.3	57.8	0.0	4,483	45.1	4,521	45.1	4,521	45.1
Borikhamxay	18.7	80.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,521	95.6	46.8	0.2	4,877	63.9	6,346	63.9	6,346	63.9
Khammuane	22.0	54.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	6,346	98.3	83.5	0.1	9,677	41.1	14,523	41.1	14,523	41.1
Savannakhet	18.3	48.3	33.3	0.1	100.0	14,535	92.6	63.3	0.0	5,872	39.2	6,550	39.2	6,550	39.2
Saravane	5.3	84.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	6,554	97.0	44.9	0.1	1,769	49.9	1,930	49.9	1,930	49.9
Sekong	8.7	82.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	1,931	98.5	54.5	0.1	9,652	58.6	10,031	58.6	10,031	58.6
Champasack	11.3	84.8	3.8	0.1	100.0	10,043	94.8	62.5	0.1	1,685	68.1	2,204	68.1	2,204	68.1
Attapeu	15.9	60.6	23.5	0.0	100.0	2,204	99.5	89.5	0.0	1,297	17.5	1,606	17.5	1,606	17.5
Xayonboune	7.8	72.9	19.2	0.0	100.0	1,606	33.4	22.7	0.0	1,297	17.5	1,297	17.5	1,297	17.5

(Continued...)

**Table WS.2.1 (continued): Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises**

	Handwashing facility observed			No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot			Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present <sup>1</sup>		
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No permission to see/ Other		Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	ash/sand available				
			No handwashing facility observed	observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot									
<b>Education of household head</b>													
None or ECE	7.3	76.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	17,653	91.6	44.1	0.1	14,718	35.8	17,652	
Primary	12.1	77.3	10.5	0.1	100.0	46,528	94.4	54.4	0.1	41,630	47.7	46,499	
Lower secondary	20.0	72.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	19,709	96.1	67.9	0.0	18,196	61.8	19,704	
Upper secondary	33.9	58.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	7,040	96.0	76.8	0.0	6,515	69.8	7,037	
Post secondary/ Non tertiary	41.5	52.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	6,232	97.7	82.0	0.0	5,836	76.2	6,221	
Higher	59.5	36.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	7,552	97.4	88.0	0.1	7,218	83.2	7,552	
DK/Missing	36.6	35.4	28.0	0.0	100.0	138	79.8	61.1	0.0	99	44.0	138	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>													
Lao-Tai	27.3	63.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	65,326	96.5	74.1	0.1	59,494	66.4	65,297	
Mon-Khmer	4.6	80.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	25,333	93.3	39.1	0.1	21,508	32.6	25,329	
Hmong-Mien	7.4	85.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	10,255	88.4	35.2	0.0	9,560	32.4	10,240	
Chinese-Tibetan	11.1	83.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	2,886	93.3	42.8	0.4	2,742	39.9	2,886	
Other, DK, Missing	26.3	60.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	1,052	95.8	66.9	0.0	909	57.5	1,052	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	1.7	80.2	18.0	0.1	100.0	20,968	89.9	26.1	0.1	17,181	20.9	20,955	
Second	4.1	84.2	11.6	0.1	100.0	20,971	93.2	45.2	0.0	18,524	39.1	20,956	
Middle	6.7	83.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	20,970	94.7	62.6	0.1	18,987	55.4	20,966	
Fourth	20.1	71.8	8.0	0.1	100.0	20,969	96.6	75.8	0.1	19,282	68.5	20,952	
Richest	64.6	31.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	20,973	98.9	90.4	0.0	20,239	86.6	20,973	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash and sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

### 10.3 SANITATION

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS.3.2 shows the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene<sup>11</sup>. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

<sup>11</sup> WHO, UNICEF and JMP. 2017. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*.

**Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Lao PDR, 2017

Type of sanitation facility used by household											Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members		
Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to open drain	Hanging toilet/ slab/open pit	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Hanging toilet/ latrine	DK/Missing				
Total	1.0	10.7	61.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	23.9	100.0		
<b>Area</b>												<b>73.8</b>		
Urban	1.3	22.3	69.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	4.2	100.0		
Rural	0.9	5.5	57.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	32.6	100.0		
Rural with road	0.8	5.7	59.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	30.7	100.0		
Rural without road	1.8	4.3	45.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	43.9	100.0		
<b>Region</b>												<b>52.2</b>		
North	1.2	11.0	61.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	20.2	100.0		
Central	1.2	11.8	64.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	19.7	100.0		
South	0.3	7.3	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	40.3	100.0		
<b>Province</b>												<b>59.1</b>		
Vientiane Capital	1.2	38.4	58.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0		
Phongsaly	0.1	15.1	37.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	47.2	100.0		
Luangnamtha	0.2	17.7	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	18.3	100.0		
Oudomxay	0.3	6.8	64.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.5	1.1	0.0	6.3	100.0		
Bokeo	0.0	8.9	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	100.0		
Luangprabang	0.4	12.7	55.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.2	0.5	0.0	22.0	100.0		
Haaphanh	7.2	4.3	61.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	22.8	100.0		
Xayabury	0.3	13.8	74.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.1	6.2	100.0		
Xiengkhuang	0.0	6.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	12.2	100.0		
Vientiane	0.0	88.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	11.2	100.0		
Borikhamxay	0.0	4.5	87.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	3.9	100.0		
Khammouane	1.6	6.5	53.1	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.6	29.2	100.0		
Savannakhet	2.5	2.0	50.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0		
Saravane	0.4	1.3	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	64.6	100.0		
Sekong	0.6	1.1	65.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	30.5	100.0		
Champasack	0.2	11.2	60.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0		
Attapeu	0.0	13.3	49.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	34.9	100.0		
Xaysomboune	0.1	0.2	63.8	8.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	9.1	0.3	0.2	15.1	100.0		
(Continued...)											74.9	100.0		
											1,606			

**Table WS.3.1 (continued): Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Lao PDR, 2017

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Percentage using improved sanitation <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members			
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:		Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush/Pour flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other	DK/Missing		
<b>Education of household head</b>															
None or ECE	0.6	5.1	42.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	48.0	100.0	49.8
Primary	1.1	7.4	60.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	27.3	100.0	70.0
Lower secondary	1.3	11.4	69.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	14.1	100.0	83.8
Upper secondary	0.9	16.8	71.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	90.7
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	20.0	71.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.0
Higher	1.6	28.7	65.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.8
DK/Missing	0.0	11.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	82.3
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>															
In dwelling	1.2	25.8	70.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	98.3
In plot/yard	1.5	7.8	86.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	na	100.0	97.4
Elsewhere	0.3	2.4	49.1	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.0	2.7	4.4	0.2	36.7	0.0	na	100.0	56.0
Open defecation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	1,284
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>															
Lao-Tai	1.4	14.3	68.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.9	100.0	84.6
Mon-Khmer	0.4	4.3	46.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	52.4
Hmong-Mien	0.9	2.9	60.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	30.3	100.0	65.4
Chinese-Tibetan	0.1	11.4	41.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	46.3	100.0	53.3
Other, DK, Missing	0.1	9.3	47.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	58.4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	0.9	1.4	21.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	71.8	100.0	25.1
Second	0.9	3.5	54.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	60.3
Middle	0.8	7.0	77.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	87.3
Fourth	0.8	12.2	83.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.2
Richest	1.7	29.2	68.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG 3.8.1

**Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services**

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Users of improved sanitation facilities						Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						Number of household members	
	Shared by			Shared by			Shared by			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Total	23.9	100.0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,851</b>		
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	91.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	32,178		
Rural	62.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.6	100.0	72,674		
Rural with road	64.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	100.0	61,970		
Rural without road	50.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.9	100.0	10,704		
<b>Region</b>														
North	73.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0	32,908		
Central	75.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	51,211		
South	55.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.3	100.0	20,732		
<b>Province</b>														
Vientiane Capital	96.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	12,633		
Phongsaly	51.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	100.0	3,166		
Luangnamtha	79.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	2,952		
Oudomxay	68.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.0	100.0	5,525		
Bokeo	73.3	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	18.9	100.0	3,025		
Luangprabang	68.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	7,427		
Huaphanh	73.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	4,697		
Xayabury	89.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	6,116		
Xiengkhuang	84.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	4,314		
Vientiane	84.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	7,257		
Borikhamxay	89.5	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	4,521		
Khammuane	63.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	29.2	100.0	6,346		
Savannakhet	53.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	14,535		
Saravane	33.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	64.6	100.0	6,554		
Sekong	63.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.5	100.0	1,931		
Champasack	67.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	10,043		
Attapeu	60.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	100.0	2,204		
Xaysomboune	66.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	15.1	100.0	1,606		

(Continued...)

**Table WS.3.2 (continued): Use of basic and limited sanitation services**

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Users of improved sanitation facilities							Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
	Shared by			Shared by				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility	DK/ Missing	5 households or less	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
<b>Education of household head</b>														
None or ECE	47.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0	17,653	100.0	46,528
Primary	67.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	19,709	100.0	7,040
Lower secondary	79.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	6,232	100.0	2,138
Upper secondary	88.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	7,552	100.0	1,388
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	50,685	100.0	10,284
Higher	95.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	1,286	100.0	2,886
DK/Missing	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	1,052	100.0	25,087
<b>Location of sanitation facility</b>														
In dwelling	97.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	27,796	100.0	55,333
In plot/yard	92.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	1,284	100.0	2,138
Elsewhere	34.8	20.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	31.5	12.0	0.4	0.0	na	100.0	1,052	100.0	25,087
Open defecation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>														
Lao-Tai	82.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	65,326	100.0	13,900
Mon-Khmer	50.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	25,333	100.0	6,232
Hmong-Mien	57.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.3	100.0	10,284	100.0	2,138
Chinese-Tibetan	51.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	100.0	50,685	100.0	10,284
Other, DK, Missing	56.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	1,052	100.0	25,087
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	23.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	71.8	100.0	20,968	100.0	4,093
Second	56.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	20,971	100.0	4,093
Middle	82.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	20,970	100.0	4,093
Fourth	94.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	20,969	100.0	4,093
Richest	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,973	100.0	4,093

na: not applicable

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

**Table W.S.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks**

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Lao PDR, 2017

Emptying of septic tanks												Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities														
Where were the contents emptied to?												Where were the contents emptied to?														
Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit open ground, water body or elsewhere	Buried in a cover pit	Other	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit, open ground, waste	Buried in ground, waste body or elsewhere	Other	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit, open ground, waste	Buried in ground, waste body or elsewhere	Other	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities		
Area	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.7	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	89.6	0.2	10.2	75,542	
	Urban	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	17.3	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	80.7	0.4	18.9	29,710
	Rural	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.3	0.1	4.6	45,831
	Rural with road	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.7	0.1	5.2	40,474
Region	Rural without road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	5,357
	North	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.9	0.2	4.9	24,200
	Central	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.3	0.1	0.1	8.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.9	0.3	15.8	39,165
	South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.0	0.1	2.9	12,177	
Province	Vientiane Capital	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	25.3	0.3	0.1	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	66.2	0.4	33.4	12,262
	Phongsaly	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	1,659	
	Luangnamtha	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	0.5	4.0	2,399	
	Oudomxay	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.2	4.7	3,966	
	Bokeo	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.4	2,392	
	Luangprabang	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.4	0.0	4.6	5,096	
	Huaphanh	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.5	1.1	3,194	
	Xayabury	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	90.1	0.1	9.7	5,494	
	Xiengkhuang	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.1	2.2	3,775	
	Vientiane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	6,401	
	Borikhamxay	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	4,177	
	Khammouane	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.2	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	0.2	13.8	3,841	
	Savannakhet	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	88.0	0.6	11.5	7,647	
	Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	2,261	
	Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	1,305	
	Champasack	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.1	2.4	7,202	
	Attapeu	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.3	4.9	1,409	
	Xaysomboune	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	1,062	

(Continued...)

**Table WS.3.3 (continued...): Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks**

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Lao PDR, 2017

	Emptying of septic tanks												Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Where were the contents emptied to?												Where were the contents emptied to?												
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncover ed pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never taken	DK if ever emptied	emptied	emptied	emptied	emptied	emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Removed by a service provider to a covered pit	Buried body or pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never taken	emptied	emptied	emptied	emptied	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Removal of excreta for treatment on-site with improved on-site sanitation facilities
<b>Education of household head</b>																									
None or ECE	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	83.4	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.2	6.7	8.516				
Primary	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	82.9	0.1	100.0	92.1	0.1	7.8	31.737				
Lower secondary	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.2	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	79.7	0.2	100.0	92.4	0.3	7.4	16.110				
Upper secondary	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	14.7	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	70.8	0.2	100.0	85.7	0.4	13.9	6.245				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.9	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.9	67.2	0.1	100.0	82.3	0.4	17.3	5.690				
Higher	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	20.2	0.4	0.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	56.2	0.1	100.0	76.9	0.3	22.8	7.130				
DK/Missing	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	0.0	7.1	11.4				
<b>Type of onsite sanitation facility</b>																									
Flush to septic tank	0.2	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	79.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.6	19.9	11.178				
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	91.0	0.1	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.5	64.364				
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>																									
Flush to septic tank	0.2	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	79.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.6	19.9	11.178				
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	91.0	0.1	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.6	63.929				
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75				
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.0	4.9	316				
Composting toilet	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																									
Lao-Tai	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	13.3	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	72.9	0.1	100.0	86.6	0.2	13.2	53.919				
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	90.0	0.1	100.0	98.3	0.1	1.6	12.997				
Hmong-Mien	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	92.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	6.498				
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	75.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.8	3.4	1.533				
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	71.4	2.5	100.0	86.1	0.7	13.2	595				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.8	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	5.008	
Second	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.1	0.7	12.202	
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	87.8	0.2	100.0	96.1	0.2	3.6	17.860				
Fourth	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.0	0.0	0.2	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	78.5	0.2	100.0	90.0	0.2	9.9	20.052				
Richest	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	20.6	0.2	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	54.3	0.1	100.0	75.2	0.4	24.4	20.419				

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities**

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)									
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on- site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on- site sanitation facilities <sup>1</sup>	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	74.6	0.3	17.4	1.8	1.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	32,178
Rural	60.1	0.1	2.9	1.8	2.5	32.6	0.0	100.0	72,674
Rural with road	61.8	0.1	3.4	1.7	2.3	30.7	0.0	100.0	61,970
Rural without road	50.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	3.9	43.9	0.0	100.0	10,704
<b>Region</b>									
North	69.8	0.2	3.6	1.7	4.6	20.2	0.0	100.0	32,908
Central	64.2	0.2	12.1	2.4	1.4	19.7	0.0	100.0	51,211
South	57.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.6	40.3	0.0	100.0	20,732
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	64.3	0.3	32.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	12,633
Phongsaly	52.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	47.2	0.0	100.0	3,166
Luangnamtha	77.6	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	18.3	0.0	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	68.3	0.1	3.4	0.4	10.9	17.0	0.0	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	76.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	2.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	65.4	0.0	3.2	2.3	7.0	22.0	0.0	100.0	7,427
Huaphanh	66.9	0.3	0.7	7.2	2.0	22.8	0.0	100.0	4,697
Xayabury	81.0	0.1	8.7	0.5	3.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	85.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	4,314
Vientiane	82.2	0.0	6.0	0.2	0.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	88.6	0.0	3.8	0.4	3.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	52.1	0.1	8.3	7.2	3.1	29.2	0.0	100.0	6,346
Savannakhet	46.3	0.3	6.0	3.0	0.4	44.0	0.0	100.0	14,535
Saravane	33.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	64.6	0.0	100.0	6,554
Sekong	66.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	30.5	0.0	100.0	1,931
Champasack	69.9	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	27.5	0.0	100.0	10,043
Attapeu	60.6	0.2	3.1	0.0	1.1	34.9	0.0	100.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	66.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	9.8	15.1	0.2	100.0	1,606
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None or ECE	45.0	0.1	3.2	1.5	2.2	48.0	0.0	100.0	17,653
Primary	62.8	0.1	5.3	1.8	2.7	27.3	0.0	100.0	46,528
Lower secondary	75.5	0.2	6.0	2.0	2.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	19,709
Upper secondary	76.0	0.4	12.3	2.0	1.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	75.2	0.3	15.8	0.7	1.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	6,232
Higher	72.6	0.3	21.5	2.4	1.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	7,552
DK/Missing	76.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	138
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>									
Improved	87.4	0.2	10.0	2.4	na	na	0.0	100.0	77,414
Unimproved	na	na	na	na	99.9	na	0.1	100.0	2,351
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	100.0	25,087
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	71.4	0.2	10.9	2.1	1.5	13.9	0.0	100.0	65,326
Mon-Khmer	50.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	3.6	44.0	0.0	100.0	25,333
Hmong-Mien	60.9	0.0	2.5	2.0	4.3	30.3	0.0	100.0	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	50.9	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.4	46.3	0.0	100.0	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	48.7	0.4	7.5	1.8	0.0	41.6	0.0	100.0	1,052
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	23.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	71.8	0.0	100.0	20,968
Second	57.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	3.3	36.4	0.0	100.0	20,971
Middle	81.9	0.2	3.1	2.1	2.3	10.4	0.0	100.0	20,970
Fourth	86.0	0.2	9.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	20,969
Richest	73.2	0.4	23.8	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,973

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases; (\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces**

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Lao PDR, 2017

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely <sup>A</sup>	Number of children age 0-2 years		
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/Missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>6,839</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	34.5	5.7	1.5	36.8	7.9	8.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	40.2	1,823
Rural	19.6	3.9	2.3	12.5	20.2	33.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	23.5	5,017
Rural with road	21.0	3.9	2.4	13.6	19.7	31.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	25.0	4,164
Rural without road	12.8	3.4	1.8	7.3	22.9	39.8	12.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	853
<b>Region</b>											
North	28.9	5.1	1.7	13.5	4.4	33.4	12.8	0.0	100.0	34.0	2,171
Central	25.2	4.0	2.8	24.6	13.8	24.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	29.2	3,238
South	11.9	4.0	0.9	14.7	43.1	20.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	15.9	1,430
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	35.2	3.0	0.4	55.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	38.2	665
Phongsaly	25.6	2.1	3.5	5.9	0.3	61.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	27.7	203
Luangnamtha	24.5	0.3	0.0	31.5	0.7	40.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	24.8	180
Oudomxay	13.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	7.0	40.1	29.8	0.0	100.0	13.6	427
Bokeo	29.1	1.2	3.6	23.4	2.9	35.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	30.3	217
Luangprabang	32.9	6.0	0.2	11.9	7.2	34.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	38.9	493
Huaphanh	29.5	10.1	7.0	13.4	3.6	28.3	8.1	0.0	100.0	39.6	317
Xayabury	46.2	12.6	0.0	9.9	3.3	5.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	58.8	334
Xiengkuang	26.4	4.7	0.3	30.5	5.9	15.4	16.5	0.2	100.0	31.2	339
Vientiane	34.7	4.6	3.9	12.0	4.3	34.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	39.3	467
Borikhamxay	35.2	4.3	1.3	24.8	8.1	23.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	39.5	332
Khammuane	21.8	0.9	0.9	16.2	15.8	36.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	22.7	381
Savannakhet	12.0	4.3	4.7	11.3	32.4	32.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	16.2	913
Saravane	5.3	1.5	0.2	7.5	58.1	24.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	507
Sekong	8.7	3.0	2.6	9.1	27.7	37.3	11.6	0.0	100.0	11.7	151
Champasack	17.9	6.5	1.2	22.3	37.3	13.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	24.4	634
Attapeu	11.5	2.9	0.0	11.9	31.6	27.1	15.0	0.0	100.0	14.4	137
Xaysomboune	14.7	11.0	12.7	14.6	7.4	39.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	25.7	141
<b>Mother's education</b>											
None or ECE	8.6	1.7	2.2	6.1	20.1	53.7	7.6	0.1	100.0	10.2	1,370
Primary	21.2	4.4	1.9	12.6	23.2	28.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	25.6	2,612
Lower secondary	29.3	6.0	2.1	24.2	12.1	18.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	35.3	1,473
Upper secondary	36.9	4.9	2.7	34.1	8.4	7.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	41.8	595
Post secondary / Non tertiary	29.9	6.9	3.0	38.5	10.5	7.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	36.8	199
Higher	39.2	4.9	1.5	42.2	4.6	3.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	44.2	591
<b>Type of sanitation facility</b>											
Improved	33.0	6.0	1.8	25.6	11.3	14.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	39.0	4,683
Unimproved	19.7	4.6	1.3	14.9	6.3	35.9	17.2	0.0	100.0	24.3	162
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	1.8	0.4	2.7	3.7	31.0	53.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	2.3	1,993
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	30.9	5.3	1.9	26.3	20.0	10.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	36.2	3,844
Mon-Khmer	12.4	3.0	2.3	7.0	19.1	46.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	1,720
Hmong-Mien	16.5	4.0	2.6	12.7	5.6	45.6	12.8	0.1	100.0	20.5	1,008
Chinese-Tibetan	17.4	0.0	0.4	11.7	0.0	68.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	17.4	200
Other, DK, Missing	15.5	3.9	2.4	24.9	9.8	36.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	19.3	68
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	5.3	1.6	2.3	2.9	20.8	57.2	10.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	1,744
Second	16.8	3.5	3.1	8.8	24.1	34.2	9.5	0.1	100.0	20.3	1,468
Middle	28.5	5.4	1.7	18.9	20.8	17.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	33.9	1,285
Fourth	39.4	6.5	1.9	27.8	12.1	7.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	1,206
Richest	38.1	6.3	0.9	47.6	2.7	1.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	44.4	1,136

<sup>A</sup> In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

**Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders**

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Percentage of household population using:										Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members					
	Drinking water					Sanitation											
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility <sup>3</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	92.2	4.5	2.6	0.7	100.0	91.2	2.9	1.7	4.2	100.0	73.3	18.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	66.5	32,178
Rural	71.8	6.4	16.3	5.5	100.0	62.1	2.8	2.5	32.6	100.0	45.5	43.4	11.0	0.1	100.0	28.2	72,674
Rural with road	74.0	6.6	14.8	4.6	100.0	64.0	3.0	2.3	30.7	100.0	48.1	40.4	11.5	0.1	100.0	30.7	61,970
Rural without road	59.4	5.5	24.6	10.4	100.0	50.8	1.4	3.9	43.9	100.0	30.9	60.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	13.6	10,704
<b>Region</b>																	
North	75.0	6.3	14.3	4.4	100.0	73.0	2.3	4.6	20.2	100.0	47.7	48.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	35.5	32,908
Central	80.2	5.8	11.0	3.1	100.0	75.9	2.9	1.4	19.7	100.0	58.7	26.6	14.7	0.0	100.0	46.3	51,211
South	77.8	5.3	11.3	5.7	100.0	55.8	3.3	0.6	40.3	100.0	52.6	38.9	8.4	0.1	100.0	31.3	20,732
<b>Province</b>																	
Vientiane Capital	94.3	5.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.3	2.2	0.8	0.7	100.0	88.1	6.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	81.1	12,633
Phongsaly	80.7	2.2	9.7	7.4	100.0	51.7	0.8	0.3	47.2	100.0	47.6	47.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	30.3	3,166
Luangnamtha	93.2	2.3	3.4	1.1	100.0	79.0	2.4	0.2	18.3	100.0	50.6	46.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	43.4	2,952
Oudomxay	84.8	2.3	4.5	8.3	100.0	68.9	3.2	10.9	17.0	100.0	31.1	67.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	27.8	5,525
Bokeo	47.6	15.5	33.9	2.9	100.0	73.3	5.8	2.0	18.9	100.0	68.0	20.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	35.5	3,025
Luangprabang	55.7	12.0	26.4	6.0	100.0	68.6	2.3	7.0	22.0	100.0	36.0	55.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	21.0	7,427
Huaphanh	82.7	1.5	15.3	0.5	100.0	73.5	1.7	2.0	22.8	100.0	41.9	57.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	33.1	4,697
Xayabury	85.6	6.3	5.7	2.4	100.0	89.4	0.9	3.5	6.2	100.0	70.2	28.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	60.6	6,116
Xiangkhouang	90.8	2.9	4.4	1.9	100.0	84.7	2.8	0.2	12.2	100.0	58.3	41.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	51.4	4,314
Vientiane	82.2	11.0	5.1	1.8	100.0	84.9	3.5	0.5	11.2	100.0	56.0	41.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	44.1	7,257
Borikhamxay	81.0	11.1	6.8	1.2	100.0	89.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	100.0	45.1	54.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	37.3	4,521
Khammouane	68.2	6.8	12.1	12.9	100.0	63.6	4.1	3.1	29.2	100.0	63.9	13.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	37.4	6,346
Savannakhet	69.5	2.6	24.9	2.9	100.0	53.5	2.1	0.4	44.0	100.0	41.1	25.5	33.3	0.1	100.0	26.6	14,535
Saravane	69.9	1.2	22.6	6.3	100.0	33.3	1.6	0.5	64.6	100.0	39.2	50.4	10.3	0.1	100.0	17.8	6,554
Sekong	77.1	2.3	10.9	9.6	100.0	63.2	5.0	1.3	30.5	100.0	49.9	41.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	29.8	1,931
Champasack	82.8	9.2	3.9	4.1	100.0	67.9	4.1	0.5	27.5	100.0	58.5	37.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	39.1	10,043
Attapeu	79.1	2.1	11.3	7.4	100.0	60.7	3.2	1.1	34.9	100.0	68.1	8.4	23.5	0.0	100.0	36.8	2,204
Xayombokone	72.6	2.6	21.3	3.5	100.0	66.2	8.7	10.0	15.1	100.0	17.5	63.3	19.2	0.0	100.0	9.0	1,606

(Continued...)

**Table WS.3.6 (continued): Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders**

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household population using:										Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service					
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing <sup>A</sup>				
	Basic service <sup>1</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service <sup>2</sup>	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility <sup>3</sup>	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	
<b>Education of household head</b>																
None or ECE	65.8	3.9	23.0	7.3	100.0	47.3	2.5	2.2	48.0	100.0	35.8	47.6	16.6	0.0	100.0	20.4
Primary	75.7	5.9	13.8	4.7	100.0	67.1	2.9	2.7	27.3	100.0	47.7	41.8	10.5	0.1	100.0	32.2
Lower secondary	81.8	7.4	8.3	2.5	100.0	79.9	3.9	2.1	14.1	100.0	61.8	30.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	47.1
Upper secondary	87.5	7.9	3.3	1.3	100.0	88.6	2.1	1.4	7.8	100.0	69.7	22.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	58.4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.0	5.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	90.3	1.7	1.9	6.1	100.0	76.1	17.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	65.7
Higher	93.1	4.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	95.0	1.8	1.2	2.1	100.0	83.2	12.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	75.9
DK/Missing	88.0	7.7	0.8	3.4	100.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	44.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	100.0	44.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																
Lao-Tai	84.2	7.3	6.8	1.7	100.0	82.3	2.4	1.5	13.9	100.0	66.4	24.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	52.4
Mon-Khmer	63.8	3.7	24.4	8.1	100.0	50.1	2.3	3.6	44.0	100.0	32.6	52.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	17.0
Hmong-Mien	75.1	3.1	15.8	6.1	100.0	57.9	7.5	4.3	30.3	100.0	32.3	60.9	6.6	0.1	100.0	21.6
Chinese-Tibetan	77.7	2.5	11.4	8.5	100.0	51.8	1.5	0.4	46.3	100.0	39.9	55.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	26.3
Other, DK, Missing	74.3	2.3	9.6	13.8	100.0	56.2	2.2	0.0	41.6	100.0	57.5	28.9	13.5	0.0	100.0	36.9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	57.2	1.2	29.9	11.8	100.0	23.2	2.0	3.0	71.8	100.0	20.9	61.1	18.0	0.1	100.0	3.9
Second	71.0	4.0	19.2	5.7	100.0	56.5	3.8	3.3	36.4	100.0	39.0	49.3	11.6	0.1	100.0	18.1
Middle	79.4	9.6	8.8	2.2	100.0	82.3	5.0	2.3	10.4	100.0	55.4	35.1	9.4	0.0	100.0	38.2
Fourth	86.8	10.6	2.3	0.3	100.0	94.6	2.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	68.4	23.5	8.0	0.1	100.0	57.3
Richest	96.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	86.6	9.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	82.2

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1<sup>A</sup> For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

#### 10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.<sup>4</sup>

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also records whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

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<sup>12</sup>Sommer M, Sutherland C, Chandra-Mouli V. Putting menarche and girls into the global population health agenda. Reproductive health 2015; 12(1): 24.

**Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management**

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate <sup>A</sup> materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>22,346</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	92.8	1.8	92.2	0.1	88.5	7,896
Rural	74.5	3.4	71.6	0.1	64.0	14,450
Rural with road	76.9	3.0	74.5	0.1	66.9	12,504
Rural without road	59.3	5.6	52.5	0.0	45.5	1,946
<b>Region</b>						
North	73.0	4.1	76.7	0.1	64.7	6,665
Central	86.5	1.3	83.4	0.1	79.2	11,317
South	78.8	4.9	70.5	0.1	67.9	4,365
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	97.1	1.5	95.9	0.1	95.3	3,283
Phongsay	68.8	9.2	69.9	0.4	62.7	571
Luangnamtha	85.5	4.2	90.1	0.2	82.9	587
Oudomxay	30.4	2.7	68.4	0.0	28.4	1,144
Bokeo	84.5	5.6	81.5	0.7	79.2	596
Luangprabang	70.0	6.7	75.4	0.1	62.1	1,522
Huaphanh	87.1	2.8	61.9	0.1	60.6	886
Xayabury	94.3	0.6	89.9	0.0	87.4	1,360
Xiengkuang	89.4	3.5	85.9	0.2	83.7	882
Vientiane	87.4	0.9	86.4	0.2	79.8	1,576
Borikhamxay	96.7	1.7	87.7	0.3	87.6	987
Khammua	84.8	0.5	80.7	0.0	72.7	1,318
Savannakhet	71.0	0.5	68.0	0.0	60.9	2,950
Saravane	64.8	2.7	62.7	0.1	59.2	1,322
Sekong	77.9	28.8	44.2	0.0	55.6	390
Champasack	89.9	0.2	82.1	0.1	78.1	2,175
Attapeu	67.7	12.9	60.6	0.1	55.7	478
Xaysomboune	83.4	3.4	72.0	0.0	67.6	321
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	80.2	2.4	85.8	0.1	75.8	4,372
15-17	80.3	2.1	84.3	0.1	75.0	3,682
18-19	81.0	2.9	80.8	0.1	74.7	3,575
20-24	81.0	3.1	78.0	0.1	72.8	3,376
25-29	80.8	3.8	72.6	0.2	69.6	2,977
30-39	81.9	3.0	70.8	0.1	67.8	2,633
40-49	83.0	2.9	70.8	0.1	68.2	1,730
<b>Education</b>						
None or ECE	51.1	5.5	43.1	0.0	35.1	3,301
Primary	78.4	3.3	74.0	0.2	67.2	7,607
Lower secondary	88.2	2.0	88.6	0.1	81.9	5,036
Upper secondary	92.5	1.5	95.1	0.1	89.8	3,324
Post secondary / Non tertiary	94.7	1.7	93.9	0.1	91.6	807
Higher	95.1	1.4	96.5	0.1	93.3	2,271
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>						
Lao-Tai	91.8	1.3	88.8	0.1	85.0	14,864
Mon-Khmer	53.9	6.4	53.7	0.1	42.5	4,925
Hmong-Mien	71.2	4.5	67.8	0.1	58.1	1,803
Chinese-Tibetan	66.7	7.7	74.1	0.3	62.4	511
Other, DK, Missing	67.5	2.2	71.9	0.3	58.2	244
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	41.0	6.3	41.1	0.0	28.6	3,580
Second	70.2	4.5	67.9	0.1	56.5	4,026
Middle	88.1	2.3	83.1	0.1	77.4	4,303
Fourth	94.8	1.2	92.6	0.2	89.6	4,900
Richest	96.7	1.2	95.9	0.1	94.2	5,537

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

<sup>A</sup> Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

**Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22,346</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	12.1	7,896
Rural	11.7	14,450
Rural with road	12.0	12,504
Rural without road	9.9	1,946
<b>Region</b>		
North	16.6	6,665
Central	8.0	11,317
South	14.5	4,365
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	7.0	3,283
Phongsaly	4.5	571
Luangnamtha	41.4	587
Oudomxay	47.7	1,144
Bokeo	11.3	596
Luangprabang	8.9	1,522
Huaphanh	4.9	886
Xayabury	3.6	1,360
Xiengkhuang	2.4	882
Vientiane	4.2	1,576
Borikhamxay	5.5	987
Khammuane	9.9	1,318
Savannakhet	11.8	2,950
Saravane	5.7	1,322
Sekong	3.1	390
Champasack	22.6	2,175
Attapeu	10.8	478
Xaysomboune	17.7	321
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	13.8	4,372
20-24	13.2	3,682
25-29	11.7	3,575
30-34	12.5	3,376
35-39	9.2	2,977
40-44	9.9	2,633
45-49	10.7	1,730
<b>Education</b>		
None or ECE	11.3	3,301
Primary	11.3	7,607
Lower secondary	12.1	5,036
Upper secondary	13.1	3,324
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.9	807
Higher	12.1	2,271
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>		
Lao-Tai	10.8	14,864
Mon-Khmer	14.0	4,925
Hmong-Mien	12.8	1,803
Chinese-Tibetan	16.6	511
Other, DK, Missing	16.4	244
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	10.6	3,580
Second	14.5	4,026
Middle	12.0	4,303
Fourth	11.2	4,900
Richest	11.2	5,537

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation



## 11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Fifteen years of concerted effort towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have yielded tremendous progresses in tackling some of the world's greatest development challenges. However, despite the overall progress, achievements have been uneven and advances did not always lead to greater opportunities for all.

Inequitable opportunities are leaving children at the margins of society and undermine the realisation of their rights, with certain groups of children being left behind. Recently, unequal development outcomes have rightfully captured the world's attention with equity placing the central role within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>1</sup>

Investing in children, particularly the poorest and most disadvantaged, is the right thing to do. Increasingly, we understand that it is also the smart thing to do. Evidence shows that it is cost-effective and brings not only multiple benefits to children, but also to their families, communities and economies. Development agencies, researchers and economists across the world are finding evidence that more equitable societies have better growth prospects and are more prosperous and stable. To become more equitable, however, societies have to address the underlying drivers of inequity that often appear even before a child is born.

### 11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

LSIS II, 2017 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour.

Tables EQ.1.1 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-4 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF. 2015. *A Fair Chance for Every Child*. UNICEF

**Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)**

		Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty <sup>a</sup> in the domain of:						Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one Domain		Number of children age 2-4 years		
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	0.1	0.3	2.0
Total		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1			7,250
<b>Sex</b>												
Male		0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2			3,672
Female		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1			3,578
<b>Area</b>												
Urban		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0			1,948
Rural		0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1			5,303
Rural with road		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2			4,441
Rural without road		1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0			861
<b>Region</b>												
North		0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1			1,7
Central		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1			1,3
South		0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.2			4,3
<b>Province</b>												
Vientiane Capital		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			751
Phongsaly		0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.0			3,2
Luangnamtha		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0			210
Oudomxay		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2			203
Bokeo		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6			405
Luangprabang		2.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0			220
Huaphanh		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0			1,4
Xayabury		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0			3,6
Xiengkhuang		0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			504
Vientiane		1.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0			344
Borikhamxay		0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.9			316
Khammouane		0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0			440
Savannakhet		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0			1,049
Saravane		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2			481
Sekong		0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	20.4	0.5	0.3			159
Champasack		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3			684
Attapeu		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.0			158
Xaysomboune		0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0			145

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.1.1 (continued): Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)**

Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty <sup>a</sup> in the domain of:						Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain			Number of children age 2-4 years	
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Total	2.0	7,250
Age	Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.0	7,250	
<b>2</b>	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	2,369		
<b>3</b>	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	2,553		
<b>4</b>	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.6	2,328		
<b>Early childhood education attendance<sup>b</sup></b>												
Attending	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1,568		
Not attending	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	3,312		
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None or ECE	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.1	3.0	1,714		
Primary	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	2,898		
Lower secondary	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	1,387		
Upper secondary	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	515		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	213		
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	522		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>												
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	4,080		
Mon-Khmer	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	3.9	1,849		
Hmong-Mien	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	1,055		
Chinese-Tibetan	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	3.1	196		
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	3.6	1,898		
Second	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	1,537		
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	1,342		
Fourth	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.2	1,284		
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	1,188		

<sup>a</sup> Functional difficulty for children aged 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

<sup>b</sup> Children aged 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-4 years)**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who uses assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who:				Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing aid when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-4 years who use walking aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking aid when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-4 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-4 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing
	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking									
Total	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	7,250	0.4	58	(0.0)	36	(6.3)	29		
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	3,672	(0.0)	33	(*)	22	(*)	20		
Female	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	3,578	(*)	26	(*)	14	(*)	9		
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1,948	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	11		
Rural	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	5,303	(0.7)	37	(*)	26	(*)	18		
Rural with road	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	4,441	(0.7)	35	(*)	26	(*)	17		
Rural without road	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	861	(*)	2	-	0	(*)	1		
<b>Region</b>													
North	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2,225	(*)	13	(*)	11	(*)	11		
Central	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	3,543	(*)	29	(*)	18	(*)	11		
South	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	1,482	(*)	17	(*)	7	(*)	7		
<b>Province</b>													
Vientiane Capital	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	751	(*)	11	(*)	9	(*)	3		
Phongsay	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	210	(*)	2	-	0	-	0		
Luangnamtha	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	203	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2		
Oudomxay	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	405	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	3		
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220	-	0	-	0	-	0		
Luangprabang	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	504	(*)	1	-	0	-	0		
Huaphanh	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	344	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	1		
Xayabury	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	338	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	5		
Xiengkhuang	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	335	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	2		
Vientiane	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	506	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	1		
Borikhamxay	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	316	(*)	5	(*)	1	-	0		
Khammoua	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	440	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	2		
Savannakhet	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1,049	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	2		
Saravane	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	481	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	3		
Sekong	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	159	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	0		
Champasack	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	684	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	3		
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	158	-	0	-	0	-	0		
Xaysomboune	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	145	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	2		

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.1.3 (continued): Use of assistive devices (children age 2-4 years)**

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who uses assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of children age 2-4 years who:				Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid				Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid				Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid			
		Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-4 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-4 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who wear glasses	Number of children age 2-4 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid		
<b>Age</b>																	
2	0.7	0.2	0.3	2,369	(*)	16	(*)	4	(*)	7	(*)	11	(*)	11	(*)	11	
3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2,553	(*)	9	(*)	11	(*)	11	(*)	21	(*)	11	(*)	11	
4	1.4	0.9	0.5	2,328	(0.0)	33	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	8	
<b>Early childhood education/school attendance<sup>A</sup></b>																	
Attending	1.5	1.2	0.5	1,568	(*)	24	(*)	19	(*)	8	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	8	
Not attending	0.6	0.4	0.4	3,312	(*)	18	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	
<b>Mother's education</b>																	
None or ECE	0.7	0.4	0.3	1,714	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	5	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	5	
Primary	0.8	0.5	0.4	2,898	(*)	24	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	13	
Lower secondary	0.8	0.3	0.2	1,387	(*)	11	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	3	
Upper secondary	1.2	1.4	0.8	515	(*)	6	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	4	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.8	0.5	0.5	213	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	
Higher	0.7	0.5	0.5	522	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3	
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>																	
Lao-Tai	1.0	0.6	0.4	4,080	(0.0)	39	(*)	23	(*)	16	(*)	23	(*)	16	(*)	16	
Mon-Khmer	0.6	0.3	0.2	1,849	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	3	
Hmong-Mien	0.5	0.5	0.8	1,055	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	8	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	0.0	0.0	196	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	
Other, DK, Missing	2.8	2.8	2.8	70	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																	
Poorest	0.8	0.6	0.5	1,898	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)	9	(*)	11	(*)	9	(*)	9	
Second	0.6	0.3	0.4	1,537	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	6	
Middle	0.6	0.5	0.3	1,342	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	4	
Fouth	1.0	0.6	0.3	1,284	(*)	13	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	4	
Richest	1.1	0.6	0.5	1,188	(*)	13	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	5	

<sup>A</sup> Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

## 11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.<sup>2</sup>

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Lao PDR include Health insurance for civil servants and formal private sector workers (NSSF), Health Equity Funds (HEFs), Community-based health insurance (CBHI), the voluntary contributory health insurance for informal economy, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Programme, which provides free health care for pregnant women and children younger than five years of age, Free education (block grants), Old-age pension for formal private sector workers (NSSF), and Old-age pension for civil servants, military and police (NSSF), or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Having health insurance is one of the social protection schemes and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 present the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include the school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. The SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and remove barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. Poor households, in particular, are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, causing them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.<sup>3</sup> Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF. 2016. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam, A methodological report*.

<sup>3</sup> UNAIDS. 2014. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*.

**Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

		Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by						Number of women with health insurance
		Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>a</sup>	Number of women	Social security office	Community-based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	
<b>Total</b>		<b>15.4</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Area</b>							<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Urban		29.2	8,513	67.9	15.2	10.0	1.4	4.8
Rural		8.3	16,792	56.9	10.3	21.1	7.8	2.1
Rural with road		9.1	14,451	57.0	10.6	22.3	6.1	3.1
Rural without road		3.9	2,341	55.6	5.8	4.4	31.8	1,402
<b>Region</b>								1,309
North		12.1	7,801	69.8	5.6	8.9	10.3	92
Central		19.7	12,625	59.3	17.1	18.3	1.1	0.0
South		9.3	4,879	77.2	9.8	1.4	4.2	944
<b>Province</b>								2,492
Vientiane Capital		30.3	3,473	56.4	25.8	9.0	0.5	0.0
Phongsaly		10.5	700	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Luangnamtha		8.6	692	98.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	60
Oudomxay		16.8	1,402	52.8	1.5	6.2	39.5	0.0
Bokeo		12.3	724	83.3	7.0	4.6	1.9	0.0
Luangprabang		12.9	1,715	58.6	10.6	20.1	0.5	0.0
Huaphanh		5.7	1,045	92.0	2.6	5.3	1.4	11.5
Xayabury		13.4	1,523	70.1	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
Xiengkhuang		13.5	1,034	97.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Vientiane		13.0	1,743	72.0	14.7	5.0	2.6	0.0
Borikhamxay		15.2	1,129	74.9	6.2	17.9	0.0	0.0
Khammuane		17.1	1,541	66.3	9.1	23.5	0.0	0.3
Savannakhet		17.3	3,351	42.5	13.5	41.7	2.3	0.0
Saravane		6.9	1,510	97.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Sekong		12.9	431	76.9	1.7	3.4	13.7	104
Champasack		8.1	2,396	72.3	12.3	0.0	5.1	56
Attapeu		18.4	541	65.6	19.5	3.7	1.5	2.1
Xaysomboune		15.6	353	61.7	4.1	26.7	7.6	9.3

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.1W (continued): Health insurance coverage (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

		Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by						Number of women with health insurance			
	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community-based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>25,305</b>		<b>64.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3,888</b>
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	8.7	4,565		61.6	10.0	16.1	5.2	0.3	3.7	3.8	399
20-24	10.9	4,024		52.8	16.2	21.8	2.4	1.7	3.4	3.2	441
25-29	20.2	4,045		68.7	15.4	8.5	3.6	0.9	3.3	1.5	816
30-34	20.0	3,824		66.9	15.6	11.6	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.6	764
35-39	16.6	3,418		63.4	12.6	10.0	4.5	0.2	5.9	4.4	566
40-44	15.6	3,076		61.1	12.5	17.8	4.5	0.6	3.2	1.4	481
45-49	18.0	2,353		67.3	8.4	20.1	3.9	0.0	3.2	2.2	423
<b>Education</b>											
None or ECE	2.1	4,087		38.5	7.8	24.6	29.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	84
Primary	7.0	8,922		45.5	15.2	25.0	10.1	1.6	1.7	2.6	622
Lower secondary	13.4	5,535		51.6	16.8	21.4	4.4	1.3	2.4	4.3	742
Upper secondary	19.2	3,482		54.9	16.5	17.7	3.0	0.8	4.8	3.2	669
Post secondary / Non tertiary	57.1	885		86.8	5.6	5.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.2	505
Higher	52.9	2,394		77.7	12.6	5.3	0.3	0.2	5.6	1.0	1,265
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	15.6	19,614		65.5	12.9	13.3	4.2	0.9	3.0	2.2	3,051
Never married/in union	14.7	5,691		58.4	15.4	16.7	2.0	0.0	5.7	3.2	837
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>											
Lao-Tai	19.9	16,522		63.2	14.9	14.6	2.0	0.8	4.0	2.5	3,282
Mon-Khmer	7.0	5,779		64.6	5.7	11.1	16.8	0.4	0.6	2.5	406
Hmong-Mien	5.4	2,109		65.7	6.4	17.4	11.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	114
Chinese-Tibetan	9.6	628		91.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	60
Other, DK, Missing	10.1	266		(75.1)	(12.8)	(3.8)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	27
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	1.8	4,337		33.7	6.5	12.9	46.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	79
Second	3.6	4,716		46.1	3.6	21.4	24.1	1.9	0.1	4.4	169
Middle	9.3	4,908		59.5	9.4	21.7	6.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	456
Fourth	19.5	5,414		63.2	12.5	18.7	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.6	1,055
Richest	35.9	5,929		67.8	15.8	9.5	0.6	0.4	5.6	2.4	2,130

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of men with health insurance
			Civil servant scheme	Social security office	health insurance (CBHI)	equity fund (HEF)	and child health	
Total	14.0	12,017	64.8	14.8	9.1	4.8	0.0	4.6
Area								2.8
Urban	27.5	3,827	67.7	14.5	8.7	2.4	0.0	4.7
Rural	7.7	8,190	60.0	15.2	9.6	8.7	0.0	4.4
Rural with road	8.3	7,035	60.3	16.4	9.4	6.8	0.0	4.8
Rural without road	4.1	1,155	56.8	0.0	12.0	32.4	0.0	2.5
Region								585
North	11.3	3,824	74.5	7.8	8.4	4.4	0.0	1.1
Central	16.7	5,913	58.8	18.6	9.2	4.3	0.0	7.1
South	11.5	2,280	71.6	11.9	9.7	7.0	0.0	1.1
Province								47
Vientiane Capital	26.9	1,564	55.3	33.2	3.9	0.7	0.0	7.2
Phongsay	11.0	373	85.4	1.6	9.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Luangnamtha	11.1	350	95.2	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5
Oudomxay	12.0	640	90.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4
Bokeo	10.7	341	86.9	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Luangprabang	14.2	841	47.4	13.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huaphanh	10.5	568	65.9	4.4	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0
Xayabury	8.7	712	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xiengkhuang	16.2	498	91.9	6.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Vientiane	10.3	826	71.4	10.7	5.1	3.9	0.0	8.8
Borikhamxay	13.8	521	69.9	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.9
Khammuia	9.5	704	62.4	6.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	4.1
Savannakhet	14.2	1,619	47.1	9.3	24.5	8.5	0.0	10.7
Saravane	8.5	709	88.1	8.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
Sekong	19.3	209	61.5	3.6	7.2	27.1	0.0	2.1
Champasack	10.5	1,119	63.9	18.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Attapeu	18.4	243	78.6	5.2	8.5	7.6	0.0	1.3
Xaysomboune	19.1	182	39.7	6.1	2.2	48.1	0.0	4.0

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.1M (continued): Health insurance coverage (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men with health insurance
			Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Health insurance (CBHI)	equity fund (HEF)	
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	7.5	2,404	56.6	9.7	13.3	12.1	0.0
20-24	9.0	1,774	52.0	19.8	12.8	7.6	0.0
25-29	15.9	1,810	72.4	13.9	4.7	2.1	0.0
30-34	19.9	1,772	73.8	11.9	5.8	2.3	0.0
35-39	15.8	1,612	60.5	19.3	10.2	3.0	0.0
40-44	17.4	1,412	59.9	19.7	8.0	6.1	0.0
45-49	16.8	1,232	67.0	10.0	13.9	4.7	0.0
<b>Education</b>							
None or ECE	1.3	780	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	3.7	3,716	25.7	12.9	35.8	17.7	0.0
Lower secondary	6.5	3,517	36.9	22.4	19.6	13.1	0.0
Upper secondary	14.1	2,169	60.2	17.0	9.9	5.8	0.0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	49.7	488	77.1	7.4	4.2	0.9	0.0
Higher	56.5	1,346	79.1	14.1	2.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	16.1	7,902	65.6	15.8	8.2	4.3	0.0
Never married/in union	10.1	4,115	62.3	11.7	11.8	6.2	0.0
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>							
Lao-Tai	17.8	7,758	65.9	16.3	8.8	2.8	0.0
Mon-Khmer	7.0	2,759	62.2	6.5	13.9	9.3	0.0
Hmong-Mien	7.7	1,072	49.3	13.4	4.8	28.1	0.0
Chinese-Tibetan	7.1	326	(81.2)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Other, DK, Missing	7.6	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	1.9	2,172	40.3	1.8	19.0	37.2	0.0
Second	4.0	2,370	52.3	5.4	10.0	28.5	0.0
Middle	9.6	2,352	63.8	9.5	12.6	8.9	0.0
Fourth	16.5	2,676	64.0	12.6	14.1	1.8	0.0
Richest	36.0	2,447	68.0	18.8	5.0	1.1	0.0

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1,A</sup>	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
		Number of children age 5-17	Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	and child health insurance	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>15,435</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	21.7	4,506	70.9	12.0	10.8	1.6	0.0	3.4
Rural	5.8	10,929	58.5	9.2	20.0	8.1	0.6	1.0
Rural with road	6.2	9,353	58.7	9.9	20.9	6.3	0.6	1.1
Rural without road	3.0	1,576	56.5	0.0	8.6	30.6	0.0	4.2
<b>Region</b>								
North	7.2	4,885	72.7	3.8	12.7	6.9	0.3	0.5
Central	13.7	7,496	61.6	14.6	16.8	2.6	0.1	3.5
South	7.5	3,054	75.6	5.1	6.3	6.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	19.9	1,740	67.2	25.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.1
Phongsay	6.6	459	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Luangnamtha	5.1	457	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Oudomxay	7.4	784	61.2	0.8	13.9	23.0	0.0	1.1
Bokeo	7.9	432	91.6	3.4	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.0
Luangprabang	9.3	1,123	56.5	7.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Huaphanh	5.6	678	67.0	1.0	4.4	27.6	0.0	0.0
Xayabury	6.9	952	80.2	5.1	11.2	0.0	1.8	1.7
Xiengkhuang	11.8	604	96.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vientiane	9.8	1,124	64.2	20.1	7.9	2.7	0.0	2.2
Borikhamxay	10.7	672	72.6	6.4	4.3	0.0	1.4	3.9
Khammua	13.3	954	60.4	10.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
Savannakhet	12.1	2,171	45.2	7.7	42.2	1.6	0.0	3.5
Saravane	5.0	934	(94.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)
Sekong	13.4	276	69.7	0.9	0.0	27.3	2.0	0.0
Champasack	6.3	1,512	71.7	8.5	6.9	1.6	0.0	1.6
Attapeu	14.8	332	69.3	6.4	15.8	4.5	0.0	4.0
Xaysomboune	17.1	231	35.8	2.2	12.1	50.1	0.0	0.9

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.2 (continued): Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)**

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1,A</sup>	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	and child health insurance	
<b>Age</b>								
5-11	9.9	8,566	64.3	13.0	14.8	3.9	0.2	2.1
12-14	10.2	3,528	71.8	8.1	11.1	5.7	0.3	1.6
15-17	12.0	3,341	64.6	9.1	16.5	3.3	0.4	2.4
<b>School attendance</b>								
Attending	11.8	12,902	67.4	10.8	13.8	3.5	0.1	2.6
Not attending	3.6	2,533	43.2	12.9	24.1	15.3	2.4	0.0
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None or ECE	1.9	3,898	48.1	9.4	21.5	21.8	0.0	0.0
Primary	5.6	6,713	49.8	12.9	23.2	9.7	0.4	3.0
Lower secondary	14.0	2,717	58.6	12.6	18.3	3.1	0.4	3.3
Upper secondary	25.1	909	59.3	18.0	17.0	0.8	0.0	1.9
Post secondary / Non tertiary	46.7	570	88.8	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.8
Higher	50.2	558	86.7	7.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
No information <sup>B</sup>	5.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.5
DK/Missing	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>								
Lao-Tai	13.6	9,712	66.0	12.2	14.6	1.7	0.3	2.9
Mon-Khmer	4.8	3,776	65.0	6.4	15.0	14.3	0.2	0.6
Hmong-Mien	5.4	1,378	59.1	2.4	11.9	25.4	0.0	0.5
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	440	(90.2)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.1
Other, DK, Missing	5.7	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	1.3	3,071	21.5	7.5	12.5	60.4	0.0	0.0
Second	2.7	3,174	47.9	4.8	22.8	20.7	1.2	0.0
Middle	7.2	3,170	62.9	4.3	22.5	7.7	0.5	0.7
Fourth	13.7	3,138	63.2	12.5	18.9	1.1	0.2	0.8
Richest	28.7	2,882	72.4	12.7	9.1	0.3	0.1	4.2

**<sup>1</sup> MICs indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)<sup>A</sup>**<sup>A</sup> Excludes children who attended early childhood education during the previous school year, due to a technical oversight during data collection.<sup>B</sup> Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipate.

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

" " denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

**Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Area	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children under age 5 with health insurance		
			Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)			
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.7</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,602</b>
<b>Region</b>											
Urban		29.3	3,179	68.8	16.4	6.9	1.4	3.9	3.5	2.0	932
Rural		7.8	8,541	58.2	8.3	12.4	3.5	16.9	0.4	1.6	670
Rural with road		8.5	7,124	58.6	9.2	13.2	3.1	14.9	0.5	1.8	606
Rural without road		4.5	1,417	54.1	0.0	4.9	7.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	64
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital		31.0	1,181	64.5	31.2	2.8	0.0	0.5	6.5	0.0	366
Phongsaly		11.9	346	92.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	41
Luangnamtha		8.1	321	(97.5)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Oudomxay		10.2	690	91.1	0.0	4.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
Bokeo		11.5	373	85.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	1.2	43
Luangprabang		10.3	844	62.2	14.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
Huaphanh		9.1	553	78.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	50
Xayabury		16.1	556	46.0	9.8	4.9	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	89
Xiengkhouang		12.4	565	95.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
Vientiane		9.3	803	77.6	12.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	75
Borikhamxay		14.9	527	75.7	4.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.1	78
Khammuane		15.1	674	62.8	8.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	102
Savannakhet		13.6	1,625	45.3	12.1	31.3	0.9	9.0	1.8	1.9	221
Saravane		9.9	821	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.6	0.0	81
Sekong		18.7	256	30.0	1.3	0.0	6.6	64.5	0.0	0.0	48
Champasack		5.7	1,101	(75.0)	(16.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	62
Atapeu		15.9	248	73.8	10.6	8.7	1.3	3.9	0.0	4.4	39
Xaysomboune		22.4	234	31.3	3.3	6.2	44.9	14.8	3.2	0.0	52

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.3 (continued): Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance			
		Percentage covered by any health insurance <sup>1</sup>	Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,602</b>
<b>Age</b>										
0-11 months	13.0	2,319	56.0	10.1	8.8	3.0	21.3	1.7	1.8	301
12-23 months	13.9	2,203	62.3	13.2	5.7	1.1	14.0	2.7	3.0	306
24-35 months	13.9	2,372	67.7	12.5	9.4	2.4	6.6	2.9	0.8	329
36-47 months	13.2	2,556	70.6	14.6	9.8	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.3	338
48-59 months	14.4	2,270	64.1	14.4	11.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	328
<b>Mother's education</b>										
None or ECE	2.2	2,565	30.3	4.3	13.7	15.1	37.1	0.0	1.2	56
Primary	6.3	4,587	38.2	10.8	17.4	5.8	24.1	0.6	3.5	287
Lower secondary	12.4	2,386	53.7	13.7	12.7	3.2	12.8	2.0	3.0	296
Upper secondary	20.1	911	54.1	19.6	16.8	0.6	8.0	1.6	2.8	183
Post-secondary / Non tertiary	52.9	348	88.4	7.5	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	184
Higher	64.6	921	81.2	14.2	2.7	0.1	0.8	3.9	0.2	595
DK/Missing	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)<sup>A</sup></b>										
Has functional difficulty	8.8	147	(28.2)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(7.8)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	13
Has no functional difficulty	13.9	7103	68.0	14.0	10.5	2.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	984
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	19.4	6,585	65.1	15.3	9.3	0.4	7.8	2.6	1.9	1,279
Mon-Khmer	6.3	2,981	60.2	4.4	10.9	5.7	19.4	0.0	0.8	189
Hmong-Mien	6.4	1,707	55.1	4.6	6.9	19.4	11.7	2.6	3.1	109
Chinese-Tibetan	6.1	330	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Other, DK, Missing	4.5	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	3.1	3,017	25.0	0.0	7.5	20.2	48.7	0.0	1.3	95
Second	5.0	2,493	49.0	2.3	11.9	8.7	27.5	0.9	1.4	125
Middle	8.8	2,193	57.0	8.3	15.7	2.4	12.2	0.6	4.2	193
Fourth	20.4	2,074	66.1	10.4	12.9	0.4	8.3	0.8	1.9	424
Richest	39.4	1,944	72.6	19.0	5.2	0.0	1.3	3.9	1.3	765

<sup>A</sup>Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as the child functioning is only collected for age 2-4 years.

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"—" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

**Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support**

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance	Number of households
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>22,287</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	52.9	21.8	19,183
Female	45.4	16.4	3,104
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	64.9	27.4	7,214
Rural	45.6	18.0	15,073
Rural with road	45.5	17.7	12,964
Rural without road	46.0	19.8	2,109
<b>Region</b>			
North	50.3	21.9	7,131
Central	54.6	19.9	10,919
South	47.3	22.4	4,237
<b>Province</b>			
Vientiane Capital	72.2	22.9	2,906
Phongsaly	63.6	16.1	706
Luangnamtha	31.5	7.1	624
Oudomxay	88.0	52.7	1,122
Bokeo	50.1	28.3	623
Luangprabang	41.1	12.1	1,640
Huaphanh	44.7	26.8	930
Xayabury	37.0	12.5	1,486
Xiengkhuang	73.3	35.5	843
Vientiane	53.6	22.2	1,529
Borikhamxay	80.7	41.9	963
Khammuane	44.8	16.0	1,429
Savannakhet	32.0	7.4	2,969
Saravane	53.1	27.5	1,266
Sekong	48.6	18.5	366
Champasack	35.5	9.5	2,151
Attapeu	85.5	72.3	453
Xaysomboune	22.9	7.6	281
<b>Age of household head</b>			
15-19	41.1	16.3	73
20-24	42.4	19.7	450
25-49	52.1	20.9	12,248
50+	52.0	21.3	9,516
<b>Household with orphans</b>			
With at least one orphan	44.4	20.2	1,197
With no orphans	52.3	21.1	21,090
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>			
Lao-Tai	56.0	21.2	14,785
Mon-Khmer	43.9	21.7	4,983
Hmong-Mien	43.7	20.6	1,667
Chinese-Tibetan	43.5	13.6	624
Other, DK, Missing	38.3	15.9	228
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>			
Poorest	32.2	14.0	4,151
Second	42.9	19.0	4,234
Middle	46.3	18.3	4,493
Fourth	58.8	21.1	4,757
Richest	75.7	31.6	4,652

**Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members**

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of household members receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)									
Total	3.3	3.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	4.7	12.4	87.6	104,851
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	3.4	3.4	0.3	1.7	0.7	4.9	12.8	87.2	93,265
Female	2.5	2.4	0.2	2.0	0.6	3.2	9.5	90.5	11,586
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	7.4	2.6	0.4	4.2	0.8	4.3	16.9	83.1	32,178
Rural	1.4	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	4.9	10.5	89.5	72,674
Rural with road	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	4.7	10.1	89.9	61,970
Rural without road	0.8	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	6.1	12.6	87.4	10,704
<b>Region</b>									
North	3.4	5.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	5.4	14.3	85.7	32,908
Central	3.8	1.6	0.2	2.3	1.0	4.3	11.6	88.4	51,211
South	1.9	3.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	4.7	11.5	88.5	20,732
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	6.9	0.3	0.5	6.4	0.1	3.6	14.7	85.3	12,633
Phongsaly	2.8	0.9	1.4	3.8	0.0	2.9	8.8	91.2	3,166
Luangnamtha	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.6	6.4	93.6	2,952
Oudomxay	4.6	23.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	11.9	37.8	62.2	5,525
Bokeo	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.5	12.9	87.1	3,025
Luangprabang	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	5.4	10.5	89.5	7,427
Huaphanh	2.3	5.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	14.7	85.3	4,697
Xayabury	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	5.0	95.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	3.6	4.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.8	10.3	89.7	4,314
Vientiane	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	13.1	19.7	80.3	7,257
Borikhamxay	4.9	4.2	0.4	1.9	8.5	6.6	21.5	78.5	4,521
Khammuane	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.5	7.1	92.9	6,346
Savannakhet	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	4.0	96.0	14,535
Saravane	1.1	7.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	5.9	14.2	85.8	6,554
Sekong	2.0	2.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	4.2	9.9	90.1	1,931
Champasack	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.3	6.6	93.4	10,043
Attapeu	6.4	8.1	1.6	2.0	7.3	7.4	27.2	72.8	2,204
Xaysomboune	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.6	11.5	88.5	1,606

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.5 (continued): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members**

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
		National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related or other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members	
<b>Age of household head</b>										
15-19	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.2	93.8	215	
20-24	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	4.7	95.3	1,678	
25-29	2.0	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	4.3	11.1	88.9	5,885	
30-34	3.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.5	12.6	87.4	11,134	
35-39	2.1	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	5.3	10.9	89.1	13,802	
40-44	3.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	5.4	12.1	87.9	14,468	
45-49	3.0	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	11.0	89.0	12,768	
50-59	3.6	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	4.7	12.5	87.5	24,889	
60-69	4.3	3.4	0.0	6.4	0.5	3.6	15.2	84.8	13,658	
70+	4.3	3.0	0.1	8.0	0.7	3.1	16.4	83.6	6,355	
<b>Education household head</b>										
None or ECE	0.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.5	8.5	91.5	17,653	
Primary	0.9	3.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.8	10.0	90.0	46,528	
Lower secondary	2.3	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	4.5	11.1	88.9	19,709	
Upper secondary	3.2	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	5.1	11.9	88.1	7,040	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.7	3.7	0.5	7.6	1.1	4.7	25.3	74.7	6,232	
Higher	18.6	1.9	1.3	7.3	0.5	5.2	29.8	70.2	7,552	
DK/Missing	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.2	92.8	138	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	4.2	2.4	0.3	2.2	0.7	3.9	12.1	87.9	65,326	
Mon-Khmer	1.7	5.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	6.5	14.1	85.9	25,333	
Hmong-Mien	1.7	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.9	12.2	87.8	10,255	
Chinese-Tibetan	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	4.8	9.0	91.0	2,886	
Other, DK, Missing	3.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.0	6.1	93.9	1,052	
<b>Wealth quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.8	8.4	91.6	20,968	
Second	0.7	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	5.6	11.3	88.7	20,971	
Middle	1.7	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	5.0	11.7	88.3	20,970	
Fourth	3.8	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.9	3.8	11.7	88.3	20,969	
Richest	9.8	1.8	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.5	19.1	80.9	20,973	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG Indicator 1.3.1

**Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles**

Percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	National social security fund (State authority for social security, Social security organization)	National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member aged 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>8,385</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.8	9.5	90.5	7,446
Female	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.2	6.9	93.1	939
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	2.2	4.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	3.9	10.4	89.6	593
Rural	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.7	9.1	90.9	7,792
Rural with road	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	4.3	8.1	91.9	6,181
Rural without road	0.7	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.1	13.0	87.0	1,611
<b>Region</b>									
North	0.6	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.7	11.6	88.4	3,643
Central	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.6	5.9	94.1	2,914
South	0.8	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.2	9.5	90.5	1,828
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Phongsaly	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.4	96.6	534
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	98.1	325
Oudomxay	1.4	23.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	11.3	33.1	66.9	710
Bokeo	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.0	11.8	88.2	191
Luangprabang	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.4	7.3	92.7	819
Huaphanh	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	10.6	89.4	683
Xayabury	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	97.8	380
Xiengkhang	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	95.7	338	338
Vientiane	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	17.8	22.2	77.8	355
Borikhamxay	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.5	13.4	86.6	169
Khammouane	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.2	4.8	95.2	565
Savannakhet	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	99.0	1,277
Saravane	0.8	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.2	11.6	88.4	805
Sekong	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.1	6.3	93.7	252
Champasack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	97.5	546
Attapeu	3.6	7.7	1.9	0.4	6.2	6.6	22.6	77.4	225
Xaysomboune	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	10.9	89.1	153

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.6 (continued): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles**

Percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
		National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)				Any other external assistance program			
		National social security fund (State authority for social security, Social security organization)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	No. of households in the two lowest quintiles	
Total	0.5	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.6	9.2	90.8	8,385
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.0	94.0	48
20-24	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.8	95.2	326
25-29	0.9	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.1	10.3	89.7	848
30-34	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.0	10.9	89.1	1,191
35-39	0.6	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	5.2	9.6	90.4	1,152
40-44	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.3	10.3	89.7	1,036
45-49	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	5.8	9.2	90.8	858
50-59	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.7	8.2	91.8	1,639
60-69	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	8.6	91.4	877
70+	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	6.9	93.1	410
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None or ECE	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.7	6.2	93.8	2,433
Primary	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	5.4	10.3	89.7	4,337
Lower secondary	0.5	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.3	9.7	90.3	1,182
Upper secondary	1.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.1	12.6	87.4	217
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	5.6	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.8	11.9	88.1	121
Higher	14.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	16.6	83.4	86
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.4	6.9	93.1	2,871
Mon-Khmer	0.8	5.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	5.7	12.0	88.0	3,846
Hmong-Mien	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.8	8.3	91.7	1,108
Chinese-Tibetan	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	3.3	4.0	96.0	452
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	97.8	108
<b>Wealth quintile</b>									
Poorest	0.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.3	8.0	92.0	4,151
Second	0.7	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.9	10.4	89.6	4,234

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

**Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles**

Percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	National social security fund (State authority for social security, Social security organization)	National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member ages 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>8,385</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.8	9.5	90.5	7,446
Female	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.2	6.9	93.1	939
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	2.2	4.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	3.9	10.4	89.6	593
Rural	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.7	9.1	90.9	7,792
Rural with road	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	4.3	8.1	91.9	6,181
Rural without road	0.7	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.1	13.0	87.0	1,611
<b>Region</b>									
North	0.6	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.7	11.6	88.4	3,643
Central	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.6	5.9	94.1	2,914
South	0.8	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.2	9.5	90.5	1,828
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Phongsaly	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.4	96.6	534
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	98.1	325
Oudomxay	1.4	23.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	11.3	33.1	66.9	710
Bokeo	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.0	11.8	88.2	191
Luangprabang	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.4	7.3	92.7	819
Huaphanh	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	10.6	89.4	683
Xayabury	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	97.8	380
Xiengkhuang	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	4.3	95.7	338
Vientiane	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	17.8	22.2	77.8	355
Borikhamxay	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.5	13.4	86.6	169
Khammouane	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.2	4.8	95.2	565
Savannakhet	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	99.0	1,277
Saravane	0.8	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.2	11.6	88.4	805
Sekong	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.1	6.3	93.7	252
Champasack	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	97.5	546
Attapeu	3.6	7.7	1.9	0.4	6.2	6.6	22.6	77.4	225
Xaysomboune	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	10.9	89.1	153

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.6 (continued): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles**

Percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							
		National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>8,385</b>
<b>Age of household head</b>									
15-19	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.0	94.0	48
20-2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.8	95.2	326
25-29	0.9	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.1	10.3	89.7	848
30-34	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.0	10.9	89.1	1,191
35-39	0.6	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	5.2	9.6	90.4	1,152
40-44	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.3	10.3	89.7	1,036
45-49	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	5.8	9.2	90.8	858
50-59	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.7	8.2	91.8	1,639
60-69	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	8.6	91.4	877
70+	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	6.9	93.1	410
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None or ECE	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.7	6.2	93.8	2,433
Primary	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	5.4	10.3	89.7	4,337
Lower secondary	0.5	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.3	9.7	90.3	1,182
Upper secondary	1.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.1	12.6	87.4	217
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	5.6	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.8	11.9	88.1	121
Higher	14.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	16.6	83.4	86
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>									
Lao-Tai	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.4	6.9	93.1	2,871
Mon-Khmer	0.8	5.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	5.7	12.0	88.0	3,846
Hmong-Mien	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.8	8.3	91.7	1,108
Chinese-Tibetan	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	3.3	4.0	96.0	452
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	97.8	108
<b>Wealth quintile</b>									
Poorest	0.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.3	8.0	92.0	4,151
Second	0.7	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.9	10.4	89.6	4,234

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
Total		2.8	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	5.5	12.4	87.6	41,310
Sex of household head											
Male		2.9	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	5.7	12.7	87.3	37,236	
Female		2.2	2.8	0.2	1.7	0.6	3.6	9.7	90.3	4,075	
Area											
Urban		7.3	2.9	0.3	3.1	0.8	4.5	16.5	83.5	10,730	
Rural		1.3	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	5.8	11.0	89.0	30,580	
Rural with road		1.4	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.6	10.6	89.4	25,723	
Rural without road		0.8	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.0	13.0	87.0	4,857	
Region											
North		2.8	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	6.6	14.7	85.3	12,851	
Central		3.3	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.0	4.9	11.4	88.6	19,689	
South		1.8	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.0	11.5	88.5	8,771	
Province											
Vientiane Capital		7.1	0.4	0.3	5.8	0.1	3.6	14.8	85.2	3,820	
Phongsaly		2.4	0.8	1.2	2.6	0.0	2.8	7.6	92.4	1,242	
Luangnamtha		2.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	5.5	94.5	1,193	
Oudonxay		3.8	23.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	13.7	37.2	62.8	2,275	
Bokeo		3.1	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.3	14.6	85.4	1,209	
Luangprabang		3.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.4	10.5	89.5	2,954	
Huaphanh		1.7	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.4	15.3	84.7	1,971	
Xayabury		1.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	4.8	95.2	2,007	
Xiengkhouang		3.3	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.7	9.6	90.4	1,813	
Vientiane		2.6	3.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	16.3	22.5	77.5	2,920	
Borikhamxay		4.6	4.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	7.5	21.4	78.6	1,767	
Khammoua		1.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	5.9	94.1	2,513	
Savannakhet		1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.6	96.4	6,076	
Saravane		0.9	6.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	6.1	14.1	85.9	2,869	
Sekong		1.8	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.2	9.4	90.6	919	
Champasack		1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.6	6.2	93.8	4,029	
Attapeu		6.4	8.4	2.1	1.8	6.8	8.1	27.8	72.2	953	
Xaysomboune		2.7	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.4	12.2	87.8	779	

(Continued...)

**Table EQ.2.7 (continued): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
		National social security fund (Community based health insurance, Health equity fund, Free mother and child health insurance)	Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	No social transfers or benefits <sup>1</sup>	Number of children under age 18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>41,310</b>	
<b>Age of household head</b>										
15-19	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.9	95.1	103	
20-24	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	4.8	95.2	705	
25-29	1.6	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	11.7	88.3	2,734	
30-34	2.7	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	6.0	12.5	87.5	5,711	
35-39	2.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	5.5	10.9	89.1	7,184	
40-44	3.6	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	5.7	12.3	87.7	6,658	
45-49	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	5.8	10.7	89.3	4,787	
50-59	3.1	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	5.8	12.9	87.1	7,620	
60-69	3.9	4.0	0.0	5.6	0.4	4.9	15.9	84.1	3,979	
70+	4.7	4.0	0.0	7.8	0.5	4.0	18.2	81.8	1,830	
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None or ECE	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	5.7	9.5	90.5	7,442	
Primary	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.6	10.5	89.5	18,559	
Lower secondary	2.0	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	5.2	11.2	88.8	7,903	
Upper secondary	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	5.9	12.7	87.3	2,751	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.9	3.7	0.4	5.0	0.9	4.7	23.6	76.4	2,043	
Higher	19.1	2.3	1.2	5.9	0.6	4.9	29.5	70.5	2,571	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(13.1)	(86.9)	42	
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>										
Lao-Tai	3.9	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.7	4.4	12.1	87.9	22,958	
Mon-Khmer	1.3	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	7.1	13.8	86.2	11,338	
Hmong-Mien	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.5	12.5	87.5	5,388	
Chinese-Tibetan	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	5.2	8.4	91.6	1,217	
Other, DK, Missing	3.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	4.8	95.2	409	
<b>Wealth quintile</b>										
Poorest	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.3	8.8	91.2	10,303	
Second	0.8	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	6.4	11.9	88.1	9,176	
Middle	1.7	4.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	6.0	12.5	87.5	8,157	
Fourth	3.8	2.8	0.2	1.4	1.0	4.5	12.3	87.7	7,149	
Richest	10.3	1.8	0.6	4.2	0.6	4.6	18.9	81.1	6,525	

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

**Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households**

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2016-2017 school year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support <sup>1</sup>	No school support	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>24,406</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>					
Male	1.5	3.7	4.5	95.5	12,589
Female	2.0	4.1	5.0	95.0	11,817
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	2.2	2.9	4.0	96.0	6,920
Rural	1.5	4.3	5.0	95.0	17,486
Rural with road	1.4	3.9	4.7	95.3	14,905
Rural without road	2.1	6.1	7.0	93.0	2,581
<b>Region</b>					
North	2.5	4.5	5.7	94.3	7,987
Central	1.2	3.7	4.3	95.7	11,577
South	1.6	3.3	4.2	95.8	4,842
<b>Province</b>					
Vientiane Capital	2.4	2.5	3.6	96.4	2,118
Phongsaly	1.3	1.3	1.9	98.1	754
Luangnamtha	1.4	1.1	2.0	98.0	749
Oudomxay	4.5	10.4	11.4	88.6	1,386
Bokeo	2.0	4.8	5.5	94.5	643
Luangprabang	0.9	5.8	6.3	93.7	1,849
Huaphanh	6.2	3.6	7.8	92.2	1,281
Xayabury	0.9	0.7	1.3	98.7	1,326
Xiengkuang	1.0	1.0	1.2	98.8	1,133
Vientiane	1.6	12.4	13.1	86.9	1,864
Borikhamxay	1.1	5.7	6.5	93.5	1,076
Khammuane	1.0	1.8	2.4	97.6	1,574
Savannakhet	0.5	0.8	1.0	99.0	3,306
Saravane	1.9	5.1	5.9	94.1	1,459
Sekong	2.1	2.0	2.7	97.3	566
Champasack	1.3	1.8	2.8	97.2	2,225
Attapeu	1.3	5.6	6.6	93.4	591
Xaysomboune	0.9	3.5	3.9	96.1	506
<b>Age</b>					
0-5	1.1	4.5	5.0	95.0	8,046
10-14	1.1	3.8	4.3	95.7	10,072
15-19	2.4	2.9	4.1	95.9	5,313
20-24	9.5	5.3	10.6	89.4	975
<b>Education of household head</b>					
None or ECE	1.8	4.1	4.9	95.1	3,622
Primary	1.5	4.1	4.9	95.1	10,986
Lower secondary	1.4	3.5	4.2	95.8	5,158
Upper secondary	1.4	3.6	4.4	95.6	1,747
Post secondary / Non tertiary	2.8	4.0	5.1	94.9	1,325
Higher	3.7	3.1	5.0	95.0	1,536
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
<b>Ethno-linguistic group of household head</b>					
Lao-Tai	1.7	3.0	3.9	96.1	14,183
Mon-Khmer	1.5	6.3	6.8	93.2	6,347
Hmong-Mien	2.2	3.2	4.5	95.5	2,960
Chinese-Tibetan	2.0	3.5	4.4	95.6	699
Other, DK, Missing	1.6	2.0	2.9	97.1	216
<b>Wealth quintile</b>					
Lowest	1.5	5.0	5.8	94.2	4,763
Second	1.9	4.7	5.4	94.6	5,355
Middle	1.4	3.8	4.6	95.4	5,156
Fourth	1.1	2.7	3.4	96.6	4,879
Highest	2.8	3.0	4.4	95.6	4,253

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

(\*) Figures are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



## APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS 2017) was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 18 provinces of the country. In designing the sample for LSIS 2017, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Lao Social Indicator Survey conducted in 2011-12 (LSIS 2011-12), documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were villages (PSU and Village are used interchangeably in this Chapter). A listing of households was conducted in each sample village, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

### A.1 SAMPLING FRAME AND STRATIFICATION

The sampling frame for this survey consisted of a list of all villages in the country, arranged by province, with appropriate size estimates (number of households) and other relevant information about each village. The village register is maintained by Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB). It is updated in December each year. The version used as sampling frame was the village register of December 2015. Table SD.1 shows the distribution of villages and households by province, according to whether the village is classified as urban, rural with road, or rural without road (village category).

The 18 provinces were defined as the sampling strata. Within provinces a further, implicit, stratification - on village category - was achieved by systematic sampling from a list of villages ordered by village category.

**Table SD.1: Distribution of Villages and households in sampling frame**

Distribution of villages and households, by province and village category (Lao Statistics Bureau, Village register 2015)

	Number of villages				Number of Households			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural w/o road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural w/o road
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,176,749</b>	<b>403,828</b>	<b>685,483</b>	<b>87,438</b>
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Cap.	481	303	176	2	163,842	127,739	35,979	124
Phongsaly	528	53	321	154	34,398	7,057	2,0297	7,044
Luangnamtha	364	51	259	54	33,338	9,260	20,947	3131
Oudomxay	471	64	303	104	55,291	13,897	33,239	8,155
Bokeo	256	54	175	27	32,693	11,249	19,582	1,862
Luangprabang	753	135	467	151	81,191	26,105	44,774	10,312
Huaphanh	718	33	381	304	49,602	7,935	25,653	16,014
Xayaboury	432	127	299	6	75,603	31,143	43,989	471
Xienkhuang	485	62	369	54	43,590	13,443	26,587	3,560
Vientiane Prov.	434	102	329	3	80,670	26,987	53,409	274
Borikhamxay	303	68	218	17	49,485	17,009	30,979	1,497
Khammuane	582	71	446	65	74,146	16,743	52,088	5,315
Savanakhet	1,015	121	816	78	157,234	35,498	115,508	6,228
Saravane	588	40	450	98	66,100	8,080	51,331	6,689
Sekong	201	31	83	87	18,081	6,968	7,086	4,027
Champasack	646	93	453	100	121,022	30,361	79,093	11,568
Attapeu	147	35	100	12	26,531	9,779	15,687	1,065
Xaysomboune	96	19	75	2	13,932	4,575	9,255	102

## A.2 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The overall sample size for the 2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey was calculated as 23,400 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the provincial level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each province. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

- $n$  = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- $4$  = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- $r$  = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$  = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

- RME* = the relative margin of error of  $r$  to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
- pb* = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator,  $r$ , is based
- AveSize* = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
- RR* = the predicted response rate

For the calculation,  $r$  (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 26.3 percent based on the national estimate from LSIS 2011-12. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.4 based on the estimate from LSIS 2011-12, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 12.4 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 5.3 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 97 percent, based on experience from LSIS 2011-12. Although an *RME* of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the provincial-level estimates it was sufficient to use an *RME* of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15  $r$ ). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 1,094, rounded to 1,100.

For the final decision on the sample size it was necessary to address the demands on the design to provide data for the analysis of change in nutrition status over time. The problem was stated as follows: given that the true change (in the population) of underweight prevalence was six percentage points between 2012 and 2017, what sample size is needed to conclude from the sample results that there has been a statistically significant change? Calculations (of statistical test power) showed that a sample of 1,350 households would give a fair chance (probability= 0.8) of concluding that a statistically significant change has taken place (when the true change in the population is six percentage points). With a sample of 1,100 households the chance is somewhat smaller (probability=0.73). Based on these calculations and other considerations it was decided to set the total sample size to  $18 \times 1,300 = 23,400$  households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the survey was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 1,170 sample clusters would need to be selected for the survey.

The sample allocation over provinces was determined by a procedure where the sample at first was allocated proportionally to the square root of the number of households in each province. This allocation was further adjusted so that provinces getting less than 1,100 households in the preliminary allocation were given additional households up to 1,100. These additional households were taken from the three provinces that had the largest samples according to the preliminary allocation. The sample sizes for provinces vary between 1,100 and 1,680 households. The justification for using different sample sizes is that the standard errors for national estimates will be lower than the standard errors that would have been achieved with equal sample sizes over the provinces.

Within province the sample was allocated over implicit strata defined by village category. This was achieved by systematic sampling from a list of villages ordered by village category. This way of sampling resulted in approximately proportional allocation of the province sample over the implicit strata urban villages, rural villages with road and rural villages without road.

Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to provinces and village category.

<b>Table SD.2: Sample allocation</b>									
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to strata. Provinces form explicit strata; village categories form implicit strata, LSIS 2017.									
	Number of villages				Number of Households				
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural w/o road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural w/o road	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>13,740</b>	<b>2,200</b>	
<b>Province</b>									
Vientiane Cap.	84	64	20	0	1,680	1,280	400	0	
Phongsaly	55	11	34	10	1,100	220	680	200	
Luangnamtha	55	16	34	5	1,100	320	680	100	
Oudomxay	63	18	33	12	1,260	360	660	240	
Bokeo	55	18	31	6	1,100	360	620	120	
,Luangprabang	76	20	45	11	1,520	400	900	220	
Huaphanh	60	9	33	18	1,200	180	660	360	
Xayaboury	73	29	44	0	1,460	580	880	0	
Xienkhuang	56	20	29	7	1,120	400	580	140	
Vientiane Prov.	76	20	56	0	1,520	400	1,120	0	
Borikhamxay	59	24	35	0	1,180	480	700	0	
Khammuane	73	18	51	4	1,460	360	1020	80	
Savanakhet	82	23	57	2	1,640	460	1,140	40	
Saravane	69	10	46	13	1,380	200	920	260	
Sekong	55	20	25	10	1,100	400	500	200	
Champasack	69	16	44	9	1,380	320	880	180	
Attapeu	55	22	30	3	1,100	440	600	60	
Xaysomboune	55	15	40	0	1,100	300	800	0	

### A.3 SELECTION OF VILLAGES (CLUSTERS)

Villages were selected from each of the sampling strata (provinces) by using systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedures. The measure of size was the number of households in the village; the number was obtained from the LBS village register. Altogether 32 villages were so large in size so they had the probability equal to one to be selected to the sample. These large villages were thus selected to the sample with certainty.

#### A.4 LISTING ACTIVITIES

A new listing of households was conducted in all the sample villages prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the sampled villages and list all households in the village. The listing operation took place from December 2016 to February 2017 with 70 listing team members. In each Province, there were two teams each consisting of a lister and a mapper, except in Champasack, where three teams were assigned.

Listing could not be done in four villages. In two of the villages the area had been completely cleared of dwellings due to preparations for dam construction. One village was not accessible by car or motorcycle due to poor roads and one village could not be properly identified due to village mergers.

Large villages, where the number of households exceeded 300 households, were divided into two or more segments, and one segment was picked randomly before listing. Segmentation was done in 216 villages.

#### A.5 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each village. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to  $M_{hi}$  (the total number of households in each village or segment) at the Lao Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of 20 households in each village was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.<sup>1</sup>

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.<sup>1</sup> All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

LSIS 2017 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 3 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.<sup>1</sup>

#### A.6 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The LSIS 2017 sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

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<sup>1</sup> Available here: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum ( $h$ ) and PSU ( $i$ ):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term  $f_{hi}$ , the sampling probability for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where  $p_{shi}$  is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage  $s$  for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in the  $h$ -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \begin{cases} \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} & \text{or,} \\ 1 & \text{if the village was selected with certainty (32 villages)} \end{cases}$$

$n_h$ =	number of sample PSUs selected in stratum $h$
$M_{hi}$ =	number of households in the LSB Village register for the $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum $h$
$M_h$ =	total number of households in the LSB Village register for stratum $h$
$p_{2hi}$ =	proportion of the PSU listed the $i$ -th sample PSU stratum $h$ (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$
$p_{3hi}$ =	$\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$
$M'_{hi}$ =	number of households listed in the $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum $h$

Since the number of households in each village from the frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the village from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample village (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the non-response. In LSIS 2017 there was non-response at three levels: village, household and individual level. The sample weights must be adjusted to compensate for the non-response.

Field work could not be conducted in five villages. In two of these villages the reason was that the area had been evacuated due to dam construction. So, the village was in fact surveyed but found to have no households. The loss of these two villages was not considered non-response, and it did not call for weight adjustment, as the households which had lived in these villages still had a chance of being selected in their new places of living. The non-response was thus confined to three villages. The adjustment of the weights in strata affected by village non-response is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h}$$

where  $n'_h$  is the number of surveyed villages in stratum  $h$  (including the villages that turned out to be “empty” due to dam construction)

The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where  $RR_h$  is the response rate for the sample households in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum  $h$  out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum  $h$ .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where  $RR_{qh}$  is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum  $h$ , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum  $h$  who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in LSIS 2017 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the LSIS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5 to 17 years, one child was selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The weight for the corresponding data will be equal to the adjusted household weight multiplied by the number of children age 5 to 17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the children age 5 to 17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables. However, an additional household weight adjustment factor is applied at the stratum level to account for any nonresponse for the module of children age 5 to 17 years.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 3 households was selected from the 20 LSIS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore the basic

(unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{3} = \frac{6.67}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

$W_{wqhi}$  = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the  $i$ -th sample EA in stratum  $h$

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

$W'_{wqhi}$  = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the  $i$ -th sample EA in stratum  $h$  (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

$m_{wqh}$  = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum  $h$

$m'_{wqh}$  = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum  $h$  (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). Standardised (normalized) household weights varied between 0.1733 and 3.6787 in the 1,165 surveyed sample villages.

A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for individuals (women, men, children 5-17 and under-5) and water quality tests.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting survey data with these sample weights.



## APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

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## APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the LSISII is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), for all regions, and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

**Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $def$ ), square root of design effects ( $def$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9299	0.0057	0.006	11.122	3.335	104,851	22,287	0.919
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7313	0.0060	0.008	4.576	2.139	25,305	0.719	0.743
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8427	0.0057	0.007	2.990	1.729	12,017	0.831	0.854
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2662	0.0050	0.019	3.286	1.813	25,305	0.256	0.276
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2621	0.0070	0.027	3.062	1.750	12,017	0.248	0.276
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0731	0.0026	0.036	2.538	1.593	25,305	0.068	0.078
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1190	0.0044	0.037	2.249	1.500	12,017	0.110	0.128
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0717	0.0031	0.043	3.698	1.923	25,305	0.065	0.078
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4347	0.0065	0.015	2.042	1.429	12,017	0.422	0.448
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	1.5545	0.087	na	na	na	na	15
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	2.4567	0.061	na	na	na	na	35
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	46	2.5347	0.056	na	na	na	na	40
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.0482	0.018	na	na	na	na	2.7
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	83.4	3.3469	0.040	na	na	na	na	76.7
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5407	0.0053	0.010	2.253	1.501	19,614	19,884	0.530
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7170	0.0054	0.008	1.980	1.407	13,417	13,585	0.706
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6220	0.0107	0.017	2.174	1.474	4,231	4,460	0.601
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6437	0.0113	0.018	2.477	1.574	4,231	4,460	0.621
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6084	0.0113	0.019	1.186	1.089	2,203	2,215	0.586
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4758	0.0120	0.025	1.284	1.133	2,203	2,215	0.452
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6596	0.0112	0.017	1.244	1.115	2,203	2,215	0.637
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0631	0.0027	0.042	2.649	1.627	104,851	22,287	0.058
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5081	0.0058	0.011	13.945	3.734	100,631	102,289	0.496
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4493	0.0130	0.029	0.778	0.882	1,129	1,134	0.423
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3302	0.0063	0.019	2.059	1.435	11,372	11,388	0.343
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0902	0.0033	0.036	1.491	1.221	11,359	11,362	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0353	0.0022	0.064	1.689	1.300	11,359	11,362	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8908	0.0050	0.006	1.227	1.108	4,881	4,833	0.881

**Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Unweighted count			Confidence limits	
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$	
<b>earn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7386	0.0108	0.015	1.542	1.242	2,432	2,573	0.717	0.760	
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7295	0.0073	0.010	3.197	1.788	11,720	11,720	0.715	0.744	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6905	0.0051	0.007	2.674	1.635	33,584	33,584	0.680	0.701	
Child labour	PR.3	0.4249	0.0062	0.015	2.425	1.557	30,372	30,372	15,435	0.413	
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0710	0.0044	0.063	1.236	1.112	4,024	4,024	4,121	0.062	
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3273	0.0087	0.027	1.420	1.192	4,024	4,024	4,121	0.310	
<b>live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7808	0.0077	0.010	7.696	2.774	104,851	104,851	22,287	0.765	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1475	0.0072	0.049	1.347	1.161	15,496	15,496	3,290	0.133	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5408	0.0074	0.014	4.954	2.226	104,803	104,803	22,277	0.526	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7102	0.0075	0.011	6.076	2.465	104,851	104,851	22,287	0.695	
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8957	0.0043	0.005	3.190	1.786	75,542	75,542	16,267	0.887	
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0203	0.0018	0.088	1.166	1.080	7,250	7,250	0.017	0.024	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1243	0.0032	0.026	2.075	1.441	104,851	104,851	22,287	0.118	
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Confidence limits		
							Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9950	0.0012	0.001	1.940	1.393	32,178	7,000	0.993
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9167	0.0047	0.005	2.341	1.530	8,513	8,225	0.907
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9322	0.0062	0.007	2.242	1.497	3,827	3,720	0.920
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.4859	0.0096	0.020	3.006	1.734	8,513	8,225	0.467
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4577	0.0159	0.035	3.805	1.951	3,827	3,720	0.426
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1784	0.0066	0.037	2.423	1.556	8,513	8,225	0.165
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2690	0.0105	0.039	2.101	1.450	3,827	3,720	0.248
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0191	0.0018	0.095	1.443	1.201	8,513	8,225	0.015
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3308	0.0107	0.032	2.307	1.519	7,758	4,428	0.309
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14	2.5626	0.189	na	na	na	9	19
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	20	3.0427	0.150	na	na	na	14	26
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	24	3.2124	0.132	na	na	na	18	31
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.1	0.0627	0.029	na	na	na	2.0	2.3
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	41.6	3.9807	0.096	na	na	na	33.6	49.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5409	0.0075	0.014	1.370	1.171	6,206	6,126	0.526
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6663	0.0080	0.012	1.228	1.108	4,268	4,266	0.650
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8135	0.0120	0.015	1.137	1.066	1,194	1,194	0.789
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8974	0.0102	0.011	1.358	1.165	1,194	1,194	0.877
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6687	0.0204	0.030	1.190	1.091	655	636	0.628
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5366	0.0215	0.040	1.184	1.088	655	636	0.494
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6809	0.0204	0.030	1.217	1.103	655	636	0.640
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1570	0.0077	0.049	3.143	1.773	32,178	7,000	0.142
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3205	0.0091	0.028	11.576	3.402	30,837	30,440	0.302
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4227	0.0234	0.055	0.642	0.801	283	286	0.376
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2153	0.0097	0.045	1.671	1.293	3,043	2,994	0.196
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0696	0.0053	0.076	1.300	1.140	3,029	2,989	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0483	0.0053	0.109	1.812	1.346	3,029	2,989	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9179	0.0092	0.010	1.452	1.205	1,356	1,304	0.900

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $\text{se}$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $\text{se}/r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Unweighted count	Weighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Learn</b>											
<b>Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)</b>		LN.2	0.8739	0.0147	0.017	1.304	1.142	636	667	0.845	0.903
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>		PR.1	0.8892	0.0078	0.009	1.927	1.388	3,179	3,118	0.874	0.905
Birth registration		PR.2	0.6730	0.0085	0.013	1.958	1.399	8,545	5,924	0.656	0.690
Violent discipline		PR.3	0.3348	0.0107	0.032	2.278	1.509	7,536	4,428	0.313	0.356
Child labour		PR.4a	0.0326	0.0048	0.148	0.919	0.959	1,316	1,243	0.023	0.042
Child marriage (before age 15)		PR.4b	0.2092	0.0132	0.063	1.309	1.144	1,316	1,243	0.183	0.236
Child marriage (before age 18)		WS.2	0.9218	0.0075	0.008	5.413	2.327	32,178	7,000	0.907	0.937
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>		WS.6	0.2664	0.0167	0.063	1.490	1.221	4,796	1,042	0.233	0.300
Use of basic drinking water services		WS.7	0.7332	0.0097	0.013	3.341	1.828	32,171	6,998	0.714	0.753
Use of safely managed drinking water services		WS.9	0.9118	0.0065	0.007	3.716	1.928	32,178	7,000	0.899	0.925
Handwashing facility with water and soap		WS.10	0.8074	0.0091	0.011	3.420	1.849	29,710	6,399	0.789	0.826
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities		EQ.1	0.0122	0.0026	0.211	1.041	1.021	1,948	1,898	0.007	0.017
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>		EQ.3	0.1688	0.0065	0.038	2.102	1.450	32,178	7,000	0.156	0.182
Children with functional difficulty		na: not applicable									
Population covered by social transfers											

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9011	0.0081	0.009	11.384	3.374	72,674	15,287	0.885
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6372	0.0083	0.013	5.147	2.269	16,792	17,080	0.621
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8019	0.0078	0.010	3.142	1.773	8,190	8,297	0.817
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1548	0.0049	0.032	3.112	1.764	16,792	17,080	0.145
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1708	0.0066	0.039	2.569	1.603	8,190	8,297	0.158
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0197	0.0015	0.075	1.906	1.381	16,792	17,080	0.017
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0489	0.0036	0.073	2.291	1.514	8,190	8,297	0.042
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0984	0.0046	0.046	4.004	2.001	16,792	17,080	0.089
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4822	0.0083	0.017	2.295	1.515	8,190	8,297	0.466
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19	1.9000	0.100	na	na	na	na	16
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47	3.1000	0.070	na	na	na	na	41
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	53	3.2000	0.060	na	na	na	na	47
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	3.0	0.0609	0.020	na	na	na	na	2.9
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	100.6	4.2145	0.042	na	na	na	na	92.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5405	0.0069	0.013	2.649	1.628	13,408	13,758	0.527
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7406	0.0070	0.009	2.362	1.537	9,149	9,319	0.727
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5506	0.0131	0.024	2.261	1.504	3,082	3,266	0.524
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5491	0.0142	0.026	2.644	1.626	3,082	3,266	0.521
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5829	0.0132	0.023	1.127	1.061	1,549	1,579	0.557
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4501	0.0141	0.031	1.261	1.123	1,549	1,579	0.422
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6506	0.0132	0.020	1.213	1.101	1,549	1,579	0.624
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0215	0.0015	0.070	1.635	1.279	72,674	15,287	0.019
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5910	0.0070	0.012	14.567	3.817	69,794	71,819	0.577
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4582	0.0155	0.034	0.823	0.907	845	848	0.427
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3722	0.0076	0.021	2.092	1.446	8,330	8,374	0.387
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0977	0.0040	0.041	1.505	1.227	8,330	8,373	0.090
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0305	0.0024	0.078	1.596	1.263	8,330	8,373	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8803	0.0059	0.007	1.150	1.072	3,525	3,529	0.869

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ <i>r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2se
<b>earn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6907	0.0135	0.020	1.626	1.275	1,796	1,906	0.664
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6701	0.0094	0.014	3.425	1.851	8,541	8,602	0.651
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6964	0.0062	0.009	2.856	1.690	25,039	15,691	0.684
Child labour	PR.3	0.4572	0.0073	0.016	2.357	1.535	22,615	11,007	0.443
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0897	0.0060	0.067	1.287	1.134	2,708	2,878	0.078
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3848	0.0109	0.028	1.456	1.207	2,708	2,878	0.363
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7183	0.0103	0.014	7.974	2.824	72,674	15,287	0.698
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0943	0.0071	0.075	1.327	1.152	10,701	2,248	0.080
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4556	0.0095	0.021	5.527	2.351	72,632	15,279	0.437
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6209	0.0100	0.016	6.458	2.541	72,674	15,287	0.601
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9530	0.0036	0.004	2.920	1.709	45,831	9,868	0.946
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0233	0.0023	0.097	1.198	1.095	5,303	5,308	0.019
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1047	0.0035	0.034	2.013	1.419	72,674	15,287	0.098
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural with road**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9266	0.0082	0.009	12.762	3.572	61,970	12,985	0.910
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6678	0.091	0.014	5.362	2.316	14,451	14,525	0.650
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8145	0.0079	0.010	2.872	1.695	7,035	7,020	0.799
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1713	0.0055	0.032	3.106	1.762	14,451	14,525	0.160
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1904	0.0076	0.040	2.612	1.616	7,035	7,020	0.175
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0221	0.0017	0.076	1.889	1.375	14,451	14,525	0.019
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0549	0.0041	0.075	2.307	1.519	7,035	7,020	0.047
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0898	0.0049	0.055	4.271	2.067	14,451	14,525	0.080
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4580	0.0081	0.018	2.487	1.577	19,083	9,301	0.442
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	2.085	0.113	na	na	na	na	14
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	45	3.4096	0.075	na	na	na	na	39
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	51	3.4734	0.068	na	na	na	na	44
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.0624	0.021	na	na	na	na	2.8
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	95.0	4.3814	0.046	na	na	na	na	86.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5494	0.0073	0.013	2.502	1.582	11,499	11,658	0.535
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7449	0.0076	0.010	2.388	1.545	7,910	7,951	0.730
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5827	0.0145	0.025	2.296	1.515	2,556	2,673	0.554
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5919	0.0158	0.027	2.779	1.667	2,556	2,673	0.560
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5889	0.0145	0.025	1.129	1.062	1,292	1,305	0.560
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4541	0.0157	0.035	1.301	1.141	1,292	1,305	0.423
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6576	0.0136	0.021	1.070	1.034	1,292	1,305	0.630
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0242	0.0017	0.071	1.607	1.268	61,970	12,985	0.021
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5732	0.0075	0.013	14,031	3,746	59,508	60,463	0.563
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4297	0.0166	0.039	0.763	0.874	691	683	0.397
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3602	0.0084	0.023	2.123	1.457	6,952	6,885	0.343
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0942	0.0043	0.046	1.512	1.230	6,944	6,878	0.086
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0286	0.0023	0.081	1.323	1.150	6,944	6,878	0.024
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8798	0.0063	0.007	1.095	1.046	2,960	2,909	0.867

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural with road**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ <i>r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2se
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6997	0.0143	0.020	1.535	1.239	1,480	1,568	0.671
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6883	0.0098	0.014	3.151	1.775	7,124	7,071	0.669
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7077	0.0068	0.010	2.909	1.705	20,974	13,058	0.694
Child labour	PR.3	0.4593	0.0081	0.018	2.467	1.571	19,463	9,301	0.443
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0853	0.0063	0.074	1.263	1.124	2,332	2,453	0.073
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3674	0.0116	0.032	1.424	1.193	2,332	2,453	0.344
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7397	0.0105	0.014	7.446	2.729	61,970	12,985	0.719
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1019	0.0079	0.078	1.314	1.146	9,142	1,913	0.086
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4809	0.0103	0.021	5.556	2.357	61,933	12,979	0.460
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6404	0.0108	0.017	6.610	2.571	61,970	12,985	0.619
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9469	0.0041	0.004	2.835	1.684	40,474	8,663	0.939
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0205	0.0022	0.106	1.024	1.012	4,441	4,375	0.016
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1010	0.0037	0.037	1.944	1.394	61,970	12,985	0.084
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.5 Sampling errors: Rural without road**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7534	0.0277	0.037	9.491	3.081	10,704	2,302	0.698	0.809
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4488	0.0199	0.044	4.079	2.020	2,341	2,555	0.409	0.489
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7254	0.0269	0.037	4.643	2.155	1,155	1,277	0.672	0.779
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.0530	0.0078	0.147	3.078	1.754	2,341	2,555	0.037	0.069
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0512	0.0056	0.110	0.834	0.913	1,155	1,277	0.040	0.062
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0045	0.0016	0.358	1.477	1.215	2,341	2,555	0.001	0.008
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0125	0.0033	0.285	1.31	1.063	1,155	1,277	0.006	0.019
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1513	0.0118	0.078	2.751	1.659	2,341	2,555	0.128	0.175
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5581	0.0215	0.039	2.391	1.546	1,155	1,277	0.515	0.601
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	24	4.8851	0.200	na	na	na	na	15	34
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	56	7.2845	0.131	na	na	na	na	41	70
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	62	7.8742	0.127	na	na	na	na	46	78
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.9	0.1818	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.5	4.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	135.9	13.0430	0.096	na	na	na	na	109.8	162.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4873	0.0197	0.040	3.245	1.801	1,909	2,100	0.448	0.527
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7135	0.0161	0.023	1.743	1.320	1,239	1,368	0.681	0.746
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.3949	0.0283	0.073	2.052	1.432	526	593	0.337	0.452
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.3410	0.0280	0.082	2.070	1.439	526	593	0.285	0.397
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5525	0.0305	0.055	1.029	1.014	257	274	0.491	0.614
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4300	0.0294	0.088	0.962	0.981	257	274	0.371	0.489
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6158	0.0401	0.065	1.859	1.363	257	274	0.536	0.696
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0062	0.0013	0.214	0.657	0.811	10,704	2,302	0.004	0.009
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6647	0.0187	0.028	17.744	4.212	10,286	11,356	0.627	0.702
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5858	0.0381	0.065	0.982	0.991	154	165	0.510	0.662
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4326	0.0159	0.037	1.527	1.236	1,378	1,489	0.401	0.464
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1150	0.0097	0.084	1.386	1,177	1,386	1,495	0.096	0.134
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0402	0.0083	0.206	2.662	1,631	1,386	1,495	0.024	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8831	0.0145	0.016	1.265	1,125	565	620	0.854	0.912

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural without road**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}^2$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}^2$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>		LN.2	0.6487	0.0367	0.057	1.989	1.410	316	338	0.575	0.722
<b>Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)</b>		PR.1	0.5786	0.0248	0.043	3.855	1.963	1,417	1,531	0.529	0.628
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>		PR.2	0.6381	0.0145	0.023	2.381	1.543	4,065	2,633	0.609	0.667
Birth registration		PR.3	0.4528	0.0148	0.033	1.506	1,227	3,532	1,706	0.423	0.482
Violent discipline		PR.4a	0.1172	0.0174	0.149	1.242	1,115	376	425	0.082	0.152
Child labour		PR.4b	0.4927	0.0258	0.052	1.129	1,063	376	425	0.441	0.544
Child marriage (before age 15)		WS.2	0.5942	0.0277	0.047	7.300	2,702	10,704	2,302	0.539	0.650
Child marriage (before age 18)		WS.6	0.0495	0.0143	0.289	1.452	1,205	1,559	335	0.021	0.078
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>		WS.7	0.3096	0.0208	0.067	4.648	2,156	10,699	2,300	0.268	0.351
Use of basic drinking water services		WS.9	0.5080	0.0247	0.049	5.603	2,367	10,704	2,302	0.459	0.557
Use of safely managed drinking water services		WS.10	0.9985	0.0002	0.000	0.040	0.201	5,357	1,205	0.998	0.999
Handwashing facility with water and soap		EQ.1	0.0375	0.0081	0.217	1.704	1,305	861	933	0.021	0.054
Use of basic sanitation services		EQ.3	0.1261	0.0106	0.084	2.354	1,534	10,704	2,302	0.105	0.147
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>		na: not applicable									
Children with functional difficulty											
Population covered by social transfers											

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $deff$ ), square root of design effects ( $deft$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9163	0.0070	0.008	5.315	2.305	32,908	8,416	0.902
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6869	0.0098	0.014	4.155	2.038	7,801	9,292	0.667
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8574	0.0075	0.009	2.130	1.460	3,824	4,618	0.842
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1574	0.0061	0.039	2.592	1.610	9,292	9,292	0.145
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1546	0.0076	0.049	2.061	1.436	3,824	4,618	0.139
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0496	0.0031	0.063	1.936	1.391	7,801	9,292	0.043
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0922	0.0053	0.058	1.576	1.255	3,824	4,618	0.082
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0417	0.0041	0.098	3.897	1.974	7,801	9,292	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4239	0.0101	0.024	1.944	1.394	3,824	4,618	0.404
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	2.5284	0.125	na	na	na	na	15
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	43	3.9216	0.091	na	na	na	na	35
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	49	4.0987	0.085	na	na	na	na	40
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.0775	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.6
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	109.1	5.9143	0.054	na	na	na	na	97.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5812	0.0090	0.015	2.489	1.578	6,312	7,543	0.563
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8036	0.0075	0.009	1.890	1.375	4,385	5,240	0.789
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6197	0.0207	0.033	2.981	1.726	1,375	1,636	0.578
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6324	0.0207	0.033	3.012	1.736	1,375	1,636	0.591
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5473	0.0201	0.037	1.326	1.152	723	818	0.507
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4388	0.0187	0.043	1.165	1.079	723	818	0.401
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6122	0.0178	0.029	1.092	1.045	723	818	0.577
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0436	0.0032	0.073	2.027	1.424	32,908	8,416	0.037
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5008	0.0115	0.023	19,770	4,446	31,558	37,474	0.478
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6291	0.0204	0.032	0.759	0.871	372	426	0.588
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3886	0.0112	0.029	2.134	1.461	3,560	4,044	0.366
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1003	0.0061	0.061	1.663	1.290	3,560	4,040	0.088
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0444	0.0047	0.105	2.084	1.444	3,560	4,040	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8732	0.0084	0.010	1.092	1.045	1,512	1,723	0.856

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $deff$ ), square root of design effects ( $deft$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

								Confidence limits			
								Square root of design effect ( $deft$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $deff$ )						Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7840	0.0136	0.017	1.016	1.008	764	929	929	929	0.811
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7634	0.0126	0.016	3.678	1.918	3,684	4,189	4,189	4,189	0.789
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6789	0.0083	0.012	2.523	1.588	10,538	7,935	7,935	6,662	0.696
Child labour	PR.3	0.4966	0.0098	0.020	2.206	1.485	9,415	5,713	5,713	4,477	0.516
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0879	0.0083	0.094	1.311	1.145	1,279	1,532	1,532	1,532	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3812	0.0148	0.039	1.416	1.190	1,279	1,532	1,532	1,532	0.411
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7502	0.0147	0.020	9.655	3.107	32,908	8,416	8,416	8,416	0.780
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1483	0.0112	0.075	1.219	1.104	4,933	1,236	1,236	1,236	0.171
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4777	0.0101	0.021	3.418	1.849	32,893	8,413	8,413	8,413	0.498
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7296	0.0142	0.019	8.545	2.923	32,908	8,416	8,416	8,416	0.758
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9492	0.0046	0.005	2.770	1.664	24,200	6,280	6,280	6,280	0.958
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0165	0.0033	0.202	1.737	1.318	2,225	2,535	2,535	2,535	0.023
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1434	0.0056	0.039	2.149	1.466	32,908	8,416	8,416	8,416	0.155
n/a: not applicable											

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9496	0.0091	0.010	15.818	3.977	51.211	9.167	0.931
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7827	0.0089	0.011	4.866	2.206	10.544	0.765	0.800
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8453	0.0090	0.011	3.019	1.738	5.913	4.882	0.863
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3521	0.0080	0.023	2.957	1.719	12.625	10.544	0.336
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.3463	0.0120	0.035	3.119	1.766	5.913	4.882	0.322
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0984	0.0043	0.044	2.239	1.496	12.625	10.544	0.090
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1477	0.0074	0.050	2.131	1.460	5.913	4.882	0.133
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0357	0.0035	0.098	3.774	1.943	12.625	10.544	0.029
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4033	0.0094	0.023	1.809	1.345	5.913	4.882	0.422
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	2.5031	0.152	na	na	na	11	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	36	3.8055	0.105	na	na	na	29	44
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42	3.8904	0.092	na	na	na	34	50
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.6	0.0701	0.027	na	na	na	2.5	2.8
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	69.6	4.8686	0.070	na	na	na	59.9	79.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5264	0.0078	0.015	2.002	1.415	9.605	8.162	0.511
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6836	0.0083	0.012	1.744	1.321	6.485	5.470	0.667
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6708	0.0147	0.022	1.732	1.316	1.963	1.780	0.642
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7099	0.0157	0.022	2.124	1.457	1.963	1.780	0.678
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6375	0.0160	0.025	1.012	1.006	1.042	911	0.605
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5100	0.0191	0.037	1.328	1.152	1.042	911	0.472
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6727	0.0172	0.026	1.229	1.109	1.042	911	0.548
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0934	0.0049	0.053	2.611	1.616	51.211	9.167	0.638
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4659	0.0079	0.017	10.648	3.263	48.912	41.991	0.084
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3253	0.0186	0.057	0.685	0.828	512	437	0.450
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2880	0.0095	0.033	2.070	1.439	5.455	4.697	0.288
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0761	0.0046	0.060	1.409	1.187	5.431	4.679	0.067
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0327	0.0030	0.092	1.341	1.158	5.431	4.679	0.027
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9019	0.0071	0.008	1.137	1.066	2.371	2.001	0.888
									0.916

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deft*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

		MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Learn</b>		LN.2	0.7413	0.0175	0.024	1.679	1.296	1,188	1,058	0.706	0.776
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)											
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7531	0.0100	0.013	2.613	1.616	5,610	4,833	0.733	0.773	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7318	0.0076	0.010	2.597	1.612	16,023	8,849	0.717	0.747	
Child labour	PR.3	0.4427	0.0095	0.021	2.315	1.522	14,455	6,311	0.424	0.462	
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0589	0.0060	0.101	1.102	1.050	1,990	1,715	0.047	0.071	
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2933	0.0130	0.044	1.400	1.183	1,990	1,715	0.267	0.319	
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8015	0.0113	0.014	7.407	2.722	51,211	9,167	0.779	0.824	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1521	0.0113	0.074	1.352	1.163	7,531	1,372	0.130	0.175	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5871	0.0125	0.021	5.888	2.427	51,195	9,164	0.562	0.612	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7595	0.0094	0.012	4.469	2.114	51,211	9,167	0.741	0.778	
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8394	0.0074	0.009	2.913	1.707	39,165	7,177	0.825	0.854	
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0131	0.0021	0.164	1.079	1.039	3,543	3,022	0.009	0.017	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1159	0.0048	0.041	2.060	1.435	51,211	9,167	0.106	0.125	

na: not applicable

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ <i>r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2se	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9030	0.0143	0.016	10.979	3.314	20,732	4,704	0.874	0.932
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6691	0.0131	0.020	4.248	2.061	4,879	5,469	0.643	0.695
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8154	0.0141	0.017	3.308	1.819	2,280	2,517	0.787	0.843
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2180	0.0107	0.049	3.672	1.916	4,879	5,469	0.197	0.239
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2241	0.0130	0.058	2.447	1.564	2,280	2,517	0.198	0.250
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0451	0.0054	0.119	3.681	1.919	4,879	5,469	0.034	0.056
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0893	0.0093	0.104	2.694	1.641	2,280	2,517	0.071	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2129	0.0114	0.054	4.277	2.068	4,879	5,469	0.190	0.236
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5340	0.0158	0.030	2.527	1.590	2,280	2,517	0.502	0.566
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17	2.8675	0.166	na	na	na	na	12	23
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	5.3509	0.121	na	na	na	na	33	55
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	49	5.5813	0.114	na	na	na	na	38	60
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.1	0.1144	0.036	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.4
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	76.9	6.6418	0.086	na	na	na	na	63.6	90.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5086	0.0122	0.024	2.473	1.573	3,697	4,179	0.484	0.533
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6529	0.0142	0.022	2.553	1.598	2,547	2,875	0.624	0.681
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5183	0.0221	0.043	2.043	1.429	894	1,044	0.474	0.563
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5156	0.0236	0.046	2.323	1.524	894	1,044	0.468	0.563
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6401	0.0247	0.039	1.287	1.135	438	486	0.591	0.690
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4553	0.0242	0.053	1.144	1.069	438	486	0.407	0.504
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7068	0.0249	0.035	1.454	1.206	438	486	0.657	0.757
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0191	0.0020	0.104	0.991	0.995	20,732	4,704	0.015	0.023
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6219	0.0121	0.020	14.294	3.781	20,160	22,794	0.598	0.646
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4356	0.0268	0.062	0.790	0.889	246	271	0.382	0.489
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3396	0.0107	0.032	1.349	1.161	2,358	2,627	0.318	0.361
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1073	0.0071	0.066	1.379	1.174	2,368	2,633	0.093	0.121
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0275	0.0043	0.157	1.842	1.357	2,368	2,643	0.019	0.036
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8910	0.0120	0.013	1.642	1.282	997	1,109	0.867	0.915

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6597	0.0253	0.038	1.674	1.294	480	586	0.609	0.710
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6235	0.0179	0.029	3.680	1.918	2,427	2,698	0.588	0.659
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6134	0.0116	0.019	2.731	1.653	7,022	4,831	0.590	0.637
Child labour	PR.3	0.2815	0.0127	0.045	2.708	1.646	6,502	3,411	0.256	0.307
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0745	0.0108	0.145	1.482	1.217	756	874	0.053	0.096
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3260	0.0176	0.054	1.236	1.112	756	874	0.291	0.361
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7779	0.0136	0.017	5.039	2.245	20,732	4,704	0.751	0.805
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1348	0.0151	0.112	1.338	1.157	3,032	682	0.104	0.165
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5268	0.0135	0.026	3.445	1.856	20,715	4,700	0.500	0.554
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5575	0.0189	0.034	6.823	2.612	20,732	4,704	0.520	0.595
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9705	0.0053	0.005	2.714	1.647	12,177	2,810	0.960	0.981
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0433	0.0050	0.116	1.004	1,002	1,482	1,649	0.033	0.053
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1151	0.0063	0.054	1.812	1.346	20,732	4,704	0.103	0.128
na: not applicable										

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $deff$ ), square root of design effects ( $deff$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $deff$ )	Square root of design effect ( $deff$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9981	0.0014	0.001	1.554	1.247	12,633	1,575	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9677	0.0048	0.005	1.348	1.161	3,473	1,820	0.958	0.977
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9505	0.0096	0.010	1.534	1.239	1,510	779	0.931	0.970
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.5803	0.0178	0.031	2.377	1.542	3,473	1,820	0.545	0.616
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.5993	0.0319	0.053	3.293	1.815	1,564	779	0.536	0.663
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2201	0.0123	0.056	1.612	1.270	3,473	1,820	0.195	0.245
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.3147	0.0216	0.069	1.678	1.295	1,564	779	0.272	0.358
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0055	0.0022	0.041	1.619	1.272	3,473	1,820	0.001	0.010
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2887	0.0178	0.062	1.197	1.094	1,564	779	0.253	0.324
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	24	8.4816	0.349	na	na	na	na	7	41
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	8.7799	0.329	na	na	na	na	9	44
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	35	9.1663	0.264	na	na	na	na	16	53
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.0	0.1105	0.056	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	26.5	5.4804	0.207	na	na	na	na	15.5	37.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5059	0.0124	0.025	0.794	0.891	2,488	1,284	0.481	0.531
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6578	0.0179	0.027	1.154	1.074	1,597	813	0.622	0.694
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8600	0.0221	0.026	0.836	0.914	418	207	0.816	0.904
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9765	0.0090	0.009	0.722	0.850	418	207	0.959	0.994
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6832	0.0322	0.047	0.542	0.736	237	114	0.619	0.748
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5016	0.0423	0.084	0.807	0.898	237	114	0.417	0.586
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7288	0.0316	0.043	0.572	0.756	237	114	0.666	0.792
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2708	0.0176	0.065	2.475	1.573	12,633	1,575	0.236	0.306
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.0942	0.097	0.102	7.157	2.675	12,076	6,560	0.075	0.114
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2097	0.0524	0.250	0.811	0.900	107	50	0.105	0.314
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1380	0.0178	0.129	1.476	1.215	1,134	556	0.102	0.174
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0550	0.0095	0.172	0.937	0.968	1,111	546	0.036	0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0591	0.0106	0.180	1.111	1.054	1,111	546	0.038	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9310	0.0176	0.019	1.221	1.105	516	254	0.896	0.966

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ <i>r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9180	0.0219	0.024	0.787	0.887	234	125	0.874
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9197	0.0118	0.013	1.093	1.045	1,181	581	0.896
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6552	0.0167	0.026	1.471	1.213	3,090	1,187	0.622
Child labour	PR.3	0.2560	0.0190	0.074	1.729	1.315	2,725	913	0.218
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0142	0.0075	0.530	1.132	1.064	533	281	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.1446	0.0198	0.137	0.888	0.942	533	281	0.105
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9428	0.0177	0.019	9.126	3.021	12,633	1,575	0.907
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2561	0.0296	0.116	1.084	1.041	1,865	236	0.197
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8816	0.0110	0.012	1.826	1.351	12,629	1,574	0.860
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9631	0.0068	0.007	2.055	1.434	12,633	1,575	0.949
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.6623	0.0187	0.028	2.380	1.543	12,262	1,521	0.625
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0022	0.0022	0.999	0.809	0.899	751	371	0.000
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1474	0.0116	0.079	1.689	1.300	12,633	1,575	0.124

na: not applicable

**Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Phongsaly, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8885	0.0200	0.023	4.226	2.056	3,166	1,045	0.848
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6449	0.0377	0.058	6.551	2.561	700	1,059	0.570
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8679	0.0217	0.025	2.348	1.532	373	575	0.825
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1795	0.0176	0.098	2.237	1.496	700	1,059	0.144
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2412	0.0249	0.103	1.939	1.393	373	575	0.191
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0401	0.0075	0.188	1.563	1.250	700	1,059	0.025
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0935	0.0152	0.163	1.574	1.255	373	575	0.063
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0506	0.0127	0.251	3.554	1.885	700	1,059	0.025
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.6328	0.0246	0.039	1.492	1.222	373	575	0.584
Survive	CS.1	27	8	0.301	na	na	na	na	11
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.3	60	15	0.260	na	na	na	na	29
Infant mortality rate	CS.5	68	15	0.215	na	na	na	na	39
Under-five mortality rate									98
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.8	0.1965	0.069	na	na	na	na	2.4
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	104.7	17.7823	0.170	na	na	na	na	69.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5677	0.0217	0.038	1.684	1.302	585	887	0.524
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8489	0.0132	0.016	0.762	0.873	364	560	0.822
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.4103	0.0670	0.163	3.521	1.876	127	191	0.276
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.3733	0.0478	0.128	1.857	1.363	127	191	0.278
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.3605	0.0472	0.131	0.890	0.944	67	93	0.266
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2773	0.0308	0.111	0.436	0.660	67	93	0.216
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5017	0.0563	0.112	1.165	1.079	67	93	0.389
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0207	0.0037	0.177	0.694	0.833	3,166	1,045	0.013
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7610	0.0301	0.039	23.155	4.812	3,116	4,663	0.701
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4935	0.0524	0.106	0.581	0.762	37	54	0.389
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.5400	0.0297	0.055	1.619	1.272	320	457	0.481
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0894	0.0133	0.149	1.008	1.004	327	463	0.063
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0998	0.0123	0.123	0.779	0.883	327	463	0.075
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7974	0.0293	0.037	1.051	1.025	143	199	0.739

**Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{def}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{def}^{\sqrt{}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Phongsaly, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{def}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{def}^{\sqrt{}}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7242	0.0497	0.069	1.533	1.238	80	125	0.625
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7175	0.0241	0.034	1.411	1.188	346	494	0.669
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8306	0.0164	0.020	1.807	1.344	1,036	948	0.798
Child labour	PR.3	0.5287	0.0277	0.052	2.080	1.442	919	678	0.473
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0618	0.0188	0.304	1.009	1.004	109	167	0.024
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4219	0.0534	0.127	1.940	1.393	109	167	0.315
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8067	0.0445	0.055	13.231	3.637	3,166	1,045	0.718
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1368	0.0315	0.230	1.216	1.103	496	146	0.074
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4762	0.0353	0.074	5.222	2.285	3,166	1,045	0.406
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5173	0.0590	0.114	14.551	3.815	3,166	1,045	0.399
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9942	0.0030	0.003	0.872	0.934	1,659	579	0.988
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0321	0.0084	0.261	0.673	0.820	210	298	0.015
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0879	0.0088	0.100	1.003	1.001	3,166	1,045	0.070
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9214	0.0164	0.018	3.971	1.993	2.952	1.071	0.889
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7430	0.0274	0.037	4.614	2.148	692	1,177	0.688
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8813	0.0151	0.017	1.266	1.125	350	579	0.851
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1900	0.0165	0.087	2.087	1.445	692	1,177	0.157
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0509	0.0138	0.271	2.276	1.509	350	579	0.023
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0615	0.0087	0.142	1.550	1.245	692	1,177	0.044
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0900	0.0165	0.184	1.928	1.389	350	579	0.057
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0617	0.0116	0.188	2.726	1.651	692	1,177	0.039
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5253	0.0317	0.060	2.332	1.527	350	579	0.462
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10	4.093	0.427	na	na	na	na	1
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	26	6.9442	0.264	na	na	na	na	18
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42	8.9461	0.215	na	na	na	na	40
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.5	0.1532	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	121.4	14.8667	0.122	na	na	na	na	151.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6313	0.0175	0.028	1.271	1.127	565	962	0.596
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8513	0.0151	0.018	1.253	1.119	408	696	0.821
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6862	0.0392	0.057	1.346	1.160	112	190	0.608
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7427	0.0492	0.066	2.392	1.547	112	190	0.644
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6748	0.0419	0.062	0.735	0.858	57	93	0.591
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3666	0.0428	0.117	0.725	0.851	57	93	0.281
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6332	0.0491	0.078	0.955	0.977	57	93	0.535
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0530	0.0091	0.171	1.746	1.322	2,952	1,071	0.035
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6275	0.0152	0.024	4.825	2.197	4,886	4,886	0.597
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6668	0.0633	0.095	0.973	0.986	34	55	0.540
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3407	0.0266	0.078	1.582	1.258	308	505	0.288
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0296	0.0077	0.261	1.047	1.023	308	505	0.014
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0184	0.0061	0.332	1.040	1.020	308	505	0.006
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7383	0.0218	0.030	0.565	0.752	141	231	0.695
									0.782

**Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lowerbound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)		LN.2	0.6523	0.0531	0.081	1.494	1.222	70	121	0.546	0.759
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8559	0.0220	0.026	2.063	1.436	321	527	0.812	0.900	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8325	0.0162	0.019	2.011	1.418	1,004	1,066	0.800	0.865	
Child labour	PR.3	0.4946	0.0272	0.055	2.297	1.516	896	777	0.440	0.549	
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1050	0.0190	0.181	0.800	0.894	122	209	0.067	0.143	
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3942	0.0426	0.108	1.577	1.256	122	209	0.309	0.479	
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9321	0.0166	0.018	4.649	2.156	2,952	1,071	0.899	0.965	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0690	0.0192	0.279	0.899	0.948	425	157	0.030	0.107	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5065	0.0240	0.047	2.475	1.573	2,952	1,071	0.458	0.555	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7900	0.0333	0.042	7.147	2.673	2,952	1,071	0.723	0.857	
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9553	0.0063	0.007	0.807	0.898	2,399	863	0.943	0.968	
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0058	0.0042	0.728	1.024	1.012	203	333	0.000	0.014	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0636	0.0088	0.138	1.393	1.180	2,952	1,071	0.046	0.081	
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Oudomxay**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )			Confidence limits		
						Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$		
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>											
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8991	0.0194	0.022	5.060	2.249	5.525	1,220	0.860	0.938	
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6162	0.0256	0.042	4.304	2.075	1,402	1,548	0.565	0.667	
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8152	0.0181	0.022	1.545	640	714	0.779	0.851	0.851	
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.0438	0.0054	0.124	1.085	1.042	1,402	1,548	0.033	0.055	
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0916	0.0177	0.93	2.672	640	714	0.056	0.127	0.127	
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0516	0.0078	0.150	1.899	1.378	1,402	1,548	0.036	0.067	
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1230	0.0179	0.146	2.126	640	714	0.087	0.159	0.159	
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0725	0.0159	0.219	5.805	2.409	1,402	1,548	0.041	0.104	
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4008	0.0233	0.058	1.616	1,271	640	714	0.354	0.447	
<b>Survive</b>											
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	28	7.8691	0.277	na	na	na	na	13	44	
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	68	11.5095	0.169	na	na	na	na	45	91	
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	71	12.0181	0.170	na	na	na	na	47	95	
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>											
Total fertility rate	-	3.1	0.2229	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.6	
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	104.8	13.3931	0.128	na	na	na	na	78.0	131.6	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5360	0.0225	0.042	2.459	1,568	1,099	1,210	0.491	0.581	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7218	0.0237	0.033	2.288	1,513	744	819	0.674	0.769	
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6028	0.0542	0.090	3.552	1,885	267	290	0.494	0.711	
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5612	0.0483	0.086	2.743	1,656	267	290	0.465	0.658	
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4391	0.0511	0.116	1.450	1,204	133	138	0.337	0.541	
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2885	0.0418	0.145	1.166	1,080	133	138	0.205	0.372	
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4812	0.0536	0.111	1.578	1,256	133	138	0.374	0.588	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0385	0.0080	0.207	2.099	1,449	5,525	1,220	0.023	0.054	
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4274	0.0245	0.057	13.865	3,724	5,217	5,650	0.378	0.476	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6698	0.0197	0.029	0.133	0.365	75	77	0.630	0.709	
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4267	0.0256	0.060	1.904	1,380	685	713	0.376	0.478	
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0624	0.0095	0.153	1.109	1,053	686	714	0.043	0.082	
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0169	0.0045	0.265	0.861	0.928	686	714	0.008	0.026	
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7872	0.0248	0.032	1.018	1,009	263	278	0.738	0.837	

**Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Oudomxay**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS Indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7640	0.0314	0.041	0.821	0.906	139	151	0.701	0.827
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7092	0.0341	0.048	4.058	2.014	690	719	0.641	0.778
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7226	0.0224	0.031	3.042	1.744	1,822	1,216	0.678	0.767
Child labour	PR.3	0.4636	0.0164	0.035	0.901	0.949	1,631	839	0.431	0.496
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0614	0.0152	0.248	1.127	1.062	255	281	0.031	0.092
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3248	0.0289	0.089	1.063	1.031	255	281	0.267	0.382
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8485	0.0258	0.030	6.313	2.513	5,525	1,220	0.797	0.900
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0489	0.0115	0.236	0.504	0.710	840	177	0.026	0.072
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3112	0.0276	0.089	4.315	2.077	5,523	1,219	0.256	0.366
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6893	0.0310	0.045	5.486	2.342	5,525	1,220	0.627	0.751
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9512	0.0053	0.006	0.530	0.728	3,966	882	0.941	0.962
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0100	0.0048	0.484	1.007	1.003	405	426	0.000	0.020
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3777	0.0213	0.056	2.350	1.533	5,525	1,220	0.335	0.420
na: not applicable										

**Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9703	0.0111	0.011	4.418	2.102	3,025	1,043	0.948	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7471	0.0270	0.036	4.542	2.131	724	1,177	0.693	0.801
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8766	0.0170	0.019	1.455	1.206	341	543	0.842	0.911
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3539	0.0263	0.074	3.557	1.886	724	1,177	0.301	0.406
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4813	0.0279	0.058	1.686	1.298	341	543	0.426	0.537
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0733	0.0102	0.139	1.811	1.346	724	1,177	0.053	0.094
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1693	0.0223	0.132	1.918	1.385	341	543	0.125	0.214
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0621	0.0165	0.265	5.491	2.343	724	1,177	0.029	0.095
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3463	0.0316	0.091	2.393	1.547	341	543	0.283	0.410
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	26	6.4944	0.253	na	na	na	na	13	39
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	53	10.5869	0.200	na	na	na	na	32	74
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	59	9.5485	0.162	na	na	na	na	40	78
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.3177	0.108	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.6
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	112.9	19.8489	0.176	na	na	na	na	73.2	152.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6180	0.0346	0.056	4.885	2.210	595	965	0.549	0.687
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8418	0.0193	0.023	1.936	1.392	420	692	0.803	0.880
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5325	0.0588	0.110	3.058	1.749	141	221	0.415	0.650
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6802	0.0591	0.087	3.538	1.881	141	221	0.562	0.799
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4731	0.0536	0.113	1.245	1.116	72	109	0.366	0.580
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4013	0.0565	0.141	1.434	1.197	72	109	0.288	0.514
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6211	0.0583	0.094	1.561	1.249	72	109	0.504	0.738
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1241	0.0191	0.154	3.497	1.870	3,025	1,043	0.086	0.162
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2821	0.0223	0.079	11.413	3.378	4,635	6,635	0.237	0.327
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6309	0.0550	0.087	0.845	0.919	43	66	0.521	0.741
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3472	0.0373	0.108	3.302	1.817	360	538	0.273	0.422
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0403	0.0079	0.196	0.866	0.931	361	539	0.025	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0185	0.0040	0.214	0.466	0.683	361	539	0.011	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8187	0.0266	0.032	1.115	1.056	156	235	0.765	0.872

**Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8078	0.0386	0.048	1.212	1.101	79	127	0.731	0.885
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7900	0.0308	0.039	3.171	1.781	373	556	0.728	0.852
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6316	0.0235	0.037	2.363	1.537	973	996	0.585	0.679
Child labour	PR.3	0.4369	0.0285	0.065	2.317	1.522	860	701	0.380	0.494
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0992	0.0259	0.261	1.425	1.194	119	191	0.047	0.151
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3681	0.0358	0.097	1.046	1.023	119	191	0.296	0.440
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.4764	0.0332	0.070	4.596	2.144	3,025	1,043	0.410	0.543
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0749	0.0164	0.219	0.594	0.770	434	154	0.042	0.108
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6803	0.0337	0.049	5.427	2.330	3,025	1,043	0.613	0.748
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7332	0.0462	0.063	11.347	3.369	3,025	1,043	0.641	0.826
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9622	0.0079	0.008	1.470	1.212	2,392	855	0.946	0.978
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0145	0.0050	0.347	0.579	0.761	220	328	0.004	0.025
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1294	0.0124	0.096	1.413	1.189	3,025	1,043	0.105	0.154
na: not applicable										

**Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Luangprabang**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8656	0.0180	0.021	4.041	2.010	7,427	1,445	0.830
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6742	0.0215	0.032	3.176	1.782	1,715	1,512	0.631
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8702	0.0190	0.022	2.415	1.554	841	754	0.832
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1694	0.0171	0.101	3.141	1.772	1,715	1,512	0.135
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1209	0.0210	0.174	3.129	1.769	841	754	0.079
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0398	0.0198	0.198	2.463	1.569	1,715	1,512	0.024
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0620	0.0066	0.106	0.563	0.750	841	754	0.049
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0295	0.0056	0.191	1.677	1.295	1,715	1,512	0.018
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4233	0.0237	0.056	1.733	1.316	841	754	0.376
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15	5.3228	0.353	na	na	na	na	4
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	37	8.1597	0.221	na	na	na	na	21
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	45	9.2511	0.207	na	na	na	na	26
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.1723	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	105.1	14.8747	0.141	na	na	na	na	75.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4990	0.0227	0.046	2.514	1.585	1,374	1,219	0.454
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7337	0.0213	0.029	1.862	1.364	903	800	0.691
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5529	0.0500	0.090	2.839	1.685	314	282	0.453
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7069	0.0549	0.078	4.085	2.021	314	282	0.597
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4589	0.0455	0.099	1.207	1.098	170	146	0.368
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3578	0.0447	0.125	1.262	1.123	170	146	0.268
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6065	0.0336	0.055	0.884	0.827	170	146	0.539
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0377	0.0061	0.161	1.473	1.214	7,427	1,445	0.026
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4021	0.0305	0.076	23.801	4.879	6,973	6,138	0.341
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6364	0.0588	0.092	1.164	1.079	93	79	0.519
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4126	0.0269	0.065	2.050	1.432	804	686	0.359
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0890	0.0113	0.126	1.087	1.043	817	697	0.067
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0645	0.0146	0.226	2.447	1.564	817	697	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9028	0.0194	0.021	1.248	1.117	351	293	0.864

**Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Luangprabang**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7947	0.0333	0.042	0.940	0.969	158	139	0.728
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6556	0.0352	0.054	3.949	1.987	844	719	0.585
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6521	0.0204	0.031	2.497	1.580	2,456	1,364	0.611
Child labour	PR.3	0.5498	0.0259	0.047	2.650	1.628	2,165	977	0.498
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0963	0.0208	0.216	1.149	1.072	264	233	0.055
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3355	0.0401	0.119	1.670	1.292	264	233	0.255
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5569	0.0509	0.091	15.165	3.894	7,427	1,445	0.455
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1586	0.0294	0.185	1.390	1.179	1,128	216	0.100
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3598	0.0185	0.051	2.140	1.463	7,427	1,445	0.323
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6860	0.0314	0.046	6.599	2.569	7,427	1,445	0.623
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9536	0.0084	0.009	1.599	1.265	5,096	997	0.937
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0363	0.0126	0.346	1.918	1.385	504	426	0.011
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1049	0.0137	0.131	2.894	1.701	7,427	1,445	0.077
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Huaphanh**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9260	0.0233	0.025	9.190	3.032	4.697	1,163	0.879
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5631	0.0293	0.052	4.637	2.153	1,045	1,329	0.505
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8220	0.0198	0.024	1.949	1.396	568	729	0.782
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1030	0.0115	0.112	1.917	1.385	1,045	1,329	0.080
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2328	0.0212	0.091	1.830	1.353	568	729	0.190
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0314	0.0061	0.194	1,614	1,270	1,045	1,329	0.019
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0800	0.0132	0.165	1,715	1,310	568	729	0.054
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0157	0.0053	0.337	2,404	1,551	1,045	1,329	0.005
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3592	0.0286	0.080	2,690	1,609	568	729	0.302
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	6.7321	0.249	na	na	na	na	14
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	9.3339	0.211	na	na	na	na	26
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	44	9.3339	0.211	na	na	na	na	26
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.1905	0.066	na	na	na	na	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	135.9	17.1993	0.127	na	na	na	na	101.5
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5019	0.0205	0.041	1.834	1.354	858	1,089	0.461
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7536	0.0201	0.027	1.521	1.233	547	698	0.713
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6335	0.0360	0.057	1.423	1.193	202	256	0.562
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.4885	0.0462	0.095	2,176	1,475	202	256	0.396
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6765	0.0470	0.070	1.374	1,172	113	137	0.582
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6245	0.0450	0.072	1,176	1,085	113	137	0.534
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6422	0.0452	0.070	1,210	1,100	113	137	0.552
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0257	0.0060	0.233	1,670	1,292	4,697	1,163	0.014
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7449	0.0222	0.030	14,944	3,866	4,614	5,762	0.789
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6038	0.0415	0.069	0.417	0.646	49	59	0.521
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4074	0.0265	0.065	1,878	1,370	540	646	0.354
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1640	0.0217	0.132	2,145	1,465	522	626	0.121
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0411	0.0108	0.262	1,835	1,355	522	626	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9782	0.0074	0.008	0.712	0.844	236	281	0.993

**Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Huaphanh**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se/r$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>		LN.2	0.7441	0.0289	0.039	0.619	0.787	113	142	0.686	0.802
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>		PR.1	0.7818	0.0252	0.032	2.451	1.566	553	662	0.732	0.832
Birth registration		PR.2	0.6269	0.0220	0.035	2.504	1.582	1,637	1,211	0.583	0.671
Violent discipline		PR.3	0.6033	0.0247	0.041	2.127	1.458	835	835	0.554	0.653
Child labour		PR.4a	0.1397	0.0237	0.169	1.128	1.062	192	243	0.092	0.187
Child marriage (before age 15)		PR.4b	0.4572	0.0438	0.096	1.870	1.367	192	243	0.370	0.545
Child marriage (before age 18)		WS.2	0.8266	0.0121	0.015	1.189	1.090	4,697	1,163	0.802	0.851
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>		WS.6	0.1539	0.0282	0.183	1.067	1.033	710	176	0.098	0.210
Use of basic drinking water services		WS.7	0.4191	0.0353	0.084	5.941	2.437	4,693	1,162	0.349	0.490
Use of safely managed drinking water services		WS.9	0.7347	0.0429	0.058	10.975	3.313	4,697	1,163	0.649	0.821
Handwashing facility with water and soap		WS.10	0.9843	0.0035	0.004	0.661	0.813	814	3,194	0.977	0.991
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>		EQ.1	0.0064	0.0039	0.606	0.971	0.986	344	411	0.000	0.014
Children with functional difficulty		EQ.3	0.1472	0.0146	0.099	1.964	1.402	4,697	1,163	0.118	0.176
na.: not applicable											

**Table SE:16: Sampling errors: Xayabury**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*d<sub>eff</sub>*), square root of design effects (*d<sub>eff</sub>*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Square root of design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9711	0.0094	0.010	4.498	2.121	6,116	1,429	0.952	0.990
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8162972	0.0197	0.024	3.850	1.962	1,523	1,490	0.777	0.856
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8817	0.0184	0.021	2.340	1.530	712	724	0.845	0.918
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1675	0.0147	0.088	2.296	1.515	1,523	1,490	0.138	0.197
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0382	0.0084	0.221	1.397	1.182	712	724	0.021	0.055
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0588	0.0077	0.130	1.578	1.256	1,523	1,490	0.043	0.074
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0735	0.0118	0.160	1.468	1.212	712	724	0.050	0.097
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0220	0.0069	0.314	3.307	1.819	1,523	1,490	0.008	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3750	0.0227	0.061	1.591	1.261	712	724	0.330	0.420
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7	3.5882	0.509	na	na	na	na	0	14
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	9	4.9344	0.547	na	na	na	na	-1	19
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11	5.3665	0.474	na	na	na	na	1	22
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.1	0.1346	0.065	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.3
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	88.2	12.3722	0.140	na	na	na	na	63.4	112.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.7335	0.0188	0.026	2.194	1.481	1,237	1,211	0.696	0.771
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.9034	0.0117	0.013	1.524	1.234	998	975	0.880	0.927
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8761	0.0357	0.041	2.409	1.552	211	206	0.805	0.948
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8550	0.0472	0.058	3.030	1.741	211	206	0.721	0.909
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7758	0.0426	0.055	1.051	1.025	111	102	0.691	0.861
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7123	0.0353	0.050	0.614	0.784	111	102	0.642	0.783
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7973	0.0309	0.039	0.599	0.774	111	102	0.735	0.859
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0368	0.0077	0.208	2.365	1.538	6,116	1,429	0.021	0.052
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3887	0.0311	0.078	23.185	4.815	5,979	5,740	0.336	0.461
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.6591)	(0.0579)	(0.0878)	(0.5227)	(0.7230)	40	36	(0.5432)	(0.7449)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2515	0.0267	0.106	1.879	1.371	542	499	0.198	0.305
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1913	0.0259	0.135	2.144	1.464	539	496	0.140	0.243
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0508	0.0146	0.288	2.196	1.482	539	496	0.022	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9698	0.0072	0.007	1.042	1.021	222	206	0.975	1.000

**Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Xayabury**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIII, 2017

										Confidence limits		
										Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count
	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count		Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$	
<b>Learn</b>												
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9241	0.0260	0.028	1.187	1.089	126	124	0.872	0.976	0.976	
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>												
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9332	0.0189	0.020	2.919	1.708	556	512	0.896	0.971	0.971	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.5586	0.0190	0.034	1.664	1.290	1,611	1,134	0.521	0.597	0.597	
Child labour	PR.3	0.3673	0.0243	0.066	2.292	1.514	1,488	906	0.319	0.416	0.416	
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0601	0.0236	0.392	2.036	1.427	218	208	0.013	0.107	0.107	
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4153	0.0301	0.073	0.773	0.879	218	208	0.355	0.476	0.476	
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>												
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8560	0.0237	0.028	6.522	2.554	6,116	1,429	0.809	0.903	0.903	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3030	0.0359	0.119	1.276	1.129	900	210	0.231	0.375	0.375	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7031	0.0173	0.025	2.048	1.431	6,108	1,428	0.668	0.738	0.738	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8940	0.0222	0.025	7.412	2.723	6,116	1,429	0.850	0.938	0.938	
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9014	0.0176	0.019	4.473	2.115	5,494	1,290	0.866	0.937	0.937	
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>												
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0031	0.0031	0.995	0.963	0.982	338	313	0.000	0.009	0.009	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0496	0.0069	0.139	1.439	1.200	6,116	1,429	0.036	0.063	0.063	

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiangkhuang**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Square root of design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9592	0.0179	0.019	9.093	3.015	4,314	1,115	0.923	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7566	0.0265	0.035	5.313	2.305	1,034	1,394	0.704	0.810
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9364	0.0138	0.015	2.180	1.476	498	684	0.909	0.964
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2717	0.0157	0.058	1.736	1.317	1,034	1,394	0.240	0.303
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0747	0.0123	0.164	1.484	1.218	498	684	0.050	0.099
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0413	0.0062	0.151	1.367	1.169	1,034	1,394	0.029	0.054
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1248	0.0196	0.157	2.395	1.548	498	684	0.086	0.164
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0075	0.0046	0.609	3.894	1.973	1,034	1,394	0.000	0.017
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3602	0.0323	0.090	3.083	1.756	498	684	0.296	0.425
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	5.1817	0.325	na	na	na	na	6	26
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33	7.3130	0.224	na	na	na	na	18	47
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	39	7.9944	0.203	na	na	na	na	23	55
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.3	0.2073	0.064	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.7
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	105.4	13.7364	0.130	na	na	na	na	77.9	132.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5437	0.0203	0.037	1.808	1.345	810	1,092	0.503	0.584
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5938	0.0284	0.048	2.382	1.543	528	713	0.537	0.651
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6990	0.0421	0.060	2.476	1.573	219	295	0.615	0.783
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6215	0.0478	0.077	2.859	1.691	219	295	0.526	0.717
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6882	0.0651	0.095	2.687	1.639	110	137	0.558	0.818
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6512	0.0686	0.105	2.815	1.678	110	137	0.514	0.788
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6479	0.0560	0.086	1.868	1.367	110	137	0.536	0.760
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0171	0.0044	0.259	1.296	1.139	4,314	1,115	0.008	0.026
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3467	0.0237	0.068	13.663	3.696	4,175	5,510	0.299	0.394
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5758	0.0652	0.113	1.112	1.055	52	65	0.445	0.706
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4630	0.0216	0.047	1.319	1.149	558	702	0.420	0.506
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0503	0.0091	0.180	1.206	1.098	556	700	0.032	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0295	0.0063	0.214	0.970	0.985	556	700	0.017	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9603	0.0090	0.009	0.592	0.770	226	280	0.942	0.978

**Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8799	0.0426	0.048	2.314	1.521	103	136	0.795
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7876	0.0226	0.029	2.166	1.472	565	710	0.742
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7917	0.0199	0.025	2.816	1.678	1,470	1,176	0.752
Child labour	PR.3	0.6842	0.0217	0.033	1.661	1.289	1,284	786	0.621
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1003	0.0148	0.147	0.616	0.785	187	255	0.071
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3596	0.0282	0.078	0.875	0.935	187	255	0.303
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9080	0.0213	0.023	6.067	2.463	4,314	1,115	0.865
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1718	0.0303	0.176	1.070	1.034	636	167	0.111
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5826	0.0322	0.055	4.758	2.181	4,314	1,115	0.518
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8472	0.0293	0.035	7.376	2.716	4,314	1,115	0.789
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9764	0.0071	0.007	2.157	1.469	3,775	985	0.962
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0022	0.0022	0.987	0.904	0.951	335	420	0.000
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1034	0.0112	0.108	1.507	1.228	4,314	1,115	0.081

na: not applicable

**Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*def*), square root of design effects (*def*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MCS indicators, LSIII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( <i>def</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>def</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9959	0.0012	0.001	0.459	0.677	7,257	1,414	0.994	0.998
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7653	0.0160	0.021	2.251	1.500	1,743	1,573	0.733	0.797
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8387	0.0162	0.019	1.392	1.180	826	718	0.806	0.871
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3008	0.0177	0.059	2.338	1.529	1,743	1,573	0.265	0.336
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2980	0.0246	0.083	2.074	1.440	826	718	0.249	0.347
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0509	0.0058	0.113	1.075	1.037	1,743	1,573	0.039	0.062
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0776	0.0100	0.129	1.008	1.004	826	718	0.058	0.098
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0137	0.0049	0.355	2.750	1.658	1,743	1,573	0.004	0.023
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4329	0.0265	0.061	2.047	1.431	826	718	0.380	0.486
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	6.6049	0.328	na	na	na	na	7	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	8.3739	0.210	na	na	na	na	23	57
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	43	8.3000	0.193	na	na	na	na	26	60
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.2082	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.3
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	89.7	15.9221	0.177	na	na	na	na	57.9	121.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5728	0.0157	0.027	1.285	1.134	1,426	1,283	0.541	0.604
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6890	0.0204	0.030	1.848	1.360	1,060	956	0.648	0.730
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6968	0.0356	0.051	1.622	1.274	302	272	0.626	0.768
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6438	0.0417	0.065	2.059	1.435	302	272	0.560	0.727
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7557	0.0353	0.047	0.947	0.973	156	141	0.685	0.826
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6593	0.0449	0.068	1.257	1.121	156	141	0.570	0.749
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7941	0.0400	0.050	1.367	1.169	156	141	0.714	0.874
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0547	0.0063	0.116	1.098	1.048	7,257	1,414	0.042	0.067
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5892	0.0187	0.032	9.076	3.013	6,799	6,312	0.552	0.626
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5596	0.0337	0.060	0.290	0.538	74	64	0.492	0.627
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3303	0.0225	0.068	1.553	1.246	769	682	0.285	0.375
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0663	0.0077	0.116	0.643	0.802	756	671	0.051	0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0239	0.0064	0.267	1.173	1.083	756	671	0.011	0.037
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8476	0.0213	0.025	1.043	1.022	336	298	0.805	0.890

**Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Learn</b>		LN.2	0.8647	0.0230	0.027	0.690	0.830	171	154	0.819	0.911
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6643	0.0246	0.037	1.925	1.387	803	713	615	0.713	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7976	0.0173	0.022	2.514	1.585	2,318	1,357	763	0.832	
Child labour	PR.3	0.4724	0.0243	0.051	2.386	1.545	2,174	1,012	424	0.521	
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0625	0.0133	0.213	0.753	0.868	275	249	0.036	0.089	
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3493	0.0413	0.118	1.857	1.363	275	249	0.267	0.432	
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8217	0.0176	0.021	3.001	1.732	7,257	1,414	786	0.857	
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0597	0.0153	0.256	0.880	0.938	1,110	213	0.029	0.090	
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5602	0.0244	0.044	3.417	1.848	7,257	1,414	511	0.609	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8492	0.0175	0.021	3.361	1.833	7,257	1,414	814	0.884	
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9323	0.0105	0.011	2.223	1.491	6,401	1,265	911	0.953	
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0182	0.0066	0.364	1.100	1.049	506	448	0.005	0.032	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1972	0.0161	0.081	2.301	1.517	7,257	1,414	165	0.229	
na: not applicable											

**Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9978	0.0013	0.001	0.854	0.924	4,521	1,132	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8752	0.0138	0.016	2,348	1.532	1,129	1,350	0.848	0.903
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8800	0.0167	0.019	1,618	1.272	521	616	0.847	0.913
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.4295	0.0176	0.041	1,701	1.304	1,129	1,350	0.394	0.465
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4338	0.0210	0.048	1,108	1.052	521	616	0.392	0.476
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0570	0.0085	0.150	1.829	1.353	1,129	1,350	0.040	0.074
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1389	0.0226	0.163	2,635	1.623	521	616	0.094	0.184
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0098	0.0035	0.360	1.730	1.315	1,129	1,350	0.003	0.017
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4399	0.0258	0.059	1,659	1.288	521	616	0.388	0.491
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	6.5453	0.327	na	na	na	na	7	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	9.3404	0.231	na	na	na	na	22	59
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42	9.5281	0.227	na	na	na	na	23	61
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.8	0.1703	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	85.1	18.2411	0.214	na	na	na	na	48.6	121.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6715	0.0153	0.023	1.189	1.090	929	1,117	0.641	0.702
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7175	0.0216	0.030	1.933	1.390	710	843	0.674	0.761
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6830	0.0485	0.071	2,611	1.616	196	241	0.586	0.780
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7807	0.0446	0.057	2,790	1.670	196	241	0.692	0.870
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8407	0.0451	0.054	1.776	1.332	98	118	0.751	0.931
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6280	0.0539	0.086	1.454	1.206	98	118	0.520	0.736
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8473	0.0424	0.050	1.628	1.276	98	118	0.762	0.932
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0806	0.0110	0.136	1.839	1.356	4,521	1,132	0.059	0.103
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2951	0.0250	0.085	15,082	3,883	4,259	5,016	0.245	0.345
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4763	0.0426	0.089	0.415	0.644	57	58	0.391	0.562
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2987	0.0258	0.086	1.875	1.369	520	590	0.247	0.350
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0557	0.0106	0.190	1.264	1.124	523	594	0.035	0.077
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0481	0.0095	0.198	1.170	1.082	523	594	0.029	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7281	0.0271	0.037	0.812	0.901	195	220	0.674	0.782

**Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{def}_{\text{f}}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{def}_{\text{f}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{def}_{\text{f}}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{def}_{\text{f}}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7910	0.0524	0.066	1.957	1.399	101	119	0.686
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8170	0.0237	0.029	2.241	1.497	527	599	0.770
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8085	0.0189	0.023	2.427	1.558	1,402	1,056	0.771
Child labour	PR.3	0.6329	0.0215	0.034	1.533	1.238	1,274	768	0.590
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0923	0.0243	0.263	1.394	1.181	164	199	0.044
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4238	0.0449	0.106	1.632	1.277	164	199	0.334
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8101	0.0207	0.026	3.147	1.774	4,521	1,132	0.769
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2010	0.0299	0.149	0.947	0.973	678	171	0.141
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4509	0.0182	0.040	1.519	1.232	4,521	1,132	0.414
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8946	0.0095	0.011	1.076	1.037	4,521	1,132	0.876
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9593	0.0155	0.016	6.401	2.530	4,177	1,045	0.928
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0589	0.0116	0.196	0.850	0.922	316	353	0.036
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2148	0.0227	0.106	3.457	1.859	4,521	1,132	0.169
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Khammuane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )		Confidence limits	
						Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9267	0.0235	0.025	11.047	3.324	6.346	1.356	0.880
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7045	0.0169	0.024	1.939	1.392	1.541	1.419	0.671
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7994	0.0304	0.038	3.400	1.844	704	592	0.738
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2529	0.0131	0.052	1.289	1.135	1.541	1.419	0.860
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1751	0.0214	0.122	1.870	1.367	704	592	0.227
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0683	0.0081	0.119	1.465	1.210	1.541	1.419	0.279
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1189	0.0185	0.156	1.938	1.392	704	592	0.218
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0632	0.0088	0.140	1.874	1.369	1.541	1.419	0.156
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4959	0.0293	0.059	2.024	1.423	704	592	0.081
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	23	7.2836	0.322	na	na	na	na	8
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	54	11.4293	0.212	na	na	na	na	31
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	63	12.5330	0.199	na	na	na	na	38
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.6	0.1921	0.073	na	na	na	na	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	71.0	11.9157	0.168	na	na	na	na	47.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5551	0.0181	0.033	1.454	1.206	1,191	1,098	0.519
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7633	0.0164	0.022	1.109	1.053	807	744	0.591
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5818	0.0412	0.071	1.532	1.238	243	221	0.730
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5816	0.0414	0.071	1.548	1.244	243	221	0.796
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7942	0.0245	0.031	0.375	0.613	114	103	0.745
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7185	0.0360	0.050	0.652	0.808	114	103	0.843
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7822	0.0397	0.051	0.944	0.972	114	103	0.647
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0322	0.0050	0.055	1.087	1.042	6,346	1,356	0.862
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7915	0.0120	0.015	5.057	2.249	6,073	5,779	0.022
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1438	0.0470	0.327	0.916	0.957	56	52	0.042
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2971	0.0211	0.071	1.278	1.131	653	598	0.238
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0984	0.0131	0.133	1.153	1.074	653	598	0.125
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0201	0.0054	0.268	0.877	0.936	653	598	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8830	0.0209	0.024	1.127	1.061	293	267	0.925

**Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Khammuane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7441	0.0419	0.056	1.245	1.116	140	136	0.660
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6444	0.0290	0.045	2.261	1.504	674	615	0.586
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7802	0.0167	0.021	1.967	1.403	2,089	1,210	0.747
Child labour	PR.3	0.4216	0.0254	0.060	2.339	1.529	885	886	0.371
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0459	0.0130	0.283	0.803	0.896	228	209	0.020
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2947	0.0307	0.104	0.943	0.971	228	209	0.233
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6816	0.0218	0.032	2.971	1.724	6,346	1,356	0.638
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0544	0.0191	0.352	1.445	1.202	971	204	0.016
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6389	0.0243	0.038	3.476	1.864	6,346	1,356	0.590
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6356	0.0250	0.039	3,671	1.916	6,346	1,356	0.586
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8603	0.0150	0.017	1.542	1.242	829	829	0.830
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0174	0.0087	0.497	1.755	1.325	440	402	0.000
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0710	0.0093	0.131	1.765	1.328	6,346	1,356	0.052
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Square root of design effect (d <sub>eff</sub> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8762	0.0293	0.033	12.286	3.505	14,535	1,551	0.817	0.935
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6164	0.0275	0.045	5,663	2,380	3,351	1,774	0.561	0.671
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7238	0.0255	0.035	2,911	1,706	1,619	895	0.673	0.775
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2078	0.0143	0.069	2,215	1,488	3,351	1,774	0.179	0.236
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2663	0.0232	0.087	2,455	1,567	895	895	0.220	0.313
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0503	0.0065	0.129	1,569	1,252	3,351	1,774	0.037	0.063
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0491	0.0077	0.156	1,124	1,060	1,619	895	0.034	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0862	0.0118	0.137	3,152	1,775	3,351	1,774	0.063	0.110
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4688	0.0194	0.041	1,350	1,162	1,619	895	0.430	0.508
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	3	1.8406	0.576	na	na	na	na	0	7
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	32	8.6326	0.271	na	na	na	na	15	49
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	38	8.5380	0.227	na	na	na	na	20	55
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.1482	0.055	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	68.9	10.0099	0.145	na	na	na	na	48.9	88.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4707	0.0219	0.047	2.518	1.587	2,477	1,303	0.427	0.515
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6912	0.0186	0.027	1.394	1.181	1,626	858	0.654	0.728
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5341	0.0351	0.066	1,286	1,134	503	261	0.464	0.604
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6036	0.0370	0.061	1,485	1,219	503	261	0.530	0.678
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4467	0.0346	0.078	0.674	0.821	280	140	0.377	0.516
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3220	0.0423	0.131	1,138	1,067	280	140	0.237	0.407
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5074	0.0440	0.087	1,075	1,037	280	140	0.419	0.595
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0175	0.0042	0.241	1,600	1,265	14,535	1,551	0.009	0.026
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6554	0.0183	0.028	10,920	3,304	14,010	7,342	0.619	0.692
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1676	0.0198	0.118	0.194	0.440	145	70	0.128	0.207
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2844	0.0215	0.076	1,787	1,340	1,596	792	0.241	0.327
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1043	0.0111	0.107	1,055	1,027	1,608	798	0.082	0.127
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0221	0.0046	0.207	0.774	0.880	1,608	798	0.013	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9479	0.0098	0.010	0.686	0.828	713	357	0.928	0.967

**Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $deff$ ), square root of design effects ( $deft$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $deff$ )	Square root of design effect ( $deft$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>	LN.2	0.5292	0.0408	0.077	1.336	1.156	386	201	0.448	0.611
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)										
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6746	0.0257	0.038	2.415	1.554	1,625	806	0.623	0.726
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6770	0.0182	0.027	2.348	1.532	5,018	1,543	0.640	0.713
Child labour	PR.3	0.4204	0.0196	0.047	1.765	1.328	4,553	1,121	0.381	0.460
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0721	0.0159	0.220	1.044	1.022	530	279	0.040	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3212	0.0303	0.094	1.172	1.083	530	279	0.261	0.382
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6951	0.0326	0.047	7.766	2.787	14,535	1,551	0.630	0.760
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1428	0.0256	0.179	1.218	1.103	2,046	228	0.092	0.194
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4110	0.0374	0.091	8.957	2.993	14,523	1,550	0.336	0.486
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5345	0.0264	0.049	4.327	2.080	14,535	1,551	0.482	0.587
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8799	0.0131	0.015	1.408	1.187	7,647	866	0.854	0.906
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0066	0.0034	0.517	0.935	0.967	1,049	524	0.000	0.013
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0404	0.0061	0.150	1.472	1.213	14,535	1,551	0.028	0.053
na: not applicable										

**Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7937	0.0408	0.051	13.469	3.670	6,554	1,323	0.712
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5249	0.0265	0.051	4.480	2.117	1,510	1,586	0.472
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8009	0.0270	0.034	3.467	1.862	709	757	0.747
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1584	0.0163	0.103	3.142	1.773	1,510	1,586	0.126
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1352	0.0194	0.143	2.423	1.557	709	757	0.096
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0415	0.0119	0.286	5.632	2.373	1,510	1,586	0.018
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0833	0.0218	0.262	4.715	2.172	709	757	0.040
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2828	0.0226	0.080	4.005	2.001	1,510	1,586	0.238
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5216	0.0202	0.039	1.238	1.113	709	757	0.481
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	21	5.1945	0.247	na	na	na	na	11
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	50	9.3188	0.187	na	na	na	na	31
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	54	10.1211	0.189	na	na	na	na	33
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	3.6	0.2218	0.062	na	na	na	na	3.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	103.1	13.9106	0.135	na	na	na	na	75.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5423	0.0239	0.044	2.813	1.677	1,170	1,226	0.495
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7135	0.0220	0.031	2.105	1.451	845	888	0.669
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.3591	0.0348	0.097	1.775	1.332	326	339	0.290
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5389	0.0411	0.076	2.298	1.516	326	339	0.457
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6022	0.0275	0.046	0.488	0.699	155	156	0.547
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4600	0.0277	0.060	0.478	0.691	155	156	0.405
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7910	0.0372	0.047	1.298	1.139	155	156	0.717
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0091	0.0024	0.266	0.859	0.927	6,554	1,323	0.004
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.9017	0.0170	0.019	22.049	4.696	6,426	6,733	0.868
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6390	0.0512	0.080	0.988	0.994	88	88	0.537
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4295	0.0184	0.043	1.100	1.049	796	797	0.393
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1249	0.0113	0.090	0.941	0.970	810	810	0.102
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0267	0.0075	0.282	1.766	1.329	810	810	0.012
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9155	0.0199	0.022	1.603	1.266	315	314	0.876

**Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6668	0.0408	0.061	1.449	1.204	180	194	0.585	0.749
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.5956	0.0361	0.061	4.446	2.108	821	821	0.523	0.668
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.3506	0.0219	0.062	3.002	1.733	2,342	1,426	0.307	0.394
Child labour	PR.3	0.1813	0.0209	0.115	2.858	1.691	2,102	976	0.140	0.223
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0878	0.0227	0.259	1.597	1.264	238	249	0.042	0.133
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3473	0.0360	0.104	1.419	1.191	238	249	0.275	0.419
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6986	0.0307	0.044	5.936	2.436	6,554	1,323	0.637	0.760
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1760	0.0324	0.184	1.418	1.191	969	197	0.111	0.241
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3925	0.0253	0.065	3.551	1.884	6,550	1,322	0.342	0.443
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3327	0.0365	0.110	7.914	2.813	6,554	1,323	0.260	0.406
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9611	0.0101	0.010	1.341	1.158	2,261	496	0.941	0.981
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0179	0.0069	0.384	1.293	1.137	481	481	0.004	0.032
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1424	0.0135	0.095	1.975	1.405	6,554	1,323	0.115	0.169

na: not applicable

**Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Sekong**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{def}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{def}^{\sqrt{}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{def}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{def}^{\sqrt{}}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8476	0.0404	0.048	13.308	3.648	1,931	1,056	0.767	0.928
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5212	0.0258	0.049	3.322	1.823	431	1,247	0.470	0.573
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7042	0.0275	0.039	2.215	1.488	209	609	0.649	0.759
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1590	0.0142	0.089	1.875	1.369	431	1,247	0.131	0.187
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2387	0.0221	0.093	1.637	1.279	209	609	0.194	0.283
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0457	0.0076	0.167	1.660	1.288	431	1,247	0.030	0.061
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0997	0.0141	0.141	1.340	1.157	209	609	0.072	0.128
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.3366	0.0317	0.094	5.595	2.365	431	1,247	0.073	0.400
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.6052	0.0211	0.035	1.128	1.062	209	609	0.563	0.647
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	1.2	4.6980	0.391	na	na	na	na	3	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	28	6.8137	0.243	na	na	na	na	14	42
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	35	7.3375	0.207	na	na	na	na	21	50
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.4	0.2207	0.066	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.8
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	97.1	14.5788	0.150	na	na	na	na	67.9	126.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4012	0.0255	0.064	2.645	1.626	335	975	0.350	0.452
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5621	0.0308	0.055	2.431	1.559	218	632	0.501	0.624
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5282	0.0512	0.097	2.785	1.669	92	266	0.426	0.631
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.4835	0.0383	0.079	1.553	1.246	92	266	0.407	0.560
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6790	0.0558	0.082	1.812	1.346	46	128	0.567	0.791
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4814	0.0435	0.090	0.962	0.981	46	128	0.394	0.568
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7419	0.0280	0.038	0.522	0.722	46	128	0.686	0.798
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0146	0.0044	0.299	1.393	1.180	1,931	1,056	0.006	0.023
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7844	0.0195	0.025	12.202	3.493	1,881	5,441	0.745	0.823
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5620	0.0573	0.102	0.799	0.894	21	61	0.447	0.677
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4990	0.0261	0.052	1.894	1.376	247	694	0.447	0.551
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0798	0.0184	0.231	3.222	1.795	249	699	0.043	0.117
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0223	0.0063	0.284	1.287	1.135	249	699	0.010	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7862	0.0266	0.034	1.226	1.107	105	293	0.733	0.839

**Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Sekong**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\sqrt{d_{eff}}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6737	0.0623	0.092	2.738	1.655	55	156	0.549
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7194	0.0388	0.054	5.325	2.308	256	716	0.642
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7057	0.0151	0.021	1.337	1.156	764	1,223	0.676
Child labour	PR.3	0.4812	0.0208	0.043	1.354	1.164	679	786	0.440
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0985	0.0188	0.191	0.881	0.939	78	223	0.061
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3787	0.0439	0.116	1.819	1.349	78	223	0.291
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7712	0.0245	0.032	3.599	1.897	1,931	1,056	0.722
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1300	0.0393	0.302	1.895	1.376	277	140	0.051
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4991	0.0133	0.027	0.746	0.864	1,930	1,055	0.473
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6319	0.0343	0.054	5.324	2.307	1,931	1,056	0.563
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9859	0.0054	0.005	1.490	1.221	1,305	711	0.975
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2183	0.0268	0.123	1.877	1.370	159	446	0.165
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0990	0.0127	0.128	1.893	1.376	1,931	1,056	0.074
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Champasack**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deft}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ $r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deft}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9760	0.0057	0.006	1.829	1.353	10,043	1,325	0.965
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7852	0.0194	0.025	3,291	1,814	2,396	1,482	0.746
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8484	0.0213	0.025	2,413	1,553	683	0.806	0.891
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2692	0.0187	0.070	2,642	1,625	2,396	1,482	0.232
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2689	0.0222	0.083	1,709	1,307	1,119	683	0.224
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0422	0.0077	0.183	2,173	1,474	2,396	1,482	0.027
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0854	0.0119	0.139	1,232	1,110	683	0.062	0.058
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1287	0.0161	0.125	3,441	1,855	2,396	1,482	0.096
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5254	0.0287	0.055	2,246	1,499	1,119	683	0.468
Survive	CS.1	11	4,1804	0.392	na	na	na	na	2
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.3	40	9,4182	0.234	na	na	na	na	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.5	45	9,5957	0.211	na	na	na	na	26
Under-five mortality rate	-	2.9	0.1686	0.059	na	na	na	na	59
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	TM.1	53.1	8,4250	0.159	na	na	na	na	36.3
Adolescent birth rate	TM.3	0.5081	0.0187	0.037	1,531	1,237	1,780	1,100	0.471
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.4	0.6259	0.0243	0.039	1,852	1,361	1,192	736	0.577
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.5b	0.6680	0.0341	0.051	1,241	1,114	383	238	0.600
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.9	0.5256	0.0407	0.078	1,577	1,256	383	238	0.444
Skilled attendant at delivery	-	2.9	0.1686	0.059	na	na	na	na	2.5
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6971	0.0475	0.068	1,263	1,124	195	119	0.602
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4872	0.0487	0.100	1,121	1,059	195	119	0.390
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6336	0.0443	0.070	0.999	1,000	195	119	0.545
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0244	0.0035	0.142	0.668	0.817	10,043	1,325	0.017
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4218	0.0194	0.046	9,281	3,046	9,760	6,012	0.383
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2481	0.0411	0.166	0.588	0.767	110	66	0.461
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2458	0.0171	0.070	0.994	0.997	1,070	631	0.212
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0904	0.0119	0.131	1,073	1,036	1,062	626	0.067
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0299	0.0074	0.247	1,177	1,085	1,062	626	0.015
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9020	0.0201	0.022	1,257	1,121	467	275	0.942

**Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Champasack**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

										Confidence limits				
										Unweighted count	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
										Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Value (r)	MICS Indicator
<b>Learn</b>														
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>														
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)														
LN.2	0.63117	0.0464	0.073	1.062	1.031	191	116	0.539	0.724					
PR.1	0.62117	0.0260	0.042	1.857	1.363	1,101	648	0.570	0.674					
PR.2	0.7499	0.0151	0.020	1.474	1.214	3,164	1,219	0.720	0.780					
PR.3	0.3005	0.0220	0.073	2.123	1.457	2,999	923	0.256	0.344					
PR.4a	0.0535	0.0163	0.305	1.149	1.072	352	220	0.021	0.086					
PR.4b	0.2838	0.0259	0.091	0.724	0.851	352	220	0.232	0.336					
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>														
Child marriage (before age 15)														
WS.2	0.8281	0.0180	0.022	3.015	1.736	10,043	1,325	0.792	0.864					
WS.6	0.1263	0.0216	0.171	0.814	0.902	1,454	193	0.083	0.170					
WS.7	0.5860	0.0218	0.037	2.594	1.611	10,031	1,323	0.542	0.630					
WS.9	0.6791	0.0289	0.043	5.087	2.255	10,043	1,325	0.621	0.737					
WS.10	0.9750	0.0079	0.008	2.533	1.591	7,202	981	0.959	0.991					
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>														
Children with functional difficulty														
EQ.1	0.0154	0.0051	0.333	0.687	0.829	684	398	0.005	0.026					
Population covered by social transfers														
EQ.3	0.0659	0.0079	0.121	1.356	1.165	10,043	1,325	0.050	0.082					
na: not applicable														

**Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Atapeu**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MiCS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MiCS Indicator	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/ <i>r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2se
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9445	0.0145	0.015	4.029	2.007	2,204	1,000	0.915
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6753	0.0228	0.034	2.730	1.652	541	1,154	0.630
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8790	0.0196	0.022	2.151	1.467	182	598	0.840
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2054	0.0168	0.082	1.999	1.414	541	1,154	0.172
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2851	0.0294	0.111	2.076	1.441	243	468	0.239
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0677	0.0081	0.119	1.184	1.088	541	1,154	0.052
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1157	0.0220	0.190	2.206	1.485	243	468	0.160
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2922	0.0205	0.070	2.351	1.533	541	1,154	0.251
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5488	0.0286	0.052	1.537	1.240	243	468	0.333
<b>Survive</b>									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	35	9.6126	0.271	na	na	na	na	16
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	56	12.3645	0.222	na	na	na	na	31
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	59	12.1808	0.206	na	na	na	na	35
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>									
Total fertility rate	-	2.8	0.1987	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.4
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	83.9	12.2885	0.147	na	na	na	na	59.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5025	0.0194	0.039	1.319	1.149	412	878	0.464
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6653	0.0184	0.028	0.926	0.962	291	619	0.619
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.4511	0.0330	0.073	0.832	0.939	94	201	0.692
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.4253	0.0406	0.096	1.351	1.163	94	201	0.517
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4691	0.0619	0.132	1.260	1.123	41	83	0.345
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2574	0.0436	0.169	0.815	0.903	41	83	0.170
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6982	0.0554	0.079	1.196	1.094	41	83	0.587
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0290	0.0064	0.221	1.456	1.207	2,204	1,000	0.042
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5502	0.0189	0.034	6.626	2.574	2,093	4,608	0.512
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4397	0.0465	0.106	0.482	0.694	26	56	0.533
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2963	0.0213	0.072	1.093	1.046	244	505	0.254
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1498	0.0173	0.115	1.187	1.089	246	508	0.115
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0244	0.0075	0.307	1.198	1.094	246	508	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8743	0.0195	0.022	0.783	0.885	111	227	0.913

**Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Atapeu**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $d_{eff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $d_{eff}$ )	Confidence limits		
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$
<b>Learn</b>									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7209	0.0501	0.070	1.486	1.219	54	120	0.621
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6252	0.0314	0.050	2.154	1.468	248	513	0.562
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7634	0.0169	0.022	1.525	1.235	753	963	0.730
Child labour	PR.3	0.3062	0.0230	0.075	1.803	1.343	723	726	0.260
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1012	0.0200	0.198	0.799	0.894	88	182	0.061
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3905	0.0344	0.088	0.898	0.948	88	182	0.322
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7910	0.0273	0.035	4.517	2.125	2,204	1,000	0.736
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0557	0.0117	0.210	0.392	0.626	332	152	0.032
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6808	0.0155	0.023	1.104	1.051	2,204	1,000	0.650
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6071	0.0247	0.041	2.580	1.600	2,204	1,000	0.558
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9482	0.0113	0.012	1.621	1.273	1,409	622	0.926
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0652	0.0179	0.275	1.706	1.306	158	324	0.029
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2723	0.0197	0.072	1.961	1.400	2,204	1,000	0.233
na: not applicable									

**Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), square root of design effects ( $\text{deff}$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Square root of design effect ( $\text{deff}$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2\text{se}$	Upper bound $r + 2\text{se}$
<b>Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents</b>										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9531	0.0100	0.010	2.274	1.508	1,606	1,024	0.933	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7511	0.0278	0.037	5.013	2.239	353	1,214	0.695	0.807
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8790	0.0196	0.022	2.151	1.467	183	598	0.840	0.918
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1507	0.0157	0.104	2.328	1.526	353	1,214	0.119	0.182
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2583	0.0289	0.112	2.610	1.616	182	598	0.200	0.316
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0229	0.0054	0.025	1.577	1.256	353	1,214	0.012	0.034
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1086	0.0215	0.198	2.852	1.689	182	598	0.066	0.152
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0077	0.0023	0.294	0.809	0.900	353	1,214	0.003	0.012
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3273	0.0271	0.083	1.990	1.411	182	598	0.273	0.381
<b>Survive</b>										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	10.4227	0.391	na	na	na	na	6	48
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47	14.1524	0.303	na	na	na	na	18	75
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	51	14.4710	0.284	na	na	na	na	22	80
<b>Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health</b>										
Total fertility rate	-	3.8	0.2086	0.055	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	138.4	11.7584	0.085	na	na	na	na	114.8	161.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3143	0.0213	0.068	2.077	1.441	284	985	0.272	0.357
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5698	0.0299	0.053	1.980	1.407	155	543	0.510	0.630
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6074	0.0448	0.074	2.370	1.539	82	283	0.518	0.697
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6901	0.0428	0.062	2.411	1.553	82	283	0.605	0.776
<b>Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development</b>										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.2244	0.0464	0.207	1.942	1.394	47	158	0.132	0.317
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.0922	0.0298	0.323	1.663	1.289	47	158	0.033	0.152
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.3972	0.0408	0.103	1.090	1.044	47	158	0.316	0.479
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0424	0.0085	0.201	1.825	1.351	1,606	1,024	0.025	0.059
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6255	0.0212	0.034	10.522	3.244	1,519	5,472	0.583	0.668
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6286	0.0550	0.087	0.998	0.999	22	78	0.519	0.739
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4401	0.0191	0.043	1.146	1.071	225	777	0.402	0.478
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0579	0.0130	0.225	2.402	1.550	224	772	0.032	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0160	0.0058	0.366	1.676	1.295	224	772	0.004	0.028
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8647	0.0217	0.025	1.306	1.143	93	325	0.821	0.908

**Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun**Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ( $deff$ ), square root of design effects ( $def$ ), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

		Confidence limits									
		MICS Indicator	Value ( $r$ )	Standard error ( $se$ )	Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ )	Design effect ( $deff$ )	Square root of design effect ( $def$ )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
<b>Learn</b>											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7338	0.0308	0.042	0.905	0.951	52	187	0.672	0.795
<b>Protected from violence and exploitation</b>											
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.8493	0.0200	0.024	2.522	1.588	234	809	0.809	0.889
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8309	0.0129	0.016	1.561	1.249	636	1,320	0.805	0.857
	Child labour	PR.3	0.5482	0.0225	0.041	1.682	1.297	560	825	0.503	0.593
	Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1376	0.0160	0.116	0.522	0.722	72	243	0.106	0.170
	Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.5011	0.0318	0.063	0.979	0.989	72	243	0.437	0.565
<b>Live in a safe and clean environment</b>											
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7259	0.0199	0.027	2.028	1.424	1,606	1,024	0.686	0.766
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0506	0.0231	0.455	1.682	1.297	225	153	0.005	0.097
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1147	0.0191	0.109	2.590	1.609	1,606	1,023	0.137	0.213
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6665	0.0210	0.032	2.019	1.421	1,606	1,024	0.620	0.704
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			1,062	666	1.000	1.000
<b>Equitable chance in life</b>											
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0110	0.0034	0.309	0.533	0.730	145	504	0.004	0.018
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1151	0.0119	0.103	1.418	1.191	1,606	1,024	0.091	0.139
na: not applicable											



## APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

### D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

**Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population**

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age</b>									
0	1,122	2.2	1,061	2.0	45	628	1.2	604	1.1
1	1,140	2.2	1,002	1.9	46	454	0.9	456	0.9
2	1,136	2.2	1,150	2.2	47	609	1.2	576	1.1
3	1,244	2.4	1,178	2.2	48	486	0.9	441	0.8
4	1,155	2.2	1,098	2.1	49	386	0.7	327	0.6
5	1,354	2.6	1,161	2.2	50	527	1.0	943	1.8
6	1,267	2.4	1,136	2.1	51	542	1.0	607	1.1
7	1,259	2.4	1,239	2.3	52	524	1.0	551	1.0
8	1,088	2.1	1,164	2.2	53	474	0.9	564	1.1
9	1,112	2.1	1,181	2.2	54	450	0.9	476	0.9
10	1,186	2.3	1,199	2.3	55	458	0.9	476	0.9
11	1,099	2.1	1,156	2.2	56	389	0.7	419	0.8
12	1,219	2.3	1,164	2.2	57	521	1.0	457	0.9
13	1,203	2.3	1,239	2.3	58	361	0.7	383	0.7
14	1,201	2.3	1,220	2.3	59	291	0.6	325	0.6
15	1,106	2.1	906	1.7	60	348	0.7	408	0.8
16	1,020	2.0	934	1.8	61	282	0.5	284	0.5
17	1,168	2.3	1,042	2.0	62	284	0.5	272	0.5
18	970	1.9	973	1.8	63	281	0.5	292	0.6
19	831	1.6	841	1.6	64	279	0.5	237	0.4
20	769	1.5	827	1.6	65	283	0.5	276	0.5
21	751	1.4	837	1.6	66	197	0.4	182	0.3
22	783	1.5	815	1.5	67	235	0.5	263	0.5
23	783	1.5	839	1.6	68	160	0.3	176	0.3
24	739	1.4	848	1.6	69	148	0.3	158	0.3
25	862	1.7	873	1.7	70	153	0.3	219	0.4
26	708	1.4	765	1.4	71	96	0.2	128	0.2
27	873	1.7	835	1.6	72	135	0.3	169	0.3
28	761	1.5	894	1.7	73	106	0.2	102	0.2
29	765	1.5	773	1.5	74	76	0.1	112	0.2
30	854	1.6	877	1.7	75	114	0.2	147	0.3
31	805	1.6	797	1.5	76	91	0.2	105	0.2
32	743	1.4	772	1.5	77	106	0.2	144	0.3
33	730	1.4	749	1.4	78	72	0.1	88	0.2
34	671	1.3	703	1.3	79	52	0.1	58	0.1
35	772	1.5	814	1.5	80	64	0.1	108	0.2
36	622	1.2	619	1.2	81	48	0.1	56	0.1
37	765	1.5	791	1.5	82	35	0.1	60	0.1
38	620	1.2	671	1.3	83	39	0.1	43	0.1
39	606	1.2	626	1.2	84	32	0.1	54	0.1
40	677	1.3	649	1.2	85+	198	0.4	287	0.5
41	590	1.1	642	1.2					
42	697	1.3	676	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	545	1.0	558	1.1					
44	532	1.0	603	1.1	Total	51,918	100.0	52,933	100.0

Figure DQ. 1.1 Age distribution of household population



Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

	Household population of women age 10-54 years Number	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
		Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>				
10-14	5,978	na	na	na
15-19	4,696	4,549	18.1	96.9
20-24	4,166	4,029	16.0	96.7
25-29	4,142	3,999	15.9	96.5
30-34	3,897	3,808	15.1	97.7
35-39	3,521	3,426	13.6	97.3
40-44	3,128	3,040	12.1	97.2
45-49	2,405	2,328	9.2	96.8
50-54	3,141	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	25,956	25,178	100.0	97.0
<b>Ratios</b>				
10-14 to 15-19	1.27	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.31	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

**Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men**

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15- 49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					
10-14	5,908	2,982	na	na	na
15-19	5,095	2,492	2,386	20.0	95.8
20-24	3,825	1,872	1,771	14.8	94.6
25-29	3,970	1,914	1,806	15.1	94.3
30-34	3,804	1,879	1,764	14.8	93.9
35-39	3,385	1,671	1,592	13.3	95.3
40-44	3,041	1,441	1,383	11.6	96.0
45-49	2,564	1,276	1,232	10.3	96.6
50-54	2,515	1,337	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	25,684	12,545	11,935	100.0	95.1
<b>Ratios</b>					
10-14 to 15-19	1.16	1.20	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.98	1.05	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires**

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Lao PDR, 2017

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)	
		Number	Percent		
<b>Age</b>					
0	2,183	2,167	19.3	99.2	
1	2,142	2,119	18.9	98.9	
2	2,286	2,269	20.3	99.3	
3	2,422	2,412	21.5	99.6	
4	2,253	2,234	19.9	99.1	
5	2,515	na	na	na	
6	2,403	na	na	na	
7	2,499	na	na	na	
Total (0-4)	11,287	11,201	100.0	99.2	
<b>Ratios</b>					
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.07	na	na	na	
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.12	na	na	na	
na: not applicable					

**Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires**

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Lao PDR, 2017

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3- 20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview <sup>A</sup>	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
<b>Age</b>					
3	2,456	na	na	na	na
4	2,307	na	na	na	na
5	2,631	9.2	1,403	9.2	99.8
6	2,478	9.0	1,372	9.0	99.7
7	2,550	8.4	1,284	8.5	99.6
8	2,356	7.5	1,139	7.5	99.6
9	2,370	7.2	1,096	7.2	99.9
10	2,517	7.5	1,140	7.5	99.7
11	2,354	6.6	1,002	6.6	99.5
12	2,447	7.3	1,106	7.3	99.7
13	2,464	7.5	1,136	7.5	99.6
14	2,532	8.2	1,237	8.1	99.5
15	1,996	6.6	997	6.6	99.6
16	1,976	7.0	1,066	7.0	99.3
17	2,167	8.0	1,215	8.0	99.3
18	1,941	na	na	na	na
19	1,677	na	na	na	na
20	1,592	na	na	na	na
	30,838	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	2,456	na	na	na	na
<b>Ratios</b>					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.88	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.97	1.07	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.79	0.81	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.90	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

## D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

**Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)**

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,851</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,178
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72,674
Rural with road	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61,970
Rural without road	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,704
<b>Region</b>							
North	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,908
Central	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51,211
South	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,732
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,633
Phongsaly	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,166
Luangnamtha	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,427
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,697
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,314
Vientiane	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,346
Savannakhet	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,535
Saravane	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,554
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,931
Champasack	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,043
Attapeu	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,606
<b>Age</b>							
0-4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,287
5-14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,848
15-24	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,782
25-49	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33,858
50-64	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,705
65-84	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,887
85+	96.0	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	485

na: not applicable

**Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Number of women age 15-49 years	
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,513
Rural	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,792
Rural with road	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,451
Rural without road	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,341
<b>Region</b>							
North	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,801
Central	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,625
South	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,879
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,473
Phongsaly	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700
Luangnamtha	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	692
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,402
Bokeo	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	724
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,715
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,045
Xayabury	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,523
Xiengkuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,034
Vientiane	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,743
Borikhamxay	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,129
Khammuane	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,541
Savannakhet	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,351
Saravane	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,510
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
Champasack	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,396
Attapeu	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	541
Xaysomboune	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	353
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,565
20-24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,024
25-29	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,045
30-34	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,824
35-39	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,418
40-44	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,076
45-49	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,353

**Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)**

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,808
Rural	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,209
Rural with road	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,051
Rural without road	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,158
<b>Region</b>							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858
Central	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,906
South	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,253
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,510
Phongsaly	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	369
Luangnamtha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	633
Bokeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	861
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	575
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	733
Xiengkhuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	504
Vientiane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	830
Borikhamxay	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
Khammuane	96.8	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	692
Savannakhet	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,669
Saravane	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	704
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
Champasack	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,103
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
Xaysomboune	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,405
20-24	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,773
25-29	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,812
30-34	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,773
35-39	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,612
40-44	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,410
45-49	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,231

**Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)**

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Lao PDR, 2017

Completeness of reporting of date of birth											
	Date of first birth					Date of last birth					Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/ DK/ Missing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/ DK/ Missing	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,826</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,158</b>
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,535	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,211
Rural	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	12,291	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,947
Rural with road	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,507	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,460
Rural without road	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,785	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,486
<b>Region</b>											
North	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,832	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,562
Central	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	8,610	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,874
South	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,385	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,721
<b>Province</b>											
Vientiane Capital	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,176	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,604
Phongsaly	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	548	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	452
Luangnamtha	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	518	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421
Oudomxay	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	986	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	795
Bokeo	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	542	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	413
Luangprabang	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,263	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	994
Huaphanh	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	810	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	678
Xayabury	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,164	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	809
Xiengkhuang	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	749	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	620
Vientiane	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,296	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,074
Borikhamxay	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	795	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	625
Khammuane	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,061	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	842
Savannakhet	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,274	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,887
Saravane	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,073	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	873
Sekong	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	310	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	251
Champasack	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,622	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,298
Attapeu	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	380	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	299
Xaysomboune	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	259	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	222

**Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)**

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,179
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,541
Rural with road	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,124
Rural without road	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,417
<b>Region</b>						
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,684
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,610
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,427
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,181
Phongsaly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	346
Luangnamtha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	690
Bokeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	373
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	844
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	553
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	556
Xiengkhuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	565
Vientiane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	803
Borikhamxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	527
Khammuane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	674
Savannakhet	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,625
Saravane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	821
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	256
Champasack	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,101
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Xaysomboune	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
<b>Age</b>						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,253
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,217
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,369
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,553
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,328

**Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)**

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Lao PDR, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural with road	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural without road	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Central	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Phongsaly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Luangnamtha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bokeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Xiengkhuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vientiane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Borikhamxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khammuane	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Savannakhet	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saravane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Champasack	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Xaysomboune	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-17	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

### D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing**

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Lao PDR, 2017

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other <sup>A</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,287</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	92.2	3.5	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	7,214
Rural	87.7	4.8	6.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	15,073
Rural with road	87.8	4.2	6.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	12,964
Rural without road	86.8	8.6	3.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,109
<b>Region</b>							
North	90.6	6.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	7,131
Central	88.2	3.2	7.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	10,919
South	89.2	3.3	5.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	4,237
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	92.5	3.4	3.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,906
Phongsaly	98.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	706
Luangnamtha	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	624
Oudomxay	94.9	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,122
Bokeo	89.1	7.8	1.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	623
Luangprabang	91.8	4.9	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,640
Huaphanh	72.4	26.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	930
Xayabury	90.5	2.8	6.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,486
Xiengkhuang	87.6	5.4	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	843
Vientiane	95.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,529
Borikhamxay	92.5	4.7	2.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	963
Khammuane	88.1	2.3	7.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	1,429
Savannakhet	78.3	3.5	15.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,969
Saravane	91.6	3.7	1.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,266
Sekong	87.0	5.6	5.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	366
Champasack	87.3	3.3	7.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,151
Attapeu	93.8	0.8	3.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	453
Xaysomboune	94.3	2.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	281
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	87.0	5.9	5.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	4,151
Second	87.8	5.0	5.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	4,234
Middle	88.7	3.4	6.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4,493
Fourth	89.2	4.1	5.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	4,757
Richest	92.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,652

<sup>A</sup> Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

**Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing**

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of households:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test <sup>A</sup>		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:					
			Household	Source				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>2.0</b>		
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	15.1	15.0	11.8	10.7	7,214	2.2		
Rural	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.7	15,073	1.9		
Rural with road	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.6	12,964	1.9		
Rural without road	15.1	15.1	12.9	13.5	2,109	2.4		

<sup>A</sup>One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

**Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)**

Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of women
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	6.1	19,614
Only month missing	2.4	19,614
Both month and year missing	1.3	19,614
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.8	19,614
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.2	20,342
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	20,342
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.2	4,363
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	4,363

<sup>A</sup>Includes "Don't know" responses

**Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)**

Percentage of men with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information <sup>A</sup>	Number of men
<b>Ever married (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Date of first marriage/union missing	4.4	7,904
Only month missing	1.4	7,904
Both month and year missing	1.7	7,904
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.5	7,904
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
<b>Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)</b>		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	1,863
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1,863

<sup>A</sup> Includes "Don't know" responses

**Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Lao PDR, 2017

Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	97.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.3	1,129
6-11	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,191
12-23	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	2,203
24-35	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	2,372
36-47	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.9	2,556
48-59	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	2,270

**Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Lao PDR, 2017

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	95.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	4.1	1,129
6-11	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	2.6	1,191
12-23	96.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	3.5	2,203
24-35	96.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	3.3	2,372
36-47	96.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	3.2	2,556
48-59	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.5	2,270

**Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Lao PDR, 2017

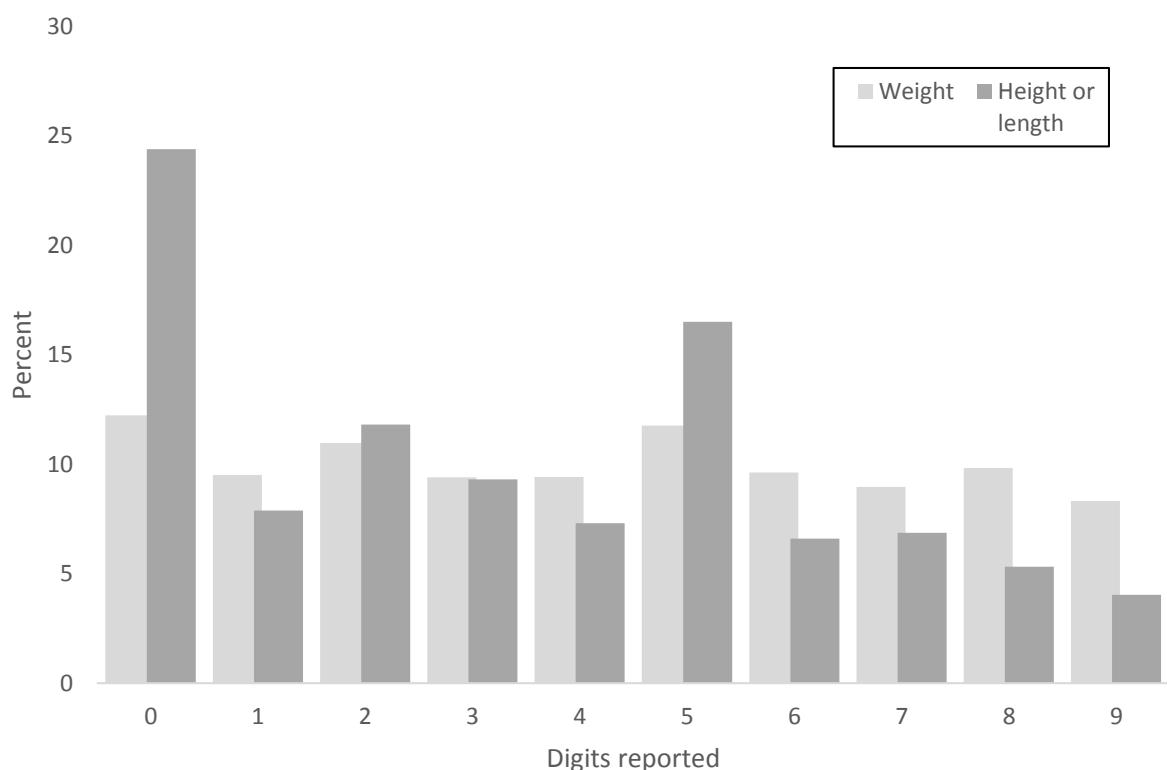
	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Age (in months)</b>								
<6	95.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.6	100.0	4.5	1,129
6-11	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	2.1	1,191
12-23	97.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	100.0	2.5	2,203
24-35	97.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.7	100.0	2.8	2,372
36-47	96.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	100.0	3.2	2,556
48-59	96.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	100.0	3.6	2,270

**Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Digit</b>				
0	1,419	12.2	2,831	24.4
1	1,103	9.5	915	7.9
2	1,272	11.0	1,372	11.8
3	1,091	9.4	1,081	9.3
4	1,092	9.4	847	7.3
5	1,364	11.8	1,915	16.5
6	1,115	9.6	766	6.6
7	1,040	9.0	796	6.9
8	1,139	9.8	617	5.3
9	965	8.3	468	4.0

Figure DQ. 3.1 Heaping in anthropometric measurements



## D.4 OBSERVATIONS

**Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets**

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Lao PDR, 2017		
	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>58,653</b>
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	59.6	16,844
Rural	66.6	41,809
Rural with road	66.2	36,117
Rural without road	69.3	5,693
<b>Region</b>		
North	52.3	17,475
Central	68.2	27,977
South	73.3	13,201
<b>Province</b>		
Vientiane Capital	33.9	5,198
Phongsaly	30.9	1,540
Luangnamtha	29.7	1,345
Oudomxay	91.5	3,351
Bokeo	62.6	1,668
Luangprabang	47.8	3,924
Huaphanh	76.5	2,300
Xayabury	15.3	3,347
Xiengkuang	92.8	2,508
Vientiane	73.6	4,949
Borikhamxay	94.3	2,622
Khammuane	69.6	3,508
Savannakhet	68.8	8,394
Saravane	69.2	3,848
Sekong	88.2	1,038
Champasack	68.2	6,904
Attapeu	98.4	1,412
Xaysomboune	84.5	799
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	66.3	9,526
Second	71.1	11,847
Middle	65.9	13,486
Fourth	60.6	13,831
Richest	59.1	9,963

**Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility**

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Lao PDR, 2017

	Handwashing facility						Number of households	
	Observed		Not observed					
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,287</b>	
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	42.8	48.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,214	
Rural	9.9	79.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,073	
Rural with road	11.0	77.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,964	
Rural without road	3.3	89.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,109	
<b>Region</b>								
North	16.0	80.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,131	
Central	27.5	58.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,919	
South	10.4	81.2	8.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,237	
<b>Province</b>								
Vientiane Capital	55.9	38.7	5.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,906	
Phongsaly	7.2	87.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706	
Luangnamtha	16.7	80.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	624	
Oudomxay	15.6	82.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,122	
Bokeo	39.8	49.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	623	
Luangprabang	12.4	80.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,640	
Huaphanh	9.0	90.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	930	
Xayabury	18.6	80.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,486	
Xiengkhuang	8.1	91.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	843	
Vientiane	13.1	84.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,529	
Borikhamxay	19.0	80.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	963	
Khammuane	22.5	55.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,429	
Savannakhet	19.6	47.2	33.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,969	
Saravane	6.7	82.8	10.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,266	
Sekong	10.3	80.8	8.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	366	
Champasack	11.2	85.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,151	
Attapeu	16.7	59.7	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	453	
Xaysomboune	8.5	72.7	18.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	281	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	1.8	80.8	17.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,151	
Second	4.2	83.9	11.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,234	
Middle	7.1	83.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,493	
Fourth	20.9	70.8	8.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,757	
Richest	64.9	31.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,652	

**Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Lao PDR, 2017

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	39.1	39.4	21.1	0.4	100.0	49.8	3,179
Rural	21.3	24.3	53.8	0.6	100.0	46.7	8,541
Rural with road	22.5	25.8	51.1	0.6	100.0	46.6	7,124
Rural without road	15.4	17.0	67.2	0.3	100.0	47.5	1,417
<b>Region</b>							
North	32.7	23.7	43.4	0.1	100.0	58.0	3,684
Central	26.0	33.2	40.0	0.7	100.0	43.9	5,610
South	16.4	24.4	58.5	0.7	100.0	40.3	2,427
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	31.3	58.2	10.3	0.2	100.0	34.9	1,181
Phongsaly	22.6	22.0	55.4	0.0	100.0	50.6	346
Luangnamtha	58.5	21.6	19.7	0.2	100.0	73.1	321
Oudomxay	46.3	11.8	41.8	0.2	100.0	79.7	690
Bokeo	24.2	22.2	53.2	0.4	100.0	52.2	373
Luangprabang	22.7	23.2	54.0	0.1	100.0	49.5	844
Huaphanh	17.6	32.3	50.1	0.0	100.0	35.2	553
Xayabury	43.4	34.2	22.2	0.2	100.0	55.9	556
Xiengkhuang	29.6	24.9	45.2	0.3	100.0	54.3	565
Vientiane	28.6	20.8	50.2	0.4	100.0	57.8	803
Borikhamxay	34.9	32.1	33.0	0.0	100.0	52.1	527
Khammuane	14.6	28.3	57.2	0.0	100.0	34.0	674
Savannakhet	20.4	26.3	51.3	2.0	100.0	43.6	1,625
Saravane	17.0	25.6	57.4	0.0	100.0	39.9	821
Sekong	21.6	28.1	50.0	0.3	100.0	43.5	256
Champasack	16.2	24.6	57.8	1.4	100.0	39.6	1,101
Attapeu	10.4	15.6	74.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	248
Xaysomboune	34.3	35.1	30.5	0.1	100.0	49.4	234
<b>Age (in months)</b>							
0-5	30.5	20.9	48.5	0.1	100.0	59.3	1,129
6-11	32.3	22.4	44.7	0.6	100.0	59.1	1,191
12-23	28.7	27.3	43.5	0.6	100.0	51.3	2,203
24-35	25.8	30.5	43.0	0.7	100.0	45.8	2,372
36-47	23.9	30.1	45.3	0.7	100.0	44.3	2,556
48-59	21.1	32.3	46.2	0.3	100.0	39.5	2,270

**Table DQ.4.3A: Family book registration**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by registration in family book, and percentage of children under 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities and registered in family book, Lao PDR, 2017

	Child has been registered in family book				Percentage of children whose births are registered with civil authorities or registered in family book	Number of children under age 5
	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>11,720</b>
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	61.2	38.8	0.0	100.0	88.9	3,179
Rural	47.4	52.3	0.3	100.0	67.0	8,541
Rural with road	47.9	51.9	0.2	100.0	68.8	7,124
Rural without road	44.6	54.5	0.9	100.0	57.9	1,417
<b>Region</b>						
North	58.8	41.0	0.2	100.0	76.3	3,684
Central	49.1	50.7	0.2	100.0	75.3	5,610
South	44.2	55.4	0.4	100.0	62.4	2,427
<b>Province</b>						
Vientiane Capital	51.3	48.6	0.1	100.0	92.0	1,181
Phongsaly	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	71.8	346
Luangnamtha	60.8	39.2	0.0	100.0	85.6	321
Oudomxay	43.8	55.6	0.7	100.0	70.9	690
Bokeo	60.9	38.9	0.1	100.0	79.0	373
Luangprabang	49.0	50.8	0.2	100.0	65.6	844
Huaphanh	66.3	33.6	0.1	100.0	78.2	553
Xayabury	83.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	556
Xiengkhuang	59.6	40.4	0.0	100.0	78.8	565
Vientiane	37.8	62.2	0.0	100.0	66.4	803
Borikhamxay	48.8	51.2	0.0	100.0	81.7	527
Khammuane	45.8	54.2	0.0	100.0	64.4	674
Savannakhet	51.0	48.4	0.5	100.0	67.5	1,625
Saravane	39.8	60.1	0.1	100.0	59.6	821
Sekong	38.0	59.9	2.1	100.0	71.9	256
Champasack	47.6	52.0	0.3	100.0	62.2	1,101
Attapeu	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	62.5	248
Xaysomboune	47.5	52.3	0.2	100.0	84.9	234
<b>Age (in months)</b>						
0-5	13.1	86.5	0.4	100.0	54.9	1,129
6-11	30.9	68.9	0.2	100.0	64.0	1,191
12-23	45.0	54.9	0.1	100.0	70.7	2,203
24-35	53.8	45.9	0.3	100.0	74.5	2,372
36-47	62.7	37.1	0.2	100.0	77.4	2,556
48-59	70.7	29.0	0.2	100.0	82.1	2,270

**Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records**

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Lao PDR, 2017

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	7.6	11.0	62.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	78.9
Rural	7.7	25.6	50.8	15.0	0.0	100.0	77.2
Rural with road	8.1	24.0	52.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	78.1
Rural without road	5.8	33.7	43.2	16.5	0.0	100.0	72.3
<b>Region</b>							
North	4.2	22.5	56.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	77.7
Central	8.7	20.3	57.8	12.0	0.0	100.0	82.8
South	10.6	23.7	42.3	22.5	0.0	100.0	65.3
<b>Province</b>							
Vientiane Capital	8.8	6.5	68.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	82.5
Phongsaly	3.0	54.6	34.4	6.7	0.4	100.0	83.8
Luangnamtha	1.3	28.2	59.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	86.0
Oudomxay	6.6	24.6	54.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	80.3
Bokeo	4.4	20.2	62.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	85.2
Luangprabang	4.5	21.6	54.0	19.5	0.0	100.0	73.5
Huaphanh	4.1	15.3	58.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	73.6
Xayabury	3.0	7.0	66.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	74.5
Xiengkhuang	8.3	15.4	67.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	88.4
Vientiane	5.5	11.7	67.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	83.3
Borikhamxay	9.9	8.6	70.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	86.4
Khammuane	19.4	16.2	59.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	93.3
Savannakhet	6.7	40.1	38.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	74.6
Saravane	5.1	34.1	37.1	22.4	0.0	100.0	62.3
Sekong	17.3	23.9	38.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	66.7
Champasack	12.1	17.8	46.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	66.2
Attapeu	16.7	11.8	48.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	69.1
Xaysomboune	2.0	36.9	41.8	18.0	0.4	100.0	69.9
<b>Age in months</b>							
<6	1.9	20.9	71.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	92.7
6-11	3.3	18.1	69.3	9.3	0.0	100.0	88.1
12-23	8.1	21.3	53.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	75.6
24-35	12.3	24.2	38.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	64.1

## D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

**Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age**

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Currently attending					Upper secondary school			Post secondary /Non tertiary			Number of household members			
			Primary school					Lower secondary school			Grade						
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>																	
3	65.7	33.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,344		
4	45.1	47.1	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,328		
5	26.1	33.6	33.9	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,432		
6	13.8	7.7	47.4	25.8	4.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,450		
7	8.7	2.2	21.5	38.6	24.6	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,369		
8	5.9	0.5	8.8	18.5	37.8	23.9	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,338		
9	6.8	0.1	3.6	10.8	20.0	34.1	20.7	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,261		
10	6.5	0.0	2.6	4.9	11.4	20.7	32.5	17.5	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,368		
11	8.6	0.0	1.3	2.9	6.4	12.7	22.6	27.1	16.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,259		
12	13.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.3	6.4	14.6	18.9	26.5	12.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,469		
13	18.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.9	3.2	7.4	13.0	17.4	23.0	12.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,439		
14	26.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	3.5	6.1	10.2	16.7	23.4	9.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,307	
15	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.4	5.0	10.6	18.1	19.5	9.3	1.1	0.2	1,972	
16	36.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.6	4.7	11.6	14.3	18.9	9.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,080
17	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.7	5.4	8.6	14.3	16.0	0.3	3.1	100.0	2,068
18	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	4.1	9.1	15.3	1.6	8.3	100.0	1,858
19	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.9	10.0	2.0	9.0	100.0	1,657
20	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.0	3.8	1.8	12.1	100.0	1,653
21	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.1	1.2	9.7	100.0	1,527
22	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.5	100.0	1,648
23	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.7	100.0	1,558
24 <sup>a</sup>	98.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	825

<sup>a</sup>Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

## D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

**Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living**

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,864</b>	<b>25,383</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>24,418</b>	<b>23,504</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>25,305</b>
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	403	364	1.11	375	340	1.11	27	25	1.11	4,565
20-24	1,898	1,691	1.12	1,791	1,608	1.11	107	83	1.28	4,024
25-29	3,641	3,564	1.02	3,435	3,382	1.02	206	182	1.13	4,045
30-34	4,899	4,679	1.05	4,556	4,448	1.02	343	231	1.49	3,824
35-39	5,507	5,248	1.05	5,009	4,891	1.02	498	357	1.40	3,418
40-44	5,691	5,475	1.04	5,026	4,973	1.01	665	503	1.32	3,076
45-49	4,827	4,362	1.11	4,226	3,864	1.09	601	499	1.20	2,353

**Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey**

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Lao PDR, 2017											
	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date <sup>A</sup>			Sex ratio at birth <sup>B</sup>			Period ratio <sup>C</sup>	
	Living		Deceased	Total	Living		Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
	47,935	4,313	52,248	99.5	96.3	99.2	103.2	129.7	105.1	na	na
<b>Years preceding survey</b>											
0	2,063	85	2,148	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.6	180.2	108.7	na	na
1	2,001	89	2,090	99.9	99.6	99.9	114.4	113.7	114.4	96.0	108.5
2	2,107	79	2,186	99.8	97.0	99.7	94.8	152.4	96.5	100.3	89.6
3	2,200	88	2,288	99.8	96.3	99.6	107.3	87.8	106.5	105.2	95.2
4	2,075	105	2,181	99.7	100.0	99.7	104.6	102.9	104.6	92.8	97.8
5	2,272	128	2,400	99.9	97.3	99.7	115.6	98.7	114.6	107.3	120.9
6	2,159	106	2,265	99.7	96.1	99.6	113.4	129.2	114.0	97.4	86.1
7	2,159	118	2,277	100.0	97.3	99.8	100.6	136.0	102.2	104.4	101.6
8	1,977	126	2,104	99.6	99.1	99.6	95.3	124.1	96.8	95.0	102.9
9	2,005	128	2,133	99.7	95.1	99.4	92.2	128.6	94.0	13.9	7.5
10+	26,917	3,262	30,179	99.2	95.9	98.9	102.3	132.5	105.2	na	na
<b>Five-year periods preceding survey</b>											
0-4	10,445	447	10,892	99.8	98.7	99.8	105.3	121.0	105.9	na	na
5-9	10,572	605	11,177	99.8	97.0	99.6	103.4	122.1	104.3	na	na
10-14	10,149	735	10,884	99.5	96.7	99.3	99.1	145.9	101.7	na	na
15-19	8,666	986	9,652	99.3	95.6	98.9	104.4	159.0	108.9	na	na
20+	8,102	1,541	9,643	98.8	95.6	98.3	104.1	113.0	105.5	na	na

na: not applicable

<sup>A</sup> Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

<sup>B</sup>  $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$ , where  $B_m$  and  $B_t$  are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

<sup>C</sup>  $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t-2})) \times 100$ , where  $B_t$  is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

**Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days**

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Lao PDR, 2017

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
<b>Age at death (in days)</b>					
0	32	43	48	52	174
1	61	89	81	104	335
2	14	23	35	33	105
3	25	23	21	46	115
4	8	8	9	5	30
5	9	12	10	19	50
6	1	5	4	6	15
7	5	10	17	22	53
8	1	5	4	4	14
9	6	1	1	5	13
10	7	8	9	18	42
11	1	2	0	3	6
12	2	3	1	1	7
13	1	1	2	7	10
14	5	2	2	6	15
15	5	3	8	3	18
16	2	1	1	0	4
17	0	0	2	0	2
18	0	2	0	5	7
19	1	0	1	0	2
20	1	5	6	6	18
21	1	0	1	0	2
22	0	0	1	3	4
23	2	0	0	0	2
24	0	1	1	0	3
25	2	4	2	2	10
26	1	0	0	0	1
27	1	0	3	0	4
28	0	4	0	4	8
29	1	0	0	0	1
30	0	1	2	1	5
Total 0–30 days	193	254	271	355	1,074
Percent early neonatal <sup>A</sup>	76.7	80.1	76.9	74.2	76.7

<sup>A</sup> Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

**Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months**

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Lao PDR, 2017

Age at death (in months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0 <sup>A</sup>	193	254	271	355	1,074
1	68	84	113	129	395
2	53	68	68	67	256
3	44	56	58	79	237
4	16	15	22	25	78
5	8	16	14	22	60
6	11	6	23	23	62
7	9	9	6	18	41
8	6	10	17	16	48
9	8	4	12	18	42
10	1	2	2	5	10
11	2	2	5	11	19
12	1	2	0	0	4
13	4	4	2	2	12
14	0	0	3	2	5
15	2	2	1	4	9
16	0	1	0	2	4
17	0	0	2	0	2
18	2	1	2	3	7
19	0	3	1	0	3
20	0	1	1	3	4
21	2	0	0	0	2
22	0	0	1	0	1
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	419	525	611	769	2,323
Percent neonatal <sup>B</sup>	46.2	48.5	44.4	46.2	46.2

<sup>A</sup> Includes deaths under one month reported in days

<sup>B</sup> Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year



## APPENDIX E. LAO SOCIAL INDICATOR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the LSIS II are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

# HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

## 2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

Household information panel		HH	
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____		HH7. Province Name & Code:*	
HH6. Area:	Urban.....1 Rural with road.....2 Rural without road.....3	<b>HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?</b> YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
HH8A. Altitude (meter) of the cluster _____		<b>HH8B. Is the household selected for anaemia testing?</b> YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?</b> YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	<b>HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?</b> YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
01 Vientiane Capital 02 Phongsaly 03 Luangnamtha 04 Oudomxay 05 Bokeo		06 Luangprabang 07 Huaphanh 08 Xayabury 09 Xiengkhuang	
10 Vientiane 11 Borikhamxay 12 Khammua 13 Savannakhet		14 Saravane 15 Sekong 16 Champasack 17 Attapeu 18 Xaysomboune	

<i>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</i>	<b>HH11. Record the time.</b> HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
<b>HH12.</b> Hello, my name is ( <b>your name</b> ). We are from Lao Statistics Bureau/Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 – 45 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN ..... 2	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46

<b>HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</b>  <b>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</b>	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</b>  NAME _____	<b>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</b>  TOTAL NUMBER HH48   ____ HH49   ____ HH50   ____ HH51   ____ HH52   ____	<b>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</b>  COMPLETED NUMBER HH53   ____ HH54   ____ HH55   ____ HH56   ZERO.....0 ONE.....1
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WOMEN AGE 15-49  <i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49  CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5  CHILDREN AGE 5-17		

## LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

**HL**

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

<b>HL1.</b> <b>HL2.</b> First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.  <i>Probe for additional household members.</i>	<b>HL3.</b> What is the relationship of <b>name of the head of household?</b>	<b>HL4.</b> Is <b>name</b> male or female?	<b>HL5.</b> What is <b>(name)</b> 's date of birth?	<b>HL6.</b> How old is <b>(name)?</b> <i>Record in completed years.</i>  <i>If age is 95 or above, record '95;</i>	<b>HL7.</b> Did <b>(name)</b> stay here last night? <i>Record in completed years.</i>	<b>HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.</b>	<b>HL9.</b> Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	<b>HL10.</b> Record line number if age 0-4.	<b>HL11. Age 0-17?</b>	<b>HL12.</b> Is <b>(name)</b> 's natural mother alive?	<b>HL13.</b> Does <b>(name)</b> 's natural mother live in this household?	<b>HL14.</b> <i>Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.</i>	<b>HL15.</b> Where does <b>(name)</b> 's natural father live in this household?	<b>HL16.</b> Is <b>(name)</b> 's natural father alive?	<b>HL17.</b> Does <b>(name)</b> 's natural father live in this household?	<b>HL18.</b> <i>Record the line number of father and go to HL20.</i>	<b>HL19.</b> Where does <b>(name)</b> 's natural father live?	<b>HL20.</b> <i>Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:</i>								
<b>98 DK      9998 DK</b>															<b>1 YES 2 NO <sup>S</sup> Next Line 8 DK <sup>S</sup> HL16</b>				<b>1 YES 2 NO <sup>S</sup> HL16 8 DK <sup>S</sup> HL15</b>				<b>1 YES 2 NO <sup>S</sup> HL20 8 DK <sup>S</sup> HL19</b>			
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M	F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y	N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y	N	DK	Y	N	FATHER								
01			0	1	2	—	—	1	2	01	01	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8							
02			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	02	02	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
03			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	03	03	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
04			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	04	04	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
05			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	05	05	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
06			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	06	06	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
07			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	07	07	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
08			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	08	08	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
09			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	09	09	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
10			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	10	10	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
11			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	11	11	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
12			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	12	12	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
13			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	13	13	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
14			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	14	14	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						
15			—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	15	15	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	1 2 3 4 8						

\* Codes for  
**HL3.**      01 HEAD  
 Relationship  
 to head of  
 household:  
 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER  
 03 SON / DAUGHTER  
 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

05 GRANDCHILD  
 06 PARENT  
 07 PARENT-IN-LAW  
 08 BROTHER / SISTER

09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW  
 10 UNCLE/AUNT  
 11 NIECE / NEPHEW  
 12 OTHER RELATIVE

13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD  
 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)  
 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)  
 98 DK

LSS II.HH.3



EDUCATION 2

EDUCATION									
ED1.		ED2.							
Line number		Name and age.							
ED10.	ED9.	ED10.	ED11.	ED12.	ED13.	ED14.	ED15.	ED16.	
During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	At any time during the 2016-17 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	Is (he/she) attending a public school?	In the 2016-17 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support?	Who provided the tuition support? <i>If yes, record '1'. If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i>	For the 2016-17 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?	For the 2016-17 school year, has (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	At any time during the 2015-16 school year did (name) attend school?	During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?	GRADE/YEAR:
ED15	LEVEL: 0 ECE $\Sigma$ 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SECONDARY NON TERtiary 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK	11 - 15 PRIMARY 21 - 24 LOW SEC 31 - 33 UP SEC 41 - 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 - 57 TERTIARY 98 DK	1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SECONDARY NON TERtiary 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK	11 - 15 PRIMARY 21 - 24 LOW SEC 31 - 33 UP SEC 41 - 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 - 57 TERTIARY 98 DK	11 - 15 PRIMARY 21 - 24 LOW SEC 31 - 33 UP SEC 41 - 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 - 57 TERTIARY 98 DK	GRADE/YEAR:	GRADE/YEAR:	GRADE/YEAR:
1 YES	ED15	1 YES	If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.	1 YES 2 NO $\Sigma$	1 YES 2 NO $\Sigma$	1 YES 2 NO $\Sigma$	0 ECE $\Sigma$	Next Line	Next Line
2 NO $\Sigma$				8 DK $\Sigma$	ED14	ED14	8 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK
01		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8
02		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8
03		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8
04		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
05		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
06		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
07		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
08		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
09		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
10		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
11		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
12		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
13		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
14		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8
15		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<b>HC1A.</b> What is the religion of ( <i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i> )?	BUDDHIST ..... 1 CHRISTIANITY ..... 2 ISLAM ..... 3 ANIMIST ..... 4 OTHER RELIGION <i>(specify)</i> ..... 6  NO RELIGION ..... 7	
<b>HC2.</b> To what ethnic group does ( <i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i> ) belong?	ETHNIC GROUP CODE ..... ____  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>HC3.</b> How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... ____	
<b>HC4.</b> Main material of the dwelling floor.  <i>Record observation.</i>  <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	<b>NATURAL FLOOR</b> EARTH / SAND ..... 11 DUNG ..... 12 <b>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</b> WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 <b>FINISHED FLOOR</b> PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>HC5.</b> Main material of the roof.  <i>Record observation.</i>	<b>NATURAL ROOFING</b> NO ROOF ..... 11 THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 <b>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</b> PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 <b>FINISHED ROOFING</b> METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	

<p><b>HC6.</b> Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p>Record observation.</p>	<p><b>NATURAL WALLS</b></p> <table> <tr><td>NO WALLS .....</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS .....</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>DIRT .....</td><td>13</td></tr> </table> <p><b>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</b></p> <table> <tr><td>BAMBOO WITH MUD .....</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>PLYWOOD .....</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>CARDBOARD .....</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>REUSED WOOD.....</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>BAMBOO MAT .....</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>BAMBOO/BAMBOO WITH DRY LEAF.....</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>BAMBOO LATTICE .....</td><td>29</td></tr> </table> <p><b>FINISHED WALLS</b></p> <table> <tr><td>CEMENT .....</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT .....</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>BRICKS .....</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>CEMENT BLOCKS .....</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES .....</td><td>36</td></tr> </table> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	NO WALLS .....	11	CANE / PALM / TRUNKS .....	12	DIRT .....	13	BAMBOO WITH MUD .....	21	PLYWOOD .....	24	CARDBOARD .....	25	REUSED WOOD.....	26	BAMBOO MAT .....	27	BAMBOO/BAMBOO WITH DRY LEAF.....	28	BAMBOO LATTICE .....	29	CEMENT .....	31	STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT .....	32	BRICKS .....	33	CEMENT BLOCKS .....	34	WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES .....	36	
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WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES .....	36																															
<p><b>HC7.</b> Does your household have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[A] A fixed telephone line?</li> <li>[B] A radio?</li> <li>[C] Clock</li> <li>[D] Sofa / Wooden Settee</li> <li>[E] Bed/Mattress</li> </ul>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>RADIO.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>CLOCK.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>BED/MATTRESS .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....	1	2	RADIO.....	1	2	CLOCK.....	1	2	SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE .....	1	2	BED/MATTRESS .....	1	2													
	YES	NO																														
FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....	1	2																														
RADIO.....	1	2																														
CLOCK.....	1	2																														
SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE .....	1	2																														
BED/MATTRESS .....	1	2																														
<p><b>HC8.</b> Does your household have electricity?</p>	<table> <tr><td>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) .....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>NO .....</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID .....	1	YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) .....	2	NO .....	3	3⇒HC10																								
YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID .....	1																															
YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) .....	2																															
NO .....	3																															
<p><b>HC9.</b> Does your household have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[A] A television?</li> <li>[B] A refrigerator?</li> <li>[C] Fan</li> <li>[D] Water pump</li> <li>[E] Air-conditioner</li> <li>[F] Washing Machine</li> <li>[G] CD/DVD Player/Home Theatre</li> <li>[H] Iron</li> <li>[I] Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker</li> </ul>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>TELEVISION .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>REFRIGERATOR .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>FAN .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>WATER PUMP .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>AIR-CONDITIONER .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>WASHING MACHINE .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>CD/DVD PLAYER.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>IRON .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER 1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	TELEVISION .....	1	2	REFRIGERATOR .....	1	2	FAN .....	1	2	WATER PUMP .....	1	2	AIR-CONDITIONER .....	1	2	WASHING MACHINE .....	1	2	CD/DVD PLAYER.....	1	2	IRON .....	1	2	RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER 1	2		
	YES	NO																														
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IRON .....	1	2																														
RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER 1	2																															

<b>HC10.</b> Does any member of your household own:		YES	NO	
[A] A watch?	WATCH.....	1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE .....	1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER .....	1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART .....	1	2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN.....	1	2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR.....	1	2	
[G] Tak Tak	TAK TAK.....	1	2	
<b>HC11.</b> Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES.....	1		
	NO .....	2		
<b>HC12.</b> Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES.....	1		
	NO .....	2		
<b>HC13.</b> Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES.....	1		
	NO .....	2		
<b>HC14.</b> Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	OWN.....	1		
	RENT .....	2		
<i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i>	OTHER (specify) _____	6		
<i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>				
<b>HC15.</b> Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....	1		
	NO .....	2		2⇒HC17
<b>HC16.</b> How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?	HECTARES.....	— —		
	95 OR MORE .....	.95		
<i>If less than one, record '00'</i>	DK .....	.98		
<b>HC17.</b> Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....	1		
	NO .....	2		2⇒HC19

<p><b>HC18.</b> How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Cattle? (Cow / Buffalo)</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens? / Ducks?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Others (Specify _____)?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>CATTLE ..... _____</p> <p>GOATS ..... _____</p> <p>SHEEP ..... _____</p> <p>CHICKENS/DUCKS ..... _____</p> <p>PIGS ..... _____</p> <p>OTHERS ..... _____</p>	
<p><b>HC19.</b> Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

**ST1.** I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND (STATE AUTHORITY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION)	[B] NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND (COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE, HEALTH EQUITY FUND, FREE MOTHER & CHILD)	[C] FREE SCHOOL FEES	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
<b>ST2.</b> Are you aware of ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[B]</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[C]</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[D]</i>	YES (specify) _____ NO.....2 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>
<b>ST3.</b> Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[B]</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[C]</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[D]</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>
<b>ST4.</b> When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through ( <i>name of programme</i> )? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ YEARS AGO ...2 ____ DK.....998	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ YEARS AGO ...2 ____ DK.....998 <i>[B]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ YEARS AGO ...2 ____ DK.....998 <i>[C]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ YEARS AGO ...2 ____ DK.....998 <i>[D]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ YEARS AGO ...2 ____ DK.....998 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<b>EU1.</b> In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE.....01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE.....03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE.....04 BIOGAS STOVE .....05  LIQUID FUEL STOVE .....06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE .....07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE .....08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE .....09  OTHER (specify)_____96  NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD .....	01⇒EU5 03⇒EU5 04⇒EU5 05⇒EU5  06⇒EU4  09⇒EU4  96⇒EU4  97⇒EU6
<b>EU2.</b> Does it have a chimney?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK.....8	
<b>EU3.</b> Does it have a fan?	YES .....1 NO.....2  DK.....8	
<b>EU4.</b> What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?  <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....01 GASOLINE / DIESEL .....02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN .....03 COAL / LIGNITE.....04 CHARCOAL.....05 WOOD .....06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS .....07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE .....08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS .....09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC .....10 SAWDUST .....11  OTHER (specify)_____96	
<b>EU5.</b> Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?  <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i>  <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM .....1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM.....2  IN A SEPARATE BUILDING .....3  OUTDOORS OPEN AIR .....4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH.....5  OTHER (specify)_____6	

<b>EU6.</b> What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING.....01	01⇒EU8
	MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER .....02	
	TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER.....03	
	MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE .....04	
	TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE.....05	
<b>EU7.</b> Does it have a chimney?	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE .....06	06⇒EU8
	OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96	96⇒EU8
	NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD .....97	97⇒EU9
<b>EU8.</b> What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?  <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
	ELECTRICITY .....02 PIPED NATURAL GAS.....03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS.....04 BIOGAS.....05 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....06 GASOLINE / DIESEL.....07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN .....08 COAL / LIGNITE.....09 CHARCOAL.....10 WOOD .....11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS .....12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE .....13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS .....14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC .....15 SAWDUST .....16  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96	

<b>EU9.</b> At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06  KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 CHARCOAL ..... 08 WOOD ..... 09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 11 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96  NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD ..... 97
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**INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS**

<b>TN1.</b> Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES.....1 NO .....2	1	2 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>TN2.</b> How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS.....		

	1 <sup>ST</sup> NET	2 <sup>ND</sup> NET	3 <sup>RD</sup> NET	4 <sup>TH</sup> NET	5 <sup>TH</sup> NET	6 <sup>TH</sup> NET
<b>TN3.</b> Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED....2					
<b>TN4.</b> How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO.....— MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO....95					
<b>TN5.</b> Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify) _____16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify) _____36
<b>TN6.</b> Is net type LLIN (TN5=11-18)?	YES .....1 $\Sigma$ TN10 NO .....2					

<b>TN7.</b> Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
	DK / NOT SURE.....8						
<b>TN8. Was the net soaked or dipped (TN7=1)?</b>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>TN10</i>						
<b>TN9.</b> How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO.____— MORE THAN 24						
	MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE....98						

<b>TN10.</b> Did you get the net during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8					
<b>TN11. Check TN10; Is TN10=4?</b>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>TNI3</i>					
<b>TN12. Where did you get the net?</b>	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY.....01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY.....02 PHARMACY.....03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION.....06 SCHOOL.....07 OTHER.....96 DK.....98					
<b>TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?</b>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8					
<b>TN14. Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?</b>	YES.....1 NO.....2 <i>TNI6</i>					

<b>TN15.</b> Who slept under this mosquito net last night?  <i>Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i>  <i>If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i>	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER...—
	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER...—
	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER...—
	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—
	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER...—
	YES.....1 ☺ NO.....2 ☺ End	YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End	YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End	YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End
				YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End
				YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End
				YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End
				YES.....1 ☺ Next Net NO.....2 ☺ End

*Tick here if additional questionnaire used:*

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<b>WS1.</b> What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?  <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	<b>PIPED WATER</b> PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14  TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21	11 ⇔ WS7 12 ⇔ WS7 13 ⇔ WS3 14 ⇔ WS3  21 ⇔ WS3
<b>WS2.</b> What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?  <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i>	<b>PIPED WATER</b> PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14  TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21	11 ⇔ WS7 12 ⇔ WS7
<b>WS3.</b> Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE ..... 3	1 ⇔ WS7 2 ⇔ WS7

<b>WS4.</b> How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... ____ DK ..... 998	000 ⇔ WS7
<b>WS5.</b> Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?  <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME _____  LINE NUMBER..... ____	
<b>WS6.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... ____  DK ..... 98	
<b>WS7.</b> In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇔ WS9  8 ⇔ WS9
<b>WS8.</b> What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 3  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6  DK ..... 8	
<b>WS9.</b> Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 ⇔ WS11  8 ⇔ WS11

<p><b>WS10.</b> What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?  <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL .....A  ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B  STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C  USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D  SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E  LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F   OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....X   DK .....Z</p>	
<p><b>WS11.</b> What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to?</i>  <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p><b>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</b>  FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11  FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12  FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13  FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14  FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18   <b>PIT LATRINE</b>  VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 21  PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22  PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23   COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31   BUCKET ..... 41  HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE ..... 51   NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95   OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	11⇒WS14  14⇒WS14 18⇒WS14  41⇒WS14 51⇒WS14  95⇒End  96⇒WS14
<p><b>WS12.</b> Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN ..... 3  NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4  DK ..... 8	
<p><b>WS13.</b> The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe: Was it removed by a service provider?</i></p>	<p><b>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</b>  TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 1  BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 2  TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 3   <b>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</b>  BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 4  TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE ..... 5   OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6   DK ..... 8</p>	

<b>WS14.</b> Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2 ELSEWHERE ..... 3	
<b>WS15.</b> Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒End
<b>WS16.</b> Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC ..... 2	2⇒End
<b>WS17.</b> How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 ____  TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS..... 10  DK..... 98	

HANDWASHING	HW
<p><b>HW1.</b> We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p><b>OBSERVED</b></p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3</p> <p><b>NOT OBSERVED</b></p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6</p>
<p><b>HW2.</b> Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2</p>
<p><b>HW3.</b> Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT ..... 2</p>
<p><b>HW4.</b> Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6</p>
<p><b>HW5.</b> Do you have any soap or detergent or ash / sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>
<p><b>HW6.</b> Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN ..... 2</p>
<p><b>HW7.</b> Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ..... B ASH / SAND ..... C</p>

SALT IODIZATION		SA										
<p><b>SA1.</b> We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b></p> <table> <tr><td>0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b></p> <table> <tr><td>NO SALT IN THE HOUSE.....</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER REASON (specify) _____</td><td>6</td></tr> </table>	0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....	1	BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..	2	ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....	3	NO SALT IN THE HOUSE.....	4	OTHER REASON (specify) _____	6	<p>2⇒HH13</p> <p>3⇒HH13</p> <p>4⇒HH13</p> <p>6⇒HH13</p>
0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....	1											
BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..	2											
ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....	3											
NO SALT IN THE HOUSE.....	4											
OTHER REASON (specify) _____	6											
<p><b>SA2.</b> I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p><b>SALT TESTED</b></p> <table> <tr><td>0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> <p><b>SALT NOT TESTED</b></p> <table> <tr><td>OTHER REASON (specify) _____</td><td>6</td></tr> </table>	0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....	1	BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..	2	ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....	3	OTHER REASON (specify) _____	6			
0 PPM (NO REACTION) .....	1											
BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) ..	2											
ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM).....	3											
OTHER REASON (specify) _____	6											
<b>HH13.</b> Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ____ : ____											
<b>HH14.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO .....	1										
<b>HH15.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO .....	1										
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	6										
<b>HH16.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO .....	1										
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	6										
<b>HH17.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	1										
	YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE.....	2										
	NO, NOT USED .....	3										
<b>HH18.</b> Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years.	NO CHILDREN.....	0										
	1 CHILD .....	1										
	2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER).....	—										
		0⇒HH29										
		1⇒HH27										

<b>HH13.</b> Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ____ : ____	
<b>HH14.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO .....	1
<b>HH15.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO .....	1
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	6
<b>HH16.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO .....	1
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	6
<b>HH17.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	1
	YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE.....	2
	NO, NOT USED .....	3
<b>HH18.</b> Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years.	NO CHILDREN.....	0
	1 CHILD .....	1
	2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER).....	—
		0⇒HH29
		1⇒HH27

**HH19.** List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

<b>HH20.</b> Rank number	<b>HH21.</b> Line number from HL1	<b>HH22.</b> Name from HL2	<b>HH23.</b> Sex from HL4	<b>HH24.</b> Age from HL6	
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	---		1	2	____
2	---		1	2	____
3	---		1	2	____
4	---		1	2	____
5	---		1	2	____
6	---		1	2	____
7	---		1	2	____
8	---		1	2	____

**HH25.** Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

**HH26.** Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER .....

LINE NUMBER .....

**HH27.** (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):

Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME .....

AGE.....

**HH28.** Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

<b>HH29.</b> Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any women age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49..... 1 NO..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH34
<b>HH30.</b> Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.		
<b>HH31.</b> Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH34
<b>HH32.</b> Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20 $\neq$ 90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH34

**HH33.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (**name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17**) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Record '06' in WM17 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Record '06' in WM17 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

<b>HH34.</b> Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=0..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH40
<b>HH35.</b> Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH40
<b>HH36.</b> Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
<b>HH37.</b> Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH40
<b>HH38.</b> Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20 $\neq$ 90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH40

**HH39.** As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Record '06' in MWM7 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17  $\Rightarrow$  Record '06' in MWM7 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

<b>HH40.</b> Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH42
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**HH41.** Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

<b>HH42.</b> Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9 = 1 ..... 1 NO, HH9 = 2..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ HH45
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**HH43.** Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

<b>HH44.</b> As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?  <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ Record '02' in WQ3I on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
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**HH45.** Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no Water Quality Testing Questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

**WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE  
2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)**

<b>WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL</b>		<b>WQ</b>
<b>WQ1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>WQ2.</b> Household number: _____	
<b>WQ3.</b> Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>WQ4.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
<b>WQ5.</b> Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u>		
<b>WQ6.</b> Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
<b>WQ7.</b> Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
<b>WQ8.</b> Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....2	1⇒WQ10 2⇒WQ31
<b>WQ31.</b> Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.  <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED .....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN .....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04  OTHER (specify) .....96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
<b>WQ10.</b> Record the time:	HOURS: ..... MINUTES: .....	
<b>WQ11.</b> Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒WQ31 and record '03'
<b>WQ12.</b> Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE ..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER ..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER ..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE _____ 8	
<b>WQ13.</b> Label sample H-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
<b>WQ14.</b> Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒WQ16 8⇒WQ16
<b>WQ15.</b> What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?  <i>Probe:</i> Anything else?  <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT ..... A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE ..... B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LEFT IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F  OTHER (specify) _____ X  DK ..... Z	
<b>WQ16.</b> Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1⇒WQ18

<b>WQ17.</b> What source was this water collected from?	<b>PIPED WATER</b> PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14  TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21  <b>DUG WELL</b> PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 <b>SPRING</b> PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42  RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81  <b>PACKAGED WATER</b> BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92  OTHER (specify) ..... 96	
<b>WQ18.</b> Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?  <i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i>	YES, SHOWN ..... 1  NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5  OTHER REASON (specify) ..... 6	2⇒WQ20 3⇒WQ20 4⇒WQ20 5⇒WQ20 6⇒WQ20
<b>WQ19.</b> Record whether source water sample collected.  <i>Label sample S-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i>	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1  SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) ..... 2	
<b>WQ20.</b> Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒WQ22

<p><b>WQ21.</b> Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p><b>Label B-XXXX-YY</b>, where <b>XXXX</b> is the cluster number (<b>WQ1</b>) and <b>YY</b> is the household number (<b>WQ2</b>).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<b>WQ22.</b> Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.		
<b>WQ23.</b> Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... : ____	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	____ / ____ / 2 0 1	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... : ____	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record 3-digit count of colonies.</li> <li>• If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</li> <li>• If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998'</li> </ul>		
WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=1..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK ..... 2	2⇒WQ28
WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=1..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK ..... 2	2⇒WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	

**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN  
2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)**

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<b>WM1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>WM2.</b> Household number: _____	
<b>WM3.</b> Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>WM4.</b> Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
<b>WM5.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>WM6.</b> Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/201____	
<b>WM6A.</b> Check HH8B (HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE): Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES.....1 NO .....2	

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	<b>WM7.</b> Record the time:	
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____	
<b>WM8.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	1⇒WM9B 2⇒WM9A
<b>WM9A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from Lao Statistics Bureau/Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 60 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>WM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 60 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....2	1⇒WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2⇒WM17	

<b>WM17.</b> Result of woman's interview.  Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04  INCAPACITATED ( <i>specify</i> ) .....05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
<b>WB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH47 .....1 WM3≠HH47 .....2	2⇒WB3
<b>WB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK .....2	1⇒WB15 2⇒WB14
<b>WB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....— DK MONTH.....98  YEAR .....,— DK YEAR.....9998	
<b>WB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe:</i> How old were you at your last birthday?  <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....,—	
<b>WB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒WB14
<b>WB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?  <b>Grade:</b> Primary                11 – 15 Lower Sec.            21 – 24 Upper Sec.            31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43 Tertiary Edu.        51 - 57	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....1 — LOWER SECONDARY .....2 — UPPER SECONDARY .....3 — POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ..4 — TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 —	000⇒WB14
<b>WB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<b>WB8.</b> Check WB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2⇒WB13
<b>WB9.</b> At any time during the 2016-17 school year did you attend school?  <i>If the interview is in July – August, the school year will be 2016-17. If the interview is in September and following months, the school year will be 2017-18</i>	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒WB11
<b>WB10.</b> During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?  <b>Grade:</b> Primary                11 – 15 Lower Sec.            21 – 24 Upper Sec.            31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43 Tertiary Edu.        51 - 57	PRIMARY .....1 — LOWER SECONDARY .....2 — UPPER SECONDARY .....3 — POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ..4 — TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 —	

<p><b>WB11.</b> At any time during the 2015-16 school year did you attend school?  <i>If the interview is in July – August, the school year will be 2015-16. If the interview is in September and following months, the school year will be 2016-17</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO .....2</p>	<p>2⇒WB13</p>
<p><b>WB12.</b> During 2015-16 (2016-17) school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?  <b>Grade:</b>  Primary                    11 – 15  Lower Sec.                21 – 24  Upper Sec.                31 – 33  Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43  Tertiary Edu.            51 - 57</p>	<p>PRIMARY .....1 ____  LOWER SECONDARY .....2 ____  UPPER SECONDARY .....3 ____  POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ....4 ____  TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 ____</p>	
<p><b>WB13.</b> Check WB6. Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1  WB6=1 .....2</p>	<p>1⇒WB15</p>
<p><b>WB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.   <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i>   <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL.....1  ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE.....2  ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE .....3   NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE  (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p><b>WB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?   <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS .....____  ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH.....95</p>	<p>95⇒WB18</p>
<p><b>WB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?   <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i>   <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>   <hr/> (Name of place)</p>	<p>CITY .....1  TOWN .....2  RURAL AREA.....3</p>	

<b>WB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	VIENTIANE CAPITAL ..... 01 PHONSALY ..... 02 LUANGNAMTHA ..... 03 OUDOMXAY ..... 04 BOKEO ..... 05 LUANGPRABANG ..... 06 HUAPHANH ..... 07 XAYABURY ..... 08 XIENGKHUANG ..... 09 VIENTIANE ..... 10 BORIKHAMXAY ..... 11 KHAMMUA ..... 12 SAVANNAKHET ..... 13 SARAVANE ..... 14 SEKONG ..... 15 CHAMPASACK ..... 16 ATTAPEU ..... 17 XAYSOMBOUNE ..... 18  OUTSIDE OF LAO (specify) _____ 96	
<b>WB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>WB19.</b> What type of health insurance are you covered by?  Record all mentioned.	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE ..... B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) ..... C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) ..... D FREE MCH ..... E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F  OTHER (specify) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<b>MT1.</b> Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?  <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?  <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
<b>MT2.</b> Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?  <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?  <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
<b>MT3.</b> Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?  <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?  <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
<b>MT4.</b> Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒MT9
<b>MT5.</b> During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?  <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happened almost every day?  <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	0⇒MT9

<p><b>MT6.</b> During the last 3 months, did you:</p> <p>[A] Copy or move a file or folder?</p> <p>[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?</p> <p>[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?</p> <p>[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?</p> <p>[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?</p> <p>[F] Find, download, install and configure software?</p> <p>[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?</p> <p>[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?</p> <p>[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?</p>	<p>YES   NO</p> <p>COPY/MOVE FILE ..... 1   2</p> <p>USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT ..... 1   2</p> <p>SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT ..... 1   2</p> <p>USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA.. 1   2</p> <p>CONNECT DEVICE..... 1   2</p> <p>INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1   2</p> <p>CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1   2</p> <p>TRANSFER FILE ..... 1   2</p> <p>PROGRAMMING..... 1   2</p>		
<p><b>MT7.</b> Check MT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?</p>		YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2..... 2	
<p><b>MT8.</b> Check MT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?</p>		YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 ..... 2	
<p><b>MT9.</b> Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?</p>		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<p><b>MT10.</b> During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</p> <p>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</p>		NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
<p><b>MT11.</b> Do you own a mobile phone?</p>		YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<p><b>MT12.</b> During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</p> <p>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</p>		NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY			CM
<b>CM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?  <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		2⇒CM8
<b>CM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		2⇒CM5
<b>CM3.</b> How many sons live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME.....—		
<b>CM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....—		
<b>CM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		2⇒CM8
<b>CM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE .....		
<b>CM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE .....		
<b>CM8.</b> Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?  <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		2⇒CM11
<b>CM9.</b> How many boys have died?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD .....		
<b>CM10.</b> How many girls have died?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD .....		
<b>CM11.</b> Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM .....		
<b>CM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total ( <b>total number in CM11</b> ) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		1⇒CM14
<b>CM13.</b> Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.			
<b>CM14.</b> Check CM11. How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE.....1		0⇒CM19

## FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

**BH0.** Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.  
*Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.*

	<b>BH1.</b> <i>BH Line Number</i>	<b>BH2.</b> Were any of these births twins?	<b>BH3.</b> Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	<b>BH4.</b> In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?	<b>BH5.</b> Is (name of birth) still alive?	<b>BH6.</b> How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday?	<b>BH7.</b> Is (name of birth) living with you?	<b>BH8.</b> Record household line number of child (from HL1)	<b>BH9.</b> How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i>	<b>BH10.</b> Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?					
	S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ Next Birth	MONTHS..1	—	—	—
												MONTHS..2	—	—	—
02		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
03		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
04		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
05		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
06		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
07		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
08		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	→ BH10	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ
												MONTHS..2	—	—	Add Next Birth
09		1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	MONTHS..1	—	—	1 ȝ 2 ȝ

						<b>BH9</b>			<b>⇒ BH10</b>	MONTHS .. 2 YEARS.....3		Add Birth	Next Birth
<b>BH0.</b> <i>BH</i> <i>Line Number</i>	<b>BH1.</b> What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	<b>BH2.</b> Were (name of birth) any of these births twins?	<b>BH3.</b> Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	<b>BH4.</b> In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?	<b>BH5.</b> Is (name of birth) still alive?	<b>BH6.</b> How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	<b>BH7.</b> Is (name of birth) living with you? <i>Record '00, if child is not listed.</i>	<b>BH8.</b> Record household line number of child (from HL1) <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i>	<b>BH9.</b> How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i>	<b>BH10.</b> Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?			
10		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
11		1 2	1 2	1 2	— —	— — — —	1 2 ☿	— —	1 2	<b>⇒ BH10</b>	MONTHS .. 2 YEARS.....3	— — —	1 ☿ 2 ☿ Add Birth
12		1 2	1 2	1 2	— —	— — — —	1 2 ☿	— —	1 2	<b>⇒ BH10</b>	MONTHS .. 2 YEARS.....3	— — —	1 ☿ 2 ☿ Add Birth
13		1 2	1 2	1 2	— —	— — — —	1 2 ☿	— —	1 2	<b>⇒ BH10</b>	MONTHS .. 2 YEARS.....3	— — —	1 ☿ 2 ☿ Add Birth
14		1 2	1 2	1 2	— —	— — — —	1 2 ☿	— —	1 2	<b>⇒ BH10</b>	MONTHS .. 2 YEARS.....3	— — —	1 ☿ 2 ☿ Add Birth
							YES.....					1 ↳ Record birth(s) in Birth History	
							NO.....					2	

**BH11.** Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?

<b>CM15.</b> Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME.....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT .....2	1⇒CM17
<b>CM16.</b> Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
<b>CM17.</b> Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since ( <b>month of interview</b> ) in 2015?  <i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2015, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....1	0⇒CM19
<b>CM18.</b> Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.  <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	
<b>CM19.</b> Sometimes women have pregnancies that might not end with a live birth.  Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in a stillbirth, or that was aborted?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒End
<b>CM20.</b> How many miscarriages have you had during your lifetime?  By miscarriage, I mean an early and involuntary end of pregnancy within the first 5 months of pregnancy.	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES _____	
<b>CM21.</b> In how many cases have your pregnancies ended with a stillbirth?  By stillbirth, I mean a birth that took place after the 5th month of pregnancy, but the child did not show any signs of life.	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS _____	
<b>CM22.</b> And how many abortions have you had during your lifetime?  By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that was voluntarily terminated within the first 5 months of pregnancy.	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF ABORTIONS _____	00⇒End
<b>CM23.</b> When did your (last) abortion take place?  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF (LAST) ABORTION MONTH ..... ____ YEAR ..... ____	

<p><b>CM24.</b> Check CM23: Last abortion occurred within the last 5 years, that is, since (<b>month of interview</b>) in <b>2012</b>?</p> <p>If the month of interview and the month the abortion took place are the same, and the year the abortion took place is <b>2012</b>, consider this as an abortion within the last 5 years.</p>	<p>NO ABORTION IN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....0 THE LAST ABORTION TOOK PLACE DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1</p>	<p>0⇒End</p>
<p><b>CM25.</b> How many months (weeks) were you pregnant when your pregnancy was aborted?</p> <p>If the respondent answers in weeks, write down on the appropriate line for weeks, otherwise just record the given months</p>	<p>LENGTH OF PREGNANCY AT TIME OF ABORTION WEEKS.....1 ____  MONTHS.....2 ____</p>	
<p><b>CM26.</b> What was the method used for that abortion?</p>	<p>MEDICAL METHOD USING PILLS.....1  SURGICAL / INVASIVE METHOD.....2</p>	<p>1⇒CM28</p>
<p><b>CM27.</b> Where did the surgical abortion take place?</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b> GOVT. HOSPITAL .....21 HEALTH CENTRE .....22 OTHER PUBLIC (specify) .....26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b> PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME .....33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) .....36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) .....96</p>	<p>21⇒CM30 22⇒CM30 26⇒CM30</p> <p>31⇒CM30 32⇒CM30 33⇒CM30</p> <p>36⇒CM30</p> <p>96⇒CM30</p>
<p><b>CM28.</b> Where did the medical abortion using pills take place?</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b> GOVT. HOSPITAL .....21 HEALTH CENTRE .....22 OTHER PUBLIC (specify) .....26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b> PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME .....33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) .....36</p> <p>AT HOME.....41</p> <p>OTHER (specify) .....96</p>	

<b>CM29.</b> Where did you obtain the pills?	<p><b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL ..... 21      HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22      OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) ..... 26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31      PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32      PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33      OTHER PRIVATE          MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) ..... 36</p> <p>PHARMACY ..... 41      LOCAL DRUG STORE ..... 41      ALREADY HAD AT HOME ..... 41      RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 42</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	
<b>CM30.</b> Did you face any problems or complications?	<p>YES ..... 1      NO ..... 2</p>	2 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>CM31.</b> What kind of complications did you have?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	<p>HEAVY BLEEDING ..... A      SEVERE PAIN ..... B      FEVER ..... C      INJURY/PERFORATION ..... D      FOUL-SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE .. E</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	
<b>CM32.</b> Did you seek treatment for this/these complication(s)?	<p>YES ..... 1      NO ..... 2</p>	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<b>DB1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇒End
<i>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</i>  Name _____		
<b>DB2.</b> When you got pregnant with ( <i>name</i> ), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1⇒End
<b>DB3.</b> Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS..... 2	1⇒DB4A 2⇒DB4B
<b>DB4A.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE..... 2	
<b>DB4B.</b> Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH			MN
<b>MN1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇒End	
<b>MN2.</b> Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒MN7	
<b>MN3.</b> Whom did you see?  Probe: Anyone else?  Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.	<b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b> DOCTOR..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C <b>OTHER PERSON</b> TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G  OTHER (specify) _____ X		
<b>MN4.</b> How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?  Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.	WEEKS ..... 1 ____  MONTHS ..... 2 0 ____  DK ..... 998		
<b>MN5.</b> How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?  Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... ____  DK ..... 98		
<b>MN6.</b> As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:  [A] Was your blood pressure measured?  [B] Did you give a urine sample?  [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES    NO		
	BLOOD PRESSURE..... 1    2		
	URINE SAMPLE ..... 1    2		
	BLOOD SAMPLE..... 1    2		
<b>MN7.</b> Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed?  If yes, ask: May I see it please?  If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2 NO ..... 3  DK ..... 8		
<b>MN8.</b> When you were pregnant with ( <i>name</i> ), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒MN11	8⇒MN11

<b>MN9.</b> How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> )?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... DK ..... 8	
<b>MN10.</b> Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS ..... 2	2⇒MN15
<b>MN11.</b> At any time before your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?  <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒MN15 8⇒MN15
<b>MN12.</b> Before your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?  <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... DK ..... 8	
<b>MN13.</b> Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK ..... 2	1⇒MN14A 2⇒MN14B
<b>MN14A.</b> How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection ?  <b>MN14B.</b> How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?  <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO ..... DK ..... 98	
<b>MN14C.</b> During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒MN15 8⇒MN15
<b>MN14D.</b> During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup?  <i>If answer is not numeric, probe for approximate number of days</i>	DAYS ..... DK ..... 998	
<b>MN15.</b> Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 ..... 2	2⇒MN19
<b>MN16.</b> During the pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), did you take SP/Fansidar to keep <u>you</u> from getting malaria?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒MN19 8⇒MN19
<b>MN17.</b> How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> )?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... DK ..... 98	

<b>MN18.</b> Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT ..... A ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT ..... B  OTHER SOURCE ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>MN19.</b> Who assisted with the delivery of ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?  <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i>	<b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b> DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C <b>OTHER PERSON</b> TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X NO ONE ..... Y	
<b>MN20.</b> Where did you give birth to ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i>  <u>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u>  <hr/> ( <i>Name of place</i> )	<b>HOME</b> YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12  <b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 26  <b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b> PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 36  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	11⇒MN23 12⇒MN23  96⇒MN23
<b>MN21.</b> Was ( <i>name</i> ) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒MN23
<b>MN22.</b> When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?  <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS ..... 2	

<p><b>MN23.</b> Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Goldwin</small></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2⇒MN25 8⇒MN25
<p><b>MN24.</b> Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
<p><b>MN25.</b> Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
<p><b>MN26.</b> How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If “immediately” or less than 1 hour, record ‘000’.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If “1 day” or “next day”, probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If “24 hours”, probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i></p> <p><i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ..... 000 HOURS..... <b>1</b> ____ DAYS ..... <b>2</b> ____ NEVER BATHED ..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
<p><b>MN27.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	YES, MN20=21-36..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 or 96 ..... 2	1⇒MN30
<p><b>MN28.</b> What was used to cut the cord?</p>	NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ..... 2 SCISSORS..... 3  OTHER (specify) _____ 6  DK ..... 8	
<p><b>MN29.</b> Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
<p><b>MN30.</b> After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2⇒MN32 8⇒MN32

<b>MN31.</b> What was applied to the cord?  <i>Probe:</i> Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE.....A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) .....B MUSTARD OIL.....C ASH.....D ANIMAL DUNG.....E  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....Z	
<b>MN32.</b> When ( <i>name</i> ) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL..... 5  DK ..... 8	
<b>MN33.</b> Was ( <i>name</i> ) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2 $\Rightarrow$ MN35  8 $\Rightarrow$ MN35
<b>MN34.</b> How much did ( <i>name</i> ) weigh?  <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM CARD..... <b>1 (KG)</b> ____.  FROM RECALL ..... <b>2 (KG)</b> ____.  DK ..... 99998	
<b>MN35.</b> Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MN36.</b> Did you ever breastfeed ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ MN39B
<b>MN37.</b> How long after birth did you first put ( <i>name</i> ) to the breast?  <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.  If less than 24 hours, record hours.  Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000  HOURS..... <b>1</b> ____.  DAYS ..... <b>2</b> ____.  DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
<b>MN38.</b> In the first three days after delivery, was ( <i>name</i> ) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 $\Rightarrow$ MN39A 2 $\Rightarrow$ End

<b>MN39A.</b> What was ( <i>name</i> ) given to drink?  <i>Probe:</i> Anything else?	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER..... C GRIPE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION..... E FRUIT JUICE..... F INFANT FORMULA ..... G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS..... H HONEY ..... I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE..... J  OTHER (specify) _____ X  NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK..... Y	
<b>MN39B.</b> In the first three days after delivery, what was ( <i>name</i> ) given to drink?  <i>Probe:</i> Anything else?		

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<b>PN1.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK ..... 2	2⇒End
<b>PN2.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2⇒PN7
<b>PN3.</b> Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of ( <i>name</i> ).  You have said that you gave birth in ( <i>name or type of facility in MN20</i> ). How long did you stay there after the delivery?  <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS..... 1 ____  DAYS ..... 2 ____  WEEKS ..... 3 ____  DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
<b>PN4.</b> I would like to talk to you about checks on ( <i>name</i> )'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining ( <i>name</i> ), checking the cord, or seeing if ( <i>name</i> ) is ok.  Before you left the ( <i>name or type of facility in MN20</i> ), did anyone check on ( <i>name</i> )'s health?	YES..... 1  NO ..... 2	
<b>PN5.</b> And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?  Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left ( <i>name or type of facility in MN20</i> )?	YES..... 1  NO ..... 2	
<b>PN6.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left ( <i>name or type of facility in MN20</i> ).  Did anyone check on ( <i>name</i> )'s health after you left ( <i>name or type of facility in MN20</i> )?	YES..... 1  NO ..... 2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN17
<b>PN7.</b> Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 2	2⇒PN11

<p><b>PN8.</b> You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<p><b>PN9.</b> And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<p><b>PN10.</b> After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	YES.....1 NO .....2	1⇒ <i>PN12</i> 2⇒ <i>PN19</i>
<p><b>PN11.</b> I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒ <i>PN20</i>
<p><b>PN12.</b> Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1⇒ <i>PN13A</i> 2⇒ <i>PN13B</i>
<p><b>PN13A.</b> How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p><b>PN13B.</b> How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i>  <i>If less than one week, record days.</i>  <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	HOURS.....1 ____ DAYS .....2 ____ WEEKS .....3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
<p><b>PN14.</b> Who checked on (<i>name</i>)'s health at that time?</p>	<p><b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b></p> DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B AUXILIARY NURSE .....C <p><b>OTHER PERSON</b></p> TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) .....X</p>	

<p><b>PN15.</b> Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>HOME</b></p> <p>YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12</p> <p><b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) ..... 26</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) ..... 36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... 96</p>	
<p><b>PN16.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN18</p>
<p><b>PN17.</b> After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25</p>
<p><b>PN18.</b> Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN20</p>
<p><b>PN19.</b> After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25</p>
<p><b>PN20.</b> After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN25</p>
<p><b>PN21.</b> Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN22A 2⇒PN22B</p>
<p><b>PN22A.</b> How long after delivery did that check happen?</p>	<p>HOURS ..... 1 ____</p>	
<p><b>PN22B.</b> How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>DAYS ..... 2 ____</p> <p>WEEKS ..... 3 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... 998</p>	

<b>PN23.</b> Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	<b>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</b> DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C <b>OTHER PERSON</b> TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H  OTHER (specify) _____ X	
<b>PN24.</b> Where did this check take place?  <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i>  <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>  <hr/> (Name of place)	<b>HOME</b> YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12  <b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (specify) _____ 26  <b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b> PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36  OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
<b>PN25.</b> During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:  [A] Examine ( <i>name</i> )'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of ( <i>name</i> )? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK  EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8  TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8  COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING .... 1 2 8	
<b>PN26.</b> Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 ..... 2	2 ⇔ PN28
<b>PN27.</b> Observe ( <i>name</i> )'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK  OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
<b>PN28.</b> Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 ..... 3	1 ⇔ PN29A 2 ⇔ PN29B 3 ⇔ PN29C

<p><b>PN29A.</b> You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p><b>PN29B.</b> You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p><b>PN29C.</b> You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<p><b>PN30.</b> During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2	

CONTRACEPTION			CP
<b>CP1.</b> I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.  Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT .....1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE.....8		1⇒CP3
<b>CP2.</b> Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.  Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO.....2		1⇒CP4
<b>CP3.</b> Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO.....2		1⇒End 2⇒End
<b>CP4.</b> What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?  <i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD .....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL .....F MALE CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM .....H DIAPHRAGM .....I FOAM / JELLY .....J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM .....L WITHDRAWAL.....M  OTHER (specify) _____ X		
<b>CP5.</b> Where did you obtain (current method) the last time?  <i>Probe to identify the type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>  _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL .....11 HEALTH CENTER .....12 LAO YOUTH CENTER LYC .....13 OUTREACH TEAM.....14 VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER VHV .....15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR .....16 (specify)  PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC .....21 PHARMACY .....22 PRIVATE DOCTOR .....23 MOBILE CLINIC .....24 FIELD WORKER .....25  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR .....26 (specify)  OTHER SOURCE SHOP .....31 FRIEND/RELATIVE.....33 OTHER ((specify)) .....96		

UNMET NEED	UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 8 ..... 2  2⇒UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  1⇒UN5
UN3. Check CM11. Any births?	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ..... 1  0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE ..... 2  2
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8  1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4. Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A ..... 2  1⇒UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK ..... 8  2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS ..... 1 ____  YEARS ..... 2 ____  DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996  DK ..... 998  994⇒UN12
UN9. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 8 ..... 2  1⇒UN14
UN10. Check CP2. Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2= 2 ..... 2  1⇒UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14

<b>UN12.</b> Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX.....A MENOPAUSAL .....B NEVER MENSTRUATED.....C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS).....D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT .....E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC .....F BREASTFEEDING .....G TOO OLD .....H FATALISTIC.....I  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ X  DK.....Z	
<b>UN13.</b> Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C .....1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C .....2	1⇒End
<b>UN14.</b> When did your last menstrual period start?  <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i>  <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO .....1 ____ WEEKS AGO .....2 ____ MONTHS AGO .....3 ____ YEARS AGO .....4 ____  IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY .....993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH .....994 NEVER MENSTRUATED.....995	993⇒End 994⇒End 995⇒End
<b>UN15.</b> Check UN14. Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR .....1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE .....2	2⇒End
<b>UN16.</b> Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY .....8	
<b>UN17.</b> During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>UN18.</b> Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	2⇒End 8⇒End
<b>UN19.</b> Were the materials reusable?	YES .....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
**DV**

<b>DV1.</b> Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING .....	1	2
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM .....	1	2
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX.....	1	2
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD .....	1	2

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
<b>MA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3	3 $\Rightarrow$ MA5
<b>MA2.</b> How old is your (husband/partner)?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS..... ____  DK ..... 98	
<b>MA3.</b> Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ MA7
<b>MA4.</b> How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER ..... ____  DK ..... 98	$\Rightarrow$ MA7  98 $\Rightarrow$ MA7
<b>MA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO ..... 3	3 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>MA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	
<b>MA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 $\Rightarrow$ MA8A 2 $\Rightarrow$ MA8B
<b>MA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... ____ DK MONTH..... 98  YEAR ..... ____ DK YEAR..... 9998	
<b>MA9.</b> Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B $\neq$ 9998 ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>MA10.</b> Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2..... 2	1 $\Rightarrow$ MA11A 2 $\Rightarrow$ MA11B
<b>MA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)?  <b>MA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... ____	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SI
<p><b>SB1.</b> Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE .....00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS .....— —</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER .....95</p>	00 ⇔ End
<p><b>SB2.</b> I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO.....1 ____</p> <p>WEEKS AGO.....2 ____</p> <p>MONTHS AGO.....3 ____</p> <p>YEARS AGO.....4 ____</p>	4 ⇔ End
<p><b>SB3.</b> The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	
<p><b>SB4.</b> What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</p>	<p>HUSBAND .....1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER .....2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND .....3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER .....5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) .....6</p>	<p>3 ⇔ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇔ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇔ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇔ SB6</p>
<p><b>SB5.</b> Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2.....1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 .....2</p>	1 ⇔ SB7
<p><b>SB6.</b> How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER .....— —</p> <p>DK .....98</p>	
<p><b>SB7.</b> Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	2 ⇔ End
<p><b>SB8.</b> The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO .....2</p>	

<b>SB9.</b> What was your relationship to this person?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5  OTHER (specify) _____ 6	3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 5⇒SB12  6⇒SB12
<b>SB10.</b> Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 ..... 2	2⇒SB12
<b>SB11.</b> Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 ..... 2	1⇒End
<b>SB12.</b> How old is this person?  <i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... ____  DK ..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
<b>HA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒End
<b>HA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES    NO    DK DURING PREGNANCY .....1    2    8 DURING DELIVERY .....1    2    8 BY BREASTFEEDING .....1    2    8	
<b>HA9.</b> Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒HA11
<b>HA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>HA11.</b> Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?  Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:  Name _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒HA24

<b>HA12.</b> Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 .....1 NO, MN2=2.....2	2⇒HA17
<b>HA13.</b> During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with ( <i>name</i> ), were you given any information about:  [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?  [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?  [C] Getting tested for HIV?  Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK  HIV FROM MOTHER .....1 2 8  THINGS TO DO .....1 2 8  TESTED FOR HIV.....1 2 8  OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV .....1 2 8	
<b>HA14.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	2⇒HA17  8⇒HA17
<b>HA15.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	2⇒HA17  8⇒HA17
<b>HA16.</b> After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8	
<b>HA17.</b> Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36.....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2	2⇒HA21
<b>HA18.</b> Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<b>HA19.</b> I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒HA21
<b>HA20.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO .....2	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22
<b>HA21.</b> Check HA14. Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1.....1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1.....2	2⇒HA24
<b>HA22.</b> Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO .....2	1⇒HA25
<b>HA23.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO.....3	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28
<b>HA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒HA27

<b>HA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....1 12-23 MONTHS AGO .....2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO.....3	
<b>HA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28  8⇒HA28
<b>HA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<b>HA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒HA30
<b>HA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<b>HA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA32.</b> Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE .....2  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	
<b>HA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES.....1 NO .....2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV .....7  DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS .....8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		
		TA
<b>TA1.</b> Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA6
<b>TA2.</b> How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00 AGE....._____	00⇒TA6
<b>TA3.</b> Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA6
<b>TA4.</b> In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES....._____	
<b>TA5.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 _____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY .....30	
<b>TA6.</b> Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA10Z
<b>TA7.</b> During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA10
<b>TA8.</b> What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS .....A WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOS .....C PIPE.....D  OTHER (specify) .....X	
<b>TA9.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you use ( <i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i> )?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 _____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY .....30	
<b>TA10.</b> Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA14
<b>TA11.</b> During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒TA14

<p><b>TA12.</b> What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B DIP ..... C  OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>TA13.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 30</p>	
<p><b>TA14.</b> Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.  Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>TA15.</b> We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.  How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00  AGE ..... ____</p>	<p>00 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>TA16.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?  <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00  NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 30</p>	<p>00 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>TA17.</b> In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ____</p>	

<b>WM10.</b> Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... : ____	
<b>WM11.</b> Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3	
<b>WM12.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO..... 1	
<b>WM13.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>WM14.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>WM15.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
<b>WM15A.</b> Check WM6A in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒WM16
<b>WM15B.</b> Tell the respondent that you will need to measure her haemoglobin level before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurements. Issue the ANAEMIA MODULE FORM for this woman and complete the Information Panel on that Form.		
<b>WM16.</b> Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?		
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

ANAEMIA TESTING INFORMATION PANEL (WOMAN)		ATW
<b>ATW1.</b> Cluster number: _____ _____	<b>ATW2.</b> Household number: _____	
<b>ATW3.</b> Woman's name and line number:  NAME _____	<b>ATW4.</b> Interviewer's name and number:  NAME .....	
<b>ATW4A.</b> Measurer's name and number  NAME _____		
<b>ATW5.</b> Woman's age from WB4:	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....	
<b>ATW6.</b> Check ATW5 (Age)	15-17 YEARS .....	1
	18-49 YEARS .....	2 $\Rightarrow$ ATW11
<b>ATW7.</b> Check Woman's marital status from MA5 in QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN:	MA5=3 (NEVER IN UNION) .....	1
	OTHER.....	2 $\Rightarrow$ ATW11
<b>ATW8.</b> Check HL20. Name and line number of the Minor's Parent / Responsible adult.  NAME _____		

**ATW9.** Parental / responsible adult consent for anaemia test.

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.

For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (*name of minor*) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?

You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

Will you allow (*name of minor*) to take the anaemia test?

<b>ATW10.</b> Record the code and sign your name.	GRANTED ..... 1  (Sign) _____	
	REFUSED ..... 2  (Sign) _____	2 ⇨ ATW18
	NOT PRESENT/OTHER ..... 3	3 ⇨ ATW18

**ATW11.** Respondent consent for anaemia test.

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.

For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?

You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

Will you take the anaemia test?

<b>ATW12.</b> Record the code and sign your name.	GRANTED ..... 1  (Sign) _____	
	REFUSED ..... 2  (Sign) _____	2 ⇨ ATW18
	NOT PRESENT/OTHER ..... 3	3 ⇨ ATW18

**ATW13.** Prepare equipment and supplies for the test and proceed with the test.

<b>ATW14.</b> Record haemoglobin level here and in the anaemia pamphlet.	G/DL ..... ____ • ____  OTHER ..... 99.6	99.6 ⇨ ATW18
<b>ATW15.</b> Informational brochure.	Write the woman's Hb level on the informational brochure. Give her the brochure. Inform her of the results and briefly explain what the Hb reading means, using the Anaemia Brochure as a guide.	

<b>ATW16.</b> Check ATW14: Haemoglobin result	BELOW 7.0 G/DL/SEVERE ANAEMIA ..... 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ ATW18
<b>ATW17.</b> Referral for severe anaemia.	<p><i>Provide a written referral to a health facility for medical treatment for any woman with severe anaemia. Inform the woman about the effects of severe anaemia and recommend her to visit a health facility for follow-up medical attention. Fill out an Anaemia Referral Slip, on which you have recorded the Hb level.</i></p> <p>The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are seriously ill and must visit a health facility immediately.</p>	
<b>ATW18.</b> Is there another woman/child to be tested in the household who has not yet been tested?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1 $\Rightarrow$ Next Woman or Child
<b>ATW19.</b> Thank the respondent for her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all anaemia tests in this household.		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS****SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN**  
**2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)**

**MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL**

M

<b>MWM1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>MWM2.</b> Household number: _____
<b>MWM3.</b> Man's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>MWM4.</b> Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
<b>MWM5.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>MWM6.</b> Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/201_____

<i>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</i>		<b>MWM7.</b> Record the time:  HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
<b>MWM8.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	1⇒MWM9B 2⇒MWM9A
<b>MWM9A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from Lao Statistics Bureau/Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>MWM9B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....2	1⇒MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2⇒MWM17	

<b>MWM17.</b> Result of man's interview.  Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04  INCAPACITATED ( <i>specify</i> ) .....05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
<b>MWB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	MWM3=HH47 .....1 MWM3≠HH47 .....2	2⇒MWB3
<b>MWB2.</b> Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK .....2	1⇒MWB15 2⇒MWB14
<b>MWB3.</b> In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....— — DK MONTH.....98  YEAR .....— — — DK YEAR.....9998	
<b>MWB4.</b> How old are you?  <i>Probe:</i> How old were you at your last birthday?  <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....— —	
<b>MWB5.</b> Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒MWB14
<b>MWB6.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?  <b>Grade:</b> Primary                    11 – 15 Lower Sec.                21 – 24 Upper Sec.                31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43 Tertiary Edu.             51 - 57	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....1 .....— — LOWER SECONDARY .....2 .....— — UPPER SECONDARY .....3 .....— — POST SEC NOT TERTIARY .....4 .....— — TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 .....— —	000⇒MWB14
<b>MWB7.</b> Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>MWB8.</b> Check MWB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 .....1 AGE 25-49 .....2	2⇒MWB13
<b>MWB9.</b> At any time during the 2016-17 school year did you attend school?  <i>If the interview is in July – August, the school year will be 2016-17. If the interview is in September and following months, the school year will be 2017-18</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒MWB11
<b>MWB10.</b> During 2016-17 (2017-18) school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?  <b>Grade:</b> Primary                    11 – 15 Lower Sec.                21 – 24 Upper Sec.                31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43 Tertiary Edu.             51 - 57	PRIMARY .....1 .....— — LOWER SECONDARY .....2 .....— — UPPER SECONDARY .....3 .....— — POST SECONDARY NOT TERTIARY ..4 .....— — TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 .....— —	

<p><b>MWB11.</b> At any time during the 2015-16 school year did you attend school?  <i>If the interview is in July – August, the school year will be 2015-16. If the interview is in September and following months, the school year will be 2016-17</i></p>	<p>YES .....1 NO .....2</p>	<p>2⇒MWB13</p>
<p><b>MWB12.</b> During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?  <b>Grade:</b>            Primary                    11 – 15            Lower Sec.                21 – 24            Upper Sec.                31 – 33            Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43            Tertiary Edu.             51 - 57</p>	<p>PRIMARY .....1 ____            LOWER SECONDARY .....2 ____            UPPER SECONDARY .....3 ____            POST SECONDARY NOT TERTIARY ..4 ____            TERTIARY EDUCATION .....5 ____</p>	
<p><b>MWB13.</b> Check MWB6. Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1            MWB6= 1 .....2</p>	<p>1⇒MWB15</p>
<p><b>MWB14.</b> Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.   <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i>   <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i>            Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL.....1            ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE.....2            ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3             NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE  <i>(specify)</i> .....6</p>	
<p><b>MWB15.</b> How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?   <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS .....____            ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH .....95</p>	<p>95⇒MWB18</p>
<p><b>MWB16.</b> Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?   <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i>   <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>   <hr/> <i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>CITY .....1            TOWN .....2            RURAL AREA .....3</p>	

<b>MWB17.</b> Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	VIENTIANE CAPITAL.....01 PHONSALY .....02 LUANGNAMTHA.....03 OUDOMXAY .....04 BOKEO .....05 LUANGPRABANG .....06 HUAPHANH.....07 XAYABURY .....08 XIENGKHUANG .....09 VIENTIANE.....10 BORIKHAMXAY .....11 KHAMMUA.....12 SAVANNAKHET .....13 SARAVANE .....14 SEKONG .....15 CHAMPASACK .....16 ATTAPEU .....17 XAYSOMBOUNE .....18  OUTSIDE OF LAOS <i>(specify)</i> _____ 96	
<b>MWB18.</b> Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒End
<b>MWB19.</b> What type of health insurance are you covered by?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.....B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI).....C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) ..... D FREE MCH .....E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....F  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT	MMT
<p><b>MMT1.</b> Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY .....3
<p><b>MMT2.</b> Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY .....3
<p><b>MMT3.</b> Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY .....3
<p><b>MMT4.</b> Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	YES .....1 NO .....2
<p><b>MMT5.</b> During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY .....3

<b>MMT6.</b> During the last 3 months, did you:	YES   NO	
	COPY/MOVE FILE .....	1   2
	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT .....	1   2
	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT .....	1   2
	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA.	1   2
	CONNECT DEVICE.....	1   2
	INSTALL SOFTWARE .....	1   2
	CREATE PRESENTATION.....	1   2
	TRANSFER FILE .....	1   2
	PROGRAMMING.....	1   2
<b>MMT7.</b> Check MMT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1 .....	1
	NO, MMT6[C]=2 .....	2
<b>MMT8.</b> Check MMT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1 .....	1
	NO, MMT6[F]=2.....	2
<b>MMT9.</b> Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES .....	1
	NO .....	2
<b>MMT10.</b> During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?  <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i>  <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....	0
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....	1
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....	2
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....	3
<b>MMT11.</b> Do you own a mobile phone?	YES .....	1
	NO .....	2

<p><b>MMT12.</b> During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0      LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1      AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2      ALMOST EVERY DAY .....3</p>	
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FERTILITY	MCM
<b>MCM1.</b> Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.  Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?  <i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK .....8
<b>MCM2.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES .....1 NO .....2
<b>MCM3.</b> How many sons live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME.....__
<b>MCM4.</b> How many daughters live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__
<b>MCM5.</b> Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES .....1 NO .....2
<b>MCM6.</b> How many sons are alive but do not live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE .....
<b>MCM7.</b> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE .....
<b>MCM8.</b> Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?  <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES .....1 NO .....2
<b>MCM9.</b> How many boys have died?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD .....
<b>MCM10.</b> How many girls have died?  <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD .....
<b>MCM11.</b> Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM .....
<b>MCM12.</b> Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered ( <b>total number in MCM11</b> ) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES .....1 NO .....2

<b>MCM13.</b> Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
<b>MCM14.</b> Check MCM11. How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 .....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 .....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE .....2	0 ⇔ End 1 ⇔ MCM18A
<b>MCM15.</b> Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES .....1 NO .....2	1 ⇔ MCM17
<b>MCM16.</b> In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN .....	
<b>MCM17.</b> How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS.....	⇒ MCM18B
<b>MCM18A.</b> In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?	DATE OF LAST BIRTH  MONTH .....	
<b>MCM18B.</b> In what month and year was the last of these ( <i>total number in MCM11</i> ) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	YEAR .....	

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
**MDV**

<b>MDV1.</b> Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
		GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING .....	1	2
[A] If she goes out without telling him?		NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2
[B] If she neglects the children?		ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2
[C] If she argues with him?		REFUSES SEX .....	1	2
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?		BURNS FOOD.....	1	2
[E] If she burns the food?				

MARRIAGE/UNION			MMA
<b>MMA1.</b> Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 3		3⇒MMA5
<b>MMA3.</b> Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		2⇒MMA7
<b>MMA4.</b> How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER ..... ____  DK ..... 98		⇒MMA7  98⇒MMA7
<b>MMA5.</b> Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO ..... 3		3⇒End
<b>MMA6.</b> What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED..... 3		
<b>MMA7.</b> Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2		1⇒MMA8A 2⇒MMA8B
<b>MMA8A.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?  <b>MMA8B.</b> In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... ____ DK MONTH..... 98  YEAR ..... ____ DK YEAR ..... 9998		
<b>MMA9.</b> Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998..... 2		2⇒End
<b>MMA10.</b> Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 ..... 2		1⇒MMA11A 2⇒MMA11B
<b>MMA11A.</b> How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?  <b>MMA11B.</b> How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... ____		

<b>MSB1.</b> Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.  Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00  AGE IN YEARS.....— —	00⇒End
How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER .....95	
<b>MSB2.</b> I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.  When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?  <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	DAYS AGO.....1 ____  WEEKS AGO.....2 ____  MONTHS AGO.....3 ____  YEARS AGO .....4 ____	4⇒End
<b>MSB3.</b> The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO .....2	
<b>MSB4.</b> What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>  <i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>	WIFE .....1 COHABITING PARTNER .....2 GIRLFRIEND .....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .....5  OTHER (specify) .....6	3⇒MSB6 4⇒MSB6 5⇒MSB6 6⇒MSB6
<b>MSB5.</b> Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 .....1 NO, MMA1=3 .....2	1⇒MSB7
<b>MSB6.</b> How old is this person?  <i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....— —  DK .....98	
<b>MSB7.</b> Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒End
<b>MSB8.</b> The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO .....2	

<b>MSB9.</b> What was your relationship to this person?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>	WIFE ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 GIRLFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5  OTHER (specify) ..... 6	3 ⇔ MSB12 4 ⇔ MSB12 5 ⇔ MSB12  6 ⇔ MSB12
<i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i>		
<b>MSB10.</b> Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 ..... 2	2 ⇔ MSB12
<b>MSB11.</b> Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7≠1 ..... 2	1 ⇔ End
<b>MSB12.</b> How old is this person?  <i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... — —  DK ..... 98	

HIV/AIDS	MH
<b>MHA1.</b> Now I would like to talk with you about something else.  Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  2⇒End
<b>MHA2.</b> HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.  Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA3.</b> Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA4.</b> Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA5.</b> Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA6.</b> Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA7.</b> Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA8.</b> Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:  [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING ..... 1 2 8
<b>MHA9.</b> Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  2⇒MHA24
<b>MHA10.</b> Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8
<b>MHA24.</b> I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  2⇒MHA27

<b>MHA25.</b> How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO ..... 3	
<b>MHA26.</b> I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	1 ⇔ MHA28 2 ⇔ MHA28 8 ⇔ MHA28
<b>MHA27.</b> Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA28.</b> Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2 ⇔ MHA30
<b>MHA29.</b> Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>MHA30.</b> Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA31.</b> Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA32.</b> Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA33.</b> Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA34.</b> Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA35.</b> Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	
<b>MHA36.</b> Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS ..... 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			MTA
<b>MTA1.</b> Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA6
<b>MTA2.</b> How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00 AGE....._____		00⇒MTA6
<b>MTA3.</b> Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA6
<b>MTA4.</b> In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES .....		
<b>MTA5.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY .....30		
<b>MTA6.</b> Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA10
<b>MTA7.</b> During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA10
<b>MTA8.</b> What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS .....A WATER PIPE .....B CIGARILLOS .....C PIPE.....D  OTHER (specify) .....X		
<b>MTA9.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you use ( <i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i> )?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY .....30		
<b>MTA10.</b> Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA14
<b>MTA11.</b> During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO .....2		2⇒MTA14

<p><b>MTA12.</b> What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?  <i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B DIP ..... C  OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>MTA13.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 30</p>	
<p><b>MTA14.</b> Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.  Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>MTA15.</b> We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.  How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00  AGE..... ____</p>	<p>00 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>MTA16.</b> During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?  <i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00  NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ____  10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10  EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY ..... 30</p>	<p>00 <math>\Rightarrow</math> End</p>
<p><b>MTA17.</b> In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ____</p>	

<b>MWM10.</b> Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... : __ __	
<b>MWM11.</b> Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____  NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____	
<b>MWM12.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO .....	
<b>MWM13.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO .....,  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	
<b>MWM14.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO .....,  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____	
<b>MWM15.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... NO, NOT USED .....	
<b>MWM16.</b> Check columns HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?		
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇔ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇔ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇔ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇔ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇔ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇔ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5**  
**2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UI
<b>UF1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>UF2.</b> Household number: _____	
<b>UF3.</b> Child's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>UF4.</b> Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
<b>UF5.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>UF6.</b> Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
<b>UF7.</b> Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1	<b>UF8.</b> Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
<b>UF8A.</b> Check HH8B (HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE): Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:          If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</p>		
<b>UF9.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .... 1	1 $\Rightarrow$ UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ UF10A
<b>UF10A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from Lao Statistics Bureau/Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from UF3</i> )'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>UF10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from UF3</i> )'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1	1 $\Rightarrow$ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ UF17	

<b>UF17.</b> Result of interview for children under 5  <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) ..... 05  NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06  OTHER (specify) ..... 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<b>UB0.</b> Before I begin the interview, could you please bring ( <i>name</i> )'s Birth Certificate, Yellow Immunization Card / MCH Handbook, and any immunization record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
<b>UB1.</b> On what day, month and year was ( <i>name</i> ) born?  <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?  <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i>  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... DK DAY .....98 MONTH..... YEAR ..... <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u>	
<b>UB2.</b> How old is ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was ( <i>name</i> ) at (his/her) last birthday?  <i>Record age in completed years.</i>  <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i>  <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....	
<b>UB3.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	1⇒UB9
<b>UB4.</b> Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47.2	2⇒UB6
<b>UB5.</b> Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒UB8B 2⇒UB9
<b>UB6.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as nursery school or pre-school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒UB9
<b>UB7.</b> At any time since September 2016, did (he/she) attend ( <i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i> )?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇒UB8A 2⇒UB9
<b>UB8A.</b> Does (he/she) currently attend ( <i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i> )?	YES.....1	
<b>UB8B.</b> You have mentioned that ( <i>name</i> ) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	NO.....2	
<b>UB9.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO .....2	2⇒End

<p><b>UB10.</b> What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A      SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.....B      COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) ..... C      HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF)..... D      FREE MCH ..... E      PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....F        OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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## BIRTH REGISTRATION

B

<b>BR0.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) been registered in the family book?	YES .....	
	NO.....	
	DK.....	
<b>BR1.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) have a birth certificate?  <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN .....	1 $\Rightarrow$ End
	YES, NOT SEEN .....	2 $\Rightarrow$ End
	NO.....	
	DK.....	
<b>BR2.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> )'s birth been registered with District Authority?	YES .....	1 $\Rightarrow$ End
	NO.....	
	DK.....	
<b>BR3.</b> Do you know how to register ( <i>name</i> )'s birth with District Authority?	YES .....	
	NO.....	

## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

EC

<b>EC1.</b> How many children's books or picture books do you have for ( <i>name</i> )?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS ..... 10	
<b>EC2.</b> I am interested in learning about the things that ( <i>name</i> ) plays with when (he/she) is at home.  Does (he/she) play with:  [A] homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?  [B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?  [C] household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y    N    DK  HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1    2    8  TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1    2    8  HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS ..... 1    2    8	
<b>EC3.</b> Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.  On how many days in the past week was ( <i>name</i> ):  [A] left alone for more than an hour?  [B] left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?  <i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... ____  NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR .....	
<b>EC4.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1 $\Leftrightarrow$ End

<p><b>EC5.</b> In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p>Record all that apply.</p> <p>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?</li> <li>[B] Told stories to (<i>name</i>)?</li> <li>[C] Sang songs to or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?</li> <li>[D] Took (<i>name</i>) outside the home?</li> <li>[E] Played with (<i>name</i>)?</li> <li>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (<i>name</i>)?</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: center;">MOTHER</th><th style="text-align: center;">FATHER</th><th style="text-align: center;">OTHER</th><th style="text-align: center;">NO ONE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">X</td><td style="text-align: center;">Y</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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<p><b>EC6.</b> I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (<i>name</i>). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (<i>name</i>)'s development.</p> <p>Can (<i>name</i>) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC7.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC8.</b> Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8</p>																																				
<p><b>EC9.</b> Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO .....2 DK .....8</p>																																				

<b>EC10.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>EC11.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>EC12.</b> When given something to do, is ( <i>name</i> ) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>EC13.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>EC14.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	
<b>EC15.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) get distracted easily?	YES.....1 NO .....2  DK .....8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			UCD
<b>UCD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0.....1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 .....2	1 ⇔End	
<b>UCD2.</b> Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ( <i>name</i> ) <u>in the past month</u> .		YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ( <i>name</i> ) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES .....1 2		
[B] Explained why ( <i>name</i> )'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR .....1 2		
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER .....1 2		
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED .....1 2		
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO .....1 2		
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND .....1 2		
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT .....1 2		
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME .....1 2		
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS .....1 2		
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG .....1 2		
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD .....1 2		
<b>UCD3.</b> Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-17 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2 ⇔UCD5	
<b>UCD4.</b> Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES .....1 NO .....2	1 ⇔End	

<b>UCD5.</b> Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NO OPINION.....8	
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CHILD FUNCTIONING			UCF
<b>UCF1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2		1 $\Rightarrow$ End
<b>UCF2.</b> I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have.  Does (name) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
<b>UCF3.</b> Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
<b>UCF4.</b> Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
<b>UCF5.</b> In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.  <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?			
<b>UCF6.</b> Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 ..... 2		1 $\Rightarrow$ UCF7A 2 $\Rightarrow$ UCF7B
<b>UCF7A.</b> When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL ..... 4		
<b>UCF7B.</b> Does (name) have difficulty seeing?			
<b>UCF8.</b> Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 ..... 2		1 $\Rightarrow$ UCF9A 2 $\Rightarrow$ UCF9B
<b>UCF9A.</b> When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL ..... 4		
<b>UCF9B.</b> Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?			
<b>UCF10.</b> Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 ..... 2		1 $\Rightarrow$ UCF11 2 $\Rightarrow$ UCF13
<b>UCF11.</b> Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL ..... 4		
<b>UCF12.</b> With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL ..... 4		1 $\Rightarrow$ UCF14 2 $\Rightarrow$ UCF14 3 $\Rightarrow$ UCF14 4 $\Rightarrow$ UCF14

<b>UCF13.</b> Compared with children of the same age, does ( <i>name</i> ) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF14.</b> Compared with children of the same age, does ( <i>name</i> ) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF15.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF16.</b> When ( <i>name</i> ) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF17.</b> Compared with children of the same age, does ( <i>name</i> ) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF18.</b> Compared with children of the same age, does ( <i>name</i> ) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL ..... 4	
<b>UCF19.</b> The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.  Compared with children of the same age, how much does ( <i>name</i> ) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?  Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE			BD
<b>BD1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... AGE 3 OR 4 .....	1 2	2 ⇔ End
<b>BD2.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... NO ..... DK .....	1 2 8	2 ⇔ BD4 8 ⇔ BD4
<b>BD3.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) still being breastfed?	YES ..... NO ..... DK .....	1 2 8	
<b>BD4.</b> Yesterday, during the day or night, did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES ..... NO ..... DK .....	1 2 8	
<b>BD5.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salts solution (ORS)</u> , yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... NO ..... DK .....	1 2 8	
<b>BD6.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... NO ..... DK .....	1 2 8	
<b>BD7.</b> Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that ( <i>name</i> ) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.  Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.  Did ( <i>name</i> ) drink ( <i>name of item</i> ) yesterday during the day or the night:			
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	YES 1	NO 2
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	8	
[C] Clear broth/clear soup (Nam Keng)?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2
[D] Infant formula, such as Cerelac, Pediasure?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇔ 8 ⇔ BD7[E] BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did ( <i>name</i> ) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA .....		
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇔ 8 ⇔ BD7[X] BD7[X]
[E1] How many times did ( <i>name</i> ) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....		
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1 BD8	2 ⇔ 8 ⇔ BD8

[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____					
<p><b>BD8.</b> Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<b>name</b>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Think about when (<b>name</b>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask:</i> Please tell me everything (<b>name</b>) ate at that time. <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></li> <li>- What did (<b>name</b>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></li> </ul>						
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (<b>name</b>) eat (<b>food group items</b>) yesterday during the day or the night</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> </table>				YES	NO	DK
	YES	NO	DK			
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1 <i>BD8[B]</i>	2 $\diamond$ <i>BD8[B]</i>			
[A1] How many times did ( <b>name</b> ) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT.....					
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Nestum, Pediasure?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2			
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2			
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2			
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2			
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Spinach, Morning Glory, Salad Green, and Green Leaf Lettuce?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2			
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas or carrots or sweet potatoes (locally available vitamin A-rich fruits)?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2			
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as watermelon, banana, (most commonly eaten fruits and vegetables)?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2			
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2			
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2			
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2			
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2			
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2			

[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 $\bowtie$ BD9	8 $\bowtie$ BD9	
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____				
<b>BD9.</b> How many times did ( <i>name</i> ) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?  <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i>  <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES .....  DK .....				

IMMUNIZATION								IM																																																												
<b>IM1.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 ..... 2						2⇒IM29																																																													
<b>IM2.</b> Do you have a Yellow Immunization Card / MCH handbook or Immunization Document from a private health provider or any other document where ( <i>name</i> )'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD/MCH HANDBOOK ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD/MCH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS/MCH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 4						1⇒IM5 3⇒IM5																																																													
<b>IM3.</b> Did you ever have Yellow Immunization Card / MCH handbook or Immunization document from a private health provider for ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																																																																			
<b>IM4.</b> Check IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 ..... 2						2⇒IM11																																																													
<b>IM5.</b> May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY CARD/MCH HANDBOOK SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD/MCH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO, NO CARDS/MCH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 4						4⇒IM11																																																													
<b>IM6.</b> <i>(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">DATE OF IMMUNIZATION</th> </tr> <tr> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th colspan="2">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								DATE OF IMMUNIZATION				DAY	MONTH	YEAR		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1		2	0	1	
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Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1			2	0	1																																																														
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Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3			2	0	1																																																														
Polio (IPV)	IPV			2	0	1																																																														
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1			2	0	1																																																														
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2			2	0	1																																																														
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3			2	0	1																																																														
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1			2	0	1																																																														

Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2				2	0	1	
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3				2	0	1	
Measles and Rubella	MR				2	0	1	
Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine	JEV				2	0	1	
Vitamin A (Most recent)	Vit. A				2	0	1	
Deworming (Most recent)	Deworming				2	0	1	
<b>IM7.</b> Check IM6. Are all vaccines (BCG to JEV) recorded?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2						1	⇒End
<b>IM8.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:  [A] National Polio Campaign  [B] National Measles Campaign  [C] National Immunization Day  [D] Provincial Health Day	Y N DK  NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN ..... 1 2 8  NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN ..... 1 2 8  NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY ..... 1 2 8  PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY ..... 1 2 8							
<b>IM9.</b> In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did ( <i>name</i> ) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunization days or provincial health days just mentioned?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8						2	⇒End
<b>IM10.</b> Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.  Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.  For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.  When <u>finished</u> , go to End of module.							8	⇒End

<b>IM11.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunization day or provincial health day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>IM12.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:  [A] National Polio Campaign  [B] National Measles Campaign  [C] National Immunization Day  [D] Provincial Health Day	Y N DK	
	NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN ..... 1 2 8	
	NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN ..... 1 2 8	
	NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY ..... 1 2 8	
	PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY ..... 1 2 8	
<b>IM13.</b> Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES ..... 2	1 $\Leftrightarrow$ End
<b>IM14.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>IM15.</b> Did ( <i>name</i> ) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK ..... 8	
<b>IM16.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio?  <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 $\Leftrightarrow$ IM20 8 $\Leftrightarrow$ IM20
<b>IM18.</b> How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....  DK ..... 8	
<b>IM19.</b> The last time ( <i>name</i> ) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio?  <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

<p><b>IM20.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Polio drops.</i></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 $\Rightarrow$ IM22 8 $\Rightarrow$ IM22
<p><b>IM21.</b> How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?</p>	NUMBER OF TIMES.....  DK ..... 8	
<p><b>IM22.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2 $\Rightarrow$ IM26 8 $\Rightarrow$ IM26
<p><b>IM23.</b> How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?</p>	NUMBER OF TIMES.....  DK ..... 8	
<p><b>IM26.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<p><b>IM26A.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) ever received the Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine – that is, injection into a muscle or just under the skin to prevent him/her from against Japanese encephalitis?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	1 $\Rightarrow$ End 2 $\Rightarrow$ End 8 $\Rightarrow$ End
<p><b>IM29.</b> Check the vaccination card: Has (<i>name</i>) received a Vitamin A dose within the last 6 months?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK, NO VACCINATION CARD ..... 8	1 $\Rightarrow$ IM29B
<p><b>IM29A.</b> Has (<i>name</i>) received a Vitamin A does like (this /any of these) within the last 6 months?</p>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

<i>Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups</i>		
<b>IM29B.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever received the Deworming tablet – that is, a tablet to eliminate the existing worms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS			CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has ( <i>name</i> ) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒CA14  8⇒CA14	
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 ..... 2	1⇒CA3A 2⇒CA3B	
CA3A. I would like to know how much ( <i>name</i> ) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.  During the time ( <i>name</i> ) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?  <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5  DK ..... 8		
CA3B. I would like to know how much ( <i>name</i> ) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.  During the time ( <i>name</i> ) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?  <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?			
CA4. During the time ( <i>name</i> ) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?  <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7  DK ..... 8		
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒CA7  8⇒CA7	

<p><b>CA6.</b> Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>CA7.</b> During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called oralite / Nam Tha Lay Phoun?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called oralite fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Coconut water or rice water with salt?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP..... 1 2 8</p> <p>COCONUT WATER OR RICE WATER WITH SALT..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>CA8.</b> Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] ..... 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p>

<p><b>CA9.</b> Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA10.</b> Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 ..... 2</p>	2⇒CA12
<p><b>CA11.</b> Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA12.</b> Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8</p>	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14

<b>CA13.</b> What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?  Probe: Anything else?	<b>PILL OR SYRUP</b>	
	ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H	
<i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i>	<b>INJECTION</b>	
	ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N	
	INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O	
	HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q	
	OTHER (specify) ..... X	
<b>CA14.</b> At any time in the last two weeks, has ( <i>name</i> ) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒CA16 8⇒CA16
<b>CA15.</b> At any time during the illness, did ( <i>name</i> ) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>CA16.</b> At any time in the last two weeks, has ( <i>name</i> ) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>CA17.</b> At any time in the last two weeks, has ( <i>name</i> ) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒CA19 8⇒CA19
<b>CA18.</b> Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2  BOTH ..... 3  OTHER (specify) ..... 6 DK ..... 8	1⇒CA20 2⇒CA20  3⇒CA20  6⇒CA20 8⇒CA20
<b>CA19.</b> Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 ..... 2	2⇒CA30
<b>CA20.</b> Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒CA22 8⇒CA22

<p><b>CA21.</b> From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>CA22.</b> At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA30 8⇒CA30</p>

<p><b>CA23.</b> What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?  Record all medicines given.  <i>"If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response."</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p><b>ANTI-MALARIALS</b></p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM) ..... A SP / FANSIDAR ..... B CHLOROQUINE ..... C AMODIAQUINE ..... D QUININE PILLS ..... E INJECTION/IV ..... F ARTESUNATE RECTAL ..... G INJECTION/IV ..... H OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (specify) ..... K</p> <p><b>ANTIBIOTICS</b></p> <p>AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O</p> <p><b>OTHER MEDICATIONS</b></p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X DK ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA24.</b> Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED ..... 2</p>	2⇒CA26

<p><b>CA25.</b> Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X <b>DK / DON'T REMEMBER</b> ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA26.</b> Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K..... 1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CA30</p>
<p><b>CA27.</b> Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p><b>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</b></p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) ..... X <b>DK / DON'T REMEMBER</b> ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA28.</b> Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒CA29A 2⇒CA29B</p>

<b>CA29A.</b> How long after the fever started did ( <i>name</i> ) first take the first of the ( <i>name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K</i> )?	SAME DAY .....0 NEXT DAY .....1 2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED.....2 3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED.....3  DK.....8	
<b>CA29B.</b> How long after the fever started did ( <i>name</i> ) first take ( <i>name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K</i> )?		
<b>CA30.</b> Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 .....1 AGE 3 OR 4 .....2	2⇒End
<b>CA31.</b> The last time ( <i>name</i> ) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE .....01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE .....02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH.....03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE).....04 BURIED.....05 LEFT IN THE OPEN.....06  OTHER (specify)_____ 96 DK.....98	

<b>UF11.</b> Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... : ___	
<b>UF12.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO ..... 1	
<b>UF13.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO ..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>UF14.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO ..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>UF15.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	
<b>UF15A.</b> Check UF8A in UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	⇒ UF16B
<b>UF15B.</b> Check UB1 <i>Child age 0-5 months?</i>	0-5 MONTHS ..... 1 OLDER ..... 2	⇒ UF16B
<b>UF16A.</b> Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the haemoglobin level of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurements. Issue the ANAEMIA MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.		
<b>UF16B.</b> Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.		
Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?		
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

**ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL**
**AN**

<b>AN1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>AN2.</b> Household number: _____
<b>AN3.</b> Child's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>AN4.</b> Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....
<b>AN5.</b> Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>AN6.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____

**ANTHROPOMETRY**

<b>AN7.</b> Measurer's name and number:	NAME_____	
<b>AN8.</b> Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:  Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... . ____  CHILD NOT PRESENT ..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5  OTHER (specify) ..... 99.6	99.3⇒AN13 99.4⇒AN10 99.5⇒AN10  99.6⇒AN10
<b>AN9.</b> Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM ..... 2	
<b>AN10.</b> Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 ..... 2	1⇒AN11A 2⇒AN11B
<b>AN11A.</b> The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:  Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... ____ . ____  CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5  OTHER (specify) ..... 999.6	999.4⇒AN13 999.5⇒AN13  999.6⇒AN13
<b>AN11B.</b> The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:  Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.		
<b>AN12.</b> How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP ..... 2	
<b>AN13.</b> Today's date: Day / Month / Year: ____ / ____ / ____		
<b>AN14.</b> Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1⇒Next Child
<b>AN15.</b> Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE**

**ANAEMLIA TESTING INFORMATION PANEL**
**AT**

<b>AT1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>AT2.</b> Household number: _____
<b>AT3.</b> Child's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>AT4.</b> Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)....._____
<b>AT5.</b> Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>AT6.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME_____
	<b>AT6A.</b> Measurer's name and number: NAME....._____

**AT7.** Ask consent for anaemia test from parent/other adult.

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children born in 2012 or later take part in anaemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.

The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Do you have any questions?

You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide.

Will you allow (*name*) to participate in the anaemia test?

<b>AT8.</b> <i>Record the code and sign your name.</i>	GRANTED ..... 1 (Sign) _____	
	REFUSED..... 2 (Sign) _____	2 $\Rightarrow$ AT14
	NOT PRESENT/OTHER..... 3	3 $\Rightarrow$ AT14

**AT9.** Prepare equipment and supplies for the test and proceed with the test.

<b>AT10.</b> <i>Record haemoglobin level here and in the anaemia pamphlet.</i>	G/DL ..... ____ . ____	
	CHILD NOT PRESENT ..... 99.3	$\Rightarrow$ AT14
	CHILD REFUSED..... 99.4	$\Rightarrow$ AT14
	OTHER ..... 99.6	$\Rightarrow$ AT14

<b>AT11.</b> <i>Informational brochure.</i>	Write the child's Hb level on the informational brochure. Give the brochure to the parent or responsible adult. Inform the parent or responsible adult of the results and briefly explain what the Hb reading means, using the Anaemia Brochure as a guide.	

<b>AT12.</b> <i>Check AT10: Haemoglobin result</i>	BELOW 7.0 G/DL/SEVERE ANAEMIA ..... 1	
	7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ..... 2	2 $\Rightarrow$ AT14

<b>AT13.</b> <i>Referral for severe anaemia.</i>	Provide a written referral to a health facility for medical treatment for any child with severe anaemia. Inform the child's parent or responsible adult, about the effects of severe anaemia and recommend him/her to visit a health facility for follow-up medical attention. Fill out an Anaemia Referral Slip, on which you have recorded the Hb level.	
	The anaemia test shows that ( <i>name</i> ) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	

<b>AT14.</b> Is there another child/woman to be tested in the household who has not yet been tested?	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	1 $\Rightarrow$ Next Child or Woman

**AT15.** Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all anaemia tests in this household.

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE**

**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE**

**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE**

# QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5 – 17

## 2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
<b>FS1.</b> Cluster number: _____	<b>FS2.</b> Household number: _____	
<b>FS3.</b> Child's name and line number: NAME _____	<b>FS4.</b> Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
<b>FS5.</b> Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	<b>FS6.</b> Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
<b>FS7.</b> Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/201____	<b>FS8.</b> Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____:____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:*

*If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.*

<b>FS9.</b> Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .....2	1⇒FS10B 2⇒FS10A
<b>FS10A.</b> Hello, my name is ( <i>your name</i> ). We are from Lao Statistics Bureau/Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	<b>FS10B.</b> Now I would like to talk to you about ( <i>child's name from FS3</i> )'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN .....2	1⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2⇒FS17	

<b>FS17.</b> Result of interview for child age 5-17 years  <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i>  <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED <i>(specify)</i> .....05  NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 .....06  OTHER ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
<b>CB1.</b> Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5 – 17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47 .....1 FS4≠HH47 .....2	1⇒CB11
<b>CB2.</b> In what month and year was ( <i>name</i> ) born?  <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....—  YEAR .....—	
<b>CB3.</b> How old is ( <i>name</i> )?  <i>Probe:</i> How old was ( <i>name</i> ) at (his/her) last birthday?  <i>Record age in completed years.</i>  <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....	
<b>CB4.</b> Has ( <i>name</i> ) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒CB11
<b>CB5.</b> What is the highest level and grade or year of school ( <i>name</i> ) has ever attended? (to include the code of education level)  Primary                    11 – 15 Lower Sec.                21 – 24 Upper Sec.                31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....1 .....— LOWER SECONDARY .....2 .....— UPPER SECONDARY .....3 .....— POST SEC. NON TERTIARY .....4 .....—	000⇒CB7
<b>CB6.</b> Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>CB7.</b> At any time during 2016-17 school year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒CB9
<b>CB8.</b> During 2016 - 17 school year, which level and grade or year is ( <i>name</i> ) attending?  Primary                    11 – 15 Lower Sec.                21 – 24 Upper Sec.                31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....1 .....— LOWER SECONDARY .....2 .....— UPPER SECONDARY .....3 .....— POST SEC. NON TERTIARY .....4 .....—	
<b>CB9.</b> At any time during the 2015-16 school year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒CB11
<b>CB10.</b> During that 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did ( <i>name</i> ) attend?  Primary                    11 – 15 Lower Sec.                21 – 24 Upper Sec.                31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary    41 – 43	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....1 .....— LOWER SECONDARY .....2 .....— UPPER SECONDARY .....3 .....— POST SEC. NON TERTIARY .....4 .....—	
<b>CB11.</b> Is ( <i>name</i> ) covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO .....2	2⇒End

<p><b>CB12.</b> What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME .....A  SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE .....B  COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI).....C  HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) .....D  FREE MCH .....E  PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE .....F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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<p><b>CL1.</b> Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES   NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS ..... 1   2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RUN OWN BUSINESS..... 1   2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..... 1   2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY..... 1   2</p>	
<b>CL2.</b> Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' ..... 2</p>	2⇒CL7
<b>CL3.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ) about how many hours did ( <i>name</i> ) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... ____	
<b>CL4.</b> (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	
<b>CL5.</b> (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	<p>YES..... 1 NO ..... 2</p>	

<b>CL6.</b> How would you describe the work environment of ( <i>name</i> )?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
[X] Is ( <i>name</i> ) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b>CL7.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ), did ( <i>name</i> ) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒CL9
<b>CL8.</b> In total, how many hours did ( <i>name</i> ) spend on fetching water for household use, since last ( <i>day of the week</i> )?  <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... ____	
<b>CL9.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ), did ( <i>name</i> ) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	2⇒CL11
<b>CL10.</b> In total, how many hours did ( <i>name</i> ) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last ( <i>day of the week</i> )?  <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... ____	
<b>CL11.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ), did ( <i>name</i> ) do any of the following for this household?	YES   NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD ..... 1   2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING ..... 1   2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE ..... 1   2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES ..... 1   2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN ..... 1   2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK ..... 1   2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS ..... 1   2	

<b>CL12.</b> Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE ‘YES’ .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE ‘NO’ .....2	2⇒End
<b>CL13.</b> Since last ( <i>day of the week</i> ), about how many hours did ( <i>name</i> ) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?  <i>If less than one hour, record ‘00’</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE			FCD
<b>FCD1.</b> Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-14 YEARS.....1 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....2		2⇒End
<b>FCD2.</b> Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.  Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name)</u> in the past month.	YES NO		
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ( <i>name</i> ) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES .....	1	2
[B] Explained why ( <i>name</i> )'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....	1	2
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER .....	1	2
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED .....	1	2
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO .....	1	2
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND .....	1	2
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT .....	1	2
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME .....	1	2
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS .....	1	2
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG .....	1	2
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD .....	1	2
<b>FCD3.</b> Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES .....	1	
	NO.....	2	2⇒FCD5
<b>FCD4.</b> Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES .....	1	1⇒End
<b>FCD5.</b> Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES..... NO..... DK / NO OPINION .....	1 2 8	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT			PR
<b>PR1.</b> Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 3	1⇒End 3⇒End	
<b>PR3.</b> Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for ( <i>name</i> ) to read at home?	NONE.....00  NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... <u>0</u> ____  TEN OR MORE BOOKS .....10		
<b>PR4.</b> Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?  Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK ..... 2	2⇒End	
<b>PR5.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> ) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒PR7  8⇒PR7	
<b>PR6.</b> Does anyone help ( <i>name</i> ) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8		
<b>PR7.</b> Does ( <i>name</i> )'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association or Board of Trustees?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒PR10  8⇒PR10	
<b>PR8.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒PR10  8⇒PR10	
<b>PR9.</b> During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:  [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?  [B] School budget or use of funds received by ( <i>name</i> )'s school?	YES NO DK  PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8  SCHOOL BUDGET ..... 1 2 8		
<b>PR10.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for ( <i>name</i> )?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DK ..... 8		

<p><b>PR11.</b> In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (<i>name</i>)'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (<i>name</i>)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>PR12.</b> In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p><b>PR13.</b> In the last 12 months, was (<i>name</i>) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>PR14.</b> Check PR13: 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR13=1 ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p><b>PR15.</b> When teacher absence happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	

<b>FS11.</b> Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __	
<b>FS12.</b> Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO ..... 1	
<b>FS13.</b> Language of the Interview.	LAO ..... 1  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>FS14.</b> Native language of the Respondent.	LAO ..... 1  OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
<b>FS15.</b> Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED ..... 3	
<b>FS16.</b> Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.  Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.  Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.		

**INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS****SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

ຊື່ບົມ: Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017

ພິມຄ້າງທີ: 1

ພາສາລາວ ແລະ ພາສາອັງກິດ

ຊື່ຜູ້ແຕ່ງ: ສູນສະໂຕໃຕ້ເຫັນຊາດ

ຂະໜາດພິມ: A4

ຈຳນວນໜ້າພິມ: 622 ຫ້າ

ເລກຖະບຽນພິມຈຳຫ່າຍ: 144/ພຈ 22062018

ຈຸດປະສົງພິມໃນການພິມ: ແຈກປາຍ

ພິມທີ: ປານຄໍາ ຈຳປາ

